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5/6/1846

THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

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NOVEMBER, 1841.

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**MONTREAL:**

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

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

No. of Lots.	Concession.	Township	Quantity.	Price.	Remarks.					
East half No. 119 } Whole of — 120 } — 121 } — 122 } — 123 }	3d Concess.	Sandwich	400 acres.	15s.	{ Will be sold in a block, being very desirably situated about 5½ miles from Windsor. If sold separately, the price will be from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per acre.					
No. 17...						9th do.	do.	200 do.	10s.	Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
— 17...						12th do.	do.	100 do.	12s. 6d.	On the Township line, between Sandwich and Maidstone. Do. do. do. do. do. do.
— 12...						12th do.	do.	113 do.	11s. 3d.	
Broken Lot — 1 } East parts 5 and 6 }						8th do.	do.	78 do. }	12s. 6d.	{ Forms a block of 200 acres—will only be sold in one lot—7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A good road goes through the lots.
	4th do.	do.	122 do. }							
No. 23...	14th do.	Sombra.	200 do.	10s.	This is on the north branch of Bear Creek, and excellent land. The Creek runs through a corner of it.					
West half No. 10 } East do. do. 11 }	6th do.	Moore.	200 do.	15s.	These lots will be sold together. There is a Log House and Barn, and considerable clearance laid down in grass on them, and the land is excellent.					

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

Sandwich, August 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE Committee of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION beg to intimate to the 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, at Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKET'S, Place d'Armes Hill, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, McGill Street.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

JAMES MILNE,

General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

JOHN KELLER.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 7.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1841.

VOL. VII.

## ST. LOUIS CRIMINAL COURT.

*State vs. Augustus V. Jones.*

### INDICTMENT FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The defendant in this case was, probably, twenty-eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty-five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man; in stature he was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a vivid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box, with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had plead not guilty, (as is usual) and a day was set for their trial. The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment, which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patriek Oneal a counterfeit Bill, purporting to be issued by the 2nd Municipality of the city of New Orleans, for the sum of *three dollars*; and upon being asked the question, guilty or not guilty? he replied “*guilty—guilty!*” Then, turning to the court, he remarked that, as this was the last time he ever expected to appear in court, he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavouring to calm his feelings, he proceeded, as follows:

“*May it please the Court:* In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime, or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A wish to do good for others is my only motive.

“I shall, with the indulgence of the court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents, in the State of New Jersey, and during my childhood received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had a fondness for books, and my father, although in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a high school in the neighbourhood, and such was my progress, that at twelve years of age, my preceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself that, at sixteen, I graduated with the second honours of the institution, and returned home flushed with the brilliant prospect of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and when only in my twentieth year, I obtained a licence to practice. Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the west. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from those I held most dear—~~suffice~~ **suffice** to say, that I received the blessings of my parents, and

in return, promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish vulture, threatening to drag me to justice, for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return, I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewn with flowers, to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and tempests of the world. With a light heart I looked forward to the future; and taking the usual route, I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for amusement; and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still I argued to myself that there was no harm in playing a game for amusement. Accordingly I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet a ‘*bit*,’ a game merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told that it was only a ‘*bit*—that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played, and as the fates would have it, I won. Before we reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time ever I had bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again successful; and, in short, I continued to play for amusement, until I had acquired a thirst for gaming. I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year; and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards; but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement.

“One night I accompanied some young men to a gaming shop, and for the first time in my life, I saw a *Faro Bank*. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them, although I did not understand the game. Again I played with success; and when we left the house, I was more than two hundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to this determination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated associates.

“I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine-bottle. If I lost, I drank to drown sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course, until drinking and gambling became my chief employments. All my

friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers. When almost reduced to want (for I had left off business), I received a letter informing me of the death of my father—that father who had watched over my early years—who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites; as the letter contained a check for 500 dollars, a part of my poor father's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in a Bacchanalian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of my life, which were such as may at all times be witnessed at any of the *two hundred dram shops of your city*, where wretched men squander the little pittance that justly belongs to their suffering wives and children.

"But, to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six months ago I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing 100 dollars, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating with all a mother's feeling, to come home and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I refrained from liquor; but my thirst became insupportable,—at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the Bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxicated, when I madly sought the gaming table; and before the boat reached Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus, all hopes of seeing my dying mother cut off. I remained at Louisville several weeks; in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child. From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer *Brazil*, as a deck hand, and came to this place, where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture, I, who had moved in the first circles of society—had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favourite among the literati of our country—was now turned off as unfit for a deck hand on a steamboat! yet *intemperance* had done this much.

"I loitered about this city for several weeks, and was sometimes engaged in posting up the books of some *Dram Shop*, for which I was paid in the liquid fire, kept for the accommodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who has lately been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards, and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned it was a counterfeit, and I did not offer to pass it for some days. But at last I got out of all employment. I had no other money—I could meet no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought a dram shop—offered the bill—it was accepted; and when found a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was beastly drunk.

"The evidence of guilt was conclusive, and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to await my trial. I am now done. I have not detained the Court with any hope or wish that clemency would be extended to my case; but with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men—that those who hear me may, when asked to play a *social game of cards* or drink a *social glass*, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure—they may believe they can stop when they please, but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost." [Here the defendant sunk down and appeared to be very much affected, and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the Court House.]

At length the Judge, who is as much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but appropriate manner to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the Penitentiary down to the shortest time allowed by law.—*Missouri Pennant*.

#### "IT'S FOR FATHER."

Eliza is a promising scholar in my class in the Sabbath school. She has been absent three Sabbaths from school, and unavoidable circumstances prevented my visiting her parents, to ascertain the cause of her absence, and that of her two sisters.

A few days ago, I was out quite early in the morning, and on passing a grocery, saw my little scholar coming from it, with something in her hand, which as she saw me, she vainly attempted to hide under her tattered garment.

It was too plainly seen, a bottle of whiskey, and it might also have been seen in the distressed and confused looks of poor little Eliza, who had often heard me speak of the misery and sin attached to the use of ardent spirits.

"What have you there?" said I. The tears started in her eyes as she said, in a faint tone—"It's for father;" and again tried to find a covering behind her scanty and torn frock. Her feet were bare, though the morning was cold, and her pinched and uncombed hair showed neglect and poverty.

"Why have you not been to school this long time, Eliza?" said I. "I have missed you, and wondered at your staying away."

Indeed I had, for she often showed deep feelings, and something within frequently whispered to me, "The Lord has thoughts of love towards this child."

"Mother would not let me," said she.

"Why not?"

"Because I had no shoes, and father says he cannot get any."

"Has your father work, and is he well?"

"Yes, ma'am, but—;" and here her voice faltered, and the tears again started in her eyes. She brushed them away, and said—"Mother says she will try to get me a frock, the week to come, for this is quite worn out."

This was too plain a case. Here was a man who could not provide decent and comfortable clothing for his child, and why?

Any one can answer the question.—*Boston paper*

#### HE THAT IS NOT FOR TEMPERANCE IS AGAINST IT.

A reformed drunkard stated publicly, in an address he made lately in one of our cities, that less than three years since, while he was a drunkard, notice was given that a clergyman, whose position relative to the temperance cause was equivocal, would preach a "Temperance Sermon."

He, with other moderate and immoderate drinkers, attended. The preacher defined *temperance* to be "the moderate use"—and dwelt upon the "fanaticism, ultraism and impiety of the would-be leaders in the temperance enterprise."

Said the reformed man, "It was not an hour after the delivery of this 'Temperance Sermon;' before every bar-room and grog-shop in this city was rejoicing and praising the preacher as 'a good temperance man, such as we will patronize and hear.' He was toasted over and over again that same Sunday night, and highly extolled by all in that city, who sold or drank the 'accursed thing.'"

This is only one out of many instances, where the reformed drunkards have thrown light on the means of pro-

moting or hindering the progress of the temperance cause, and confirmed the truth, that the "advocates for *moderation* do more to perpetuate drunkenness, than all the inebriates in the land—that in this moral enterprise no man can be *neutral*, and that those who do not give their influence to banish from among us the use of all intoxicating drinks, are claimed by the vendors and consumers of those drinks, as being of *their party*."—*Recorder*.

#### HOW VENDERS VIEW WINE-DRINKING CLERGYMEN.

While attending the late Temperance Convention at Saratoga, a well known and distinguished advocate of temperance related to us the following fact:—

On a previous visit to that noted watering place, he met a clergyman and a pastor, one of his former college classmates. They put up at the Union-Hall. At dinner they were seated nearly opposite to each other. Two wholesale dealers in alcoholic liquors occupied stations near the clergyman. He ordered on his bottle of *wine*!! the only one which disgraced that part of the table. He invited his old college companion "to drink with him;" but was refused. Then, he asked, in succession each of the New-York liquor dealers "to pledge him in a social glass of wine." Both excused themselves, and after dinner remarked to our informant, that "it was disreputable now to drink wine," that their *all* was invested in *the business*, but they were determined to change it for *one more useful*, and that *they could not but look with pity and contempt upon that minister of the gospel who drank intoxicating liquors*.

The clergyman, however, was unwilling to lose his "social drink." So taking his decanter and glass, he removed to another part of the table and seated himself by a public inebriate, and with him quaffed the contents of the wine bottle!—*Recorder*.

#### LIVESEY'S LETTER LININGS.

##### WHAT IS ALE?

1. What is ale? A quart contains an ounce and a half of *spirit*, two spoonfuls of the worst parts of the *barley*, a few particles of *hop*, and three gills and a half of pure *water*.
2. How much nutriment is there in ale? Just in proportion to the quantity of *barley* it contains, which is not more than a *farthing's* worth in a quart.
3. Does not the *spirit* add to its value? Nothing; on the contrary it produces thirst, stimulation, intoxication, with all the immense train of evils which constantly spring from ale drinking.
4. What is the influence of the *hop*? To make people heavy, sleepy, dull, and stupid.
5. Does ale quench thirst? No; it increases thirst, and the more a man drinks, the more thirsty he is.
6. Does it not increase strength? No, the very little food it contains is counteracted by the effects of the *spirit*.
7. Does it not stimulate and excite? Yes, but to men in health this is a decided injury.
8. What part of the ale is it which induces people to like it? The *spirit*; take this out by distillation, and nothing remains which could induce any person to taste it.
9. What a quantity of water it contains! Yes, ale is simply colored and fired water, and hence ale-bibbers drink much more water than tee-totalers.
10. But must not that liquor be good which is made from good malt? There is no good malt; it cannot be good, it is simply barley brought into the same vegetated state as wheat when it sprouts and spoils in unseasonable weather.
11. Why then do they malt the barley? That the ale

may be more intoxicating. Sugar is the basis of all spirit, by mashing more sugar is developed; in mashing, this sugar is dissolved; and in fermentation it is converted into spirit.

12. How much grain is annually destroyed in this country to make ale and other intoxicating liquors? Above 5 millions of quarters.

13. What is the safest test by which to judge of the properties of this and other liquors? The *effects* which they produce. You will find upon a close examination that ale has produced a hundred times more evil than ever it did good.

14. We must have been greatly deceived!—Never did any people labour under a greater delusion than we have as to the properties of our favourite national beverage.

15. Do you therefore advise us all to abstain? Most decidedly, for your own sake, for the sake of your families, and to set a good example to others. I have not tasted a glass of ale for ten years, and I shall never taste it again.

#### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

##### HURON TRACT EXCURSION.

From my Journal.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Travelled 30 miles to the River Sable, Devonshire settlement, to which place an appointment had been sent a week before. A most terrific storm which came on shortly before the hour of meeting, prevented the people from assembling.

Sept. 7.—Left the Sable, having left an appointment for a meeting on Friday 17th. Travelled 30 miles to Goderich, where I met with a kind reception from the Rev. T. Fawcett, Wesleyan Minister, in connexion with the British Conference, who had made arrangements for holding meetings in Goderich and its vicinity, every day until Tuesday the 14th. A large respectable meeting in the school-house in the evening, Rev. T. Fawcett in the chair, who, with the Rev. Mr. Appleford and myself, addressed the meeting. Nineteen persons gave in their names. A second meeting was announced for Saturday evening. I found this neighbourhood far behind any other I had visited, with regard to the temperance movement, while every where the desolations of intemperance were to be seen. A small remnant were sighing and crying over the evils which prevailed, and were anxious to wipe away the reproach. Probably in no place for its size and population, had alcohol been more destructive to personal happiness, domestic peace, professional talent, and magisterial influence than in Goderich. In company with my friend Mr. Fawcett, I visited some wretched abodes where mechanical genius and professional skill, prostrated by intoxicating drink, were dragging out a miserable existence. In one instance, a Doctor of medicine, who had received his diploma from Glasgow, possessing every advantage which superior intellect, and skill, and manners could give, with a wife, who had moved in the more respectable circles, were now living in wretchedness and filth, surrounded with none of the comforts or conveniences of life, and perpetually involved in quarrels and discord. And why? They were once moderate drinkers, but now drunkards, and shunned by all their respectable neighbours as public nuisances. In another instance we called at the house of a good mechanic, where fell discord reigns triumphant. The head of the wife was tied up, her husband had laid it open 36 hours before, with a stick, when they were both drunk. They have a family of five children, and the wife acknowledged that her husband never gave her an unkind word except when drunk. "In fact," she said, "*drink, drink*, is the cause of all our troubles." This woman was once a professor of religion, but now a drunkard. They both promised to sign the pledge. Other gentlemen were pointed out to me, professional and official, as having had the horrors, and frequently debasing themselves by drink. And yet, Sir, here are Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and Legislators, who pay their daily respects to alcohol, and we met with respectable intelligent ladies, with highly cultivated minds, who eloquently defended, in Amazonian style, the drinking usages which were committing such desolations in the midst of them. I was informed that upwards of forty thousand pounds have been

spent in this neighbourhood, since its settlement, about ten years, in alcoholic drinks.

