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THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

FEBRUARY, 1842.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1842.

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.					
No. 23...						4th do.	do.	122 do. }		
	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, M'Gill 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, M'Gill 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 M'Gill Street, is at present well assorted, comprehending the English, French, and Gaelic languages, &c.; also, that on the opening of the navigation, they expect to receive from London for the use of schools for the poor, and for the poor at large, the following cheap editions of the Scriptures:—

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

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, 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 Dmean, 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. 10.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1842.

VOL. VII.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

The delirium tremens is one of the most frightful consequences of intemperance. When the wretched victim of unbridled appetite has indulged to a certain extent in his accustomed stimulant, his reeling brain conjures up a multitude of fancies, far more horrible than ever tantalized the wildest maniac. The concluding scene with such an individual is indescribably fearful. Death in all its Protean variety, has never affected me with such sensations as I have experienced when standing by the wretched inebriate, suffering with this terrible disorder. One case to which my mind reverts, was marked with circumstances of painful interest. It happened upon a stormy night, near the last of January, during a winter of uncommon severity. The snow was pattering in irregular gusts against the windows, while a neighbouring watch dog howled a dismal accompaniment to the raging northwester. My family, after discussing a dish of fine apples around a fire of seasoned beach, rendered doubly cheerful from the gloom without, had one after another retired to rest, leaving the schoolmaster and myself, leaning upon the mantle, each with a light in one hand and his upper garments in the other, toasting our slippers over the buried, but still glowing embers, and debating an unsettled point in theology with dogmatic perseverance. A startling rap with the huge brass knocker upon the front door brought our dispute to an abrupt conclusion. "The Squire is crazy!" said an agitated voice, as the door opened, and a sudden gust of wind extinguished both lights. "Hurry over! quick! the family is afraid he won't live till morning!" and without farther explanation the messenger turned his horse and rode off at full gallop through the collecting drifts. To re-adjust my apparel was the work of a moment, and not without a smile at the rueful expression of the schoolmaster's countenance, as he relighted his candle, and said in an expostulatory tone, "must you go out in such a storm?"—I was soon urging my faithful but jaded grey to his utmost speed in the face of the beating tempest, for the residence of the honorable Jonathan Lang, Esquire Lang was a wealthy gentleman farmer of extensive repute. He was a worthy member of the state legislature, an excellent neighbour, and, in days when a periodical revel was rarely accounted an evil, a man of irreproachable moral character. Few, even of his domestic circle, referred the bloated corpulency of his naturally large system, and the fiery flush of his full face, to the legitimate cause. His was one of those sponge-like systems that will soak up a quart of brandy a day, and exhibit no symptoms of inebriation; and as he was never seen drunk except on public occasions, he passed for a strictly temperate man. Indeed an incident occurred which caused him to lay aside even this practice.

Some five years previous to the date of events embodied in the subsequent narrative, his eldest son was carried home from a fourth of July dinner in a "glorious" state of "jollification." "Oh! John! John!" exclaimed his alarmed mother. "Don't say a word, mother," he answered John. "father's ten times drunker than I!" Esquire Lang never set the example of public inebriety afterwards. His daily

drams of Cogniac and his regularly retiring to bed every day after dinner, were the only practices which the most scrupulous whispered to his discredit. But abused appetite forced us sooner or later to pay the forfeit. Mr. Lang was arrested in his intemperate course by a fit of delirium tremens. I tied my horse under one of his apple trees and entered without ceremony. He sat bolt upright in his bed, and his countenance was the image of despair. His eyes were alternately fitfully glancing, or fearfully rolling in their strained sockets, as if in pursuit of ever changing objects, now advancing, now retreating, and now flitting with electric rapidity over the field of vision. Startled at my entrance, he looked up and vehemently exclaimed, "Would you rob me?" Again, recoiling from my proffered hand, he shrieked, "You would murder me!" and sprang from the opposite side of his couch with superhuman energy. The injudicious opposition of his friends to his whims, had phrenzied him to an alarming degree. He utterly and obstinately refused anodynes, and was only restrained by force from leaping from the windows of his apartment to escape these visionary yet to him real tormenters. Grasping the clothes convulsively as we replaced him on the bed, he buried himself beneath a half a dozen blankets. "Ha! there yet?" he muttered in stifled tones, and flung the covering from himself to the floor with startling suddenness. Soothing words calmed him occasionally, but he seldom lost sight for a moment of the phantoms dancing attendance upon his unthroned imagination. Now terror, beamed from every lineament. "Fiends!" he exclaimed, shrinking backward and elevating his hand for defence. Again his face exhibited every mark of strong loathing and disgust. "Snakes!" said he, "see them crawl!" "See! they are on my bed!" "Keep them off!" raising his voice with each successive exclamation. Now his eyes rapidly traversed the circumference of a circle of which he was the centre, and the diameter of which was rapidly lessening.—"See! they are on me!" he exclaimed, when his person was embraced within the narrowing limits. "Why don't you keep them off!" The expression of his features, his intense agitations, his motions were all those of one upon whom ten thousand reptiles were trailing their scaly bodies.

Again, fixing his eyes upon a retired corner of the room, he shook with an unearthly shudder, as if some new horror had greeted his vision. "What do you see there!" inquired his anxious and distressed wife.—"Two!" he whispered. "Two what!" said I. "Two horrid, horrid fellows!" He shuddered convulsively. "Keep them away!" said he faintly, after another half hour of anxious silence. Our hopeless task of beating the air was resumed with usual success. "Take them away!" he groaned, "they are coming! they are coming!" I threw myself into a posture of defence. He grew calm for a few moments. Then, suddenly starting up, he clenched his fists, raising them to his right shoulder in boxing attitude, glared fear and fury from his bloodshot eyes, bowled in agony, "they come! they come!" struck three several times with appalling energy at the approaching phantoms, and fell back upon his couch—a ghastly corpse!—*Boston Recorder.*

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Birmingham, a British Wesleyan Minister, with whom I have the happiness to be acquainted, has nobly come forward, and by his tongue, pen, and example, most powerfully aided the cause of total abstinence. His influence is great, and I trust many will imitate him.

When the 60,000 who are now sent to a drunkard's grave annually, are employed as Temperance Agents, and the hundred millions of pounds now worse than wasted, are employed in sending the Gospel to the destitute, then the glorious day will dawn, when the earth shall be "filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters fill the seas."

T. Osgood.

Montreal, Dec. 14.

A conversation with the writer of the foregoing note, reminded us of the importance of publishing some extracts from the Rev. G. B. McDonald's "*Apology for the Disuse of Alcoholic Drinks*," both on account of their intrinsic value, which is great, and the influence of his name and position. We trust every reader of the *Advocate*, and more especially every pious objector to total abstinence, will read them.—Ed.

THE STOMACH'S-SAKE FALLACY.

"The apology, which we have heard many times, that persons take these liquors by advice as *medicine*, is confirmatory of my views. They cannot be both *medicine* and *beverage*. I was amused with the reply given by an American gentleman, on the deck of a steam-packet, to an apologist for intoxicating drinks. In the course of the discussion between them, the supporter of entire abstinence appealed powerfully to the conscience of his opponent. 'My dear sir,' said he, 'it is cruel of you.' 'What is cruel of me?' was the reply. 'Why, thus to press me, when my physician has told me that I must drink it or die.' 'My dear sir,' rejoined the abstinence advocate, 'why did you not tell me at the beginning that you were an *invalid*? and why have you been for this half hour endeavouring to persuade all these people around to *take your medicine*?' I affirm it deliberately, that whoever professes to drink alcohol as a *medicine*, renounces it as a *beverage*. One thing has much surprised me, that so few medical men have carried out their *premises*—their judgment of the nature and properties of alcohol—to the legitimate and obvious conclusion."

ALCOHOL STIMULATIVE OF EVIL.

"The corruption of human nature is, for very significant reasons, designated in the Scripture by the emphatic term *flesh*—"that which is born of the flesh is flesh." "If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die." The evil principle in man is powerful, and the world in which we live stimulates and develops it. The fact is indisputable, that the introduction of alcoholic drinks into the system occasions, in many instances, the exhibition of turbulent passions, and arouses propensities which would otherwise be comparatively dormant. * * * But the mischievous effects of alcoholic drinks, in a moral point of view, may be felt at many degrees below the excesses of evil to which I have just referred. The great struggle of the christian warfare is against 'the law in the members;' a mighty achievement to be gained is, 'to keep under the body.' Now, the tendency of all alcoholic drink is, to operate on the animal nature, to excite those feelings which the flesh is sufficiently predisposed to develop, and therefore to place in greater jeopardy our moral principles and purposes. *Incentives to evil in some form or other, are produced necessarily by the application of alcoholic stimulus.* I question not but they may be resisted and triumphed over by a child of God, through the *grace* which dwells in him. I submit, however, to your serious consideration whether it be wise, or prudent, or right, *knowingly* to placate ourselves in circumstances in which the Divine help has to be especially afforded to keep us from falling into some flagrant sin? Are we not under a moral obligation 'to avoid the appearance of evil,' and not to 'enter into temptation?' I have already said that *alcoholic stimulants excite all that is earthly and animal in human nature*; and I do not think that we are warranted in expecting the grace of God to prevent the *physical influence of intoxicating drink*, any more than to prevent a man from feeling the effects of fire, if he should choose to thrust his hand into a furnace. The scriptural injunctions against 'fleshy lusts' are numerous. And there is one conviction which presses itself upon

every reflecting mind, as arising from the most obvious principles of justice and truth, that when a command to do something is given, the things indispensable to the doing of that thing are as much required as the thing itself. The inference, then, is this—if alcohol be thus stimulative of evil, if the sinful propensities of human nature are excited by it, 'touch not, taste not.'

"This view of the subject," says Professor Woods, "which I have taken the liberty to express very plainly, is the result of much sober and careful observation on myself and others, as to the *moral influence* of the habit which was once so common. It tends to inflame all that is depraved and earthly in a minister, and to extinguish all that is spiritual and holy. It is poison to the soul, as really as to the body. If, unhappily, I should find a minister of Christ keeping up the practice of using strong drink, I would earnestly beseech that dear brother, by the mercies of God, to lay aside a practice which thousands of ministers know assuredly to be a clog to devotion and a hinderance to growth in grace, to spiritual enjoyment, and to ministerial success.' Truth is truth, on whichever side of the Atlantic it is uttered. Much of what is here spoken of, I have heard whispered as being the case in this country. I think Dr. Leonard Woods puts the question on the right ground to Christian men. For my own part, I feel a moral obligation resting on me to follow the guidance of physical truth, to obey the decision of an enlightened conscience, and by abstaining from at least 'the appearance of evil,' to comply with the 'royal law' of love."

"EXTREMES! EXTREMES!"

"There is a class of persons in civil and religious societies who uniformly admire and support half-measures on all subjects. They are perfectly enamoured of 'the golden mediocrity,' and nothing alarms them so much as the danger people are in of running into extremes! Their significant and uniform reply to the most cogent arguments and overwhelming facts, is a mere repetition of what Goldsmith puts into the mouth of one of the characters in his 'Vicar of Wakefield'; 'much may be said on both sides.' This sagacious answer satisfies them that the supporters of total abstinence must be in the wrong, because they take an extreme. As to the question itself, with the views which I entertain of the positive and necessary tendency of alcoholic drinks, physically and morally,—moderation, 'the golden mean,' appears to be unjustifiable. I object to the term altogether, because it begs the question, that there is some real and essential good in alcoholic drinks; and that only an excessive use of them is to be deprecated, just as we commonly say, 'fire is a good servant, but a very bad master.' I state my conviction, that as a beverage they are unnecessary and injurious. Moderation in using them, that is, taking a small quantity, certainly is not so great an evil as drinking them excessively; but then it remains the positive degree of bad, though it escapes the superlative worst. Moderation in what is evil, really does not deserve to be exalted into a virtue."

TEETOTALISM NOT OPPRESSION.

"One of the strangest objections to total abstinence that I have heard advanced, is, that it is an abridgement of Christian liberty. I have known a glass of wine to be drank when no inclination suggested the desire, simply, as it was said, to assert Christian liberty. The feeling which dictates such opposition must be greatly outraged by the assertion of St. Paul—'All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient; all things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any.' And again—'All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient; all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not.' The apostle clearly supposes that a case might arise in which it would be his duty, for the sake of the edification of others, voluntarily to abridge himself of the use of some meats and drinks, which otherwise he might have partaken of innocently. He suggests, I think, as an evil, 'being brought under the power' of what was lawful in itself. Dr. Clarke says, 'A man is brought under the power of any thing which he cannot give up. He is the slave of that thing, whatsoever it be, which he cannot relinquish; and then, to him it is sin.'"

PRINCIPLES NOT PERSONS.

"I deplore most deeply what I find has excited considerable prejudice against the cause of abstinence itself—that many unauthorized and utterly unqualified persons, in their public addresses

have manifested much coarseness, vulgarity, censoriousness, and uncharitableness. I make no apologies for them; but I think some mitigating circumstances may be stated to extenuate their conduct. Many of them have just escaped from the demon of intemperance, and have scarcely recovered their right minds. Others, from want of early instruction, and from the influence of example, have always adopted a coarse and vulgar phraseology and manner, which, however offensive to a more refined taste, in all probability produces a more powerful effect on their peers, than would a more polished style, more elegant illustrations, and more logical argument. Mr. Wesley replied to the critics of *his day* who objected to the comparative ignorance and rudeness of some of the first lay preachers—*The sons of Abraham were silent, and the stones of the wall cried out.* It is very similarly the case in the present instance: the great temperance reformation began with the least, and it is working its way up to the greatest. Many talented advocates are now to be found, whose urbanity of manners, purity of language, acuteness of intellect, and conclusiveness of reasoning, would render them ornaments of any cause to which they allied themselves."

