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CANADA

TEMPERANCE

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DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

JUNE, 1841.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

Nonpareil Testament, Sheep £0 0 8
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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.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, *Depository.*

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

They have also received FIFTY LIBRARIES of the same kind as before, which, for the present, will be furnished under the usual regulations to Sabbath Schools only, for £9 10s. Currency, although valued at £6 15s. Sterling, and consisting of 101 volumes.

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

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

A SMALL quantity of unfermented wine (pure juice of the grape) will be imported and sold for communion purposes, by Mr. John Dougall, Montreal.

ACCOUNTANT AND LAND AGENT.

THE undersigned begs to continue the offer of his services in the above capacities. He will, as heretofore, undertake the settlement of Estates, adjustment of Claims, collection of Debts, inspection of Books of Accounts, negotiation of Money loans, Sale and Purchase of Stock, and all matters in connection with the business of an Accountant.

With respect to the Land Agency department of his business, he begs to remark that his present Office has been chosen with a view to its convenience to the Shipping, agencies have been secured in different parts of the Province, and other arrangements made so as to draw the attention of Settlers and others to the LANDS he has for Sale.

The terms of Agency are two fold. 1st. A description of any Farm, Building, or other kind of Real Estate, will be inserted in his Book of Registry, (which is open for public inspection gratis) for three months for Two Dollars, payable in advance. In the case of Wild Lands three lots will be inserted for the same amount. 2d. The description will be registered, and efforts made to effect a sale without charge, until the property be sold or a purchaser procured, when a commission from one to five per cent will be charged, according to the amount of the sale.

Proprietors of large tracts of Land wishing to Sell or procure their settlement, may find his services of advantage, now that an extensive immigration is expected.

Letters to be post paid.

JAMES COURT,

Commissioner Street, fronting the Steamboat Wharf.
 Montreal, April 1, 1841.

N. B. Should sufficient encouragement offer, he will continue his "Periodical Sales of Real Estate;" he therefore requests those disposed to avail themselves of this plan, to favour him as early as possible with a description of their properties.

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

A Savage & Co. import, and have constantly on hand, a general supply of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.
 Montreal, April 1, 1841.

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

JAMES McGRUDY, *Post Master,*

Amiens, London District, March 31, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 2

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1841.

VOL. VII.

WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER.

WHEN the glass, the laugh, and the social "crack" go round the convivial table, there are few who may not have heard the words, 'We'll have another!' It is an oft repeated phrase—and it seems a simple one; yet simple as it appears, it has a magical and fatal influence. The lover of sociality yields to the friendly temptation it conveys, nor dreameth that it is a whisper from which scandal catches its thousand echoes, that it is a phrase which has blasted reputation—withered affection's heart—darkened the fairest prospects—ruined credit—conducted to the prison-house, and led to the grave. When our readers again hear the words, let them think of our present story.

Adam Brown was the eldest son of a poor widow, who kept a small shop in a village near the banks of the Vevoit. From infancy, Adam was a mild retiring boy, and he was seldom seen to join in the sports of his schoolmates. On the winter evenings he would sit poring over a book by the fire, while his mother would say: Dinna stir up the fire, bairn; ye dinna mind that coals are dear; and I'm sure ye'll hurt yourself' wi' pore, poring owre yer books—fore they're never oot o' yer hand." In the summer, too, Adam would steal away from the noise of the village to some favourite shady nook by the river side; and there, on the gowany brae, he would, with a standard author in his hand, 'crack wi' kings,' or 'hold high converse with the mighty dead.' He was about thirteen when his father died; and the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the minister of the parish, visiting the afflicted widow, she said, 'she had a sair bereavement, yet she had reason to be thankfu' that she had ae comfort left, for her poor Adam was a great consolation to her; every night he had read a chapter to his younger brothers—and, oh, sir,' she added, 'it wad make your heart melt to have heard my bairn pray for his widowed mother.' Mr. Douglas became interested in the boy, and finding him apt to learn, he placed him for another year at the parish school at his own expense. Adam's progress was all that his patron could desire. He became a frequent visitor at the manse, and was allowed the use of the minister's library. Mr. Douglas had a daughter who was nearly of the same age as his protegee. Mary Douglas was not what could be called beautiful; but she was a gentle and interesting girl. She and Adam read and studied together. She delighted in a flower garden, and he was wont to dress it; and he would often wander miles, and consider himself happy when he obtained a strange root to plant in it.

Adam was now sixteen. It was his misfortune, as it has been the ruin of many, to be *without an aim*. His mother declared that she was at a loss what to make him; 'But,' added she, 'he is a guid scholar, that is ae thing, and CAN do is easy carried about.' Mr. Douglas himself became as anxious about Adam's prospects; he evinced a dislike to be apprenticed to any mechanical profession, and he was too old to remain longer a burden upon his mother. At the suggestion of Mr. Douglas, therefore, when about seventeen, he opened a school in a neighbouring village. Some said,

that he was too young; others that he was too simple, that he allowed the children to have all their own way; and a few even hinted that he went too much back and forward to the manse in the adjoining parish, to pay attention to his school. However these might be, certain it is that the school did not succeed; and, after struggling with it for two years, he resolved to try his fortune in London.