The meetings in the vicinity, at all the principal points where a congregation could be collected, were generally well attended; but the people were prepossessed in favour of the *imaginary* comforting and strengthening qualities of the good creature. A few of each place gave in their names, which I trust may be regarded as the nucleus of future societies.

There was another large meeting at Goderich on Saturday evening, when a society was organized, the number of which when I left was 52. But of this you will be officially informed.

On Monday, September the 13th, we held a temperance meeting at Bayfield, in the township of Stanley. This village, beautifully situated on some high land at the mouth of the Bayfield River, wears a most desolated appearance. If I may judge from what I saw while there, nothing thrives so well as *temperance*. A good attendance at the meeting, but nearly all the men were "half seas over." Only four names were obtained. Tuesday, crossed the country through the township of Tuckersmith to that of Hibbert, about 36 miles, where an enterprising gentleman from Goderich, was performing a great work for the Canada company. He had about eighty men from all the adjacent townships, employed in draining a marsh five miles in length. It was regarded as a fine opportunity of introducing the temperance cause. After their evening repast, we held a meeting in the woods, it was a singular scene. The stars of heaven were peeping out from among the tall trees, the men were seated on logs between two shanties, where they took their food and rest. A large log fire threw its light over the sable scene. The chairman, who is a distiller, was seated upon an empty barrel. The men listened with attention to the speeches of my brethren and myself, and thankfully received some temperance tracts and *Advocates*; after which the chairman expressed his regret that he was engaged in a business which was producing such iniquitous results. He intended to give it up, and earnestly entreated the men to give their names to the pledge. Travelled 27 miles after the meeting, to a tavern, where we found a supper and a bed, after the fatigues of the day.

**Wednesday.**—Travelled 12 miles, to Stratford-on-Avon. A rising village, with two churches, a grist and saw mill, A distillery contemplated. Held a meeting in the evening. Rev. Mr. Allan, of the Kirk of Scotland, in the chair. At the close 7 persons took the pledge, among whom was the respected chairman, from whose character and influence much may be expected.

**Thursday, Sept. 17.**—A large meeting at the Sable, Mr. Ferguson of London in the chair; was surprised at the numbers present in so wild a place, the temperance cause quite new, a good impression was made, six persons took the pledge, while nearly the whole promised to give the subject their prayerful consideration. Returned home for the Sabbath.

In conclusion, first, I beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from the Rev Messrs. Fawcett and Appleford. I had one or both of these gentlemen with me at each of the meetings, where, either as chairmen or friends, they advanced the cause.

Second, Though success was not so directly apparent, as if our efforts had been in some other direction, yet I cannot but think we have laid a foundation for usefulness at some future day. The question is mooted. An aggressive warfare is commenced. A copy of the *Advocate* and temperance tracts are introduced into most families throughout that section of country. Isolated efforts are concentrated, and influences are in operation, from which, through the divine blessing, may be anticipated cheering results.

Third, Though I have accomplished these tasks at some inconvenience, charged by some with enthusiastic zeal in a scheme that is visionary and utopian, and by others with neglecting more weighty matters, yet I am thankful to my heavenly father, for the health and spirits with which I have been indulged, and for the kind providence with which I have been surrounded.

In the review, I cannot but regard these feeble exertions as among the most useful of my life, and so far as I am permitted in the order of providence, I shall, I trust, be happy to lend my endeavours for the advancement of a cause so closely allied with religion and happiness. Affectionately yours,

W. CLARKE.

MR. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—My second temperance tour through the Eastern Townships has been completed with considerable satisfaction to myself, and in some instances given an impetus to the good cause, which it is hoped will be followed up by energetic plans and efforts on the part of the officers of societies.

I left Montreal Monday morning, the 4th inst., and arrived at Chambly about 2 o'clock. By permission of Col. Glen, the house in which the court held its sittings was obtained. The meeting was numerously attended, say by 100 persons. Mr. S. Andrus in the chair. Several resolutions were proposed. After the address 31 gave their names, as did 14 more on the following morning—total 45. Officers and committees were chosen. Distributed 90 tracts and *Advocates*.

**Abbotsford, Tuesday 5.**—Meeting appointed in the Congregational church. President in the chair. Prayer and introduction by the Rev. R. Miles. The address was listened to with attention by 45 persons. I produced my *unfermented grape juice*—15 joined the society, among whom was the Rev. T. Johnston, the Episcopal Minister, a man of acknowledged piety and influence. He gave a short but excellent address, confirming what had been said, and recommending all to unite. Circulated about 50 tracts. But for the exertions of Deacon Chamberlain, the cause here must have gone down.

**Granby, Wednesday 6.**—First meeting in the Congregational church, attended by about 100 persons. Rev. N. B. Fox in the chair. After the address 19 signed the pledge. The Juvenile Society is doing well; the tea-total youth here are a credit to the cause. By request, I consented to attend another meeting in the evening. Second meeting held in Mr. Kent's, 13 present, all who had not joined, 9 in number, gave their names. Third meeting was numerously attended, say 150. After my address, went round for names, when 20 more joined, making the total number received during the day 48. The society was then organized. Rev. N. B. Fox elected President. Distributed 200 tracts, &c., subscription raised to pay my expenses.

**Waterloo, Thursday 7.**—I was advised to hold a meeting here, if practicable. Through the help of an old friend, the school-house was obtained, and notice very generally given. Visited Rev. Mr. Balfour, Episcopal Minister, who consented to preside. After singing and prayer, I addressed the company, consisting of about 40 persons—proposed forming a society, to which 36 consented, by giving their names, the chairman was the first on the list. Circulated 50 tracts and *Advocates*.

**Frost Village, Thursday 7.**—Meeting in the Union church. Rev. T. Campbell, Wesleyan Minister, presided. I addressed about 50 persons, after which 24 joined, the chairman amongst the number. These united with those of Waterloo. Organization was proposed under the name of the Shefford Total Abstinence Society, to which all agreed. I recommended the *Advocate*, and hope soon to have another for several copies.

**Outlet, Friday 8.**—My arrival not being expected, no notice of a meeting had been given; however, through the assistance of Mr. J. S. Merry, about 40 persons were collected in the school-house, whom I addressed; 20 joined, and formed themselves into a society. Gave them a few *Advocates* and tracts.

**Georgeville, Saturday 9.**—Here I was not expected either. Mr. Ives, jun. was very active in giving notice, 12 individuals attended. I was led to speak long and earnestly—10 gave their names. Left a few *Advocates*, and urged them to subscribe.

**Stanstead, Sunday 10.**—Lecture in the Wesleyan chapel. It was said 300 were present. I addressed them from Psalm cxix. 136. I have reason to believe that the subject was well received, and the impression made will be lasting. Meeting, Monday 11th, appointed to be held in the Congregational church, when Marcus Child, Esq. M.P.P. was called to the chair. I spoke at considerable length, and then solicited their names; when 70 joined, amongst whom were Rev. R. Cooney, Rev. Mr. Hall, the chairman, and several other highly influential persons of both sexes. Distributed 150 tracts, &c. It was said that number was in attendance. The society was regularly organized. There remains much to be done in this quarter.

**Barnston, Tuesday 12.**—Held the meeting in the Baptist chapel, 80 persons in attendance. After the address, 19 joined

Nominated the officers and committee, recommended the *Advocate*, a few of which I distributed.

**Hatley, Wednesday 13.**—A Meeting in the Union church, thinly attended, only 20 persons being present; 6 signed the pledge at the close of my address.

**Compton, Wednesday 13.**—About 25 persons met in the school-house. Prayer by Rev. J. Tompkins, Wesleyan Minister, and introduction by Elder Gillson. I spoke for some time, 11 gave in their names. The society will be organized at the next meeting.

**Lennoxville, Thursday 14.**—The meeting in the school-house was attended by 24 persons, 21 of whom signed the pledge after the address. A committee of three was appointed to canvass the neighbourhood for signers, after which another meeting would be called, and the officers elected.

**Eaton Corner, Thursday 14.**—About 50 persons assembled in the school-house. Spoke for an hour. Only five new names were added to the society, which now numbers nearly 220 members. Rev. Mr. Sherrill, Congregational Minister, deserves praise for his attention to tee-total interests. Mr. Foss is also very zealous.

**Sherbrooke, Friday 15.**—The weather being unpropitious, and the ladies intending to hold a bazaar in the evening, militated very much against our afternoon meeting held in the Congregational church. S. Brookes, Esq. in the chair. In my address, I adverted to the fact of 10 unlicensed houses being open for the sale of intoxicating drinks in the village, and endeavoured to point out their duty as Christians and as tee-totalers; after which it was resolved, that a committee be forthwith appointed to wait on the individuals, and request them to give up the traffic. This committee to report to a public meeting to be called for that purpose. Out of 20 present, 15 were members, and 4 gave their names. Collection made amounting to £1 15s. 6d. to defray the Agent's expenses.

**Brompton, Saturday 16.**—The meeting in the school-house was attended by 25 persons, 13 subscribed the pledge; recommended the *Advocate*, 4 subscribed.

**Melbourne, Sunday 17.**—Lecture in the Wesleyan chapel. It was thought 250 were present; very great attention was given, and it is hoped that the result will be advantageous. In the evening delivered a second lecture in the Rev. J. Anderson's house, Richmond, when 40 were present. Monday morning, 18th, a public meeting was held in the Eddy school-house, Melbourne, where probably 45 were present. D. Thomas, Esq. in the chair. The society was organized, 24 joined, Rev. E. Botterel (Methodist), and Rev. J. Anderson (Congregationalist), appointed Vice-Presidents. Here I was introduced to Mr. Black, the Local Agent lately engaged by the society.

**Dancville, Monday 18.**—An interesting meeting in the Congregational church, 90 persons present. The pastor, Rev. J. Parker, presided. I addressed the meeting for an hour and a quarter, then solicited names, 22 joined, after which the Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Duikerley each spoke for a short time. Mr. Black was introduced to the meeting as the Local Agent, who would commence visiting from house to house on the day following.

**Kingsley, Tuesday 19.**—Meeting in the school-house, from 40 to 50 present. Rev. D. Dunkerley presided. Having addressed them, I invited them to join the society already commenced in the village, 22 did so. The organization immediately followed:

**Durham, Wednesday 20.**—Upwards of 150 persons were assembled at the time of meeting in the Congregational church. The Rev. D. Dunkerley in the chair. The first address from Rev. P. P. O'Sunkirbine was well received. I endeavoured to improve an hour, and then went round for signers, 10 joined. Some misunderstanding prevails, in consequence of which there are two societies. A union was proposed, and a meeting called for that end.

**Drummondville, Thursday 21.**—The Registry Office was granted (on the recommendation of the Rev. G. M. Ross) for the meeting, 25 present, 3 joined, and many more said they would join at next meeting. The soil here requires to be stumped, and twice ploughed, before temperance seed will yield a harvest. Distributed some *Advocates* and tracts.

**Yamaska, Friday 22.**—Only a few old country people here. Knew nothing of a meeting. I could do nothing.

**Sorel, Friday 22.**—No effort had been made to get up a meeting, and owing to the lateness of the hour (6 P. M.) at which I ar-

rived, and my fatigue, having travelled about 36 miles over corduroy roads, I could not by any means attempt a meeting.

**Saturday 23.**—Returned after an absence of 20 days having travelled 330 miles, visited 23 places, held 21 public meetings, delivered 27 addresses and lectures, obtained 433 names to the teetotal pledge, organized 11 societies, procured 11 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and circulated a large quantity of temperance tracts and *Advocates*.