BIBLE PRECEDENTS NOT ANALOGOUS.

"The question of the precedents to be found in Scripture for using alcoholic drinks, is without doubt a delicate and difficult one. It is not easy to ascertain the precise nature of the different wines spoken of in the sacred volume. * * * Water was the common drink of the Jews: they were permitted to use the juice of the grape as far as it might really contribute to health and rational enjoyment; the practice of drinking even the purest wine for mere self-indulgence, or for the gratification of an intemperate habit, although it might not produce actual drunkenness, has been plainly denounced by their holy and inspired prophets; and that strong drinks, or such as had a strong tendency to produce inebriation, were never, in any way, sanctioned as common beverages. I wonder that it does not occur to many persons who urge the argument from precedent very earnestly, that after all it is not an argument of analogy. * * * The conclusion to which some have arrived with so much self-satisfaction, that because the Jews drank the light simple wines of Palestine without any condemnation from God, we are therefore justified in drinking the artificial and strongly alcoholic liquors used in this country, is certainly a *non sequitur.*"

[The Montreal Temperance Society intend to order a few copies of the "Apology for the Disuse of Alcoholic Drinks," which they will have for sale next summer.—Ed.]

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

REV. RICHARD SAUL'S JOURNAL.

Nov. 3.—I commenced operations in Warwick, by delivering an address to a small company of eight individuals. Obtained 5 names to the tee-total pledge, and promised to see them organized into a society.

Nov. 4.—At Bosanquet I was assisted by the Rev. L. M'Glashan, Congregational Minister, and the Rev. D. Hardie, Wesleyan Minister, the former gentleman in the chair. Much interest was excited, and the good cause received a fresh impetus. Obtained 6 subscribers for the *Advocate*.

Friday 5.—Attended at one of the back settlements in Warwick, a place where no temperance society had existed, spoke to 12 persons, all that were present; 10 gave in their names to the pledge, and others have since done the same.

Saturday 6.—Held a meeting in the north part of Warwick. Delivered a short address to the society. One backslider was restored. One man attempted to speak in favour of taking a little, when weary, wet and cold, but he soon gave up the contest.

Held a public meeting on the main road. There is a large society in this place. I had some conversation with the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, Minister of the Church of England, who said he intended to join them at their annual meeting.

Wednesday 10.—Held a meeting at Port Sarnia. Though the notice of this meeting had been short, the attendance was good. M. Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., in the chair. After he had opened the meeting, the Rev. W. Scott, British Wesleyan Minister, and the writer delivered addresses. Eight names were obtained

to the pledge, and a collection made in aid of the Montreal Society's funds.

Thursday 11.—Rode to Errol. Held a meeting, rainy day, few attended, 4 joined, 1 subscribed for *Advocate*. One gentleman stated that he had long been under the influence of opium, but that he now felt himself determined to be free.

Friday 12.—Held two meetings. One in Plympton, the other in Sarnia Township. Was assisted at both by Mr. Cameron. At the former place 22 attended, 18 took the pledge, no temperance meeting had ever been held there before. A larger number attended the evening meeting in Sarnia Township. 5 were added to the society, but a number remained, on whom all that was said appeared to make little impression. May the Lord open the eyes of their understanding that they may see!

Monday 15.—The Rev. W. Scott rode with me to Sutherland Town. No temperance meeting had ever been held in this place before. A larger number present than was expected, about 40 in number. They appeared very cautious about taking the pledge, 8 signed, and two subscribed for the *Advocate*. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Scott will visit them again.

16th.—Held a meeting at Wallaceburgh. Was assisted by the Rev. J. Williams, who is very zealous in this good cause. The place was crowded to excess. Greatly delighted with all present. 7 members were added. Several who had previously joined on the old pledge, refused to give in their names.

18th, Dawn Mills.—At the hour appointed, about 60 persons assembled in the school-house. Rev. T. Williams delivered a short address, after which I spoke two hours, and concluded amidst the cry of "go on." This was the first temperance address in this place.

19th, Zone Mills.—Held a meeting in the school-house, close by a distillery, and whiskey shop; the gentlemen belonging to both were present, as also about 40 others. I did not know till afterwards, that the two individuals above named were present. I however spoke particularly on the iniquity of the traffic. The distiller made an attempt to leave the place, but the other seizing his hat, he went away without it. In a little time the retailer made an attempt to go, but a lady snatched his hat, and kept him in through the whole meeting. Five gave in their names to the pledge.

22d.—Public meeting in Chatham. Well attended, 9 joined, received a donation to assist the Montreal Society's funds.

23rd, Raleigh.—Not many present, Mr. Dolson, President of the society, in the chair. Ten names were added, one drunkard present. One local preacher refused to sign, the only one I have met with in my tour. A few other influential Methodists in the neighbourhood also refused. Cider is in the way.

24th, Windsor.—Mr. Sumner, President of the society, in the chair. Three gentlemen from Detroit attended and addressed the meeting. The cause very low. Two signed the pledge. Obtained a donation in aid of the Montreal Society. Greater exertions are needed, and if not made the society must go down.

On the Steamboat I found a brewer from Chatham, who knew well who I was, and what was my business. He commenced an attack on tee-totalers, and expatiated on the excellent qualities of his beer. This I took as a fair challenge, and a favourable opportunity to expose the beer system. I went through the whole process of malting and brewing; and then dissected a pint of his beer, and showed the whole company what it contained; after which the brewer was completely crest-fallen. When one cried out, "O Sir, you are taken aback;" another, "you have got into the wrong shop." The brewer said to me afterwards, that he would, as soon as possible, turn his distillery into a tannery.

25th, Sandwich.—Here I had to stop at a tavern, was kindly treated, a charge nothing. The temperance society, which formerly existed in this place, has died a natural death, through not being properly attended to. About forty persons attended, but none took the pledge.

25th, Amherstburgh.—Meeting rather thin. Twelve names were added to the society's list.

27th, Colchester.—Gordon Buchanan, Esq., President of the society, in the chair. House crowded, much interest excited, 5 joined, too many barrels of cider in the way.

29th.—Held a meeting in Gosfield by candle-light, lively meeting, people pleased, much interest excited, 16 members obtained,

copies of *Advocate* subscribed for. Was assisted by the Rev. Byers, Wesleyan Minister.

10th.—At Mersea. No society in this place. A good number present, 18 gave in their names as a beginning. Another meeting appointed, at which the society was to be organized. Cider the way again.

Dec. 1, Romney.—50 present at the hour appointed. This society has been but recently formed, 5 names obtained. The Rev. Mr. Byers assisted.

12th.—Tisbury. Nearly all members who were present. One name to the pledge.

13th.—Held a meeting at Raleigh in the evening, heavy rain all day, 20 were present, 18 of whom gave in their names to the tee-total pledge. The Rev. C. Flumerfelt engaged to attend the next meeting, and assist in organizing a society.

14th.—Snow storm all day. Held a meeting in another part of the parish in the evening. A small number attended. No society ever existed in this place, 6 gave in their names.

15th, Howard.—Meeting well attended. The most marked attention paid, a few signed the pledge, 10 subscribed for the *Advocate*.

16th, Oxford.—The school-house was crowded, the Rev. J. Byers, Wesleyan Minister, and the writer addressed this meeting, 15 signed the pledge, and 10 subscribed for the *Advocate*. Many moderate drinkers not willing, yet to give up wine, beer, &c. Cider. This society has two pledges.

17th, Aldborough.—The President of the society here entreated me to stop and hold a meeting, to which I consented. 4 joined. The Elder attempted to defend wine drinking, by quoting Scripture. I answered his objections, at which several were well pleased.

In this tour I have travelled 390 miles, obtained 200 names to the tee-total pledge, 94 subscribers for *Advocate*, including those sent for by the different Secretaries; delivered 29 addresses of lectures, preached 5 sermons, distributed upwards of 200 tracts, and nearly as many tracts, and originated 7 new societies.

I have been well received wherever I went, and beg leave to return my best thanks to all who so kindly entertained and assisted me, and to ascribe all the praise to God alone.

RICHDARD SAUL, Agent.

Appleby House, Adelaide, Dec. 13, 1841.

MR. J. McDONALD'S JOURNAL.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Dec. 6th, Gananoque.—Meeting in the Presbyterian chapel; Rev. Mr. Gordon, of the Church of Scotland, in the chair. There were but a small, though attentive congregation. Only 3 names were added to the list.

7th.—Started in company with the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of the front of Lansdown, where we expected to have met a few friends at 1 o'clock, in which we were disappointed. In the evening held a meeting in the 2nd concession of Lansdown, where a society had been organized a few weeks previous, 3 influential persons were added.

On arriving at Mallory Town, I found no notice of the meeting had been received. Made arrangements for holding one on my return, and proceeded to Brockville, 9th, where we held a meeting in the Court House, R. Watson, Esq., in the chair; but owing to the state of the weather, very few attended. 4 joined. I agreed to hold another meeting on the 29th. Obtained here a large number of subscribers to the *Advocate*.

10th, Simpson's school house, Elizabeth Town.—We had a suitable meeting with a few friends. The inconsistency of some was apparently done damage to the cause. 15 names added to the society.

11th, Blanchard's.—Here there is an old and flourishing society. After the lecture 6 joined. They have had two Soirees here, in conjunction with the Farmers' society.

12th, (Sunday) Lewis Corner.—Gave a lecture here to a congregation assembled for religious worship, being kindly invited to do so after the services were ended, by the Rev. Mr. Tupper. Have since learned that the very judicious Inn-keeper in this

vicinity, has ceased selling intoxicating liquors, and intends keeping a temperance house; we hope the public will sustain him.

13th, Farmersville.—Here is the oldest total abstinence society with which I have come in contact, being established more than 3 years ago. It now embraces the majority of a wealthy agricultural population. I had an agreeable meeting with the society. Mr. Bates, Pres.; and Mr. Parish, Sec. 8 more signed the pledge.

14th, 13th Concession, Lansdown.—Gave a short address to a small congregation in the school-house, 8 joined the society organized here.

15th, Beverly.—Last spring a society was originated here on total abstinence principles, which has been instrumental of good. A few friends assembled in the Baptist church, to whom short addresses were made by myself, Rev. Mr. Beil and Dr. Schofield. The latter gentleman is reputed to have been the first person who had the honour of planting a temperance society in Canada, and perhaps in the British dominions, which he did more than 13 years ago in this township.

I extremely regret that, up to this time, the state of the roads has been such, from the continued wetness of the weather (it has rained almost every night for 10 days) that the inhabitants have been prevented from coming to the appointments, and I lament that I have been instrumental in accomplishing but little good in consequence, so far, in this district.

16th, Kutley.—After addressing at length the people assembled, 11 joined the already flourishing society established here.

17th, Smith's Falls.—This is a growing village on the Rideau. A respectable number found their way through the storm to the Methodist chapel, where the meeting was held; R. Bartlett, Pres., in the chair. 18 joined the society, which appears to be united and active, and I may also say liberal (see their donation to the T. A. Fund). This is the only place I have yet found that numbers more churches than taverns.

18th, Wolford.—Meeting in the Methodist chapel; Capt. Burritt, Vice Pres., in the chair. Was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Allison and Young. 14 additional names were given in.

19th, (Sunday).—Gave a lecture at the stone school-house, Wolford, to Rev. Mr. Young's congregation, after divine service.

20th, Merrickville.—The large school-house was full of attentive listeners, over which J. L. Read, Esq., was called to preside. The address appeared to have been well received, and the necessity of doing something, felt. A society was forthwith organized, in which 49 united. The chairman was appointed Pres., and Mr. Graft, Teacher, Sec.

21st, Kemptville.—The society here, which formerly embraced both pledges, have now adopted total abstinence exclusively; some disunion, I fear, exists in consequence. After the address to a large and attentive audience, 22 were added.

22d, Oxford.—Meeting at J. Selleck's, jun., where alcohol has been dealt out to the destruction of the morals and happiness of the community, but the owner has ceased selling it, and is now determined to keep a Temperance Inn. Here, in the former strong hold of the enemy, we unfurled the temperance banner, and had much gratification in seeing 40 rally around it, among the number our host and most of his family.

23rd, Johnstown.—This dissipated little village appears to have experienced its full share of the effects of intemperance. Through the activity of a few friends, the old Court House was fitted up for the meeting, which was an interesting one; and I was pleased to see 20 of the most respectable inhabitants join. A society was organized by appointing Mr. G. Spencer, Pres.; Capt. Fraser, Vice Pres.; and Mr. Nichol, Secretary.

24th, Prescott.—The meeting, in the Methodist chapel, was not very numerous attended, owing to its being Christmas Eve. Only 3 names were added. The society, though rather small, is active; yet it has opposing obstacles to overcome; there are about 30 licensed places of vending, and nearly as many selling without license. The most wealthy and influential of the inhabitants (such as M. Ps., Magistrates, &c.) are engaged in the manufacture or sale! Several ministers of Jesus Christ oppose!! So they go in Prescott. Deaths in consequence of drinking are frequent. A day or two before I arrived, an unfortunate man, after drinking to excess, was turned out in the street at a late hour of the night, and perished before morning. No matter,

we must not say anything, inasmuch as it was *respectable*, perhaps *Christian* people, that gave him the liquor that occasioned his death!

25th, Old Chapel, Augusta.—Rev. D. Berney was called to the chair. The largest congregation assembled which I have yet met, 54 gave in their names.