He was to sail from Leith, and his trunk had been sent to Hawick to be forwarded by the carrier. Adam was to leave his mother's house early on the following morning; and, on the evening preceding his departure, he paid his farewell visit to the manse. Mr. Douglas received him with his wonted kindness; he gave him one or two letters of recommendation, and much wholesome advice, although the good man was nearly as ignorant of what is called the world, as the youth who was about to enter it. Adam sat long and said little; for his heart was full and his spirit heavy. He had never said to Mary Douglas, in plain words, that he loved her—he had never dared to do so; and he now sat with his eyes anxiously bent on her, trembling to bid her farewell. She, too, was silent. At length he rose to depart; he held out his hand to Mr. Douglas; the latter shook it affectionately, adding—'Farewell, Adam!—may heaven protect you amongst the numerous of the great city!' He turned towards Mary—he hesitated, his hands dropped by his side—'Could I speak wi' you a moment?' said he, and his tongue faltered as he spoke. With a tear glistening in her eyes, she looked towards her father, who nodded his consent, and she rose and accompanied Adam to the door. They walked towards the flower garden—he had taken her hand in his, he pressed it, but he spoke not, and she offered not to withdraw it. He seemed struggling to speak; and, at length, in a tone of earnest fondness; and he shook as he spoke; he said; 'Will you not forget me, Mary?'

A half-smothered sob was her reply, and a tear fell on his hand.

'Say you will not,' he added, yet more earnestly.

'O Adam!' returned she, 'how can you say *forget*—never!—never!'

'Enough! enough!' he exclaimed, and they both wept together.

It was scarce day break when Adam rose to take his departure, and to bid his mother and his brethren farewell. 'Oh!' exclaimed she as she placed his breakfast before him, 'is this the last meal that my bairn's to eat in my house?' He ate but little; and she continued, weeping as she spoke—'Eat, hinny, eat; ye have a lang road before ye; and, oh, Adam, aboon everything earthly, mind that ye write to me every week; never think of the postage—for, though it should take my last farthing, I maun hear frae ye.'

He took his staff in his hand, and prepared to depart. He embraced his younger brothers, and tears were their only and mutual adieu. His parent sobbed aloud. 'Fareweel, mother?' said he, in a voice half-cloaking with anguish—'Fareweel!'

'God bless my bairn!' she exclaimed, wringing his hand, and she leaned her head upon his shoulder and wept as though her heart would burst. In agony he tore himself from her embrace, and hurried from the house; and during the first miles of his journey, at every rising ground, he turned anxiously round, to obtain another lingering look of the place of his nativity; and, in the fulness and bitterness of his feelings, he pronounced the names of his mother, and his brethren, and of Mary Douglas, in the same breath.

We need not describe his passage to London, nor how he stood gazing wonderstruck, like a graven image of amazement, as the vessel winded up the Thames, through the long forests of masts, from which waved the flags of every nation.

It was about mid-day, early in the month of April, when the smack drew up off Hermitage Stairs, and Adam was aroused from his reverie of astonishment, by a waterman, who had come upon deck, and who, pulling him by the button hole, said, 'Boat, master? boat?' Adam did not exactly understand the question, but, seeing the other passengers getting their luggage into the boats, he followed their example. On landing he was surrounded by a group of porters, several of whom took hold of his trunk, all enquiring, at the same moment, where he wished it taken to. 'This was a question he could not answer. It was one he had never thought of before. He looked confused, and replied, 'I watna.'

'Watna!' said one of the hackney bearers; '*Watna!* there an't such a street in all London.'

Adam was in the midst of London, and knew not a living soul among its millions of inhabitants. He knew not where to go; but, recollecting that one of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Douglas had recommended him was a Mr. Davidson, a merchant in Cornhill, he enquired—

'Does ony o' ye ken a Mr. Davidson, a merchant in Cornhill?'

'Vy, I can't say as how I know him,' replied a porter; 'but, if you wish your luggage taken there, I will find him for you in a twinkling.'

'An' what would you be asking to carry the bit box there?' said Adam, in a manner betokening an equal proportion of simplicity and caution.

'Asking?' replied the other—'vy, i'm blessed if you can get any one to carry it for less than five shillings.'

'I canna afford five shillings,' said Adam, 'and I'll be obliged to ye if ye'll gie me a lift on to my shoulder wi't, and I'll carry it myself.'

They uttered some low jests against his country, and left him to get his trunk upon his shoulders as he best might. Adam said truly that he could not afford five shillings; for, after paying his passage, he had not thirty shillings left in his pocket.