Though this communication is long, yet I cannot withhold a few remarks, some of a cheering, and others of a discouraging nature. I found it extremely hard to induce *moderationists* to give up their *branded* wines, home brewed beer, and cider. Many persons in the townships are making drunkards without license. This outrage upon the laws must not be allowed. Where in former days in the County of Stanslead were 27 distilleries and breweries, there is now but one, and that conducted by a *Christian*! In another place, a member of a church keeps a tavern. I have not noticed the many votes of thanks which were presented to the Ladies, Committee, and myself. I take this opportunity of recommending that all total abstinence societies formed in Canada should have the "universal pledge," as much inconvenience will thereby be avoided, and acting in concert we will be more likely to succeed. The introduction of the *boths* at many of the meetings, excited curiosity, which when gratified by informing them of its contents, only raised it to a higher pitch, until they had the pleasure of tasting the *pure unfermented juice of the grape*.

I am, Sir, your's very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, October 25, 1841.

**L'ORIGINAL, Oct. 18, 1841.**—The following notes I made during a tour, which occupied five days, and during which I travelled nearly 120 miles.

**Monday, Oct. 4.**—Proceeded to Alexandria, a neat and growing village. After making arrangements for meetings on my return, I rode on to Martintown, where I arrived soon after 2 o'clock. Gave immediate intimation to deliver a temperance lecture in the evening. Mr. McCallum, with whom I staid, exerted himself nobly in the meanwhile, and about seven in the evening, about 60 persons assembled in the old Presbyterian Chapel. Addressed the audience for upwards of an hour, but without receiving a single signature, procrastination being the order of the evening. The Rev. Mr. McLaurin was absent from home, which, considering his influence over the people, was unfortunate. Distributed 23 numbers of *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

**Tuesday, Oct. 5.**—Rode to Cornwall, called on Mr. Gillie, but being unexpected, he thought I should not succeed in my object. Consented to preach this evening, and to lecture on temperance the following.

**Wednesday, Oct. 6.**—Rode to Mills Roche in the afternoon. The notice of my visit was very short, and the time of meeting inconvenient. Met about 30 persons at the dwelling house of Mr. Marsh, the chief of whom were members. Addressed the audience for about an hour, obtained three signatures, making in all 78 members. Mr. M. agreed to subscribe for the *Advocate*, of which I informed Mr. Gillie. In the evening I returned to Cornwall, met about 80 persons in a room opposite to Mr. Gillie's house. Delivered an address for 80 minutes, most present were members, obtained 6 signatures. Distributed 25 numbers of the *Advocate*.

**Thursday, Oct. 7.**—Left Cornwall for Martintown, at the latter place I preached. Proceeded to Alexandria, held a temperance meeting, gave an address for an hour, procured 9 signatures, and promised to visit them early in the winter to organize a society. Mr. Clarke has opened a *Temperance House* there, and intends, I believe, to exclude all intoxicating liquors. I held the meeting in his house, and in the evening preached a sermon. Distributed 25 numbers of the *Advocate*.

**Friday, Oct. 8.**—Rode to Van Kleeck's Hill, and from thence home. As soon as I arrived, I received the joyful intimation that very shortly a *Temperance Hotel* will be started here, on total abstinence principles, which I trust will receive the countenance and support of all who are friendly to the temperance reformation.

One word in conclusion. Had timely notice of my visit been given, I doubt not but more would have been effected. In future,



If my services can be of any avail, I shall be glad to make a previous and definite arrangement for a temperance tour.—J. T. BRYCE.

GEORGIANA, Sept. 15, 1841.—The anniversary of the Georgiana Temperance Society was held on the 6th inst. We were favored with the assistance of two Wesleyan Ministers, the Rev. James Sanderson and John Williams, and from their powerful advocacy of the cause, thirteen postulants were added. We now number 72 members. The annual election of officer-bearers took place, when the writer was chosen Pres.; John Fairclaire, Vice-President; Charles Law and Archd. Kiddie, Sec.; also a Committee of vigilance. It is with great satisfaction I state that there is but one delinquent whom the society were compelled to expel. In this township there are three unlicensed taverns, one licensed tavern, one store where spirits are sold, but the name of the store-keeper does not appear on the Inspector's list, there is also a distillery in this place, and one magistrate is concerned in the traffic!—W. JOHNSON

U. C. ACADEMY, Sept. 23, 1841.—Did time permit, something interesting could be said of our Temperance Festival, held on the 20th ult. The several speakers performed their parts well, and I believe all felt that, were the sparkling bowl to be banished from our tables, social enjoyment need not, as a necessary consequence, bid adieu to the public or private circle.

In the extract from my last letter, the last sentence does not appear much to my advantage: for necessarily, you have necessary, and for accused you say accused.—W. KINGSTON.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1841.—A society in the 83rd Regiment was formed on total abstinence principles, at London on the 19th March, 1841, and held a tea meeting on the 23rd July, in the British Wesleyan Chapel, where upwards of 80 persons found abundance of convivial feeling without the aid of intoxicating drinks. The Rev. Mr. Stoney, Wesleyan Minister, was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Marsden and Mr. Norris, Wesleyan Ministers, in a very impressive manner, as also by Mr. Colwall. We had another meeting on the 30th of July, addressed by Mr. Nash, a Local Preacher, when 23 joined. Our subsequent meetings were as follows, viz: on 13th of August, at which 14 joined; on the 27th 13; and on the 3rd and 17th of this month, at which 22 joined our society; but, I am sorry to say, we had the painful duty of erasing some names. Sergeant Foster is our President.—CHARLES HOLLAND, *Corporal Band, Sec.*

COLONYE, TALBOT DISTRICT, Sept. 1841.—A society was formed here last November, on total abstinence principles; at the first meeting about forty gave in their names, and the following persons were chosen officers:—J. W. Powell, Esq., M. P. P., President; J. M. Collier, and M. Farlane Woolley, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Tilney, Secretary; and a Committee of seven. In two months our numbers increased to 230. On Monday, 30th August, we had a Pic-Nic, in which we were joined by the Simcoe Society. Our Society and friends went in 18 wagons a distance of five miles, and were joined at the grove by our Simcoe friends. After refreshments, the Rev. F. Evans was appointed chairman, and addressed the company in an able manner. The Rev. Wm. Ryerson then delivered a most powerful and eloquent address, after which appropriate resolutions were passed. The meeting then broke up, and forming in a procession in wagons, went through the principal streets of Simcoe, under the guidance of Mr. Ebner Owen, Sen., and Mr. M. Farlane Woolley as Marshalls, and separated highly pleased with the excursion.—J. TILNEY, Sec.

LAPRAIRIE, Sept. 27, 1841.—I am exceedingly happy to inform you that Mr. Wadsworth's labours last Tuesday evening have not been in vain. Our small society has exactly doubled its numbers, and I have great hope as the fire is kindled up, that we will go on and prosper. This society was established in the Island of Grenada, West Indies on the 5th January, 1839, by the present Quarter Master Sergeant Mathieson (stationed at Isle Aux Noix), a man who has adhered to abstinence principles upwards of 12 years. The society from time to time has had a good many members, but as is always the case in every community, we have had a number of backsliders. It is easy to account for so many soldiers falling off, they have to undergo heavy fatigues and marches in wet, cold and boisterous weather; and there is another enemy we have to contend with, the worst evil I believe of the whole, namely, the licensed Canteen. Our members are now 31.—R. FULLER, *Corp. 70th Regt.*

CARLTON PLACE, BATHURST DISTRICT, Oct. 1, 1841.—A temperance society, on the total abstinence principle, was formed here on the 24th June last, by the Rev. J. Fairclaire of Rainy, at which time 35 persons signed the pledge. A quarterly meeting of the society was held last Monday evening, which was addressed by the Rev. Alvah Adams and some others. At the conclusion 30 persons were added to the society. There are now 41 members in all. Drunkenness was formerly very prevalent in this neighbourhood, but the society has already done much good. This village, with a population of about 350 persons, has 4 taverns.—JAMES BELL, Sec.

CHAMBLEY, Oct. 8, 1841.—Agreeably to appointment the friends of temperance received Mr. B. D. Wadsworth, and held a temperance meeting on the evening of the 4th instant. The meeting was well attended, and several addresses delivered which seemed to attract great attention. Ably aided as we were by Mr. Wadsworth, we succeeded in forming a temperance society on the total abstinence pledge, and obtained 41 names, and a few more on the following days. The officers elected were, Mahlon Weller, Esq., President; Mr. S. R. Andrus, Vice-President; William Newth, Secretary; Robert Hunt, 56th Regt., George Tassie, and Henry Day, Committee.—W. NEWTH, *Sec. Chambley Total Ab. Socy.*

HALLOWELL, PICTON, Oct. 8, 1841.—I am Secretary of a Temperance and Total Abstinence Society in Hallowell, called the Hallowell Temperance and Total Abstinence Society, which has been in existence about two years. We have 54 teetotallers, and 29 on the old pledge; and I think we will shortly dispense with that pledge altogether.—ROBERT B. CONNOR.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Oct. 12, 1841.—It is with pleasure that I inform you that on Friday the 1st of this month, the subscribers of the temperance pledge met, and formed themselves into a society. President, Mr. James Carnegie; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. James Cumming, John Robertson, and Murdoch Macpherson; Treasurer and Secretary, John McKerras; with a Committee of ten, five to form a quorum. The society meets on the second Tuesday of each month for business. There are 41 members, who are all (as far as I can hear), keeping firm to their pledge.—JOHN MCKERRAS, Secretary.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 13, 1841.—Our quarterly meeting was held last evening at the Methodist Chapel, when we were favored with a very interesting address from Rev. C. R. Allison, followed by some very zealous remarks from Rev. L. Taylor. At the conclusion, 6 new members were added to the society, and 2 additional subscribers to the Advocate obtained.—W. D. DICKINSON, Sec.

QUEEN'S BARRACKS, MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—In the beginning of last month, a few of us who were members of the Montreal Temperance Society, requested our Commanding Officer's sanction to the formation of a total abstinence society in our Regiment, which he kindly granted; and not only signed our rules, but made such alterations himself in them, as would benefit the society in general. Our number then was 15, and we have the gratification to state that it now exceeds 150, in the short space of 6 weeks.

The 74th Regiment have just come from the West Indies, where they have been upwards of six years, and where drunkenness is carried on to a great extent in the Army. Our number is increasing daily. We have a meeting in the Regimental school-room every Friday evening, where we are always thankful to any gentleman of Montreal, to come and give us an address, as we may say our society is only in its infancy yet.

Sergeant Gremley of the Band purchased his discharge the 30th Sept., to reside in Canada. To this young man's exertions and example we owe the success of our society.

We presented him on his departure, with a beautiful watch, with the following inscription on the case:—

“Presented by the Temperance Society, 74th Regiment, to Sergeant John Gremley of the Band, as a mark of their esteem.—Montreal, Oct. 1, 1841.”

M. DOONLEY, Sergeant 74th Band, Pres. and Sec.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

Read on the First Annual Meeting of the Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, held 15th Sept. 1841.

This society, which was formed August 6th, 1840, originated with a few individuals who were deeply convinced of the necessity of more active and efficient measures for the advancement of

the cause of temperance in this city. The first subject which engaged the attention of the Committee, was the formation of a Tract Visiting Association, whose duty it should be to distribute temperance tracts, and obtain signatures to the pledge. In books furnished for that purpose; a course which they would earnestly recommend for more general adoption.

Public Meetings have tended much to keep up a wholesome agitation, and the Committees have been most fortunate in obtaining addresses from individuals whose talents and acquirements have rendered them eminently useful to the cause, and gained the attendance and most respectful attention of numerous and respectable audiences. Several temperance vessels having arrived in this port, the Committee have availed themselves of the opportunity of requesting the officers and crews to address public meetings; and their plain, sensible, and intelligent remarks, have assisted much toward convincing the public mind of the utter uselessness of alcoholic drinks as a common beverage; and clearly proved the benefits derived from adopting total abstinence principles; under the most trying circumstances.

*Individual exertion* in furtherance of the cause.—More permanent good is effected in this, than any other way; and the Committee cannot but regard the past success of the society, as more the result, under the blessing of God, of the individual exertion of its members, than of public operations.

*Tracts and Anti-Bacchus.*—Your Committee are happy in being able to state, that much good has resulted from the gratuitous distribution of temperance tracts, in different parts of the country, as well as in town. A very considerable number of an Essay on Temperance, entitled *Anti-Bacchus*, has been disposed of during the past summer; a work which is eminently calculated to effect good to the cause,—and your Committee cannot too highly commend this valuable production to the friends of temperance.

*The Canada Temperance Advocate.*—The circulation of this pioneer of the temperance cause has done much to produce that happy change in the public mind, and the usages of society; as it regards intoxicating drinks, which has already been felt, and which must become universal.

*Other Societies.*—The Committee are happy in the thought, that there are thousands in this city whose hearts and hands are engaged in this important movement, and record with pleasure the zealous exertions of other societies; especially, they attach great importance to the lectures delivered by a medical gentleman of this city, during the past winter.