26th, (Sunday).—Gave a lecture at Wright's school-house, Augusta, to a large and attentive assembly of people.

27th, Bellamy's Mills.—The school-house was filled to overflowing by an attentive audience, over whom Mr. Berney again presided. After the lecture 45 joined. There was an old and flourishing society here before.

28th, Read's School House, Augusta.—Here was another very large meeting. P. Pennock, Esq., in the chair. Obtained 63 signatures to the pledge. Success to old Augusta, she has taken hold of the cause in good earnest, having augmented the cold water list, about 165 in 3 days.

29th, Brockville.—A very respectable attendance in the Court house. Mr. L. Houghton presided. After giving a brief account of my tour through the district, and relating some anecdotes, a Mr. Anderson, one of the reformed, made a spirited appeal to hard drinkers; when some few remarks were made by others, and the pledge circulated; 27 names were given in, some of whom were said to have been intemperate drinkers. With respect to Brockville, the same remarks will nearly apply as were made in regard to Prescott, with this difference: they have a respectably conducted Temperance House (Mr. Houghton's) in Brockville, and no distilleries. There is satisfaction, however, in knowing that if the cause is not so forward in these as in some other places, it is not owing to the apathy of the friends, who generally pursue a consistent course of conduct, and have active and intelligent officers at their head.

30th, Malbury Town.—21 names were added to a small society, lately established in the front of the township of Yonge. This being the last meeting held in the district, I may now offer some general remarks.

I have received assistance at the meetings, from Rev. Messrs. Tupper, Miles, Berney, Taylor, Sills, Campbell, Smart, and others. I have distributed a large number of *Advocates* and tracts; and have in most places shewed the unfermented wine. The physicians, generally, are not so favourably disposed as in the other districts through which I have passed. The magistrates are not backward; 14 are enrolled in the society. All the ministers of the three branches of Methodism are giving their influence to the cause. The great majority of the Presbyterians are doing the same, so are the Baptist ministers; and I understand that the Catholic priest at Prescott, Mr. Clark, had lately established a society in connection with his church. I have held 24 meetings; came in contact with more than 3,000 members; obtained 450 signatures to the pledge, near 400 of which signed since the 16th of the month; and obtained 44 subscribers to the *Advocate*, besides many more who will send, through the secretaries of the local societies. And it is due also to Johnstown to add, that it has contributed more to the Montreal Agent Fund than what the society's expenses would be in sending an Agent through the district.

I am, &c.,

JAS. McDONALD.

MR. BLACK'S JOURNAL.

DURHAM, January 17, 1842.

On the 22d of Dec. I commenced my labours in the neighbourhood of Lennoxville, where I spent the remainder of the week. Monday the 27th was spent in visiting some families in the village, and a most interesting meeting was held in the school-house at night. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Dunkerly and Sherril, and also by Mr. Cameron and myself. An excellent spirit appeared to prevail, and a temperance hymn was sung with great effect. 21 signatures to the pledge were obtained at the meeting, and 43 during the course of my visits. On the 28th I went up to Stanstead with the Rev. D. Dunkerly, and was introduced to the association, where plans were laid for future operations. On the 30th we returned to Sherbrooke, and I laboured a week in that village and its vicinity: but met with little encouragement. Several reasons

might be assigned, why the society here does not go forward: the neighbouring society in Lennoxville. But it is gratifying to know, that though opposed by hostile elements, the good cause is gaining ground. A temperance tavern has been established in the village, and permanent good will, no doubt, result from it. During my six days labour, only 30 names were added to the temperance list.

Jan. 7.—I came down to Brompton and Windsor. Here I found things just as they were left by Mr. Wadsworth, about a dozen names on the list, but no society organized. The number of signatures is now upwards of 80, and it is hoped, that among these, materials may be found, to constitute officers of the Brompton and Windsor society. I was told, however, that in want of harmony, the organization of the society would be a work of some difficulty. I have spoken to a gentleman, who is, perhaps better qualified for the work than any other individual in the neighbourhood; and, I trust, his influence and exertion will be crowned with success.

Jan. 14 and 15.—I visited several families in the front of Stanstead on my road home; but their *old country* prejudices were more invincible than their arguments, and consequently my success among them was very small.

Since my last I have visited 219 families, distributed 147 *Advocates*, and got 172 signatures to the pledge, but only 2 subscribers for *Advocate*, and 13 for *Anti-Bacchus*.—WILLIAM BLACK.

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

Having completed my fifth tour I now proceed, in as brief a manner as possible, to give you a summary statement of my success.

St. Andrews, Monday 10.—I reached this place in time to attend a large meeting in the Union Chapel. Rev. J. Edwards presided. Here I introduced Dr. Sewell's Plates of the Stomach, showing the diseased state of that organ from the irritating effects of alcoholic drinks. At the close 17 joined the Society.

LOCHIEL, Wednesday 12.—Meeting held in the Kirk. Rev. W. McKillean presided. A small attendance, 3 joined.

INDIAN LANDS, 17th Con.—A large room in Mr. P. McDougall's house was well filled, 5 gave in their names to the pledge.

INDIAN LANDS, 13th Con. Thursday 13.—The largest room in Mr. W. Kennedy's house was nearly filled, and 7 names were taken.

MARTINTOWN.—A meeting held in the old Kirk was thinly attended, and no names were taken. Mr. D. McCallum in the chair.

LANCASTER, Friday 14.—The upper part of Mr. T. Scott's house furnished most for a goodly company, 17 names obtained. Mr. T. Ross jr. president. When at this place in September last, I received 2 names, now the Society numbers 133.

LANCASTER, 2d. Con. Saturday 15.—Meeting in Mr. Isaac Christie's house, a good feeling prevailed, 19 gave their names.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—In the evening a respectable and numerous audience was assembled in the school-house. Mr. Carnegie, President, in the chair. This Society has more than doubled its number, since my former visit, 17 joined on this occasion.

RIVER RAISIN, SOUTH BRANCH, Sunday 16.—Lecture in the School-house from 1 Cor. ix. 25, "Temperate in all things,"—a refreshing season.

MARTINTOWN, Sunday evening.—Lecture in Mr. Finlay McCollum's house from Isaiah lv. 1 and 2. Many felt it good to be there.

MILLE RUCHES, Tuesday 18.—An interesting meeting in Mr. Bury's Ball Room.—F. Sinclair, Esq., President in the Chair. After the Address, 22 joined the Society.

CORNWALL.—The Sheriff and Magistrates gave the use of the Court house.—In the absence of the President, Judge McDonald, Mr. Sinclair was called to the chair: 18 joined the cause.

FOUR CORNIGTON, Wednesday, 19th.—The basement of the Methodist chapel was well filled, say 250 present; Rev. M. Wells presided, assisted by Rev. W. H. Rice, both of whom were present; I addressed the meeting; the result was, 30 additional names.

HUNTINGTON, Thursday 20.—Rev. D. Dobie's meeting house was too strait for us. M. J. Dunsmore, President, in the chair. The audience appeared well pleased, and as a proof, 37 were added to the Society.

MANNINGVILLE, Friday 21.—Meeting in the new school-house was well attended. Squire Manning in the chair. The cause is much revived in this part of the country. Why? The ministers are all teetotallers. Hinchinbrook is waking up; 17 joined our ranks.

HEMINGFORD.—A full house and deep spiritual feeling seemed to pervade the meeting. Rev. B. Hitchcock presided, and strongly recommended all to join. After my address 73 gave their names to the pledge.

ODELLTOWN, Saturday 22.—Addressed a meeting in the Wesleyan chapel. Lt. Col. Odell, President, in the chair. Rev. W. M. Harvard kindly assisted, and 10 united with the Society.

NAIHEVILLE.—About a score of persons met in the school house, 4 of whom became members for the first time.

St. John's, Sunday 23.—Was disappointed in not being able to have my Lectures in this place. In the evening Rev. R. L. Lusher gave me an opportunity of speaking a few minutes to a large congregation, which I embraced.

Monday evening 24.—Held a large meeting in the New Wesleyan Chapel. A happy spirit of unity, forbearance, and love, prevailed to the close, when 36 enlisted under the banner of teetotalism. Capts. Myers (1st. Regt.) and Nelson (Royal Sappers and Miners) permitted their men to attend, being a two hour's indulgence to each soldier who wished to go. W. Coote, Esq., President, in the chair.

LAFRANCOIS, Tuesday 25.—Col. Keshall, (70th Regt.) received the application for the Library room favourably, and even put off a parade to afford opportunity for the men to attend; 13 gave their names. In the evening held a meeting in the Village School-House, L. Campbell Esq. in the chair. Mr. Pease, an American, with myself, gave addresses. Proposed re-organization, which was carried, and 16 signed the pledge. The chairman was appointed President.

In conclusion, allow me to indulge in a few remarks. A very considerable excitement was produced in the above mentioned meetings by shewing the Plates and Wine, distributing Tracts, and *Advocates*, and the submitting of two Petitions for signatures: one to Her Majesty respecting the canteen system, the other to the Commons of the Provincial Parliament, praying them to enquire into the causes and extent of intemperance in this country, with a view to provide a remedy.

Many of the Societies contributed to the Agency Fund, and I think will do much more in a short time.

This tour has lasted 16 days, 314 miles have been travelled, 19 places visited, 22 Lectures and Addresses delivered, 352 new members enrolled, and 24 subscribers to the *Advocate*.

I am, yours very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, January 26, 1842.

MALABRIE, GROVESEND, Dec. 2.—Our society formerly numbered quite largely on the *moderation plan*: but as has been the case in other places, that system with us had apparently lost much of its influence. This was our state, when in last August, an address was given us by the Rev. W. Clarke of London. It is but just to say, this friendly effort resulted in the accession of twenty names to the total abstinence pledge. A meeting assembled on the 12th September, for the purpose of organizing a society, when it was considered most proper to remain under the government of the officers and regulations of the old society; but to alter the *pledge*; accordingly it was unanimously agreed to substitute *all intoxicating drinks for ardent spirits*. We held our anniversary meeting last evening. The Rev. Mr. Andrew Chute, a zealous advocate of the cause, was unanimously chosen President. The Vice Presidents are Mr. Samuel Tedford, and Castle Kerr; Secretary, Mr. W. B. Wrong. At our last meeting nine new names were added to the pledge, so that our society numbers 101 at present.—JOHN W. WRONG, Cor. Sec.

GALT, Dec. 14.—Our village contains nearly 500 inhabitants, with 5 taverns, 2 licensed groceries (or druckeries), and 4 merchant's shops where the poison is sold, by wholesale; there is 1 distillery and 1 brewery. There are 3 clergymen stationed, all of whom either directly or indirectly oppose the cause. All the

great ones of the place also oppose us, and there was no efficient effort made to arrest the monster Intemperance until the 2d instant, when we were visited by the Rev. Messrs. Clarke of London, and Nall of Burford, to whose able and energetic addresses we are indebted for the existence of our Society. After the addresses were over, 20 signed the pledge, and the meeting adjourned until Monday evening the 6th instant, when the society was formed, and the following office-bearers chosen: Francis McIlroy, Pres.; Isaac Soure and Bartlet C. Carrick, Vice-Pres.; Paul G. Huffinan, Sec.; John Chambers, Assistant Sec.; and an executive Committee of seven. 16 additional names were added to the society that evening, and 13 more have joined since, making a total of 48.—PAUL G. HUFFINAN, Sec.

EMBO, Dec. 14.—The annual meeting of our society was lately held in the Presbyterian church, at which able and convincing addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, and Messrs. J. Cameron, and G. L. McPherson, the effect of which, on the minds of part of the audience, manifested itself in their signing the pledge. Our Presbyterian ministers, the majority of our Kirk Session, the Methodist preachers on this circuit, three of our school-masters, and others, both among the Methodists and Presbyterians, are very active in propagating temperance principles, so that our societies now number about 230 members. Much, however, still remains to be done, even in this locality, for although the township be extremely healthy, peculiarly blessed with the means of grace, and settled generally with "the sons of hardy mountain men;" yet the withering influence of intemperance might be traced in almost every corner of it! This, however, need not excite our astonishment, when we consider that our village contains scarcely 80 inhabitants, yet it has 2 taverns and 2 distilleries! A quantity of grain, sufficient to maintain 120 families, is annually spent here in fattening about 78 swine, and the refuse is palmed upon the simple public, for an amount which exceeds by \$3000 the whole sum paid in the township, both for religious purposes and the education of youth!!—DONALD MATHESON, Cor. Sec.

N. B. It is painful to have to add, that intemperance has been carrying on the work of death, to an alarming degree. Persons of different sexes and ages, in this locality, have lately prostrated themselves before the monster, and been crushed beneath its wheels of his car.—D. M.

L'ORIGNAL, Dec. 14.—(After some remarks on the gratuitous circulation of the *Temperance Advocate* in which the writer takes nearly the same ground with the Rev. Mr. Clarke, he proceeds to say)—In conclusion, you seem surprised at the silence of the leading journals of this province with regard to the temperance reformation, and well you may. To me it seems almost unaccountable. But I hope ere long your *Advocate* will be converted into a weekly paper, or that the public will soon be favored with superior newspapers to what they have at present; that will speak out on all moral and benevolent subjects.—JAMES T. BYRNE.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 16.—Our society now numbers 118, when at our commencement in August last we had only enough for officers, and one to spare. Many, we trust, have been reclaimed, and the strong holds of intemperance shaken. But *wonder of wonders*, at the close of 1841, an era of improvement, the old wine and beer stained pledge has again made its appearance, and strange to say, it has its followers.—J. R. GRIZZIN, Sec.