It is time, however, that we should describe Adam more particularly to our readers. He was dressed in a coarse grey coat, with trowsers of the same colour, a striped waistcoat, a half worn broad brimmed hat, and thick shoes studded with nails, which clattered as he went. Thus arrayed, and with his trunk upon his shoulders, Adam went tramping and clattering along East Smithfield, over Tower-hill, and along Minorities, inquiring at every turning if any one could direct him to Mr. Davidson's the merchant in Cornhill? There was many a laugh, and many a joke, at poor Adam's expense as he went trudging along, and more than once the trunk fell to the ground, as he came in contact with the crowds who were hurrying past him. He had been directed out of his way; but at length he arrived at the place he sought. He placed his burden on the ground; he rang the bell; and again and again he rang, but no one answered. His letter was addressed to Mr. Davidson's

counting house; it was past business hours, and the office was locked up for the day. Adam was now tired, disappointed, and perplexed. 'He wist not what to do. He informed several 'decent looking people,' as he said, 'that he was a stranger, and he would be obliged to them if they would recommend him to a lodging.' He was shown several, but the rent per week terrified Adam. He was sinking under his burden, when, near the corner of Newgate street, he enquired of an old Irish orange woman, if she could inform him where he would be likely to obtain a lodging at the rate of eighteen pence or two shillings a week?

'Sure, and it's I who can, jewel,' replied she; 'and an illigant room it is, with a bed his Holiness might rest his blessed bones on, and never a one slapes in it all but my own boy Barney, and, barring when Barney's in dhrink; and that's not above twice a week, you'll make mighty pleasant sort of company together.'

Adam was glad to have the prospect of a resting-place of any sort before him at last, and with a lighter heart and a freer step he followed the old orange woman. She conducted him to Green Dragon Court, and desiring him to follow her up a long, dark, dirty stair, ushering him into a small, miserable-looking garret, dimly lighted by a broken skylight, while the entire furniture consisted of four wooden posts without curtains, which she termed a bed, a mutilated chair, and a low wooden stool. 'Now, darlin,' said she, observing Adam fatigued, 'here is a room fit for a prince; and shure you won't be thinking half a crown too much for it?'

'Weel,' said Adam, for he was ready to lie down anywhere, 'we'll no quarrel about a sixpence.'

The orange woman left him, having vainly recommended him 'to christen his new tenement with a drop of the cratur.' Adam threw himself upon the bed, and, in a few minutes, his spirits wandered in its dreams amidst the 'bonny woods and braes' of Tevoitdale. Early on the following day he proceeded to the counting-house of Mr. Davidson, who received him with a hurried sort of civility; glanced over the letter of introduction; expressed a hope that Mr. Douglas was well; said he would be happy to serve him; but he was engaged at present, and if Mr. Brown would call again, if he should hear of anything, he would let him know. Adam thanked him, and, with his best bow, (which was a very awkward one,) withdrew. The clerks in the outer office tittered at poor Adam, with his heavy hobnailed shoes, trampled through the midst of them. He delivered the other letter of introduction, and the gentleman to whom it was addressed received him much in the same manner as Mr. Davidson had done, and his clerks also smiled at Adam's gray coat, and gave a very peculiar look at his clattering shoes, and then at each other. Day after day he repeated his visits to the counting houses of these gentlemen; sometimes they were too much engaged to see him, at others they simply informed him that they were sorry they had heard of nothing to suit him, and continued writing, without noticing him again; while Adam, with a heavy heart, would stand behind their desk, brushing the crown of his brown broad brimmed hat with his sleeve. At length, the clerks in the outer office merely informed him their master had heard of nothing for him. Adam saw it was in vain; three weeks had passed, and the thirty shillings which he had brought to London were reduced to ten.

He was wandering disconsolately down Chancery Lane; with his hands thrust in his pockets, when his attention was attracted to a shop, the windows and door of which were covered with written placards, and on these placards were the words "Wanted, a Book-Keeper," "Wanted, by a Literary Gentleman, an Amanuensis," in short, there seemed no sort of situation for which there was not a person

wanted, and each concluded with "enquire within." Adam's heart and his eyes overflowed with joy. There were at least half a dozen places which would suit him exactly; he was only at a loss now which to choose upon; and he thought also that Mr. Douglas's friends had used him most unkindly in saying they could hear of no situation for him, when here scores were advertised in the streets. At length he fixed upon one. He entered the shop. A sharp, Jewish looking little man was writing at a desk; he received him with a gracious smile.

'If ye please, sir,' said Adam, 'will ye be so good as inform me where the gentleman lives that wants the book-keeper?'

'With pleasure,' said the master of the register office; 'but you must give me five shillings, and I will enter your name.'

'Five shillings?' repeated Adam, and a new light began to dawn upon him. 'Five shillings, sir, is a deal o' money, aa' to tell ye the truth, I can very ill afford it; but as I am much in want o' a situation, may be ye wad tak' half a crown.'

'Can't book you for that,' said the other; 'but give me your half crown, and you may have the gentleman's address.'

He directed him to a merchant in Thames street. Adam quickly found the house; and, entering with his broad brimmed hat in his hand, and scraping the hobnails along the floor—'Sir,' said he, 'I'm the person Mr. Daniells o' Chancery Lane has sent to you as a book-keeper.'