*Fruits of the Reformation.*—A very considerable number of families, some of the most respectable standing in society, have banished intoxicating liquors not only from their tables, but from their houses; being fully awakened to a sense of the awful consequences that have resulted in some instances, from the influence of their example upon the younger branches, and other members of their families. Individuals have been raised from the lowest state of degradation and misery, to comparative affluence and respectability. Comfort and happiness have been restored to families, once in the most abject poverty and destitution. In dwellings where since dwelt want and wretchedness, peace and joy have now made their abode; and by the entrance of temperance, a way has been paved for the reception of the blessed gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Not a few are now members of Christian churches, who but for the operations of temperance societies, would to all human appearance have still remained in all the wretchedness of the drunkard, or long ere this have filled a drunkard's grave.

Several grocery establishments have discontinued the sale of intoxicating drinks, which your Committee would strongly recommend to the support of the friends of temperance.

A very considerable reduction has taken place in the sale of all kinds of intoxicating drinks; and as the traffic has been reduced, crime of every description has proportionately decreased, and every day is adding some new triumph to the cause of temperance.

The present number of cards issued by the Secretary is 783, of whom about 700 are staunch members; but few, comparatively, have broken their pledge, the greater part of the 83 having withdrawn their names.

In bringing this report to a close, your Committee, while they rejoice in the progress of temperance during the past year, would earnestly recommend to the society the importance of increased

exertions, ever-bearing in mind, that under the divine blessing our success is proportioned to our efforts.

Moved by Mr. W. BOOTH, seconded by Mr. VALLEAU.

1. That the Report just read be printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. BYRNE, seconded by Rev. Mr. PARKER.

2. That this meeting acknowledge with devout gratitude, the goodness of Almighty God, in rendering effectual the various agencies and measures employed by this society; and would be encouraged by the past still to improve his aid and blessing, and to renewed exertion for the future.

Moved by Rev. Mr. DENKERLY, seconded by Rev. Mr. ANDERSON.

3. That we hail with pleasure the success which has attended the efforts of societies in other places, particularly the United States, in the reformation of confirmed drunkards, during the past year.

Moved by Mr. LYMAN, seconded by Mr. T. BOWLES.

4. That the following officers be chosen for the ensuing year: *President*, Rev. T. Atkinson; *Vice-President*, Andrew Russell, and J. L. Hall, M. D.; *Treasurer*, Mr. William M. Masten; *Secretary*, Mr. William Holthouse; *Committee*, Messrs. Richardson, M. Donell, Kemp, Hyde, Pierce, Vallan, Bowles, Duffin, Brodie, Frew, Cummin, Wright, Lillott, and Fitch.

#### REPORT OF THE VICTORIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25, 1841.—The Victoria Temperance Society was established in the month of July last, with nine members. The meetings have been kept up regularly on the Tuesdays and Thursdays of every week since its formation, and together with the personal exertions of members, have been instrumental in reforming 83 intemperate persons, most of whom were amongst the hardest class of drinkers in Montreal. Five individuals who had not a shirt to their backs, have been clothed, and are now in the habit of attending divine service. Twenty drunkards and their families have been regularly visited within the last month. A few instances of reformation may not be uninteresting.

J. W. and W. W. are sailors. When they came to this town they had five dollars in their possession, and have earned five dollars a week since in fitting up a schooner. They boarded in a tavern six weeks, and not only spent all their money and earnings, but were three pounds in debt when they left it. They became tee-totalers about three months ago, and in seven weeks had paid off their debt and obtained new suits of clothes, they are now doing well.

Mr. W. Clarke, a member of the society who lives in the upper country, is in the lumber business. On his last trip to Quebec with a raft, he gave his men coffee instead of liquor. They were ridiculed by the whiskey-drinking lumbermen, but they reached Quebec in twenty-seven days, a distance of 500 miles, whilst the whiskey drinkers took seven weeks. He is determined never to allow a drop to any man in his employ.

T. W. was a hard drinker, and reduced himself and family so low that they have not yet been able to procure decent clothing, although he has been a member of the society five weeks. He has not been in church for two years and a half, but hopes to go soon. His wife and family are now comparatively happy and comfortable.

T. C. is a baker, has been a hard drinker for three years, and was reduced to utter wretchedness, his whole frame trembled, and he was nearly naked. He sheds tears of gratitude when he thinks that he is at last free. Although scarcely joined a fortnight, he has begun to pay his board in advance.

J. H. has been a hard drinker two years and nine months; sold his hat and shoes for drink. He joined the society ten weeks ago, and is now furnishing his house anew, and attending church regularly, although he never went there in his drinking days.

G. C. brought himself to death's door. The doctor gave him up, and said there was no hope for him, except through the exertions of temperance men. He sold his clothes for drink, and was separated from his wife and family; but since he joined the society about five weeks ago, he has been re-united to them, has continued staunch, and is doing well.

John Mitchell is a sawyer, was a great supporter of the tavern-keepers, with whom he used to spend almost all his earnings, and consequently reduced himself and family to a very low ebb. About twelve weeks ago he joined the society, and has improved so much in appearance that he does not look like the same person. He is one of our most zealous and efficient advocates.

In Nazareth Street alone there are now 40 tee-totalers, in the

short distance between the College wall and Wellington Street. It used to be the head-quarters of opposition to temperance societies.

We have in all 180 members. The Visiting Committee consists of 19 members. It will soon be increased to 24, when the town will be divided into 12 districts, and the inhabitants visited regularly.

Through the winter, meetings will be held in the city and suburbs as often as possible, and all suitable means will be employed to effect the great object of the society, namely, the reformation of drunkards.

JAMES WILSON, Sec.

The "*Miramichi Gleaner*" furnishes an interesting report of the assemblage of Micmac Indians at Newcastle. Various sports were engaged in, such as a canoe race, a foot race, and an Indian dance. The glorious effect of temperance on these poor people, in whose tribe the opposite plague has done such evils, was remarkably conspicuous on the occasion. The assembled Micmacs had taken the pledge, and instead of fractal disorder and filthy brawls, peace and propriety marked the day.

The temperance reformation is making a great stir in the Bermudas, and the movement is strongly countenanced and aided by Governor Reid.

A FINE PLACE TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.—In Northampton, Mass. there is no place where spirituous liquors can be obtained.—*Organ.*

Within a few weeks three distilleries in the State of New York have failed for about \$30,000.—*Id.*

Mr. Jarvis Robinson, proprietor of the Nantucket Hotel, has "honed out" his liquor, and opened his house on temperance principles.—*Id.*

The Chautauque county jail, is now tenantless. Reason—the people throughout that section have joined the Temperance Society.

The Ladies' Total Abstinence Society of Boston have reclaimed about 120 females from the curse of intemperance in the last five months.

Extract from first report of Boston Washington Temperance Society:—"It was at first contemplated to take a house, furnish it, hire suitable persons to conduct it, and supply every thing needful for the comfort of the inebriate. After much thought, various calculations being made, it was found to be the cheapest and best course to pursue the system of boarding out those who might be thrown upon their hands, and thus save the expense of house-rent, furniture, keep, and help in the house, fuel, and many other heavy expenses. They accordingly selected three good boarding-houses, kept by decent members of the society, who have thus far given entire satisfaction; charging no more than the actual time the boarders have remained. The society numbers at present about 4000 members. Two hundred and seventeen delegates have been sent out and visited one hundred and sixty towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island. These visits have resulted in the formation of similar societies in all directions.

## 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, NOVEMBER, 1841.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.—Mr. Wadsworth will leave Montreal (D. V.) on Monday the 8th November, for Bytown, at which place, and in Hull and their respective vicinities, he proposes to labour for the rest of that week, and on Sabbath the 14th. The friends of the cause in these places are requested to arrange and advertise a series of meetings at such times and places, as may appear to them, after consultation together, the most suitable.

On Monday, 15th November, he will go by Steamer from Bytown to Buckingham, where he will hold a meeting in the

evening, and on Tuesday 16th November he will cross the river to Clarence, and call upon Mr. Edwards, who will have the kindness to arrange a meeting beforehand, for that evening, at whatever place he may deem most suitable.

On Wednesday, 18th, he will visit Grenville, when he expects to find information respecting a series of meetings, arranged for him by the Rev. Mr. Edwards of St. Andrews, and other friends of the cause, to be held as they shall judge best, in the Townships of Hawkesbury, and Chatham, and the Seignory of Argenteuil, said meetings to occupy Thursday 19th, Friday 20th, Saturday 21st, and Sunday 22d.

Monday, 23d. St. Eustache, evening. Rev. Mr. Shanks requested to make arrangements.

## APPEAL.

The time has come when it behoves us to make an earnest appeal to the friends of the temperance cause, to help in sustaining our Agents. It will be remembered that the Ladies of the Montreal Society raised a subscription of about £130 last spring, to support a temperance travelling lecturer; and the readers of the *Advocate* have seen that the Committee were for a number of months unsuccessful in all their efforts to procure the services of a suitable person. They have now, however, through the good providence of God, engaged three travelling Agents for the winter: namely, Mr. R. B. Wadsworth of Montreal for Lower Canada, including the Eastern and Ottawa Districts. Mr. James McDonald of Picton, for the Johnstown, Bathurst, Midland, Victoria, and Prince Edward Districts, and Mr. Wm. Black for the Eastern Townships.

The Committee have also the pleasure of announcing that the following clergymen have, in a spirit of delightful philanthropy, undertaken such District Agencies as their other important avocations will permit them to fulfil, viz.: the Rev. W. Clarke of London, portions of the Brock and Gore Districts, and the Huron Tract; and the Rev. R. H. Thornton of Whitby, part of the Newcastle and Home Districts. The Rev. Richard Saul of Adelaide, will visit the Western District of Canada. We are sorry that the Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Home, and Newcastle Districts are yet in a great measure unprovided for, but we hope that men and means will soon be found for these important sections also.

This *Advocate* and last contain most encouraging evidences of the success of these agencies, a success which we venture to say, is greater than any one expected, and which shows that providence smiles in a peculiar manner upon this effort, and directs us to sustain it with willing hearts and open hands. In order to support these agencies through the winter, even should the number not be augmented, three hundred pounds will be required, and the sum would be much greater, were it not that the Rev. Messrs. Clarke and Thornton decline all pecuniary recompense, only accepting payment of the expenses they necessarily incur, and in the other cases the remuneration is very moderate.

In view of these facts, we would say to all societies and individuals who have subscribed to this object, send in the amount of your subscriptions, or a greater amount if possible without delay, every shilling of your money will tell upon the welfare of Canada, and the peace and prosperity of your fellow-men; and to all who have not yet subscribed, we would suggest the propriety of subscribing at once to this object, our wants being urgent, and the cause good. We need not add that the money will be faithfully expended; and that a detailed report will be published for the satisfaction of subscribers at the proper time.

N. B. Societies which pledged specific amounts for this object to the Convention, will please remit as soon as possible.

**THE CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.**—There never was a time when total abstinence principles were more extensively advocated or embraced in this Province, than at present, and yet the temperance cause does not occupy that position, nor has it that hold on the affections of the wise and good, to which its great importance so well entitles it. Various reasons might be assigned for this, but let one for the present suffice;—*it is the apathy of Clergymen.* We are so unfortunate as not to make them understand our principles and objects. With us, they lament the evils and prevalence of intemperance, but object to the means employed for checking its fearful progress. Time was when the temperance society was called sectarian and political, but embracing as it does, men of all creeds, political and religious, this charge is urged no longer. Now we are told, it is worldly, semi-infidel, uncanonical. They acknowledge some efforts should be put forth, but "they should originate in *ecclesia*, in the church." One clergyman should not invidiously array himself against another of the same order,—worldly men and infidel men should not take the lead in this movement. The church should take some action on this subject, and we should wait till then." We assent to the proposition, that the church ought to take the lead in this movement; but the church has not, and it is the sin of the church that she has not. Is not her position rather humiliating? Instead of directing this movement, she is, to some considerable extent, reluctantly dragged along with it, or left far behind. The church, in her collective capacity, is asleep in reference to this question; and we wish to know if we are to wait until she arouses herself from her slumbers, and assumes the direction in this reformation.

What is the fact? Why thousands are perishing in the waters of inebriation. The church has the means of deliverance in her hands, but she does not use them. The temperance society has a boat of rescue. It may not be so strong or so beautifully built. The individuals who guide its movements are not so influential, but still it has proved itself a life-boat to thousands. With this means of deliverance in our hands, shall we let them perish until the church is awake, or shall we step forward and rescue them from misery and perdition. "We speak unto wise men, judge ye what we say!" Wait indeed till the church takes the lead! Where is the guarantee that she may not sleep for ages? The church is sometimes nodding to her injury and dishonour, and she needs something beyond herself to keep her useful, and purified, and vigilant.

In no spirit of unfriendliness, but of affection to the church, do we make these remarks. We seek not her injury, but her usefulness; and honoured as she is with the presence of her Lord, and possessing as she does, a vast amount of influence, it would give us unspeakable gratification to see her exhibit life and vigour in the temperance cause. W. C.