STANBRIDGE, Dec. 20.—We organized a temperance society on the total abstinence plan, in Feb. last (1841). Our society is denominated the "Stanbridge West Temperance Society." Pres., Rev. B. Hitchcock; Secretaries, Luke Hitchcock, Joseph Carter, and 113 members.—L. HITCHCOCK, Sec.

AMHERSTBURGH, Dec. 22.—A temperance society on total abstinence principles, has been formed in the 89th Regt., stationed at this place. This Regt. was recently from the West Indies, and many of the soldiers had become very dissipated. Col. Basden's sanction having been granted to the formation of a society, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, and a society formed. The school-room in the garrison has been granted, and every facility for holding their meetings afforded by Col. Basden, who seems sincerely desirous in every way to promote the welfare of the men under his command. Two meetings have been held since; at the close of the last, eighty-five names were on the list. I hope that the soldiers of the 89th will, by taking the

pledge of the society, wipe out the stain of drunkenness from the Regt.—GEORGE CHEYNE.

GRANVILLE, Dec. 23.—At a meeting held on the 18th November, after an address by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, the following persons were duly elected office-bearers:—Mr. James Anderson, Pres.; Messrs. W. Dignam, and Thomas Rogers, Vice Presidents; and the writer, Treas. and Sec. Thirteen individuals joined the society at this meeting, and seven since.—HIRAM L. COOK.

SIMCOE, Dec. 23.—I delivered an address on total abstinence at Port Dover, to a very large and respectable audience; on Christmas evening. While no doubt, many thousands, forgetful of the object of the Saviour's mission to earth, were destroying body and soul, by quaffing the contents of the fiery cup. My address was followed by a statement of some facts, and a few very appropriate remarks, made by J. W. Powell, M. P., and the Rev. Mr. Marr, Presbyterian. (Oh! when shall the Senators and clergymen of our country all join in this good cause.) One or two other persons also made some useful observations, after which 47 persons gave in their names, and signed the tee-total pledge. The society was then organized, and an efficient President, Secretary, and Committee appointed; through whose influence and exertion, I doubt not, the society will increase in number and prosperity.—W. SMITH.

MONTREAL, Jan. 1.—I send you a donation in answer to your appeal, as well as my subscription to the *Advocate*; if I had the means, which I probably will soon, I would send you a dollar for every number of it. Fourteen hundred and fifty-one persons have been buried in the Catholic Burying Ground in 1841; how many of them would have seen 1842, and perhaps ten years longer, but for intoxicating drinks? To my knowledge, some hundreds of them were in the habit of drinking too freely.—J. PERRAULT.

MURRAY (3d Concession), Jan. 7.—On the 3d May last, a society was formed in this place: Charles P. Werden, Pres; M. Wright, Treas; and the writer Sec. We now number 45 members, and many who have not joined the society are ashamed of drinking. Liquors have been in a number of instances banished from Logging Bees.—J. R. REYNELL.

LONDON, C. W. Jan. 8.—On Christmas Evening, our Society held their first semi-annual Meeting. A comfortable repast was provided; after partaking of which, addresses were delivered and the report read, the purport of which was, that our society had doubled its original number. A committee was appointed, and 2 names were obtained. Since then about 40 have joined. We have a good prospect for 1842.—W. BUSTARD, Sec. T. R. S. 2d, Batt. R. R.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 13.—In this place, Centerville, which is two miles from Woodstock, we have held three meetings since last spring; the first very well attended, the second numerously, when a very suitable and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. W. Coleman, and at the third meeting a society was formed under the *tee-total pledge*, consisting of 46 persons. Mr. Edward Topping is President.—THOMAS BUTLER, Sec.

GUELPH, Jan. 14.—The cause of temperance is making happy progress in this vicinity. A meeting was convened on the evening of January 11, in Armstrong's Settlement, Township of Ermosa, principally at the request of the young people. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. P. Wastell, and a few friends from Guelph; after which a reformed moderate pledge, (discountenancing the use of all intoxicating drinks at Raisings, Bees, &c.) was drawn up, and signed by about 40 persons. The tee-total pledge was taken round, and 30 signatures obtained, about 120 persons being present. The following evening a meeting was convened at Irvine side, Nichol, when addresses were delivered, and 25 signatures to the total abstinence pledge obtained; about 25 persons had previously signed, some of whom had been much addicted to habits of intemperance: about 120 persons were present. May the success of the cause in the vicinity, exert a happy influence in this town.—A. F. MICKLE, Sec.

OSNABRUCK, Jan. 17.—Osnabruck United and Tee-total Abstinence Society was formed in April, 1841. Rev. Isaac Purkis, President; C. C. Farran, jun. and Ira Hawley, Vice-Pres. The Society now numbers upwards of 300 members.

Extract of a letter from one of the Delegates to the Convention of the Midland District Total Abstinence Societies, dated Kingston, January 17.

The Convention was held at Switzer's chapel, about 20 miles from Kingston. I expected to meet some 40 or 50 Delegates, and the persons residing in the neighbourhood favourable to the cause, but to my surprise and delight, I saw long processions with banners and music, arriving from different directions, until about 200 sleighs, mostly with two horses, were crowded round the chapel. It would hold from 700 to 800 persons, and was crowded, many standing. The constitution and annual report was then read, officers chosen, and a Committee appointed to concert measures for establishing temperance hotels in the District, especially in the town of Kingston. After which appropriate addresses were delivered.

BEVERLY, Jan. 21.—On the 23d of October last, according to our constitution, we held our six months or *semi-annual* meeting. Our society then numbered 145; we have had but little or no trouble with the members.—W. A. SCHOFIELD.

The annual meeting of the KINGSTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY took place in the Union Church on Wednesday, 5th January, Mr. James Rorison in the chair. The Report of the Committee for the past year was read and adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows:

President.—J. M. Rorison.

Rec. Sec'y.—Andrew Russell.

Cor. Sec'y, & Treas.—Alex. Macalister.

Committee.—Messrs. Richard Tyner, George Davidson, Alfred Carter, Wm. Andrew, George Nelson, John Creighton, Samuel Rowlands, Hugh Hood, Andrew Orr, Jas. Gardiner, Thos. H. Bentley, P. V. Elmore, Jas. Cheld, Alex. M'Nabb, J. S. Town, George Reid, Paul Peterson.

A vote of thanks to the committee for their efficient services during the last year, was unanimously carried.

At the close of the meeting a collection in aid of the funds was taken up, and 15 names added to the Society.

EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

It is with unfeigned pleasure the Committee announce that the progress of the Society has been most encouraging. At the last Annual Meeting the number of Members was 201, which has been more than doubled during the last year. 526 have signed the pledge since the formation of the Society, and 407 now stand as members—along with 58 as probationers, having joined within the last month—making in all 465. This, it should be observed, is our present number, though 44 have withdrawn or left town, and 17 names have been struck off the list, because they were known to have violated their pledge.

Among those who have aided us by effective addresses, we gratefully enumerate the Rev. Messrs. Healy, Ryerson, Gordon, Campbell, Fairbairn, M'Ewan and Miles; and Messrs. Roblin and Cameron, M. P. S. We desire also to make honourable mention of the Vice Presidents of the Society, viz. the Rev. Messrs. Carol, Wilkinson, and Coombs.

Your Committee having heard that Ward Meetings had been holden elsewhere with very great advantages to the cause of Total Abstinence, made arrangements for regularly holding them in Kingston. Those that have been holden have been well attended, full of interest, and productive of 61 names to our list.

THE BALL ROLLING.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper estimates the number of signers to the pledge in Philadelphia and the surrounding country, within a radius of 25 miles, at 1000 per day. Almost equal to what we are doing in Cincinnati and the region round us.—*Western Temperance Journal*.

There were 700 licensed grog-shops in Baltimore last year—this year they number but 56.—*Id.*

It is now well ascertained, that about 800 churches in the state of New York have substituted the unfermented fruit of the vine for alcoholic liquor at the Lord's table. Several hundred churches in New England have taken the same ground, and in several instances whole associations have abolished the use of fermented or alcoholic wine at the communion. The same steps have been ta-

ken by great numbers of Presbyterian and other churches throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Ib.*

It is now supposed that there are 2,000,000 of tee-totalers in the United States, and the number is rapidly increasing all over the land. In one year there will be few advocates for intoxicating drinks. The land must be redeemed and disenthralled in the compass of a single year.—*Evangelist.*

WALES.—There are upwards of 20,000 tee-totalers in Cardiganshire, South Wales; and twenty-eight churches have abandoned the use of intoxicating wine at the Lord's Supper, and have substituted the "unfermented fruit of the vine."—*English Paper.*

The tee-total pledge has been administered to 2000 persons, in about a fortnight, in St. Johns, N. B. May they have many such fortnights.—*Organ.*

THE POPE A TEE-TOTALLER.—The *Belfast Vindicator* states, "on unquestionable authority," that the present Pope, Gregory the XVI, in a late interview with an Irish priest, expressed himself delighted beyond measure to find that the catholic clergy were, as an order, taking the tee-total pledge; and, that the Pope is himself a tee-totaler in the literal acceptation of the term: he never tastes wine.—*Journal Scottish Temperance Union.*

The *Dublin Freeman* states, that the Pope has appointed Father Matthew to the office of Commissary Apostolic, which places him for life at the head of his order in the United Kingdom, and will enable him to preach temperance in any part of Ireland or Britain in spite of the opposition of bishop or priest. This honour is understood to have been conferred by the Pope as a mark of his approbation of Father Matthew's labours in the cause of temperance.—*Ib.*

BELFAST.—A Female Abstinence Society has lately been instituted here, under the name "Victoria Temperance Society." Its objects, we learn from the rules now before us, are, "to banish intemperance, to assist in putting down drinking customs, to save ourselves and the rising generation, and to assist the sober and industrious poor, to inform the minds and engage the hearts of youth on the side of virtue and temperance, to hold meetings, visit families, and as the funds may permit, to assist members or the deserving poor in sickness, the education of children, and to circulate approved temperance publications." We are glad to learn that a considerable number of females have joined this benevolent association, and that already much good has been done.—*Ib.*

NUMBER OF TEE-TOTALLERS IN IRELAND.—At a dinner given to Father Matthew, by the citizens of Limerick, a few days ago, the Apostle of Temperance stated, that there are now five millions of members in his society!—*Ib.*

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.—*Maughit's Translation.*

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1842.

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

Isle Aux Noix.....	Mon..7th February...	Evening.
Henryville.....	Tues..8th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Ferham.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Clarenceville.....	Wed..9th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Phillipsburgh.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Bedford.....	Thur 10th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Pigeon Hill.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Dunham Flats.....	Fri..11th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Sutton, Shepherd's Mills....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Brome, Cook's Corner.....	Sat..12th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Conceville.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Stamstead Plain.....	Sun..13th	— Lecture.
Stansfeld Township.....	Mon.14th	} 6 meetings in different places, to be appointed by Rev. R. Cooney.
do.	Tues.15th	
do.	Wed.16th	
Hatley.....	Thur17th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.

Sherbrooke.....	Thur.17th	— ...Evening.
Outlet.....	Fri..18th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Stukely.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Ely.....	Sat..19th	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Frost Village.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.
Graby.....	Sun..20th	— Lecture.
Milton.....	Mon..21st	— ...Evening.
Abbotsford.....	Tues..22d	— 11 o'clock, A. M.
Chambly.....	do. do.	— ...Evening.

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

The seventh Annual Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, St. James Street, on the evening of Friday 28th January last, Mr. John Dongall, President of the Society, in the chair. The Rev. J. G. Parker, of Danville, implored the Divine blessing; and an overflowing audience listened with fixed attention to the Report for the past year, which was read by the Recording Secretary; after which the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Moved by Rev. N. B. FOX, seconded by Mr. J. M'WATERS.

1. *Resolved*,—That the Report now read be adopted and published; and that we express devout gratitude to God for the success with which He has been pleased to crown the efforts of the Society during the past year.

Moved by Rev. C. STRONG, seconded by Mr. J. C. BECKET.

2. *Resolved*,—That whilst we attribute all our past success to the Divine favor, it is our duty, in humble reliance on God, to continue to bear a consistent testimony, without fear or favor, against the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and to use all suitable means to enlist Legislators, Magistrates, Clergymen, and other influential persons, in our cause.

Moved by Rev. W. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. D. P. JAMES.

3. *Resolved*,—That believing the principles of our Society to be in perfect accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, we cordially invite all professors of religion to sign the pledge, and make their influence to be felt on the side of the Temperance reformation.

Moved by Rev. H. O. CROFTS, seconded by H. LLOYD, Esq.

4. *Resolved*,—That as example is the great teacher of the young, we call upon parents to banish intoxicating drinks from their houses, in order that their children may not learn to associate the use of these drinks with parental example; but rather imbibe an abhorrence of them from their earliest years.

Moved by Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, seconded by Mr. J. FRASER.

5. *Resolved*,—That we rejoice in the progress of the Temperance cause in Ireland, and amongst our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Canada; and we attribute much of the recent favorable change in public opinion, to the successful efforts of Father Mathew and his coadjutors.

Moved by Rev. J. G. PARKER, seconded by Mr. HIBBARD.

6. *Resolved*,—That we view with deep gratitude to the giver of all good, the recent extraordinary movement amongst the inebriates of the United States; and that we earnestly pray for a similar out-pouring of the Divine favor in Canada.

Moved by Rev. T. OSGOOD, seconded by Mr. J. M. HENRY.