'Mr. Daniells—Mr. Daniells?' said the merchant; 'don't know any such person—have not wanted a book-keeper these six months.'

'Sir,' said Adam, 'are ye no Mr. Robertson o' 54 Thames street?'

'I am,' replied the merchant; 'but,' added he, 'I see how it is. Pray, young man, what did you give this Mr. Daniells to recommend you to the situation?'

'Half-a-crown, sir,' returned Adam. 'Well,' said the other, 'you have more money than wit. Good morning, sir, and take care of another Mr. Daniells.'

Poor Adam was dumfounded; and, in the bitterness of his spirit, he said London was a den o' thieves. I might tell you how his last shilling was expended—how he lived upon bread and water—how he fell into arrears with the orange woman for the rent of his garret—how she persecuted him—how he was puzzled to understand the meaning of the generous words, 'money lent'; how the orange-woman, in order to obtain her rent, taught him the mystery of the *three golden balls*; and how the shirts which his mother had made him from a web of her own spinning, and his books, and all that he had, save the clothes upon his back, were pledged; and how, when all was gone, the old landlady turned him to the door, houseless, friendless, and penniless, with no companion but despair. We might have dwelt upon these things, but must proceed with his history.

Adam, after enduring privations which would make humanity shudder, obtained the situation of assistant-porter in a merchant's office. The employment was humble, but he received it joyfully. He was steady and industrious, and it was not long before he was appointed warehouseman, and his employer, finding that, in addition to his good qualities, he had received a superior education, made him one of his confidential clerks. He had held the situation about two years. The rust, as his fellow-clerks said, was now pretty well rubbed off of Scotch Adam. His hodden gray was laid aside for the dashing green, his hobnailed shoes for fashionable pumps, and his broad brimmed hat for a narrow-crowned beaver; his speech had caught a sprinkling of the southern accent; but in other respects, he was the same

inoffensive, steady and serious being as when he left his mother's cottage.

His companions were wont to 'toast' Adam as they termed it, on what they called his Methodism. They had often urged him to accompany them to the theatre; but, for two years, he had stubbornly withstood their temptations. The stage was to Adam what the tree of knowledge was to his first namesake and progenitor. He had been counselled against it, he had read against it, he had heard sermons against it; but had never been within the walls of a theatre. *The Siddons*, and her brother John Kemble, then in the zenith of their fame, were filling not only London but Europe with their names. One evening they were to perform together—Adam had often heard of them—he admired Shakspeare—his curiosity was excited, he yielded to the solicitations of his companions, and accompanied them to Covent Garden. The curtain was drawn up. The performance began. Adam's soul was riveted, his senses distracted. *The Siddons* swept before him like a vision of immortality—Kemble seemed to draw a soul from the tomb of the Cæsars; and, as the curtain fell, and the loud music pealed, Adam felt as if a new existence and a new world had opened before him, and his head reeled with wonder and delight.

When the performances were concluded, his companions proposed to have a single bottle in an adjoining tavern; Adam offered some opposition, but was prevailed upon to accompany them. Several of the players entered—they were convivial spirits, abounding with wit, anecdote, and song. The scene was now new, but not unpleasant to Adam. He took no note of time. He was unused to drink, and little affected him. The first bottle was finished. 'WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER,' said one of his companions. It was the first time Adam had heard the fatal words, and he offered no opposition. He drank again—he began to expatiate on divers subjects—he discovered he was an orator. 'Well done, Mr. Brown,' cried one of his companions, 'there's a hope of you yet—we'll have another, my boy,—three's band!' A third bottle was brought; Adam was called upon for a song. He could sing, and sing well too; and, taking his glass in his hand he began—

'Bravo, Scotchly!' shouted one. 'Your health and song, Mr. Brown,' cried another. Adam's head began to swim—the lights danced before his eyes—he fell from his chair. One of his friends called a hackney coach; and half insensible of where he was, he was conveyed to his lodgings. It was afternoon on the following day before he appeared at the counting-house, and his eyes were red, and he had the languid look of one who has spent a night in revelry. That night he was again prevailed upon to accompany his brother-clerks to the club-room, 'just,' as they expressed it, 'to have one bottle to put all right.'" That night he again heard the words—'We'll have another,' and again he yielded to their seduction.

But we will not follow him through the steps and through the snares by which he departed from virtue and became entangled in vice. He became an almost nightly visitor of the tavern, the theatre, or both, and his habits opened up temptations to grosser viciousness. Still he kept up a correspondence with Mary Douglas, the gentle object of his young affections, and, for a time, her endeared remembrance haunted him like a protecting angel, whispering in his ear and saving him from depravity. But his religious principles were already forgotten; and, when that cord was snapped asunder, the fibre of affection that twined around his heart did not long hold him in the path of virtue. As the influence of company grew upon him, her remembrance lost its power, and Adam Brown plunged headlong into all the pleasures and temptations of the metropolis.