We are happy to announce that a Savings Bank, upon correct principles, has been established in this city. The security is undoubted—the expenses of management are trifling,—and all the benefit which accrues from the judicious investment of its funds is to be divided amongst the depositors, which will probably raise the rate of interest to five per cent, although the rate which the Bank engages to pay is at present four. It is open for the accommodation of the public every day from ten to three o'clock, and on the evenings of Saturday and Monday.

Tee-totallers, who seldom fail to save money, will find this a sure and convenient place to deposit it, where it will always be increasing in amount, and whence it may be

withdrawn whenever they choose; and drinkers will find it a much better Bank than the tills of the publicans, for any quarter dollars they may have to spare.

Some old sailors at the present day, it is said, still live in hopes that steam navigation will be abandoned as a dangerous and improper innovation, and the drivers of stage coaches in England are said to anticipate the breaking down of railroads, or blowing up of locomotives, and a return to the palmy days of four-in-hand, with a shilling from every passenger, and a glass of ale at every stage. And the hopes of these worthies are as likely to be realized as those of the old fashioned steady going drinkers, who declare that the temperance-reformation is only a momentary ebullition of folly, or at the best enthusiasm, and will soon die away of itself. Its decline has been prophesied every year since its beginning, about fourteen years ago, and yet every year has done more than its predecessor for its advancement; and the last year, which according to many, was to have seen it retrograde, has witnessed greater triumphs than all the previous thirteen put together. Any one who can discern the signs of the times, may judge what likelihood there is of its going back now, yet the people we have referred to will probably continue to take their glass till the day of their death, prophesying all the time, that the temperance humbug, as they are pleased to call it, will soon come to an end.

It may at first sight appear desirable that new settlements should be formed under the auspices of persons, whose education, standing in society, and means, are such as might enable them to carry forward improvements with rapidity, and give a good tone to the manners of society around them. Yet in practice, the influence of what are called gentlemen settlers, is generally speaking the reverse of beneficial. They do not like to labour with their own hands, they cannot procure the kind of assistance they need, their affairs do not prosper, their time hangs heavy, and having been brought up to consider the social use of intoxicating drinks as one of the greatest pleasures of life, they naturally have recourse to company and stimulants. They thus gradually sink into the abyss of intemperance, and see their sons grow up to be drunkards and vagabonds; yet such men constitute no small part of the magistracy of Canada!

The disastrous influence of wine-drinking gentlemen over a new settlement, is no where more strikingly displayed than in and around Goderich, for a picture of which we refer to the Rev. W. Clarke's journal in another column.

Some few weeks ago, Cincinnati, the Queen city of the West, as it is usually called, was disgraced with riots, which, for extent and atrocity, are, we believe, unparalleled in the history of this continent. They grew out of some quarrels between the white and colored population. The latter repulsed their assailants for some time, but were finally overcome, and driven into the city prison, where they were kept, whilst demons, in the shape of men, went to their houses, plundered and destroyed their property, and in several instances violated their wives in a manner too horrible to detail. One fact is, however, to be kept in remembrance; all the prominent actors in this tragedy were under the influence of strong drink, procured, in all probability, at the places licensed by the city authorities for the public good.

The societies in and near Toronto had a grand Temperance Procession on the 21st ultimo, of which we have not yet received the particulars.

At a liquor sale which occurred lately in Montreal, the chief purchasers were Kingston merchants, and the quantities they took of what are called the fine kinds of liquor were astonishing. Surely the temperance reformation has not begun its work in Kingston yet, for if such quantities of dear liquors are sold, what must be the consumption of whiskey! One remarkable fact is, that most of the merchants referred to are church members, who might be influenced to desist from this desolating traffic, if their minister would come out on the side of the temperance reformation.

The Victoria men, Messrs. Morton and Mitchell, held a meeting at Chambly on the 22d ultimo. The place of meeting—Mr. Willett's house—was full. All who were not already members, with two or three exceptions, signed the pledge. Two working men belonging to the place made addresses, and much interest was excited.

The 50th Regiment stationed there have taken hold of the temperance cause in earnest; and great progress may be expected in Chambly from the exertions of the military and civilian societies.

We call attention to the report of the Victoria Temperance Society in this number; a report which cannot fail to awaken public sympathy in its favor.

We advise that society to send out their speakers to every town and village in the country, and carry hope to the hearts of drunkards throughout the land. Thousands are now perishing, who might be saved by vigorous exertion.

A singularly interesting temperance meeting took place on the 21st ultimo in the Congregational chapel, Montreal. The speakers were President Wheeler, Vermont College; Wm. Morton, Victoria Temperance Society; Rev. Messrs. Crofts and Strong, and A. Buchanan, Esq. Q. C. Much interest was excited, and seventeen probationary members were received.

We regret that a very interesting account of a Temperance Festival held at L'Orignal on the 30th June last, has been too long crowded out of our columns. We give the following extracts:—

"Josiah Marston, Esq. kindly allowed the use of a delightful grove in his farm. A Committee of ladies and gentlemen were appointed to make all necessary arrangements, and great praise is due to them for the tasteful and satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

"The day was unfavourable, but upwards of 150 sat down to tea. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. J. Edwards of St. Andrews, Rev. T. Metcalfe of East Hawkesbury, Rev. Mr. McKillican of Breadalbane, D. Baiter, Esq., Jun., and Rev. J. T. Byrne; and at the close of the meeting nearly 40 persons signed the pledge."

The New York Washington Temperance Society held a Mass Convention in the open air last month, at which delegates from societies in Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, and many other cities and villages attended. A procession composed of the various societies and delegations was formed with banners, bands of music, &c., which extended upwards of two miles, and excited much interest as it passed through the principal streets of the city. Many excellent addresses were delivered through the day, and at various places of meeting in the evening; one of the attractions being a sort of musical festival.

In the month of July last, a somewhat similar Temperance Celebration took place in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, which we regret omitting to notice at the time.

We learn with pleasure that the officer in command of the 71st Regt. at St. Johns, has approved of the formation of a temperance society in that Regiment, and in consequence a thriving association of about 74 members has been organized.

In order to enrol anew the members of the Montreal Temperance Society who continue in good standing, the Committee have judged it advisable to procure a beautifully engraved card of membership, suitable for framing, price 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. Members are requested to apply for it at the Secretary's office as soon as convenient.

Mr. Holehouse, Secretary Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, is Agent for the *Canada Temperance Advocate* in Quebec.

We are sorry to be obliged to omit so many portions of our valued Correspondents' letters; but if we gave them all in full, there would be no room for any thing else in the *Advocate*. We do not, however, wish to receive fewer letters; indeed we consider the number received as the best test of the prosperity and vigour of the temperance enterprise throughout the country. But we respectfully request our correspondents to condense as much as possible.

New subscribers for the *Advocate* will please state what number they wish to commence with.

#### MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

15.—CORONER'S STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.—A soldier at Chambly while in a state of intoxication, fell into the Chambly Canal and was drowned.

16.—The remains of a human being were found last month on the Montreal mountain. A few tattered remnants of a shawl were the only means by which the body could be identified as that of a female. That she was an intemperate vagrant there can be little doubt.

17.—A Seaman while under the influence of liquor, and in the act of going aboard his vessel lately in this port, fell into the river St. Lawrence and was drowned.

18.—A farmer who lived a short distance from Montreal, whilst going home in a state of intoxication a few weeks ago, fell from his cart, and so injured his spine that he died shortly after. He was member of a temperance society, and his fate is therefore a warning to pledge-breakers. But it must be stated, that the society to which he belonged allows the moderate use of intoxicating poison; and it was in all probability that moderate use which led to his melancholy end.

19.—MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Mr. Wilson, Secretary Victoria Society, Sir, I beg to inform you that the person upon whom we intended to call, in hopes of working a reformation, died yesterday evening, and I much fear at the last moment he was in a state of intoxication, as liquor was seen going to him all day. He was well known to many in this city as a clever mechanic, but latterly was nearly blind, and unable to work at his trade in consequence of drinking. Some time back he sold a piece of machinery for I believe \$32, and while the money lasted he was never sober, till at last alcohol did its work, and hurried its victim to a drunkard's grave.—A REFORMED DRUNKARD.

20, 21.—CONSECON, DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD, Oct. 16.—The effects of intemperance in the neighbouring townships through which I occasionally travel, have been visible and horrible. Take a few instances. Many years past, in a distant British Colony, a Mr. P. acted in the capacity of a Minister of the gospel. Cultivating a desire for the glass, he resigned the ministerial character. He then studied the sciences of Medicine, and afterwards came

to the Township of P—y, U. C., in the profession of Doctor, and in a fit of debauch, with a razor cut his throat! In the same place, very lately, another individual made a similar effort to deprive himself of life; some kind neighbours interfered, and bound up his wound; he then ran from them, and tried to drown himself; again he was prevented, but I have just heard that he is dead, and that his death was caused by the wound in his neck.

22.—In the Township of A. one week ago, an habitual drunkard, whilst under the influence of strong drink, with a butcher's knife stabbed his wife in the abdomen. The painful results are as follows: the wife is dead, and the unhappy husband is lodged within the strong cold walls of the county jail! No wonder that a great Poet should cry out, "O, thou invisible spirit of wine, if there be no other name by which we may know thee, we will call thee DEVIL."

To put down this deadly evil, there are 8 or 9 temperance societies in these parts, on the tee-total principle, and in successful operation. Many of the office-bearers in these societies are individuals possessing fine talents; in the temperance cause, they are men of renown. Some of these societies were lately visited by James McDonald, of Picton, in the capacity of a travelling Agent in this part of Canada; and should his health be sustained, the cause will receive an additional impulse from his efficient labours.—J. BLACK, Wesleyan Minister.

23.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner over the body of Biddy Dermitt, who perished in the bush adjoining the Montreal Road, near the town, on the previous night. The verdict of the Jury was "that her death was caused by her loose and intemperate habits, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."—Kingston Chronicle.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARACTER OF A SOT.—A sot is a silly fellow without brains; his sight is best when he is stone blind, for till then he can never find his way home. He is a post boy's horn to alarm a quiet neighbourhood at the unseasonable hour of one in the morning; a brewer's pump to keep store cellars dry; he is a lawyer, for he understands conveyancing extremely well. Although he scarcely knows what a pulpit means, yet he is a religious fellow, for the name of God is always at his tongue end, and he is particularly careful to teach his family the duty of fasting. He is a barefooted Carmelite, for you seldom see him with a pair of shoes to his feet. His frugality is remarkable, for a shirt always lasts him a month without washing, and a pair of stockings till they are worn out. His tailor is Jack Ketch or his Grace of Monmouth, to one or other of whom he applies as often as he can afford it for a left-off suit. Strangers often mistake him for a Jew because of his beard. He is terribly afflicted with various distempers, being frequently seized with a falling sickness at midnight, accompanied with a dead palsy in his tongue. St. Anthony's fire has visibly settled in his face, and so terribly does the ague shake his hand, that he cannot lift a glass of gin to his head. The pawn broker is his banker, and the publican his chief creditor. In short, while he is alive he is worth any person's notice, but after his death there will be no traces found of his memory except on the chalked walls of ale houses.—Preston Advertiser.

THE WAY TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—J. R—, walking along a certain street, was stopped by a respectable-looking female, who had in her hand a basket containing a bottle that looked remarkably like a gin-bottle. She inquired of him—"If you please, Sir, is this the way to the work-house?" He replied—"No, madam; but that is"—pointing significantly to the bottle.

THE DUTY OF A CHRISTIAN.—"Every christian must stand prepared to say, 'I readily admit, if you can point out to me any means by which I may benefit my fellow-men, that it is not only expedient, it is my bounden duty to use them.' He is not a christian, then—I had almost said he is not a human being—who cannot adopt this language. Now the temperance society has been brought to the test of experience, and the most stubborn facts abundantly prove, that it is just the kind of instrumentality which is demanded by the exigencies of the case. If you will examine the history and workings of this society you will find, that it is just the system and means adapted to remove the miseries of a large portion of the

human race. Admitting this to be true, and I defy any individual to deny it, their duty is plain, imperative, and binding, and you are shut up to the inevitable conclusion to which we have endeavoured to bring you, that it is your duty, a duty arising from this law of christian love, 'thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,' to adopt the specified means of doing good both to the bodies and souls of your fellow-men."—From a Speech of Rev. H. Douglas.