7. *Resolved*,—That the formation and success of the *Victoria Temperance Society* for the reformation of drunkards, is a matter of deep thankfulness with us; and we fervently wish God speed to the men who have devoted themselves to the god-like labor of reclaiming the lost.

Moved by Mr. A. CAMERON, seconded by Mr. R. MORTON.

8. *Resolved*.—That the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee of the Society for the ensuing year:—

JOHN DOUGALL, *President*.

REV. W. TAYLOR, REV. H. O. CROFTS, AND J. E. MILLS, *Vice-Pres.*

JAMES R. ORR, *Treasurer*.

JAMES COURT, *Cor. Secretary*.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Rec. Secretary*.

Joseph Fraser,
William Greig,
John M'Watters,
James Milne,
Robert Morton,
William Morton,
Richard Yates,
J. C. Becket,
Henry Lyman,

S. Mathewson,
Wm. Whiteford,
Alfred Savage,
Wm. M'Master,
John Holland,
S. H. May,
James Wilson,
Theodore Lyman,
Samuel Hedge,

D. P. Janes,
Thomas Gaibreath,
John Brodie,
John Keller,
J. C. Beers,
William Bain,
Robert Campbell,
John White.

It is only necessary to add, that the interest excited produced a double collection, and detained the willing audience from 7 till half-past 10 o'clock. The thanks of our members and the friends of the cause are justly due to the ministers from the country and others, for their able and effective addresses. Towards the close of the meeting, the Committee went round and obtained 61 probationary members. An excellent Temperance Hymn was sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ; the whole concluded with a Doxology, and benediction by Rev. W. Squire.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Past.

1.—Another year of active exertion and signal success in the temperance cause has expired, and we again desire to ascribe all that has been effected to the blessing of God.

2.—In our last report three objects were specially contemplated. *First*, to hold a temperance Convention. *Second*, to supply the standard temperance work, *Anti-Bacchus*, at a low price; and *third*, to employ a travelling Temperance Lecturer.

3.—The Convention was held in Montreal, in the month of June last, and 91 societies sent in their reports, the aggregate of whose members (tee-totallers) was 13,618. Nearly 60 societies omitted to report.

4.—Two thousand copies of *Anti-Bacchus* were sold by the Society last season, at the very low price of 1s. 3d. per copy, and the demand for the work was not nearly supplied. A second edition of 3000 copies has been published in a better form, which will no doubt sell rapidly. To MESSRS. CAMBELL & BECKET, who have published these two editions of *Anti-Bacchus* in a superior style, and at a remarkably low price, the thanks of the Temperance public are due. The Committee hope that every Minister, Magistrate, and School-master in Canada, is, or will be supplied with this work, and they anticipate an abundant, though not immediate harvest, from the seed thus profusely scattered.

5.—The Committee could not for some time procure the services of a suitable Travelling Agent, but about the month of September last, three gentlemen (Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Montreal; Mr. JAMES M'DONALD, Picton; and Mr. WM. BLACK, Eastern Townships) were engaged for the winter season, and have since been labouring with great zeal and success. Their united efforts have added about 1000 members monthly to the temperance ranks, and the Committee take this opportunity of publicly expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which they have conducted their operations. The Rev. WILLIAM CLARKE, London, Rev. R. SAUL, Adelaide, and several other ministers in different parts of the country, have also laboured with distinguished success in strengthening old and forming new societies. And although not connected with the operations of this society, we may add that several priests of the Church of Rome, both Irish and Canadian, have taken a decided stand in favour of temperance principles, and raised up large societies in connexion with their congregations.

6.—Taking these different accessions into consideration, the Committee believe they are warranted in estimating the number of pledged tee-totallers in the Province of Canada at not less than 30,000; a number which appears large, but which is only about one fortieth part of the population, and not so great as Father MATHEW has sometimes received in a single day. We hope the time may soon come, when instead of one tee-totaller in 40 persons, there will not be a greater proportion of drinkers in the community.

7.—Besides the three objects referred to, the accomplishment of which has, so far, been more complete than was anticipated, the Committee after mature deliberation, determined to double the size of the *Advocate*, and devote a portion of it to Agriculture, Education, and a Summary of Intelligence, the whole being stitched in a cover, which affords a widely circulated advertising medium. The price was of course also doubled. This measure appears to have met with universal approbation, the best proof of which is, that the paid circulation has increased from 4300 to 6000 copies monthly, since this time last year. The Committee have also distributed gratuitously about 2100 copies a month, a considerable part of which, during the summer months, were to immigrants; and latterly our Agents have scattered them freely wherever they went. Reckoning the *Advocate*, *Anti-Bacchus*, and Tracts, the Montreal Society has been instrumental in distributing over the country, within the year, about 155,000 publications, containing nearly 2,500,000 pages of temperance matter.

8.—A large supply of Temperance Medals was imported last summer, and sold almost immediately. A more extensive assortment has been ordered for the coming season.

9.—In the various modes alluded to, a sum of not less than £1028 has been expended within the year by the Montreal Society for the advancement of the temperance cause, part of which, the Agency Fund, does not appear in the subjoined Treasurer's Report, as it can only be made up in April next.

10.—The Temperance Cause in Montreal, received an impetus in the early part of the year from the eloquent and judicious appeals of the Rev. JAMES CAUGHNEY, which will not soon be forgotten. In the course of a series of crowded meetings addressed by that gentleman, in the American Presbyterian Church, about 1000 probationary members were added to the society. A Temperance Soiree about the same time was given by the Ladies of the Montreal Society, which produced an excellent impression, and resulted in a subscription of about £120 for the support of a Travelling Agent. A Temperance Pleasure Trip and two Pic-Nic parties upon the Montreal Mountain, took place during the summer, and were the means of affording innocent recreation to many, and of keeping our principles prominently before the public. Few meetings have since been held by the Montreal Society, the need for them being in a great degree superseded by the exertions of the Victoria Society.

11.—No means have yet been taken to ascertain the number of members in good standing connected with the Society. The number of members enrolled since the beginning is 3488, of which 1662 have been added during the past year; 2500 may probably be considered as the present strength of the Society. Plans for ascertaining this important point correctly, will presently be suggested.

12.—The Committee have witnessed with great satisfaction the continued progress of temperance principles in Ireland, and amongst Irishmen throughout the world, a progress which, to all appearances, will only stop when every individual of that generous nation has joined the tee-total standard.

13.—The recent extraordinary movement in the United States, has also attracted our admiration, and called forth devout feelings of gratitude to God. The spectacle of 75,000 drunkards reformed in one year by the exertions of their former companions in debauchery, is one, which for moral grandeur, yields to none in the history of the world. And the fact, that soul-stirring revivals of religion have often succeeded the triumph of the temperance cause, is an additional proof that God owns and blesses this reformation as a handmaid of the gospel.

14.—We are happy to state that a similar good work has commenced here, through the instrumentality of the Victoria Temperance Society, an institution which does honor to our city, and of whose operations we subjoin a Report.

15.—Flourishing Temperance Societies have been established in at least three Sabbath Schools in this city, and we earnestly recommend Superintendants and Teachers throughout the land, to lose no time in enlisting the youth committed to their charge upon the side of the great moral reformation of the age.

Future Operations.

16.—The Committee would recommend the establishment of a depot, as an office for the *Temperance Advocate*, and for the sale of the Society's Publications, Medals, Communion Wine, and all other articles connected with the progress of the cause. This depot should be superintended by an Agent who would also keep the Books and Accounts of the Society, receive subscriptions to the pledge, visit backsliders, register the names of temperance strangers, advertise public meetings, and generally transact the business of the Society.

17.—A beautiful card of membership, suitable for framing, has been engraved in Glasgow, and a large quantity imported at considerable expence. The price is 7½d., and all the members of the Society, who continue true to their pledge, are requested to provide themselves with it, in order that their names may be registered anew, and the true strength of the Society ascertained.

18.—We would also recommend the formation of Ward Committees of Vigilance, to enrol members in the different divisions of the city, hold public meetings, procure subscribers for the *Advocate*, distribute tracts, and advance the cause as much as lies in their power. Similar measures have produced excellent results in Toronto and Kingston.

19.—The Committee respectfully request societies throughout the Province, to make a strenuous effort to place the *Advocate* in every family, being convinced that by a little philanthropic exertion its circulation might be increased tenfold, and thus temperance principles be generally disseminated.

20.—The great good already effected by Travelling Agents, seems to demand continued support for them from the public; the Committee would therefore recommend that the itinerant system be kept up through the length and breadth of the land, with a due regard to efficiency on the one hand, and economy on the other.

21.—The want of funds to carry on temperance operations on a scale of sufficient magnitude, is felt by this, and probably every Committee in the country, at every step of their progress; and while regular subscriptions are actively solicited, and cheerfully paid, for the support of every other religious and benevolent society, it is to be regretted that a general impression prevails respecting the Temperance Society, that it needs no funds. So far from this being the case, money devoted to the Temperance cause usually produces immediate and tangible results, out of all proportion greater than the value of the donation, and, therefore, we are evidently invited by the Being whose blessing produces these results, to give of our substance for its support. The pecuniary benefit arising from the adoption of temperance principles is another reason why temperance men should be liberal to this cause.

22.—The Committee as a means of raising a permanent fund throughout the country, would recommend that every member of the Temperance Society should consider it a duty to subscribe at least a penny a week thereto. Where efficient local organizations exist, this fund will naturally be intrusted to them, and where this is not the case, subscribers are invited to forward their subscriptions to the Montreal Society, which will disburse them with a view to the benefit of the Province.

23.—Finally, we would add, that as it is our duty to thank God for his countenance and support in the time of almost universal opposition and contempt, it is equally our duty to pray for humility and faithfulness in these days of apparent public favor.

JAMES COURT, *Cor. Sec.*

REPORT OF THE VICTORIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society was formed on the 14th July, 1841, with nine members. Since then we have held 44 meetings, besides sending two of our members to Chambly, two to St. Johns, two to LaPrairie, two to the 70th Regt. lying at Laprairie Barracks, which were all attended with excellent results. We have also held in the 74th Regt. Barracks in this city, 13 meetings, two of this

society attending on them; and with the permission and kindness of Col. Maunsell, commanding the 85th Regt., we have held 3 meetings, and been able to establish a flourishing society in that Regt. Also with the permission of Col. Elliot, commanding the Colonial Rifles, we commenced to hold meetings in that corps on Monday the 17th inst. Cols. Elliot and Newton exerted themselves to have the meeting properly arranged for us; at the close of the meeting 41 came forward and signed the pledge.

The Victoria Society numbers 247 standing members, 135 of these were a burden to themselves and to society. They are now living happy with their families, and providing for them. The amount of money received is £11 5s. 8½d.: our expenditure is £11 3s. 7d.

JAMES WILSON, *Sec.*

MONTRÉAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE in Account with J. R. ORR, *Treasurer.*

1841.	Dr.
Feb. 24. To balance on hand.....	£8 11 6
1842.	
Jan. 28. To cash paid expenses of Public Meetings.....	20 6 0
— To do. do. Tracts and Medals.....	38 5 0
— To do. do. Diplomas of Membership.....	20 16 8
— To do. do. printing Handbills, &c.....	6 3 9
— To do. do. on account of <i>Anti-Bacchus</i>	124 2 6
— To do. do. paper and printing for <i>Advocate</i>	561 12 3
— To do. do. postages and petty expenses.....	83 0 4
— To do. do. despatching <i>Advocate</i> to country, and delivery in town.....	48 0 0
	910 18 0

1842.	Cr.
Jan. 28. By cash rec'd. for Tracts, Medals &c., till date.....	£21 1 1
— By do. do. do. <i>Anti-Bacchus</i>	69 14 7
— By do. do. Ann. Collections and Don's.....	156 12 6
— By do. do. for Donations to <i>Advocate</i>	8 5 3
— By do. do. do. arrears on vi. volume.....	17 4 8
— By do. do. do. on account vii. do.	555 1 4
— By do. do. do. advertising in do.	2 5 1
— By do. do. do. sundries.....	2 17 11
— By balance due the Treasurer	77 15 7
	910 18 0

Examined and found correct.

J. C. BECKET.
B. D. WADSWORTH.

N. B. An additional sum of about £300 will be required by 1st of May next, to liquidate the Society's engagements for the current year.

We subjoin the form of a petition to the Legislature, which, if approved, may be engrossed and signed by the friends of temperance in every part of the country.—There is nothing to hinder us to send in 500 such petitions at the next session of the Legislature, with, say from 50 to 500 names to each. Let every member of Parliament have a bundle of them to present from his district; and should this be the case, depend upon it something important will be done.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF

Respectfully Sheweth,

That intemperance, resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, is making dreadful ravages in our land; that it causes an annual destruction of property to an incalculable amount, injures public morals to a fearful extent, impairs health, and often in a variety of horrible ways destroys life itself; thus causing many wretched widows and orphans to be thrown for support upon public or private charity; and finally that this evil, one of the greatest with which

the people of Canada have to contend, is generally, strange as it may appear, regarded with indifference.

Therefore we, your petitioners, respectfully request your Honorable House, to enquire into the causes and extent of Intemperance in Canada, with a view to provide such remedy for the same, as in your judgment may appear best. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Great indignation prevails amongst the better part of the community in Niagara, at a recent high-handed stretch of power on the part of the Magistrates of that District, assembled in Quarter Sessions. The facts, as far as we can gather them, are briefly these. The Magistrates of the town believing that 31 taverns and 21 beer-shops in a population of about 2000, constituted an evil of great magnitude, resolved to reduce the number one half; and what is rather uncommon in such cases, carried out their resolution. This was justly hailed by the public as the commencement of a better state of things, but the joy was of short duration. The disappointed applicants of course made every effort to get the decision reversed, and Magistrates favorable to the rum trade, several of them being actually engaged in it, attended the Quarter Sessions from various parts of the District. The rum interest thus obtained a small majority, against which the other Magistrates contended ineffectually for some time, and at last retired in disgust; when every license was renewed.