Still he was attentive to business—he still retained the confidence of his employer—his salary was liberal—he still sent thirty pounds a year to his mother: and Mary Douglas still held a place in his heart, though he was changed—fatally changed. He had been about four years in his situation when he obtained leave for a few weeks to visit his native village. It was on a summer day when the chaise from Jedburgh drove to the door of the only public-house in the village. A fashionably dressed young man alighted, and, in an affected voice, desired the landlord to send a *porter* with his luggage to Mrs. Brown's. 'A porter, sir!' said the innkeeper—'there's naethin' o' the kind in the town; but I'll get two callants to take it along.'

He hastened to his mother's—'Ah! how d'ye do?' said he, slightly taking the hand of his younger brothers—but a tear gathered in his eye as his mother kissed his cheek. She, good soul, when the first surprise was over, said 'she hardly kened her bairn in sic a fine gentleman.' He proceeded to the manse, and Mary marvelled at the change in his appearance and his manner, yet she loved him not the less; but her father beheld the affectation and levity of his young friend, and grieved over them.

He had been a month in the village when Mary gave him her hand, and they set out for London together. For a few weeks after their arrival, he spent his evenings at their own fireside, and they were blest in the society of each other. But it was not long until company again spread its seductive snares around him. Again he listened to the words—'We'll have another'—again he yielded to their temptation, and again the *force of habit* made him its slave. Night followed night, and he was irritable and unhappy, unless in the midst of his boon companions. Poor Mary felt the bitterness and anguish of a deserted wife; but she upbraided him not—she spoke not of her sorrows. Health forsook her cheeks, and gladness fled from her spirit; yet as she nightly sat hour after hour waiting his return, and as he entered, she welcomed him with a smile, which not unfrequently was met with an imprecation or a frown. They had been married about two years: Mary was a mother, and oft at midnight she would sit weeping over the cradle of her child, mourning in secret for its thoughtless father.

It was her birth-day, her father had come to London to visit them; she had not told him of her sorrows, and she had invited a few friends to dine with them. They had assembled; but Adam was still absent. He had been unkind to her; but 'his was unkindness she did not expect from him. They were yet waiting, when a police officer entered. His errand was soon told. Adam Brown had become a gambler, as well as a drunkard—he had been guilty of fraud and embezzlement—his guilt had been discovered, and the police were in quest of him. Mr. Douglas wrung his hands and groaned. Mary bore the blow with more than human fortitude. She uttered no scream—she shed no tear; for a moment she sat motionless—speechless. It was the dumbness of agony. With her child at her breast, and, in the midst of her guests, she flung herself at her father's feet. 'Father!' she exclaimed, for my sake!—for my child's sake—save! oh, save, my poor husband!'

'For your sake, what I can do, I will do, dearest,' groaned the old man.

A coach was ordered to the door, and the miserable wife and her father hastened to the office of her husband's employer.

When Adam Brown received intelligence that his guilt was discovered from a companion, he was carousing with others in a low gambling-house. Horror seized him, and he hurried from the room; but he returned in a few minutes. 'We'll have another!' he exclaimed, in a tone of frenzy—

and another was brought. He half filled a glass—he raised it to his lips—he dashed into it a deadly poison, and, ere they could stay his hand, the fatal draught was swallowed. He had purchased a quantity of arsenic when he rushed from the house.

His fellow-gamblers were thronging around him, when his injured wife and her gray-haired father, entered the room. 'Away, tormentors!' he exclaimed, as his glazed eyes fell upon them, and he dashed his hand before his face.

'My husband! my dear husband!' cried Mary, flinging her arms around his neck; 'look on me—speak to me! All is well!'

He gazed on her face—he grasped her hand—'Mary,—my injured Mary!' he exclaimed convulsively, 'can you forgive me—you—you? O God! I was once innocent! Forgive me dearest!—for our child's sake, curse not its guilty father!'

'Husband—Adam!' she cried, wringing his hand—'come with me, love, come—leave this horrid place—you have nothing to fear—your debt is paid.'

'Paid!'—he exclaimed, wildly—'Ha! ha!—Paid!' They were his last words—convulsions came upon him—the film of death passed over his eyes, and his troubled spirit fled.

She clung round his neck—she yet cried, 'Speak to me!'—she refused to believe he was dead, and her reason seemed to have fled with his spirit.

She was taken from his body and conveyed home. The agony of grief subsided into a stupor approaching imbecility. She was unconscious of all around; and within three weeks from the death of her husband, the broken spirit of Mary Douglas found rest, and her father returned in sorrow with her helpless orphan at Teviotdale.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BELLEVILLE, February 6, 1841.