TOBACCO-SMOKING.—"Chewing opium is equally included [under "whatever intoxicates"]. Nor would the smoking of tobacco be excepted, if the smoke were swallowed down the throat, but as it is merely inhaled into the mouth, and immediately *passed out* again, like some intolerably loathsome and nauseous thing, it is almost as rational, though not quite so cleanly, as the practice of children who blow soap bubbles out of the bowl of a pipe, for their amusement. Smoking, however, though it does not intoxicate, engenders a habit that may lead to intoxication, for the hot exhalations that are constantly drawn to the mouth create a dryness in the palate and a thirst, which cause smokers ever and anon to take a sip of liquid to moisten the throat; and as they seldom sup any thing but beer or wine, a friendly relation becomes established between the pipe and the glass, and frequency of tasting promotes a love and relish for the thing tasted, till, in hundreds of instances, smoking ends in confirmed intemperance. And even when no such direful results follow, the vast sum of money which a smoker expends in mere smoke, in the course of a smoking life, will turn out to no good account in the day of the Lord."—The Rev. J. W. Shrewsbury's Lecture.—"Alcohol against the Bible."

TAKE CARE NOW YOU GO UP THE LADDER.—Matthew Carey, speaking of his marriage, says: "My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent, and economical. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of descent. During the whole of our marriage, I never, as far as I can recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury, or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner—never in a single instance, for the purpose of drinking." How very different the conduct of some young married people, *aye, and old ones too, now-a-days. They can go to the tavern, and grog-shops, eat oysters, drink grog, play cards, dice or nine-pins, spending their seventy-five cents or a dollar two or three times a week. No marvel such people never go up the ladder. They are always at the bottom, and there they will stay as long as they live. A jug of rum tied to a man's neck is a hard thing to carry up the ladder; and many a man, after he has dragged it half way up, has been suddenly tumbled down to the bottom.*—American Paper.

A WINE DRINKING DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.—The following was recently related to us as a positive fact. A certain Doctor of Divinity in Philadelphia was delivering a lecture on Temperance in which he undertook to defend wine drinking from the scriptures. After he had closed, a gentleman rose, and requested permission to address the meeting. Permission being granted, he remarked he had known a young man, who was addicted to intemperance, who at length, by the affectionate and persevering persuasions of his friends, was induced by them to their great joy, to sign a pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. Still the appetite was strong, and he found it difficult to control it. At length, being present where the glass of wine was offered, he saw a clergyman take the intoxicating cup, at the same time saying a few words in defence of the practice. This was too much for the young man's resolution. If a clergyman could drink wine, and quote scripture for authority, why might not he? He yielded. His downward course was then rapid, and he soon died of delirium tremens! Pausing for a moment, while his bosom seemed bursting with emotion, he added—*That young man was my only son; and the Reverend Doctor, who has addressed us this evening, was the clergyman, by whose example he was induced to break his pledge.*—Maine Temperance Advocate.

HORRIBLE.—The Rochester Evening Post states, that John Rowley, a laboring man advanced in years, was recently found nearly dead in his room, with his wife and children sick also—from the effects of poison! It seems that Rowley had been on a drunken frolic for about 10 days—and to wind up bought some arsenic at a drug store, where he was well known, ostensibly to kill rats. He put it in the water pail unperceived, and not only

himself, but his wife and two children, one of eight and the other three years of age, were poisoned by it. The whole have recovered.

**LOOK AT THE BUSINESS.**—The late Chief Justice Platt declared, that for thirty years he had kept written notes respecting several hundreds who had been engaged in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors; and of them he could truly say, that 23 out of 25 had become drunkards, or some of their families had; and 27 out of 28 had, lost money by the business. The most of whom had made themselves bankrupt in fortune and character. Is not God's curse on the "business"? Who encourages it? The MODERATE DRINKER principally. What is the amount of the responsibility of every one of these? Eternity alone can tell, so vast it is.—*Temperance Recorder.*

**DOCTORS AND TEE-TOTALISM.**—A Cork tee-totaller, employed as crooper in a distillery, had a severe attack of illness, and amongst other complaints, water on the chest. The doctor who was called in prescribed medicine for him, and told him it would be necessary for him to take a little whisky punch; to make which, fearing the doctor might inquire of his employers if he had procured it, he purchased some bottles and locked them up safe at home in his cupboard, taking the medicine regularly as prescribed, but not touching the whiskey. After a time the doctor told him to discontinue the whiskey, and take instead certain Drogheda ale, which he would purchase of very superior quality at a certain shop in the city; of this also, fearing the doctor might inquire, he purchased a few bottles, and locked them up safely with the whiskey. In a short time the teetotaller got quite well, and his case was spoken of as a most remarkable recovery, of course attributed to the virtues of the liquor. When the doctor paid his last visit, the man thanked him for his kindness, and told him he had done all he had desired him, except in two instances. "What were those?" said the doctor, looking very angry. "Why, sir, I did not take the whiskey punch, nor the ale." "You did not!" said the doctor, looking at him, "and why did you not?" "Why, sir," said the teetotaller, "I believe that any person who gives up intoxicating drink for the love and honour of the Saviour will never have occasion to take them again." "Is that your faith?" said the doctor. "It is, sir." Then it was your faith that saved you, and answered all the purposes of the whiskey punch and ale.—*Bristol Herald.*

**EFFECTS OF A MINISTER'S EXAMPLE.**—The Rev John Kirk, of Hamilton, related the following painful anecdote in a sermon on total abstinence, which he delivered in Glasgow lately, to show the awful consequences of professed Christians using themselves, and pressing upon others, intoxicating drinks:—"I once visited," he said, "a jail, along with some other friends; and when we entered a cell where four or five criminals were confined, one of our party observed one of them much more simple, and not so hardened in appearance as the rest. We spoke to him, and learned that he had been a servant with a minister whom we knew. Spirits were regularly used in his house; and this servant acquired the habit of using them when there. His appetite for liquor became so strong, that he stole to appease it, and was in prison for the theft, a ruined young man." O, what has that minister to answer for!—*Journal Scottish Temperance Union.*

**A TEMPERANCE INCIDENT.**—The *Lowell Courier* says—"An incident occurred at the Lowell Museum, which is well worth noticing. Two Irishmen from among the spectators went upon the stage to aid the musician in his performance. In one of the feats it became necessary for one of them to drink a glass of wine. This, however, they both resolutely refused to do. Mr. Young, not knowing the ground of their objections we presume, urged them but without effect. No argument could persuade them to touch one drop of the wine, though on that account the 'trick' would fail. The scene was very amusing, and drew marks of approbation from the spectators.

**A FACT**—At a temperance meeting at Plymouth, N. H. the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, exposed the ridiculous and untenable position of those who would not associate in the cause, and give their names to it—especially of those clergymen who feared it would injure their clerical influence. He told an amusing and very pertinent anecdote of a Vermont clergyman, who was as much opposed to drinking, and as great a friend to temperance as any body, but he was a clergyman, and might lessen his influence, and lower his

standing, to admit by his signing, the necessity of fortifying himself against drinking by a pledge, &c. He declined signing. It was noised abroad that Mr. Bates would not sign, and shortly after he had occasion to go into a neighbouring grog-shop on business. The usual haunTERS were there, and one of them approached him with great exultation, as he entered—holding his dram in one hand, he stretched out the other to the minister, and greeted him with, "Well, M-in-mister Bates, they havn't got you and I yet, have they?"—*Western Temperance Journal.*

Rum is a tyrannical master to a community. It rules with a rod of iron, and, like the Tartar conquerors of the middle ages, or the heathen conquerors of antiquity, it leaves the desert behind its foot-steps.—*Organ.*

**ALCOHOLIC THIRST.**—A writer in the *New York Observer* says, that those who feel the alcoholic thirst may be at once relieved by a draught of milk.—*Id.*

**TEE-TOTALISM AND SINGING.**—A Washingtonian says, he never heard his wife sing in his life until after he signed the pledge; and now he scarcely ever goes home but what she is singing like a canary.—*Id.*

**HARD DRINKERS** have, it is well known, frequently enormously large, inflamed, carbuncled, Bacchus-like, rich purpled noses; but it may not be equally well known that these beautiful affixes to the "human face divine" exist in consequence of the membrane which lines the nostrils being a prolongation of that which lines the stomach, and that the *pimplication* is the symptom of the stomach being in an inflammatory state.—*Id.*

At Sturbridge, Mass. on the 4th ult., two drunken men named Morris and Goddard, had a fight, in which the former was instantly killed. Goddard had not been arrested at the last accounts.

A woman was lately seen in New Orleans lying on a dray, on her way to the hospital, who had thrown herself, in a fit of mania *a ports*, from a two story window, fracturing her skull and smashing her face.

**A DIALOGUE WHICH RECENTLY OCCURRED IN MONTREAL.**  
*Little Girl.*—Father, what kind of man is whiskey?  
*Father.*—Why do you ask my child?  
*Little Girl.*—Because I saw a man to-day who was dreadfully cut and abused, and the people said it was whiskey that did it.  
*Father.*—Whiskey does indeed do a great deal of harm.  
*Little Girl.*—I wonder the police do not take him up, and put him in jail.

#### FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Let all efforts be united, To expel the dang'rous foe, Which so many hopes have blighted, Filling this fair world with woe; For intemperance, Has brought many thousands low.	Would you meet them in that region, Where they endless joys shall share? Teach them temperance and religion, The road to lead them there: By example, Point them to that country fair.
O ye heralds of salvation, First we would appeal to you; For it well becomes your station, All intemperance to subdue: Join your efforts, Till men's hearts are formed anew.	Wives and husbands, masters, ser- vants, Parents, children, all combine, In this noble cause be fervent, And may God, by power divine, Make his blessing On your humble efforts shine.
Christian parents, lend assistance, That your children you may save; O let none by your resistance, Come to fill a drunkard's grave. With your influence, In the cause of temperance crave.	Christians, O be all united, To expel the dangerous foe, Which so many hopes have blighted, Filling this fair earth with woe; Till intemperance Shall no more bring mankind low.

Haverbury, July 19, 1841.

ANN McLAURIN.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Great exertions are making by several public spirited individuals, particularly Mr. Allan of Buffalo, to introduce into the United States the very best breeds of stock that can be procured in England. What are our Canadian farmers about?

We are glad to learn, that an Agricultural paper has been established at Kingston, entitled the *Canadian Farmer and Mechanic*. It is highly spoken of by our exchange papers; but we have not yet seen it.

## WHEAT AND CANADA THISTLES.

If the Canada Thistle should generally induce our farmers to cultivate their land better, its evil aspect would be greatly softened, though we should not dare to call it a blessing in disguise.

In years past we have frequently endeavoured to call the attention of cultivators to this subject; and have given some details of the facility with which this weed could be destroyed; but our last number contains two communications, which we think deserve some further notice; and we would hold them up for the encouragement of others.

"I commenced about the first of June," says our friend V. YEOMANS at page 114, "and ploughed them about once a month, and harrowed them as often—till about the first of October. The result is, their entire destruction, except a few places where the ploughing could not be well done."

'Not less favourable is the report of our correspondent AUGUSTUS D. AYERS at page 117. "The field contained six acres, principally occupied with Canada thistles, on which a Florida war had been waged for twenty-five years, or more, with little prospect of success or termination.—In the latter part of May, I broke it up—ploughed the ground deep four times, and harrowed as often in the heat of summer.—The result was [it] killed the Canada thistles, and my ground is in good condition for after cropping." In consequence of this superior culture, and high manuring, the crop of wheat which followed was very fine: and we are left to infer that nearly sixty bushels to the acre were obtained.

Two causes have conspired to make farmers slovenly, and to spread the Canada thistle: One is, the strong desire to raise all the wheat they can, by putting in as much of their land as possible; and the other is, the very short time they have to prepare the ground. Business in the growing season of this climate, hurries the farmer at every step. The getting in of spring crops is often greatly retarded by unfavourable weather, and sheep-shearing, road mending, and sometimes, continued rains, interfere with breaking up the fallow. Then comes the hoeing of corn, potatoes, and field-beets; and unless the farmer bestirs himself, hay-making will be on his heels. Harvesting the barley, wheat, and oats, is rarely finished before the middle of the last month of summer when many are beginning to sow their wheat—so near do seed time and harvest approach in this district. How then is manuring and ploughing the fallow once a month to be accomplished? Go over less ground—apply the same amount of labor to half the quantity of land—raise double crops to the acre (no weeds)—and reserve the remainder of the farm for pasture and meadow.

We now revert to another branch of our subject. Deep ploughing, or pulling up the thistles by hand, is far more destructive than to cut them off near the surface. In the latter case, the horizontal root with the upright stem attached to it, remains undisturbed; and the plant prepares to recover its foliage without delay. But when the plough breaks up the horizontal runner, or the harrow draws its fragments to the surface, it soon perishes in dry weather. There is a profit in taking the most thorough course.—*New Genessee Farmer.*

**CORN COB FEED.**—The best way to dispose of cobs is of course to grind them with the corn. But we observe two substitutes which have been successfully made use of. One is to soak the cobs in a half hoghead of brine, when the cattle eagerly thrust in their noses and devour them. The other, or better way, is to boil them. One farmer says, he would as soon throw away his fodder as his cobs.—*Id.*

**PRESERVING CHEESE.**—Solon Robinson, says a neighbour, has practised for several years the method of preserving his cheeses by placing them within a hay stack, where they are kept from freezing through winter.—*Id.*

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I enquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would but be an invitation to attack them." "*Habens sie kenns scholen?*" (Have you no schools?) was his significant rejoinder.—*Prof. Store.*

## PATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over, or neglected. Some of these will be specified; and

1st. *The preparation of Food.*—This should be so prepared that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods—the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced it would eat it in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes, or whole corn, when either cooked, could be eaten in our quarters of the time now used, may indeed fatten, but less rapidly than if their food was given them in a proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal, shall be required in eating.