A similar farce, or rather tragedy, for the results will no doubt be tragical enough, has just been played by the Magistrates of the Western District, with respect to Amherstburgh; so that no town need expect to free itself, even in part, from the intolerable nuisance of rum-holes and drunkeries, without having them reinstated in all their power to do evil, by rumselling, or rumdrinking; Magistrates from a distance. As the law now exists, we know of no remedy for this tyranny; but this we do know, that the Magistracy of Canada must in many places, undergo a thorough purgation before any thing better can be expected from them—a fact to which we respectfully call the attention of the Governor General.

The Niagara Magistrates received at the time alluded to, a communication from Government, to the effect that great evils had been caused by the sale of whiskey to the workmen on the Welland Canal Feeder—that shanties had been constructed on the line by persons dealing in that article—and recommended the Bench to refuse all persons applying for licenses from that quarter. This is a striking proof of the vigilance and good intentions of Government; but whether it will have any effect upon Niagara Justices is another matter.

In the article in our last number, on the "difficulties in the way of the temperance reformation," we spoke of distilleries in Upper Canada belonging to the Hon. gentleman there alluded to; we have since learned that the firm of which he is a partner, owns only one distillery, which is conducted on a small scale, and is a losing concern. We are also informed that the liquors which he receives from Europe, are not ordered, but sent on consignment.

It will be perceived, that these corrections, which we cheerfully make, leave the only important point untouched, namely, that the gentleman, or the company of which he is the head, is most extensively engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks. And we ask, if that trade be a proper and laudable one, why he or his friends should feel hurt at our stating his connection with it, and if it be not, why he continues it? No one would feel hurt to have it stated that he

is the largest seller of flour or broad cloth in the country; there must, therefore, be a marked difference between the two kinds of traffic, and to this difference we call the serious attention of the public. It will be found, we believe, to consist in this, that the one does good to the community, and the other evil; and the sooner honorable gentlemen extricate themselves from the evil traffic, the better.

If every house in each city, town, village, and township of Canada were visited, for the philanthropic purpose of introducing the *Temperance Advocate*, we have little doubt that its circulation would be at least quadrupled, and consequently the diffusion of temperance principles and information greatly increased. We, therefore, earnestly request temperance societies throughout the Province to appoint Committees for the purpose of procuring subscribers during this month, whilst the good roads last; and if the ground be properly divided, the duty will fall lightly on each individual. We may add that new subscribers, for the year beginning in May next, will receive the March and April numbers gratis.

We see by the *Nova Scotian* of 2d December, that on the eve of departure of two Regiments (the 8th and 37th) for England, a singularly interesting farewell meeting took place, composed of the soldiers who had joined the Halifax Temperance Society (a large number by the bye), and their civilian brotherhood. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Crocombe, Rev. Mr. De Wolf, B. Murdoch, Esq. President of the Society, and others. The Chaplain stated that the Colonel of the 37th had in particular expressed his satisfaction at the results of temperance among the men, and his desire that the principles should spread.

The Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Priest, London, U. C., is doing much to advance the cause of temperance. He receives twenty to thirty pledges to his tee-total society every Sunday morning; and a great change for the better has taken place in the habits of the military.

The last Tuesday of February has been for some years, by general consent, appointed as a day of simultaneous Temperance meetings. We hope our friends throughout the Province will remember it. Let us have a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogether, and see how many we can add to our ranks in a single day.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC OPINION.—Neither Governor Seward of the State of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, nor the Mayor of Brooklyn, furnished any intoxicating drink to their friends and constituents who visited them last New Year's day. This is the first time we believe, that persons in high official stations have taken this stand.

Two companies connected with the Fire Department in New York, marched in a body to a temperance meeting and subscribed the tee-total pledge.

We request our friends throughout the Province to send for as many copies of *Anti-Bacchus* as they have a reasonable prospect of selling, and the Montreal Society will give them on consignment, to be sold and accounted for at 1s. 3d. per copy. Part of the edition has been partially bound in one form at 1s. 7d. per copy, and in another form at 1s. 9d.

We have received one Essay upon each of the following subjects, viz.: The Licence System, Horned Cattle, and Hogs. They are in the hands of the judges.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT ONE DISTILLERY IN TOWN DESTROYS 1000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN A DAY. IT IS NO WONDER THAT MANY POOR FAMILIES ARE IN WANT:

We have to apologize to our subscribers for this number appearing so late, and may state that it is owing to a desire, that it should contain the minutes of the Annual Meeting and the Report of the Society, to which we beg to refer our readers.

New subscribers to the paper, are particularly requested to mention, if they desire the back numbers of the volume to be sent, and also to write their names in a legible hand.

We are much pleased at the zeal, activity, and success of our Agents. May they go on and prosper.

An article on the practice of providing liquor for firemen at fires, is unavoidably left over to our next.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—The following is a list of the deaths in Montreal, that have come to my knowledge the last month, by the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

58.—Dec. 22.—No. 1, was a smart middle aged man, he was seen going into a tavern at eight o'clock at night, he came home by nine very much intoxicated, and the first words he was heard to pronounce were, "I am dying," "I am dying," he continued calling out in this manner until ten o'clock. A short time afterwards he expired.

59.—25th.—No. 2, came home drunk in the evening. About an hour afterwards he was found lying choked with the liquor.

60.—26th.—No. 3, came home drunk the night before. On Sunday morning his comrades went to give him a glass, but found him stiff in bed; he was also choked with liquor.

61.—No. 4, came home drunk, and before midnight he was a stiffened corpse.

62.—27th.—No. 5, was pretty much intoxicated, he went to have some diversion on the ice; he was expostulated with, but to no purpose. In the midst of his diversion, without a moment's warning, he was plunged into eternity. He skated over the ice into the water. His body has not yet been found.

63.—29th.—No. 6, was a fine intelligent young man, and an excellent tradesman, but a very hard drinker. He would not hearken to any advice, and used to avoid any one who went to speak to him. He was found this morning dead in bed.

64.—No. 7, was a labouring man; eight years ago he had as fine and prosperous a family as was in this city, but in an evil hour he gave himself up to the intoxicating cup. He brought his wife and family to misery; his wife died deranged by his conduct, and he has been for some years back, an outcast from society. He died in a miserable hotel in this city, calling out for liquor.

65.—Jan. 8th.—No. 8, was a married woman, she was found lying frozen stiff, there was a bottle quarter full of spirits, at her head.

66.—17th.—No. 9, was a great drinker, he drank hard for the last fortnight before his death. When he died his wife was senseless with drink, and could not attend to him.

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary Victoria Temperance Society.

Rum-sellers of Montreal read the foregoing! We wish we could write the accounts of these legalized murders in letters of fire, that they might burn into your consciences like a hot iron, and give you no rest till you have abandoned the accursed traffic. Yet, strange as it may appear, if a rum-seller's feelings be but hurt, the public are instantly in arms to sympathize with and support him; but if nine citizens a month perish miserably from the effects of the

traffic he is engaged in, if they go to a drunkard's grave a drunkard's eternity, and leave their wives and families to be supported by charity, or starve, there is not a word said on the subject. No one appears to feel an emotion of pity. When will men cease to strain at knats and swallow camels? When will the public judge righteous judgment?

67.—On Saturday evening last the body of a female was found in rear of those dilapidated premises contiguous to the theatre in St. Paul Street. She was identified by the Inspector of Police as one of those unfortunate creatures who infest our streets, melancholy specimens of what poor human nature is oftentimes reduced to, and oftentimes more the subjects for pity than for blame. Her name was Anne Mooney. An empty bottle was found by her side, and it is probable that she had been drinking to such a degree as to cause her to fall into a sleep from which she never awoke. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from intemperance and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."—*Montreal Herald*.

68.—Sr. JOHN'S, Jan. 1.—You will perhaps have ere now heard of a most melancholy event, viz.: the death of Mr. Uniacke of the 71st Regt., who being with some other officers of his corps, dining with the 70th, at Isle Aux Noix, an aged subaltern officer of the latter was made the butt of the company, and in a wild (and of course drunken) frolic, was used very roughly by them, when he retired to his room, and threatened them with firing out, if molested; they did come to his door again, when he fired through or out of it, and shot the above young man in the groin, from which death resulted. He had said the day before, that that party and anticipated frolic once over, he should turn over a new leaf. Too late! He was a promising young officer, and is said, on the fatal occasion, to have shown throughout a disposition to screen the officer and check the mad career of his companions. We have now to pray that this sad affair may act as a warning to the companions of the unfortunate youth.—*From a Correspondent*.

69.—In Quebec, a short time ago, a wedding took place accompanied by drinking and dancing. A Canadian became intoxicated, fell under the table and was drawn out of the room, and left in an outside passage. When the company were about retiring, they found him frozen to death.

70.—An American trader who was travelling home, became intoxicated at a tavern in St. Joseph, near Quebec. Taking a bottle of brandy with him, he started in the evening. The landlord having some misgiving sent next morning to look after him, when he was found frozen dead.

71.—A young man belonging to a respectable family in Upper Canada died lately of delirium tremens, at a low tavern kept by a colored man. His condition before death was awful in the extreme. His mother and sisters, three in number, journeyed in a cold wet night, to be present at the funeral, and melancholy to relate, the excitement, grief, and exposure, caused the death of the mother and youngest sister a few hours after it took place. The eldest sister was also in a dangerous state, as well as another young lady connected with the family, in consequence of these tragical events. From his standing in society, we have little doubt that the young man referred to acquired his habits of intemperance by wine drinking. When will the desolating customs now so fashionable become obsolete?

72.—INQUEST.—On Monday the 27th December, the body of a man was found in a pig sty, in the rear of the house of Mr. Leach, Front Street, near the Market Square. An inquest was empanelled by Geo. Walton, Esq., one of the coroners for the city, Hon. J. Emsley, foreman, and a highly respectable jury. The inquiry occupied the attention of the coroner and jury three evenings, and a verdict was returned that the unfortunate deceased (an intemperate character, who had been recently an inmate of the House of Industry, and was named James Green) came to his death by having been dreadfully mutilated by swine, while in the said sty, into which he had probably crept for shelter, and had there become insensible, either from the effects of intoxication, or the inclemency of the weather. The jury levied a deodand of thirty shillings upon the owner of the swine, by virtue of which they came under the control of the coroner, who very properly had them destroyed and securely buried.—*Toronto Paper*.

73.—FORT COVINGTON, Nov. 13.—A person named Nichols, who once kept a tavern in Massachusetts, died recently in Dundee, from the effects of drinking. His death was dreadful, and affords another warning to the drinkers of that village, in which, small as it is, during the last 16 years, twelve male adults have fallen victims to intemperance, and two stores continue to sell liquor in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.—W. H. Rice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LO THE POOR INDIAN!—The Sacs and Foxes, who were a few years ago numbered at 7000, are now reduced to 2,300 by disease and whiskey. An effort has recently been made by Government, to get them to sell out, and take up their abode with the tribes West of the Mississippi, but this they had the firmness to reject. They think, probably, that their possessions in Iowa are as good as they would be in any territory West of Mississippi; and if they have learned anything of the deeds of whiskey venders there, they may think the chance of life quite as good where they are likewise. The annuity paid them annually by government, for lands already sold, it is said, is of no service, but rather an injury. The traders manage to get them in debt to them, to more than the full amount coming to them from the United States, and when the commissioners come on to make payment, it immediately goes into the hands of those venders of rum. They thus begin the year with them in contracting a new debt. What a horrid picture this presents of the treatment of the poor, ignorant, and wasted Indian tribes! Great efforts are made by temperance men to protect the pale faces from the dramshops; but what has been the amount of effort in this respect in behalf of these poor, ignorant, and defenceless ones? It makes one heart-sick to think of the abuses and frauds practised on the Indians.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

MR. PIERPONT said, as he had been accused of bearing down rather heavily on the venders of intoxicating drinks, he proposed to volunteer his services to the injured individuals aforesaid as counsel and advocate. He then went on to state the various pleas which men make to excuse their continuance in the traffic; and, seriatim, one by one, to answer them. The last plea which he put and answered was the LICENSE. Yes, said the speaker, you have a license—and that is your plea. Well, my friends, if that is your plea, I would adjure you to keep it—lock it up among your choicest jewels—guard it as the apple of your eye—and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, be sure that this precious document is placed within your cold and clammy fingers, so that, when you are called upon to confront the souls of your victims before your God, you may be ready to file in your plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your license on the bar of the Judge. Yes, my friend, keep it—you will then want your license, signed by the commissioners, and endorsed by the select men.—*Maine Temperance Gazette.*

THE WAY IN WHICH CHILDREN MAY DO GOOD.—*An example worthy of imitation*—Last spring Rev. Mr. Bullard of St. Louis offered to give each of the children in his Sabbath School a little book entitled "The Temperance Girl," who would procure him five signatures to the total abstinence pledge. 75 complied with the conditions and promptly received the reward. They all obtained 532 signatures. They procured some of the most influential names in the city. Their fathers and brothers and friends would sign to please them, when they would not have done it under the influence of the most talented agent in the land. Some very intemperate men signed, and for all that is known, have kept the pledge. Many have in this way been reached, who never attend temperance meetings. The children who have done this work have themselves become deeply interested in the good cause. 75 of our best temperance books have been circulated in a way which will render them most useful. One girl of 13 years of age obtained 35 signatures, another 20, and another 17, and several others obtained each 14.