SIR.—Without naming, at this time, any other practice, which I consider morally wrong, I will just advert to those of manufacturing, vending, and drinking intoxicating liquors. Can it be pleaded, at this period of the Temperance Reformation, that the judgment is not sufficiently enlightened? Can the manufacturer of strong drink excuse himself and say, "I knew not the evil that my traffic was producing in the land? Can the merchant, who deals out gallon after gallon of the inebriating liquid, to his grog-drinking customers of every age, and sex, say, "I was not aware that I was doing wrong—that I was subjecting myself to the application of that word, "Cursed is he that putteth the cup to his neighbour's lips?" Or, can those men (to say nothing of females who are in the business) who are "licensed to sell wine and other spirituous liquors," by the glass, to the lovers thereof, plead ignorance as to its evil tendency; when almost every day shows to them, the brutalizing effects of the "thing" they sell, upon their fellow-creatures around them; Nay: let the inquiry be pushed still further, can the MAGISTRATE, acting under the sacred obligations of an OATH, satisfy his conscience, before his Maker, by saying that he did not know the effect which the licensing of the last mentioned persons would be likely to have upon the community? Once more—Can the man of God, who is commissioned to feed the sheep and lambs of Christ, turn away the frown of Jehovah by arguing, "I was not aware of the demoralizing effect of using myself, and allowing my charge to use, strong drink?"

An unqualified negative must be given to every one of the above interrogations; the fault, therefore, is not to be charged upon an uninformed, or an unenlightened judgment. The Distiller, the Merchant, the common Grog-seller, the Magistrate, and the Clergyman, who oppose, practically, the temperance cause, must, of course, stand convicted before all true lovers of mankind, and the Searcher of all hearts, as acting in direct opposition to their better judgment. Let those who indulge in, or countenance the practice of using as a drink, distilled or fermented liquors, deny this if they can!

Can the friends of the cause of temperance hope for any thing like a radical change, for the better, in any country where Magisterial, and Clerical influence is against them? Surely not! We do not care so much for the distiller, or the vender, so that the good cause we advocate receives the sanction and hearty co-operation of those whose conduct either causes the people to "mourn" or is "a terror to evil doers."

It is in the power of the two last named functionaries, if they will but act in concert, to be instrumental in drying up the greatest source of crime that is now spreading its bitter waters of degradation and woe all around us. Let them, therefore, arise and ACT, not when death has grasped the miserable remnant of the present generation, but NOW; ere the flood-gates of destruction are hoisted upon us. Let them be guided by their judgment, not by their appetites, nor by a feeling of sordid selfishness, which covets personal gain at the expense of the public good.

Would he not be considered an enemy to the country who would guide a horde of invaders to the fortresses of our country's defence, and aid them in the subversion of the country's strength? You all exclaim, yes. What, then, shall we think of that man who claims to love his country and professes to renovate her laws, but, at the same time aims a blow at the strongest prop by which civil government is sustained, namely, the morality of the people?

When will the time come that men will be wise—that all will unite in hunting from the earth that bane to domestic happiness, to civil concord, and to religious improvement—ALCOHOL?

GEORGE D. GREENLEAF.

CAPE CORK, January 10, 1841.

SIR,—The following circumstance took place in this neighbourhood, if you think proper to give it a place in your very useful paper. On the first instant, a man by the name of Michael Parant belonging to Whitehead, in the District of Gaspé, accompanied by his wife and an infant child, went to visit some friends about two miles distant from their dwelling. The weather which in the course of the day had been fine came on uncommonly blistering after dark, but the party within unmindful of the howling of the tempest and the drifting snow without, continued to enjoy themselves until a late hour in the evening. The unfortunate man embarked in his cariole to return home with his wife and child, but he was so far gone in liquor that he was unable to guide his horse, and before going far he upset twice. His poor wife fearful for her own, as well as her infant's life in such a dreadful night, made for a cottage at no great distance, and roused the inmates to procure shelter for herself and assistance for her husband, whom she left with the horse, but when they came to the spot he was nowhere to be found, and all search for him during the night proved unavailing. In the morning, the weather being more moderate the search was renewed, and his track through the snow discovered leading towards the cliff on the sea shore, which in that place is about an acre from the highway and between seventy and eighty feet in height, it is conjectured that coming a little to himself he had gone in search of his wife, and wandering about, amid the roaring of the elements, and the darkness of the night, walked over the precipice and plunged into the dreadful abyss below, the sea was fearfully agitated by the storm, and dashing up to a great height against the rocks, has precluded all hopes of ever finding the body of the unfortunate man.

Thus has a mother and four small children been deprived of their only earthly support, and another victim been added to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. I am Sir, a well wisher of your cause,

W. TILLY, P. M.

PORT SARINIA, February 20, 1841.

SIR,—Since New Year we have had a Temperance Soiree and three interesting meetings; one in this village, one eight miles out in the township, and one in Baldoon, twenty-eight miles down the river, on which occasions we have had an accession to the society here of fifty-seven members, and twenty-eight to the society below, making eighty-five. Our Society in this village now numbers over 150. The Soiree was got up by selling tickets at 2s. 6d. each; about seventy persons attended. It was opened by prayer, and an address from the president, several songs were sung, and

appropriate refreshments supplied in abundance during the evening. Recitations also added to the hilarity of the happy company, which broke up about eleven o'clock, perfectly satisfied, that temperance, health and love, make a far more profitable and happier party, than any or all of the stimulants that ever have been invented. The meeting in the township of Sarnia was a deeply interesting one, and after addresses from Mr. Cameron and Mr. Robson, every individual in the room but two put down their names. So that by one effort forty-two persons added their influence and prayers to the cause of peace, sobriety, and benevolence!