2nd. *The food should be in abundance.*—From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3rd. *The food should be given regularly.*—This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour, the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invitation to eat.

4th. *The animal should not be needlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding.*—All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly driven, never be fed at unseasonable hours, and above all things, never be allowed to want for food.—*Cultivator.*

**GREASE OR SCRATCHES.**—This is a disorder to which horses are subject, and only affects the skin of the heel. As there is much motion and tension to this part of the leg, it was necessary the skin should be very pliable and soft, and to ensure this, nature has provided a secretion of greasy matter which is absorbed by the skin at the heel, giving it a sensible greasy feel, and prevents in a healthy state the crack or roughness of the part which would otherwise ensue. Under ill treatment, or bad stable management, inflammation takes place, the secretion of grease is stopped, a dry and scurfy state of the skin succeeds, cracks of the skin show themselves, and swelling and lameness ensues. According to Youatt, "if cracks are slight, a lotion composed of a solution of two drams of blue vitriol, or four of alum in a pint of water will often speedily dry them up and close them. But if the cracks are deep and the lameness and inflammation considerable, poulticing will be necessary, and one of linseed meal, or of carrots boiled soft may be used. After the inflammation is checked, the heel may be dressed with an ointment composed of one part rosin and three of lard melted together, and one part of calamine powder added when these begin to get cold." Occasionally wetting the cracks with the vitriol solution will expedite the healing. Some farmers use an ointment made of grease and sulphur, which is rubbed in, the hair being first clipped. Sometimes from careless management, or inattention, the cracks degenerate into deep sores, fungus springs upon



their edges, which dries and assumes a horny form, and is known by the name of *grapes*. The grease is supposed to arise from the filth and urine of the stable acting on the tender skin of the heel; yet some horses are more subject to it than others in any situation. Care is the best preventative, and as this has banished the disease from the cavalry of most nations, it would doubtless prevent its recurrence among farmers' horses where it is most injurious.—*1b*.

**TO THE-TOTAL HAYMAKERS.**—Sir: Having tried the system of total abstinence last year, during the hay season, with my men, and having found it answer in every respect, perfectly, I beg you will allow these few lines a place in the Journal this week, as the hay season is rapidly approaching, and in ten days many will be beginning, and I am anxious that others should try the plan during the harvest.

I had my men from Bedfordshire, and having calculated the expense of the former allowance of beer per man, I gave them exactly the same amount in money, and my halfliff assures me, that nothing could be more regular than the men, and on Monday morning instead of being weaker, as formerly, from the effects of Saturday and Sunday's drinking, they were refreshed and stronger than ever. That he never had an angry word during the whole season, and never heard an oath—and such was the success, that I shall never have any more beer in my fields, and I know that I shall be as much benefited by the steadiness of my men as the men will be by the saving their constitutions and money.

Many persons came during the hay season to see the dinners go into the hay fields, which one of the men cooked, at their expense for his time; and instead of cans of beer and a little bread and cheese—a large wheelbarrow full of roast or boiled meat in large pans, and potatoes, &c. &c., and a pail full of coffee was sent to them. At the end of the day, instead of going to the ale-house, the men read a chapter in the Bible—united in prayer in the barn, and then lay down to rest. And it really was a scene upon which I look back with great delight. Two or three of my neighbours tried the same plan, with similar success, and this year I am commissioned to announce that we want eleven mowers, and eighty eight haymakers more than those already engaged on teetotal principles.

I feel certain that nothing but prejudice stands in our way, and I therefore would strongly urge all our members who do come to work at the harvest to set out with prayer, and to remember that they are responsible for the good or bad example which they may set, and that not only are the eyes of all the country upon them, but that "the eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good."

May 13, 1841.

Yours truly,

JOHN TROTTER.

—London Temperance Journal.

**Prof. Liebig** is a strenuous advocate for a rotation of crops, and his reasons are based on the theory of *Decandolle*, which he considers as fully established: "Decandolle supposes that the roots of plants imbibible soluble matter of every kind from the soil, and thus necessarily absorb a number of substances which are not adapted to the purposes of nutrition, and must subsequently be returned to the soil as excrements. Now, as excrements cannot be assimilated by the plant which rejected them, the more of these matters which the soil contains, the more unfruitful must it be for plants of the same species. These excrementitious matters may, however, still be capable of assimilation by another kind of plants, which would thus remove them from the soil, and render it again fertile for the first. And if the plants last grown also expel substances from their roots, which can be appropriated as food by the former, they will improve the soil in two ways."—*Cultivator*.

**IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY TO AGRICULTURE.**—If we strew the floors of our stables with gypsum from time to time, they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but will be retained in a condition serviceable as manure."

Pastures act a most important part in returning to the soil a supply of nitrogen in place of that taken away in the hay and grain. In large farms, where each field in rotation is in grazing, the nitrogen is completely replaced, and where the manure made on a farm are carefully returned to the soil, the quantity of this impor-

tant ingredient must increase every year. When the night soil of cities shall be generally converted into *poudrette*, as it now is in some places, no nitrogen of consequence will be lost, as the quantities used in the shape of corn and cattle will be returned to the country and made available for new crops and the feeding of new animals. The following extracts will show the loss farmers sustain from not attending to these powerful manures:

"When it is considered that with every pound of ammonia which evaporates, a loss of 60 pounds of cast (grain) is sustained, and that with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced, the difference with which these liquid excrements are regarded is quite incomprehensible. In most places only the solid excrements, impregnated with the liquid, are used, and the dung-hills containing them are protected neither from evaporation or from the rain. The solid excrements contain the insoluble, the liquid all the soluble phosphates, and the latter contain likewise all the potash which existed as organic salts in the plants consumed by the animals."—*1b*.

**WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BARLEY AND APPLES?**—If the demand for barley and apples falls off, the farmers as a matter of course will not grow such large quantities as they now do—other productions of the soil will be wanted in larger quantities, and the farmers will soon find out what is most wanted, and what will pay best. The growers of popples, and makers of opium in the East Indies, will doubtless inquire with equal earnestness—"What shall we do with our poppies?"—*English Paper*.

**A HINT TO FARMERS.**—We may send to England for Durham cows, and to Spain and Saxony for the choicest sheep—we may search the world over for cattle that please the eye; but unless they receive the best care, and liberal feeding, they will most assuredly deteriorate and eventually become as worthless and unworthy of propagation as any of the skeleton breeds that now haunt our rich but neglected pasture lands. We remember an anecdote in point, and will relate it by way of illustration. A farmer having purchased a cow from a county abounding in the richest pastures, upon taking her to his own inferior pastures, found that she fell short of the yield which he was informed she had been accustomed to give. He complained to the gentleman of whom he had purchased, that the cow was not the one he bargained for, or, in other words, that she was not what she was 'cracked up to be.' 'Why,' said the seller, 'I sold you my cow, but I did not sell you my pasture too.'

**CHEMISTRY.**—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the lye and grease, the soap will be made with less boiling.—*Farmer and Gardener*.

It is stated that the oil expressed from the castor bean is as useful for lamps as the best whale oil, and can be procured by the cultivation of the castor bean, at about one half the expense.

That man is poor who cannot pay his debts though he has thousands in his possession. That man is rich, who 'owes no man ought but love,' though he eats his corned beef and bread from a pine table, in a log cabin kept neat and clean by a tidy and industrious wife.

## EDUCATION.

We extract the following observations upon religious and moral instruction, embracing sentiments which cannot, we think, be too frequently repeated or too widely circulated.

"The necessity of religious and moral instruction for children is universally admitted, and yet perhaps there is no part of the subject of education that is so little understood, or that is so seldom judiciously carried into effect. Here, too, the mistake is made of confounding words with things; or, to use a scriptural expression, of substituting the letter which killeth for the spirit which giveth life. The error is in over-estimating the force of precept, and undervaluing that of example. A man of irritable nerves and great infirmity of temper, with 'the cane constantly in his hand, is employed to teach children the lesson, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself.' A teacher who

seems to love no one, and who, instead of winning the attachment of his pupils, is the object of their fear or aversion, is expected to impress this lesson upon the mind and heart of children. How can they learn to love who are governed by fear? The text is fixed by repetition in the memory, but the words have in the mind of the children, no meaning, and never reach the heart.

"Observation and reflection would convince every one, that moral instruction in a catechetical form, or in any other form of direct precept, has very little effect upon the conduct compared with surrounding influences. To tell a boy not to be quarrelsome will not alter his conduct in the least, if the example of his parents at home, or of his teachers at school, is always that of persons giving way to passionate outbreaks of temper and vindictive feelings upon the slightest occasions. 'Do as they say, and not as they do, for they say, and do not,' is not a principle children can understand and adopt as a rule of conduct." Hence the superiority of the moral training of a Dutch school over that of schools generally in this country. It is not that their catechisms, or moral axioms, are better than our own, or that they make a greater show of them, but the moral lesson taught in the conduct of the teacher is better. He is less the master of his pupils than their friend, and they imperceptibly imbibe the same qualities which in him they love and esteem.

"Moral training is quite incompatible with the old brutalizing system of coercion, still unhappily pursued in many of our schools. Children governed by fear become deceitful, and when inured to punishment, hardened, sullen, and revengeful. Such children make the men and women against whom society is obliged to provide penal laws, and to stand constantly on its guard. To remedy the evil, the first thing to be done is to dismiss the teachers who are unable to appreciate or act upon any other system of discipline. No good they can accomplish in the mechanical arts of reading and writing can compensate for the mischief they create by souring the temper, crushing the affections, and wounding the spirit of a child. The next thing is to employ teachers able to govern by kindness, and to gain the confidence of children—teachers who would mix with them in the play ground, and take part in their sports.

"The whole secret of moral instruction lies in the art of awakening and strengthening kindly feelings. All crimes productive of human misery are simply injuries to others; but where a spirit of kindness prevails, there is no disposition to injure others. Children who learn to copy from their teachers a kind tone, an affectionate manner, a disposition to oblige, will never quarrel nor fight, nor grow up in after years companions for the outcasts of society. Theft, violence, murder, malice, fraud, revenge, cannot flourish in the same soil where the affections have taken root: so true is the Scripture maxim, that 'love is the fulfilling of the law.'"—*Westminster Review*.

**ORDER.**—In the first place, let me say, bring your school to order; *bring your school to order*. Do not attempt to go on without order. I do not mean to say this must be done the first day, or completed even the first week, though its completion should not be deferred much longer than this. It should be done. Cost what it may, it must be done. It must be done before much else can be done—doubt before much progress can be made in education.

Arrange, then, classify and rank your pupils. Let every scholar have his class, his place, his seat, his desk, his hat hook, and wherever you put him, there let him stay. Let your pupils soon discover that you are a person of order, system, decision, authority; and that *your will*, and not theirs must be done.

Many will think, after all, that these things are of little moment; that the mere attitude of a boy, the style of his desk, and movements, and his general appearance, cannot make any difference in the character of the school. But this is all a mistake. After many years' experience and observation, I am satisfied that from these things, the school takes, in a great measure, its tinge and coloring. They have an immediate influence upon the condition of the school. But they are especially important in the formation of the habits and future character of the pupils. In this view, no enlightened, thoughtful, conscientious teacher can lightly regard them.

Again; determine on a course of studies, an order of exercises,

and times for reciting. Let these be announced; adhere to them rigidly yourself, and require a compliance from all your pupils. So methodized should your school be, so familiar with all its operations should every pupil make himself, that, when absent, any one may know what is going on in the schoolroom, and *what and where his own lesson will be*, when he shall return to school the next day. If you are systematic, you will see your work before you. You will know, at any time, at what stage you are; what has been done, what is to be done, and when all will be finished.—*Common School Assistant*.

#### PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

*Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in air, 4990 feet in water, 11090 in cast iron, 7000 in steel, 18000 in glass, and from 4626 to 17000 in wood.*

*Mercury freezes at 38 degrees, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.*

The greatest height at which visible *Clouds* ever exist, does not exceed ten miles.

*Air is about 816 times lighter than water.*

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2160 pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30240 lbs.

*Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 500 or 600 times the space it did before.*

The violence of the expansion of *Water* when freezing, is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 pounds to produce the same effects.