WARNING TO WINE DRINKERS.—A wealthy individual in a neighboring town, was in the habit of giving his children wine every day at dinner. He has seen his whole family go down to a drunkard's grave except one daughter, now living, who is a drunkard.—*R.*

"How did you spend your Christmas?" asked we of a Washingtonian on Monday last—"Most gloriously," was the reply, "my family sat down to dinner with a good roast turkey before them—and I was sober all the day, for the first time in twenty-five years."—*Organ.*

EFFECTS OF MINISTERIAL OPPOSITION.—Two drunken fellows were lately returning home one night, hawling and shouting through the streets, when the most noisy of the two was heard to exclaim, "Go it, Tom, that's right my boy, the parson's on our side."—*Id.* When traders and sharpers wish to cheat the Indians, they send whiskey forward to make the first attack.—*Id.*

COLD WATER AND SILK FROCKS.—A man who joined the Manhattan Temperance Society about three weeks ago, says, that his wife has not had a frock which cost over fifteen cents per yard for nearly fifteen years. Since he signed the pledge he has saved \$9 per week, and he hopes by Christmas, besides having every thing comfortable around him, to be able to treat his wife to a silk frock.—*Id.*

FOLLOW YOUR LEADER.—A militia captain at Gayhead recently marched his company to a temperance meeting. How much better does this sound than to hear of a captain telling his men that he'll stand treat.—*Id.*

Claret is extensively manufactured, in this country, of vinegar, molasses, logwood and alcohol. The drink is more wholesome, pleasant, and economical, when the two latter ingredients are omitted.—*Id.*

AGRICULTURAL.

We have received the first number of the *British American Cultivator*, published at Toronto, price 5s. per annum. It is well edited, and will, we hope, be widely circulated.

WORK FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

One of the most important truths that can be impressed on the mind of the farmer, is, that *whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well*; and, by acting upon this principle, he will rarely find that he has laboured to no purpose during the year. The winter months, to the farmer, are months of comparative leisure, but he will find no time for idleness. Negligence is no more to be tolerated in January than in July; and inattention to the interests of the farm now, will frequently add materially to the labours of the year, and seriously reduce, if not wholly destroy, the profits of a season. Industry, economy, sobriety, and unimpeachable integrity, should be the watchwords of every farmer, for with these for his guides, he can hardly fail of success. To these he must add a knowledge of his business, the most improved modes of culture, the advantages of agricultural reading, and a habit of comparison and reflection on facts, and competence may be considered certain.

There is an error somewhat prevalent, that animals do not require salt and water as much in winter as in summer. This is a mistake, and the good farmer will see that they have both. Nature's laws, in this respect, cannot be trifled with.

Animals fed on dry hay, will do much better if they have a meal of roots once or twice a week. For the horse, we prefer carrots, and even if fed on grain, these roots will be found most healthful.

Do not feed your stock in the street, or about your fields, but in your yards. The man who feeds in fields or roads, loses his manures, poaches his grounds, and by the habit wastes at least one-third of his fodder.

If any of your animals exhibit symptoms of falling off, such as growing poor, neglecting their food, &c., they should immediately receive extra attention, and a stop at once, if possible, be put to farther decline. Cows should have mashies of bran, or more nutritive food, and all kinds of stock so conditioned should be carefully protected from the ecerities of the season.

Do not starve your fowls, if you expect large, well filled eggs, or plump fat pullets for next Thanksgiving. Your profits from your fowls will in general be in direct proportion to the care and feeding you give them. Remember they must have a box of sand, gravel, plaster, ashes, &c. to roll in, and pick pebbles from.

to aid in the digestion of their food, and preserve their plumage and health unimpaired.

Give your horses salt frequently with their grain, and if you add a good handful of ashes once a week, you will rarely find them troubled with colic or botts. If you keep your horses on corn, you will find it better for them to have the grain and cob ground together.

Keep your lambs and old sheep separate, and, if possible, never allow more than fifty of any kind to lie together. Where too many are herded together, the strong are always in advance, picking out the sweetest and best of the hay, and trampling on the remainder. This is one of the ways in which the weak are sure to grow weaker, as well as the strong stronger.

Be certain to keep your diseased animals, no matter of what kind, if you have any, away from the rest of your stock. Diseases are frequently contagious, and the sickly or weak can be better cared for when separate from the rest of the herd.

Keep your stables and pens well littered with straw, and if you have plenty of it, keep your yards in the same condition. Littering adds to the comfort of your animals; increases the quantity of your manure, and it adds to their quality, as it absorbs and retains the fluid parts that are otherwise mainly lost.

Examine your apple bins, and separate the sound from the partially decayed fruit. If you keep a memorandum of the times your various apples arrive at perfection, it will aid you much in arranging a permanent succession of good fruit for the year, which every good farmer should aim at.

Feed all your animals regularly. You find such a mode of feeding best in your own case, and you will find it so with them. Where animals are fed irregularly, they remain constantly in a restless, dissatisfied state; whereas, when fed punctually, they eat, and expect no more till the stated hour arrives.

Look out for your fire wood for the ensuing year. Frost seasons wood rapidly, and if you cut and split now, the trouble of drawing tons of water to your wood house may be prevented. Nothing can justify scolding in a woman, but a smoking house, and a fire of green wood. If you love soft words, fair faces, and sweet smiles, make sure of dry wood and a bright fire.

Commence the year with a regular farmer's book. Enter in it, daily, every thing you will wish to remember with regard to crops, labour, &c. Keep a close account of your receipts and expenditures; it is the only certain mode of knowing your actual profit and loss in your business; and this is as necessary in farming as in trade.

Dr. Franklin said that creditors were a superstitious sort of people, great observers of set times and days; and it would be well if those who are in debt would always bear this fact in mind. Settle up all your accounts punctually; do not let your mechanics complain for want of their pay, or the cry of those who have tilled your fields, rise to heaven in complaint of your negligence or dishonesty.

Winter, too, is the season in which works of charity and kindness are frequently required, and which the farmer ought never to neglect. There will always be those who are unfortunate and poor, and for such good may always be done. The widow and the orphan, the sick and the destitute, all have their claims, that may not be disregarded. The able poor must have employment, but in this land of abundance, none must be left to suffer.

Visit your district school, and take an interest in its advancement and progress. On this single point, our country schools, the destiny of our country may be said to be depending. There the men of our country receive their first and most lasting impressions; and what is done there, should be done in the best possible manner. Children are pleased with such attention, and the instructor will not be less gratified.

Look round among your farming friends, and see who of them takes an agricultural paper. If they have hitherto neglected the advantages such a paper offers, would it not be an act of kindness to them to bring the subject to their notice; to show them your copy of the *Cultivator*, and invite them to become subscribers. It is those who read such journals that are the best able to appreciate their utility. Do not forget to provide food for the mind as well as the body; the means offered in this country are ample, and easily accessible; and of all negligence, this is the most criminal and fatal. —*Cultivator*.

ON FEEDING APPLES TO STOCK.

SIRS,—Permit me to call the attention of my brother farmers, to the subject of feeding apples; and especially of those who have large orchards, remote from market, and make cider of them, and then perchance sell it at a dollar per barrel—as I think I can show them that they can dispose of them to much better advantage by feeding them to their cows and swine. Both are exceedingly fond of them. I am well aware that there exists a great prejudice against this practice; but eight years' experience warrant me in saying, that it is not supported by facts, and that it is mere prejudice. The common opinion is, that apples dry up milch cows, and many think that they will kill them. I have often heard farmers relate how they lost a valuable cow or ox, and how such a neighbor's cows broke into his orchard one night, and he lost a number of them, and those that did not die, nearly or quite lost their milk. Now the same result would have followed had the cows got to a pile of potatoes or bin of oats. But I must confess that I was a believer once myself, and indeed came very near losing a very valuable cow, by eating too many apples, about ten years ago. It dried up her milk entirely: thus confirming all the arguments against apples; and I assure you I was most careful thereafter to keep my cows from eating them. But thanks to a kind and unknown friend in Vermont, who sent me a paper containing his experiments in feeding apples to milch cows, which appeared to me so satisfactory that I at once determined to make a trial of it. I told my hired man what I intended to do; he objected strongly, and advised me not to do it, using the old arguments, &c. But I was determined upon making the trial, and not to be dissuaded from my purpose. Accordingly I commenced feeding my cows a peck apiece the first night, and again next morning and evening; on the third day I had increased the quantity to half a bushel morning and night. By this time there was an increase of milk fully one third. The fourth and fifth days I gave them three pecks apiece, morning and night, but there was not a corresponding increase of milk. I then gave them a bushel each. They ate them the first, second and third time, but there was a decrease; I then went back to half a bushel, and an increase of milk followed. This satisfied me that a bushel twice a day was too much, and produced injurious effects. I regret that I did not follow up the experiment, with one cow, and note the result. I fed over two hundred bushels that fall, and was very much pleased with my first experiment.

And while I was paying strict attention as to their effect upon the quality of milk, I was not unmindful to note the quantity of cream and butter, and found that it fully corresponded with the increased quantity of milk, and that the butter was of superior quality. The apples were about three-fourths sour and one-fourth sweet, ripe, grafted fruit, and eight years' experience has fully satisfied me that apples are perfectly harmless; that they will not kill cows nor dry their milk any more than potatoes, pumpkins or grain; but when eaten to excess, have an injurious effect, dry up their milk, and I have no doubt have often killed cows. Let them get used to them gradually, and there is no danger. It is the eating to excess that does the mischief.

Having stated to you my experience in feeding apples to cows, I will add that of feeding them to hogs. My first experiment was only a partial one, when I fattened my hogs on apples and corn. My second, was five years ago, and more to the point. I had then a large quantity of apples; the price in market was too low to pay transportation. I accordingly turned my hogs into the orchard about the 10th September to help themselves, and they had the slop of the kitchen besides. When dressed, they averaged a trifle over 300 lbs.—age seventeen months. Three years ago having again a large quantity of apples, my hogs were served as before; when dressed, they averaged 325 lbs.—age sixteen and a half months. Wanting to keep them a couple of weeks longer after my apples were gone (I only feed them windfalls), I fed them corn, but they evidently fell away. The reason of this probably was, that their teeth had become tender, and the corn was too hard for them. One year ago my hogs were again fattened on apples; when dressed averaged a trifle less than 300 lbs. excepting one hog, which would not take on any fat at all.

As to the quality of the pork, it is equal to any fattened on corn, or other substances. If any one doubts it, let him come and dine with me, and he will be convinced. Many farmers in this section

have got in the right way, and feed all they cannot sell, to their hogs, and it gives me great pleasure in stating, from numerous inquiries I have made, that they are highly gratified with the practice. If boiled, it improves them materially, and all who have experience in this matter, agree in opinion that a bushel of apples are worth as much for fattening hogs as a bushel of potatoes.

I do not mean, however, to be understood that I advise every farmer to feed his apples. Locusts, price in market, facilities to it, and cost of transportation, ought to be taken into account; but rather than sell them at a very low price, and cart them a day's drive besides, or make cider of them, I would feed them, and in that manner convert them into cash.

Yours, very respectfully,
Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., Dec. 1841.—Ib.

H. D. GROVE.

PREPARATION OF HAMS.

When well preserved, and well cured, there are few articles that are more acceptable at the table than smoked ham, yet it is often so improperly managed that no person possessing any pretension to taste, can swallow it with the least relish. Sometimes the fault is in the animal itself, but much oftener in the salting and smoking; on these, indeed the great excellence of the ham may be said to depend.

A hog, to furnish the best hams, should not weigh more than 200 lbs. and should be fed on sound food, such as peas, corn, or barley. If he has had some range while feeding, the hams will be better developed, and more firm, than if closely confined. It is probably owing to these causes (the smallest of the Westphalia and allowed to run at large), and the bacon of these countries is so much superior to most others; although much may be allowed for the mode of preparation and smoking. Where a hog weighs from 300 to 500 pounds, the hams will be so large that the process of salting and smoking is rarely so perfect as to thoroughly permeate the mass of meat, and the consequence will be a large part of the center will be unfit for the table. Large hams require a longer time in curing and smoking than is usually allowed; the difference in size between small and large ones not being generally sufficiently considered.

There are many ways of curing hams, each one of which has its advocates, and many of which do not essentially differ from each other. We shall give a few of the processes that have become the most noted, that the farmer may choose the one he shall deem most proper or convenient.

Mr. Shelby's method as given by him after 20 year's practice, is as follows:—I measure a bushel of salt, spread it upon a table, weigh a pound of saltpetre, pulverize it carefully, and mix thoroughly with the salt. This mixture is sufficient for 1,000 lbs. of small meat or 800 of large, to be well rubbed on every piece, and more especially on fleshy surface. If the weather is mild and the meat small, four weeks will be long enough for the piece to be packed; but if the weather is cold and the meat large, it should be taken up at the end of four weeks, well rubbed with salt in case the first has dissolved and lie two weeks longer."

The following celebrated "Knickerbocker Pickle," is equally good for beef or hams, and rarely fails, as we know from experience, of producing a good article:—"Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs. of good salt, 3 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, and 1 ounce pearlsh; mix and boil the whole well, and skim off all impurities." The meat to which this pickle is to be applied should be slightly rubbed with fine salt, and lie one or two days, that the blood may be extracted and drain off; then pack it tight in casks, turn on the cold pickle, and let it remain till sufficiently cured for smoking.