Mr. Cameron was since invited to Baldoon, thirty miles below, to attend a meeting. There was a strong society there on the old pledge, and the object was to convince them that their ground was not the best they could get to urge them forward in the cause they had so well begun. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, Clergyman at Chatham, in a most clear, powerful, and pious speech; in which the blessings of temperance, one part of religion were brought to prove, that godliness is profitable in all things, having the promise of this life and of that which is to come. It was also addressed by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Williston, circuit preacher, and Mr. William M'Gregor, a young gentleman lately from Glasgow, who related striking facts relative to young men in that city! The result was an addition of twenty-seven members, among whom was the Secretary and many members of the moderation society.

The moral and religious feelings since the meeting have evidently prospered, and we have reason to hope that the work is going on in this township, in which there are three temperance stores, 150 temperance members, and in which no liquor is used at Bees or raisings. We have also a public Library of 500 volumes, and we doubt not that temperance and intelligence will be found here, as elsewhere, the handmaids of religion.

W. S. JONES,

Secretary, Port Sarnia Temperance Society.

CHATHAM, (U. C.) March 30, 1841.

SIR,—The Annual meeting of the Chatham Temperance Society was held on Tuesday the 8th February last. Arrangements had been made to celebrate the anniversary by a tea-party, and at 4 o'clock P. M. a large number of the members sat down to a repast, at which they found that convivial feelings could be expressed and real enjoyment experienced without the aid of intoxicating drinks. From the tea-table the party adjourned to the place of meeting, and the report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The meeting was then addressed by the President, followed by Messrs. Williams and Williston, Methodist Clergymen. All present seemed deeply interested in the success of the temperance cause, and on a motion of Mr. Williams, it was unanimously resolved that each member of this society use their utmost exertions to procure an additional member before the next meeting. The result of this resolution was, an addition of 77 members at the monthly meeting held March 9, which with 8 received at the annual meeting, make a total of 135 members. Besides the number stated as belonging to this society, there is a society of 45 members in the garrison, and another among the coloured population of the vicinity of about 30 members. Several temperance associations have been formed in the adjoining townships, since the commencement of the present year, and the public seem to be awakening to the cause. We have to lament that a number of professing Christians, whose social and moral standing might make them important instruments in checking the desolating flood that is rolling its fiery billows over the land, stand aloof from a cause in which their influence is so much needed, and thus give a tacit support to the vice of intemperance.

While such things continue—while leading members of Christian churches, either by open opposition to the temperance cause, or by complying with and supporting drinking usages, are lending their influence to perpetuate this vice, the labour of reforming the habits of society will be difficult, and reclaiming the drunkard will be nearly hopeless. Another very great difficulty in the way of our progress is the evil example of most of the magistrates in and near the town. Among these one owns a brewery, another a distillery, a third is extensively engaged in the traffic, and there is not one avowed temperance man among them. We do not, how-

ever, despair of success, and we think the time is not far distant when a change for the better will be wrought in this place.

The office-bearers for the present year are, Rev. W. Griffiths, Pres; Rev. Thomas Williams, and Messrs. S. M. Taylor and G. Wadsworth, Vice Presidents; D. Pratt, Treasurer; a committee of seven, and your obedient servant,

URI BASSET, Sec.

INNISFIL, April 2, 1841.

SIR,—I have been directed by the members of the Innisfil Temperance Society to give you a short account of the origin, progress, and standing of our Society. Our first meeting was held 11th May, 1834, beside the roofless walls of a log house, intended for a meeting-house. We commenced our meeting by imploring His blessing, whose presence is not confined to temples made with hands. We then commenced with what is commonly called the partial pledge, the thing was new in this place, and we had many difficulties to encounter, but through the divine blessing we succeeded beyond expectation. A little experience taught us that we must raise our standard, and on the 6th April, 1837, we set up the standard of abstinence from all that could intoxicate, except for religious and medicinal purposes, and had the pleasure of seeing in the course of a year all our members but a few come up to it; and although we cannot boast of large numbers, yet perhaps few societies in the country stood the shock of the late rebellion so well. We now number 45 members, and a juvenile society of about the same number has grown out of ours, and there are a number of families in the township acting on our principles, whose names are not on our list. We have had some help from Rev. Mr. Fraser of West Gwilliambury, and John Climie, M. G., who is a resident in the township, has been a steady friend to the cause. It is to be lamented that not only here, but throughout the Christian world, Ministers of the gospel in general are indifferent to so good a cause.

I remain, your's, &c.

CHARLES WILSON,

Secretary of the Innisfil Temperance Society.

PETERBORO' EAST, April 14, 1841.