During the conversion of *Ice* into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

*Water* when converted into steam, increases in bulk 800 times.

One hundred pounds of the water of the Dead Sea, contains 45 pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of *Rain* that falls at the equator, is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 60 miles it will amount to 490,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined *Gunpowder* is six and a half tons to the square inch.

*Hailstones*—sometimes fall with a velocity of 113 feet in a second—*Rain* 34 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial *Cold* ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

*Electricity* moves with a greater velocity than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

*Thunder* can be heard at a distance of thirty miles.

*Lightning* can be seen by reflection at a distance of 200 miles.—*Evangelist*.

#### FACTS FOR PARENTS.

You are undoubtedly aware that numerous children lose their reason and their lives by excessive reading and study. At least twenty such cases have come within my personal knowledge; three in one family, and two in another.

The most eminent physicians in our country have spoken much and written much, of the injury done to the health and forms of young ladies by long and close confinement over desks and books.

The most distinguished and the most useful men in our country, whether in the Ministry, in Law, in Medicine or in Politics, receive a portion of their education upon farms, in work-shops, in merchandize or some other pursuits of business.

Most learned men, who have acquired their knowledge exclusively from reading, are lamentably, perhaps necessarily, deficient in common sense. A large portion of the forgers, swindlers and robbers now swarming in our country, have had vast amounts expended upon their book education, and little or nothing for an education to business.

The most learned man at present in our country, a Professor in a Theological Seminary, often remarks, that he should rejoice to see a race of men growing up under a system of six hours' labor and four hours' study daily. He has for many years labored daily with his hands as many hours as he has studied.

Mr. Burrill, of Worcester, Mass., who now, at the age of thirty-two years, understands fifty languages, has, while acquiring them, worked vigorously at the anvil, and still works from six to twelve hours daily.

The late Dr. Bowditch, who at his death was, in the department of Mathematics, the most learned man living, devoted more hours daily to business pursuits than are commonly employed by those who are exclusively business men.—*Tribune*.

SCIENCE PREPARING THE WAY FOR RELIGION.—The *A/bany Advertiser* says, that H. Rawls & Co. of that city, have prepared some very valuable philosophical apparatus, which has been purchased for the use of the missionaries in India. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity there, has been the conflict between the missionaries and the Brahmins on questions of natural science. The religion of the latter strictly forbids the use of animal food in any shape; the missionary with the microscope shows them that every drop of water teems with animal life, and that a strict compliance with their tenets is impossible. The Brahmin believes that in an eclipse the moon is swallowed up by a great fish; the telescope forever dispels this absurdity. The same thing is true of nearly all their popular prejudices; they may be dispelled, and a way prepared for the reception of religious truth, by the simplest philosophical inventions. Christianity and Science may then go hand in hand.—*Id.*

Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart. A syllable may stab a blessed hope; a syllable may revive the dying. A frown may crush a gentle heart, the smile of forgiveness may relieve from torture.—*Id.*

A great evil is the formation of habits of deception and falsehood in children. They see that their parents do repeatedly violate their promises and their threats; and if example has any influence, it would be passing strange if these children should continue honest and upright. And they are not so. It is mournfully true of them, especially when their tender age is considered, that they have early learned to walk in the paths of deceit.

"Why Lucy," said little Ellen the other day in my hearing, "you said you would not touch my doll again this forenoon—and now you have been taking off her cap and apron."

"Oh! no matter," said Lucy, "I wanted to try them on to my doll, and I have not hurt them."

"But," persisted Ellen, "you said that you would not touch my doll, and you have told a lie."

"Well, that is no matter," said Lucy, "mother told Henry, yesterday, that he should not have his ball again for a week, because he broke the lamp with it; but this morning he cried for it, and so she gave it to him."

Now are these parents "training up their children in the way they should go?" They profess to be under the influence of Christian principle, and would shudder at the thought of leading their children by precept or example, from the narrow path of duty:—but are they not chargeable in the sight of God with the sin of Eli? And is there not reason to fear that they are preparing for themselves the same heart-breaking consequences which overtook him?—*Evangelist*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General, is daily expected.

NEWS BY LAST STEAMER.

The Queen continues to enjoy good health. In a few days she will take up her residence in Buckingham Palace, preparatory to her *acouchement*! The greatest cordiality exists between her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel.

The state of trade in the metropolis and throughout the country, shows symptoms of improvement; this improvement is advanced by the commercial difficulties on the Continent having begun to abate. The monetary crisis in Austria has blown over, and the financial difficulties of France have been over-rated.

There have been some more failures in Manchester.

A considerable increase of men is to be sent to every ship of war.

The Duke of Leinster has taken the total abstinence pledge from Father Mathew.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—Montreal Potash, new, 29s. 6d. @ 30s; Pearls, 29s. 6d. @ 30s; Canadian red Wheat, 9s. 2d. @ 9s. 6d; Canadian white Wheat, 9s. 6d. @ 9s. 9d; Canada Flour, 35s. @ 35s. 6d.

The Euphrates has at length been successfully explored by British Steamers, and consequently a more expeditious passage discovered to India than that by the Red Sea.

After being the subject of more newspaper paragraphs than perhaps any other individual, M'Leod has been acquitted, and sent home by the state of New York.

Bank robberies and defalcations among bank officers have been very frequent of late in the United States.

The United States Bank has made over all its effects to assignees, the stock now sells at \$4 for \$100, a few years ago it sold for \$125. It is supposed that the stockholders will realize nothing. By putting itself in opposition to the immutable laws which regulate commerce, this mammoth institution has sunk thirty-five millions of dollars, and ruined an immense number of individuals, many of whom are widows and orphans. A large portion of the stock is owned in Britain.

CLOSE CALCULATION.—The *St. Louis Gazette* goes into a calculation to show the amount of tobacco a man chews in a life-time. The editor says,—“Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, each day of that time he consumed two inches of solid plug, which amounts to 6375 feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, a half-inch thick, and two inches broad.” He wants to know what a young beginner would think if he had the whole stretched out before him, and he were told that to chew it up would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of 1095 dollars. We guess he would think it a pretty considerable job.—*New York Evening Post*.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—Rev. A. Adams, Carleton Place, £1 10s; J. Lyons, Georgina, 5s.; T. J. Mulkins, Simcoe, £2 5s.; B. Clark, Ernest Town, 10s; P. Brice, Chambly, 3s. 4d; J. Burk, St. Scholastique, 2s. 6d; W. Hickok, Phillipsburgh, 10s; W. Stillman, Bytown, 6s. 8d; W. Bartlett, Melbourne 3s; R. Moore, Durham, 15s; D. Thomas, Melbourne, vol. vi., 16s. 8d; vol. vii., £1 3s 4d; T. Tait, Melbourne, 2s. 6d; E. M'Kinlay, Aldborough, £1 2s. 6d; Mr. Hamilton, 15s; Mr. Elliot, 8s. 9d; Rev. J. Clinie, jun. Notawasaga, 6s; R. Corbet, Guelph, £1 3s. 4d; R. B. Conger, Picton, £1 10s; J. Denton, Sorel, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £1 1s. 3d.

*Anti-Bacchus*.—A. R. Christie, Niagara, £7 6s. 3d; G. Kerr, Perth, £2; R. Holden, Belleville, £2 10s.

*Donations*.—E. Workman, Montreal, 15s; Rev. Mr. Balfour, Waterloo, 5s; Rev. J. Black, Consecn, 5s; Rev. W. Rintoul, Streetsville, 5s.

*Agency*.—Granby Society, 7s. 2d; Sherbrooke Society, £1 15s. 6d; W. Bartlett, Melbourne, 2s.

*Erratum*.—J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £20 for *Advocate*, in last month's statement for monies received, should have been for *Advocate* £12 10s.; for Tracts £7 10s.

TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

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

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA  
STOVE WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a great variety of STOVES of British and American Manufacture, which he will dispose of at very low prices, viz: Nonpareil Parlour, Office, Gothic Hall, Nursery, Single and Double 18 to 36 in. Premium and Reversible Flue COOKING STOVES, portable Ovens and Furnaces, all on the most approved principle. Also, is expecting daily a more complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, viz., Rodgers and Sons' and other superior Cutlery, Urns, Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Japanned, Britannia Metal, German Silver and Plated Ware, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. Steel, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Zinc, Fire Clay, Mechanics' Tools, and Farming Implements of British and American Manufacture.

Important improvements are making in the manufacture of Stoves at the Green Island Furnace; therefore the subscriber has the greater confidence in recommending them to the Public for their unsurpassed quality, convenience, economy and beauty.

WILLIAM RODDEN,

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

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1841.

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

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

W. & C. CREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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

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

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

PICTURE GLASS of the LARGEST SIZES.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

C. & J. McDONALD, & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**JOHN BAIN, Bookbinder, Number Buildings, foot of McGill Street.**—Ivory variety of BINDING; executed with neatness and despatch; at reasonable prices.

Montreal, July 1, 1841.

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

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE 1840.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.

WM. LUNN, Esq., Vice-President.

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Stanley Bagg, Esq.  
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John G. M'Kenzie, Esq.  
John Redpath, Esq.  
James Smith, Esq., Advocate.  
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John Torrance, Esq.

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

WM. MURRAY, Manager.

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

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

S. FORSTER & Co.

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

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite the People's Bush, third door below his old stand,

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

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

## QUEBEC TEMPERANCE GROCERY,

Corner of St. John and St. Stanislas Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to remind the Temperance public, that he has given up the sale of Intoxicating Drinks since February last, and that in future he will constantly have on hand a general assortment of Teas, Groceries, China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., at the lowest possible prices, and of the best quality.

THOMAS BICKELL.

N. B.—T. B. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of Temperance Families, &c.  
Quebec, Sept. 1, 1841.

## MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. MEYERS has had fifteen years' experience in keeping an Eating-house in London, and hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He will always provide Chops, Steaks, Breakfasts, and Luncheons, at the shortest notice. Also, Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality. He can likewise accommodate Boarders, and five permanent or transient Lodgers.  
Montreal, June 1, 1841.

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 7<sup>d</sup>. single, or 16s. 8d. for 50, *The Claims of Temperance Societies*, a Lecture, by the Rev. JAMES T. BYRNE, of L'Original. May be had of Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKETT, Place d'Armes Hill.  
Montreal, October 1, 1841.

## UNFERMENTED WINE.

THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of PURE UNFERMENTED JUICE OF THE GRAPE, or COMMUNION-WINE, of a superior quality, from New York.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of the best of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, amongst which are Mrs. Hall's Tales of the Irish Peasantry, Jackson's Agriculture and Dairy Husbandry, School Room Maps, &c.

Montreal, October 1, 1841

JOHN DOUGALL.

The *Canada Temperance Advocate* is sent without charge to Clergymen of all denominations, School Teachers, and Members of the Legislature in Canada. Such as do not receive it will please communicate their address to Mr. Court.

The Montreal *Victoria Temperance Society* holds its Meetings every Tuesday evening in the British and Canadian School; and every Thursday evening in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. The public, and more especially intemperate persons, are respectfully invited to attend.

Donations of cast-off clothing are respectfully solicited by the *Victoria Temperance Society*, to enable poor reformed inebriates to attend divine service. Such donations may be sent to the Secretary of the society, James Wikon, at Mr. Dougall's Store.

In accordance with the 17th Resolution of the Convention, a premium of £12 10s. is offered by the *Montreal Temperance Society*, for the best Essay upon the License System. Judges: Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Strong, and Crofts. Essays to be forwarded, free of postage, to Mr. James Court, Montreal, by the 1st of February next.

The conductors of the *Advocate* earnestly desiring to give all the information in their power to their Agricultural readers, and at the same time wishing to call forth the abilities of Canadian Agriculturists, have pleasure in announcing that they will award a prize of a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. (or that amount in cash should it be preferred) to the author of the best Essay on Horned Cattle, and a similar prize to the author of the best Essay on Hogs.

These Essays being for publication in the *Advocate*, must necessarily condense much information into small compass. They will require to describe the different breeds of the animals referred to, which are most esteemed, such as the Durham, Ayrshire, Hereford, and Devon breeds of cattle; and the Berkshire and China breeds of Hogs with the best crosses, and compare them with the breeds commonly raised in the country. They will also require to describe the best modes of keeping these animals, and turning them to the greatest possible advantage.

All competitors will be pleased to forward their Essays, free of postage, to Mr. James Court, Montreal, on or before the 1st of January next. Judges: Hugh Brodie, Cote St. Paul; Alex. Binning, River St. Pierre; (both practical men), and John Dougall, Montreal. Should no Essay of sufficient merit appear, it will be at the option of the judges to withhold the prizes altogether.

WILLIAM SLACK, Tailor and Clothier, McGill Street.—An APPRENTICE wanted, also two or three good COAT MAKERS. Tee-totalers would decidedly be preferred.  
Montreal, November 1, 1841.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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