Mr. John Cockrill of Woodland, Ala., in the Southern Cultivator, thus describes his method of curing hams. "My rule is to make a strong tea of red peppers, then to mix salt and hickory ashes, say one-fifth ashes; then moisten the mass with the pepper tea, and rub the hams and shoulders on the skin side with about a tea-spoon full of saltpetre to each joint; I then rub in the salt well, then rub the flesh side, pack it with salt, and place the pieces in a trough or tub. I let it remain undisturbed for six weeks, when I knock off the loose salt, take fine pea meal, rub it completely over the flesh side, and hang it in the smoke house. The meal will form a close crust and keep of the skipper fly."

The following is one of the easiest and most expeditious methods of curing and smoking hams, and we know makes a very respectable article. Take a good tight barrel, white oak is the best, take out one head, and invert it over a pan or kettle in which a smoke of hard wood chips, or cobs, is to be kept up for eight or ten days. Water must be kept on the head of the barrel to prevent it from drying. A pickle is made of six gallons of water, twelve pounds of salt, twelve ounces of saltpetre and two quarts of molasses, dissolved together in a kettle, boiled, and the scum taken off. The hams are packed in the barrel, the brine, cold, is turned on to them, and in one week the hams are fit for use.

What is termed the Virginia mode, or in some places, the dry method of curing, as the hams do not lie in pickle at all, is as follows:—for each ham take a spoonful of saltpetre, (a large tea-spoon will do), pulverize it finely and apply it; rub each piece with salt well on both sides, and pack them in hogsheds with holes bored in the bottom to let off the brine. Let them remain five or six weeks; then take them out, brush off the salt, rub each well with hickory ashes, and hang each piece in the smoke house.

The celebrated pickle called the *Empress of Russia's Brine*, and much used in Europe for curing hams:—Six pounds of common salt, two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and three gallons of spring water, are boiled together, skimmed, and when quite cold, poured over the meat, every part of which must be kept constantly covered. In this pickle, hams of medium size are cured for smoking in two weeks.

Much of the goodness of a ham is depending on the manner in which it is smoked or dried. If the process is carried forward too rapidly, if the meat is not at a sufficient distance from the fire; if from any cause, such as want of ventilation, dampness of smoke house, &c. the meat is kept moist on the surface, and in a wet or dripping state, it is idle to expect good or fine flavored hams. In Virginia, the best hams are not considered thoroughly smoked in less time than two months, not keeping a smoke under them day and night for this time, but making a good smoke under them every morning, or daily. In this way they are cured by the smoke gradually and thoroughly. Indeed the great art in smoking seems to consist in drying the meat by the smoke, and not by heat. Hams may be smoked in a much less time than this, but they will not be of as fine a quality, nor will they keep as well. Nothing but materials that will produce smoke free from all unpleasant odors, should be used for smoking hams. Hickory or maple, are first rate; oak or ash will do very well; and the cobs of sound, well cured Indian corn make a good penetrating smoke. Hams are frequently injured by being exposed to too much heat in the process of smoking. To avoid this, at Hamburg, the smoking establishments for both hams and beef, are in the upper stories of three or four story buildings, and the fire for producing the smoke is in the basement part of the building. The smoke is conducted in tubes, and every precaution is used that the smoke shall be thoroughly cooled in its passage. In hanging up hams for smoking, care must be taken that they do not touch each other, and they should invariably be suspended, so that the small part of the ham shall be down; as this will prevent the escape of the juices by dripping.

Various methods have been recommended for the preservation of hams, such as packing them in hay, cut straw, the tow of flax, ashes, fine charcoal, and many other ways. The great object is to keep them cool and dry, and away from flies. Tow will effectually exclude flies; charcoal assists greatly in preserving them sweet; and ashes secure their dryness; but all these plans are open to the objection of making the ham dirty, or leaving it liable to mould. The best method, in all respects, we have known, is to place each ham in a bag of cotton cloth, closely tied up and hung up in a close and dark smoke house. Flies will not infest any place from which light is wholly excluded, and if a smoke is made under them once a week, it will greatly aid their preservation. As a security against flies, some of the establishments that produce hams of fine quality, are in the habit, while the process of smoking is going on, of throwing a few red peppers upon the fire once or twice a week; and a few burnt occasionally in the smoke house, while the hams remain in it, will kill, it is said, all flies that may have found their way into it.—Cultivator.

EDUCATION.

An eventful period in the history of this Province is approaching, a crisis which ought to call forth the energies of every philanthropist. Not only is the Municipal Council to come into operation, but the old system (if system it may be called) of common school education is to be overturned, and a new one substituted, which will doubtless be a great benefit to the country, provided it be properly conducted.

Education signifies a leading or drawing out, and is properly used to denote a course of training or drawing out of the bodily and mental powers of the young, in order to qualify them for the proper discharge of the duties of after life.

The true end of Education is the promotion of happiness. In the intercourse of society, and the various transactions between man and man, we readily perceive whether the means used have been adequate to produce the end. In society the interests of individuals are so closely connected, that the happiness of individuals make up that of the species. But happiness cannot exist without self-approbation. An individual cannot therefore be happy unless he is virtuous, and the rule of virtue being the will of God, he cannot be virtuous unless he is wise, in the Scripture sense of the term. Wisdom then, is not only the direct means to virtue but to happiness. The man of enlightened intellect and dignified moral feeling, has many sources of enjoyment which the ignorant and selfish cannot possibly possess. *The education of youth then must be of the greatest importance.* It is a process in which every individual in the community is deeply interested—for on it, in a great measure, depends every perfection, at which a well disciplined mind would gladly arrive. It is that which distinguishes the civilized from the savage portion of our race. Its advantages are eloquently described in the following quotation—“Of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a finer fragrance, or bears a heavenlier aspect, than education. It is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no climate destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave—at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament—it chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives at once a grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? a splendid slave! a reasoning savage—vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes—and in accident of their ascendancy, shuddering at the terrors of an hereafter, or embracing the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wondrous world of his residence? “A mighty maze, and all without a plan”—without ornament or order. But light up the torch of knowledge, and how wonderful the transition! The seasons change, the atmosphere breathes, the earth unfolds its fruits, the ocean rolls in its magnificence, the heavens display their constellated canopy, and the grand united spectacle of nature rises revealed before him—its varieties regulated, and its mysteries resolved. The phenomena which bewilder, the prejudices which debase, the superstitions which enslave vanish before education.” Are the results of the present system of education such as are to be desired? Certainly not. Let us then seek a better.

Hamilton, October 23, 1841.

T.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was in a worse state than ever, and many meetings had been held to alleviate the prevailing distress. Failures in Glasgow and Paisley to a very large amount had taken place. The wheat and flour market was dull, and prices somewhat lower.

A Treaty has been signed by the five great powers of Europe, England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by which they allow the mutual right of search, and declare the slave trade to be piracy, and the employment of capital therein felony. America is now the only power of any consequence that refuses to concur in this measure.

Lord Ashburton (one of the Barings) has been appointed special Ambassador to the United States, with, it is understood, full powers to settle the many difficult points of dispute which have arisen

between the two countries. Some of these points are, 1st, The case of the *Caroline*, in which the American Government claims reparation. 2d, The case of M-Leod, in which the British Government claims an apology. 3d, The North Eastern Boundary question, in which both Governments claim a large tract of territory, and mutually complain of trespasses and infraction of treaties. 4th, the North Western or Oregon Boundary question, in which the United States complain of the encroachments of British traders, and claim a large tract at present occupied by these traders. 5th, The right on the part of Great Britain to detain vessels showing the American flag on the high seas, where a probability exists that they are engaged in the slave trade, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are actually American vessels or not. If they prove to be American vessels, even though engaged in that trade, the British Government claim no right of further detaining them. 6th, The *Creola* case, about which the people of the Southern States insist upon going to war unless their slaves, or at all events, the nineteen who were engaged in seizing the ship and killing one of their overseers, are delivered up to them; a demand with which it is not likely that Great Britain will comply.

UNITED STATES.—The contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have greatly increased. It is therefore fast diminishing its load of debt.

The excitement regarding slavery appears to be steadily increasing, and every thing indicates that God in his providence is rapidly bringing about its abolition throughout the United States.

CHINA.—The British forces had proceeded northward to make a demonstration against Pekin, and taken the islands of Amoy and Chusan in their progress. The authorities at Canton offered ten millions of dollars to induce them to desist from the expedition.

CANADA.—The Governor General Sir Charles Bagot has arrived.

Five of the principal Religious and Benevolent Societies of Montreal held their Anniversary Meetings in one week (the last week of January), and the interest in them on the part of the public, appeared to go on increasing to the last. The meetings were better attended, and the collections larger, than in any former years.

Great celebrations in honor of the birth of an Heir Apparent have taken place all over the country; one of which was by the Loretta Indians near Quebec, who are all tee-totalers; and another is to be a Grand Soiree on Temperance Principles in Montreal.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—J. McDonald, Agent, Sundries £3 6s; P. F. C. Deleclercq, Vandread, 5s; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrews, 5s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 26; R. J. Williams, Floss, 10s; W. Larkin, Barrie, 10s; W. Richardson, Floss, 3s. 4d; J. Foreman, Otterville, 3s. 4d; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £1 6s. 10d; Sergeant Hodgson, London, £1 6s. 4d; W. Kirby, L. Levitt, and R. Allen, Chatham 10s; C. Campbell, Chatham, 1s. 8d; M. Campbell, 17th Concession Indian Lands, 15s; D. Cameron, B. G. Stewart, R. Huston, D. McLellan, J. Wood, T. Scott, and J. Wood, Lancaster, £1 1s; S. Stevenson, and J. Robertson, Williamstown, 6s; F. Sinclair, Mills-Roche, 3s; J. Bady, Cornwall, 3s; Rev. D. Dobie, Haminton, £1 5s; W. Johnson, A. Buchanan, H. Derick, J. Smith and Lt. Col. Odell, Odell-Town, 12s. 6d; Corporal Davis, Leamable, 15s; R. M. Leod, Newburgh, £12 10s. Col. Clisidum, Alexandria, 3s; Services, Montreal, £1 15s; Military Society, Isle aux Noix, 15s; H. Baetz, St. Thomas, £2 10s. J. McD. Hall, Gananoque, £1 15s; J. P. Merc, Hamilton, £12 10s.

Donations.—J. De Wildt, Montreal, £1 10s; W. Greig, do, 10s; J. M'Inte, do, 10s; Capt. Whipple, do, £1 5s; J. Perrault, do 5s.

Anti-Slavery.—Kingston Society, £3 10s; R. D. Wadsworth, Agent, Montreal, £1 15s.

Almanac.—R. D. Wadsworth, Agent, Montreal, £1 1s.

Medicals.—R. D. Wadsworth, Agent, Montreal, £1 15s. 8d.

Agency.—Kingston Society, £2 10s. Brockville Society, £1 16s.

31; Elizabeth Town Society, £1; Beverly Society, 10s. 4d;

Kitley Society, 6s. 4d; Smith's Falls Society, £2 10s; Bel-

lamy's Mills Society, 17s 6d; Indian Lands Society, 8s; Marti-

town Society, 14s. 2d; Lancaster Society, 10s. 4d; Williamstown

Society, £1 5s; A Friend, Lancaster, 2s. 6d; Haminton Society,

13s. 1d; Russelltown and Hinchinbrook Societies, 17s. 6d; New-

burgh Society, £1 5s; Farmersville Society, £1 3s. 4d.

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 Blue 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. BREWSTER.

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—*Warehouse and Counter Scaul Beams—Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps*, &c., &c., which, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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

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

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

PICTURE GLASS of the LARGEST SIZES.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

C. & J. McDONALD & Co.
Gananoque, May 1, 1841.

JOHAN BAIN, *Bookbinder*, Nuns' Buildings, foot of Mc Gill Street.—Every 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.

Robert Armour, Esq.

Stanley Bagg, Esq.

William Cormack, Esq.

Adam Ferrie, Esq.

Thomas Kay, Esq.

John Mathewson, Esq.

John G. M'Kenzie, Esq.

John Redpath, Esq.

James Smith, Esq., Advocate.

James Scott, Esq.

John Torrance, Esq.

THIS COMPANY is composed of a numerous and wealthy proprietary, and was established for the purpose of granting Assurance against Loss or Damage by Fire in town or country, at the lowest Rates, compatible with safety to the institution, and also with the view of preventing large sums from being sent out of the Province. The Directors for the present have 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.—Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Files, Saws, Nails, Spikes, Shovels 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 Bonnets, the newest styles in Plain and Figured Silks, Mousseline de Laines, &c., Muslins of all sorts, Plain and Figured Ribbons, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares, &c. Likewise a large quantity of PAPER HANGINGS, and LOOKING GLASSES. All which they will offer at the lowest possible price for Cash, or short approved Credit.

St. Paul Street, }

Montreal, May 1, 1841. }

S. FORSTER & Co.

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

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

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.

EARLOW 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 M'Gill 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 7½d. 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 & BECKET, 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.

A small supply of the *Almanac of the American Temperance Union*, for 1842, just received and for sale at 2s. per dozen. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, November 25, 1841.

It is the intention of the Committee of the *Montreal Temperance Society* to publish, early next spring, a small volume of Temperance Poetry, Songs, and Hymns; and they invite friends of the cause to forward original and selected pieces, free of expense, which if approved will be inserted.

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 Wilson, 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.

A second edition of *Anti-Bacchus*, at the same price as the first, but in a more convenient form, is now ready for delivery. Orders may be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Temperance Society.

WILLIAM SLACK, Tailor and Clothier, M'Gill 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.

TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

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