A STATEMENT GIVEN BY A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.—I am going from house to house this evening, collecting my poor children's supper. My unfortunate husband is in jail for horse-stealing, the horse alluded to was sent from Cobourg to Peterboro' in charge of my husband, he got quite drunk on the road, and when he arrived at Peterboro' he sold the horse; the circumstance being fully known, my poor husband was sent to jail where he still remains, and what adds more grief to my case is, I don't know but I shall this night be the mother of another child. Oh! may the Lord by his Holy Spirit touch the heart of every drunkard, and stir him up to see what a dangerous situation he is in. Drunkard, consider how you will feel when God shall summon you before his tribunal, to account for how you have treated your bosom companion, and helpless little ones. The money that you should lay out in procuring for them the necessaries of life, is put into the hands of the tavern-keeper, a man, who I dare say, will not be the first to come forward to the relief of your distressed families. Again, consider when you lie down drunk upon your bed, you may awake in Hell, from which dreadful place, you never can be released. What can all the tavern-keepers and fellow-drunkards in this lower world do for a soul in Hell? Drunkard, consider this well, and answer my question if you can. Fly to Jesus Christ by fervent prayer for the pardon of all your past wickedness, and pray also that the Holy Ghost may rule and guide your heart for the time to come.

NICHOLAS WILSON.

LOCHIEL, April 15, 1841.

SIR,—A meeting was held in the church of this place, at which Mr. D. McCrimmon presided, and addresses were delivered by the writer, and Mr. Alexander Fraser, Elder; after which the pledge was presented, and to our great joy, two-thirds of the persons present signed it. Indeed I seldom or never attended a more harmonious meeting. Our Society is established with 27 members, and the office-bearers are Mr. Roderick M'Gillivray, President; Alex. Fraser, and James M'Leod, Secretaries; and a Committee of five.

I am, your's, &c., D. CATTENACH.

DEMORESTVILLE, April 16, 1841.

SIR.—We have recently reorganized our Temperance Society in this place, with the improvement of the Total Abstinence pledge. James Carpenter is president; and James C. Billings secretary.

I am, &c., THOMAS DEMOREST.

FRERT, April 17, 1841.

SIR.—A Temperance Society has been organized in this township for the purpose of trying to do away the use of intoxicating liquors. It is but a new thing with us at present, our society is in its infancy, I am not able to tell the exact number, but something like 30 or 40 I should think; and I think the prospects are in some degree encouraging, and I hope that we may soon see the good effects that ought to arise from so glorious an institution.

EZRA S. SANBORN, Sec.

THOROLD, April 17, 1841.

SIR.—Aware that you will receive with satisfaction any information bearing on the progress of temperance reform, I have to intimate to you, that a useful and appropriate discourse was, agreeably to previous announcement, preached here by the Rev. David Kintoul, of the Church of Scotland, to an audience, which notwithstanding the wretched state of the roads, was numerous and respectable. We intend, as soon as we can obtain a list of office-bearers, to revive a society here, which has been for a considerable time extinct, and we are encouraged in this attempt by the decided improvement which has of late taken place in this village and the vicinity, as well as by the desire which several have expressed for the formation of a society.

Several persons who have hitherto been victims of intemperance, have lately become quite sober, and many have taken the pledge of abstinence. There is, however, much scope yet for improvement, and we hope, through the blessing of God, we shall ere long see a still greater change for the better. I have often thought if the zeal of the friends of temperance were a little more directed to the object of influencing the legislature to interfere for the suppression of intemperance, it might be attended with the happiest effects. Every effort should be made by them, not only in enlisting adherents, but in removing that great obstacle to their success, the vast and unnecessary multiplication of taverns and other drinking places. Their combined energy should be perseveringly exerted to obtain new regulations in regard to this, and a better security for enforcing the laws that already exist, especially against the profanation of the Sabbath by the sale on that day of spirituous liquors. But I will probably write you again very soon, when I have more than that at present.

Dear Sir, your's truly,

ANGUS M'INTOSH.

Minister, Church of Scotland.

DUNDEE, April 21, 1841.

SIR.—There was some years ago an abortive attempt at establishing a Temperance Society in this Township, which was not attended with any good effect. I hope if the Society send a Lecturer to the country, that Dundee will be favoured by a visit.

I am, &c., JOHN DAVIDSON, P. M.

LAPRAIRIE, April 22, 1841.

SIR.—Drinking and drunkenness are on the decline in this village, owing principally to the vigilance of the police. Two years ago there were no less than 29 places in this village where the poisonous stuff was sold, but by the praiseworthy exertions of our respected stipendiary Magistrate (Capt. Wetherall) they have been last year reduced to 17, and I have no doubt he will make a further reduction this year.

Your's sincerely,

L. CAMPBELL.

GREENVILLE, April 24, 1841.

SIR.—Intemperance has long been the destroyer of this neighbourhood. Clergymen and laymen, learned and illiterate, all, with a few exceptions, have encouraged in every shape and form, the use of intoxicating drinks. Several of the inhabitants have been driven into the drunkard's grave; and while I pass by our graveyards, and cast a look of pity towards the spot where their remains are interred, the solemn thought strikes my mind, are they

propelling the drunkard's bell? While the inhabitants were thus in danger of being swept by the torrent of intemperance into the eternal world, some said nothing could be done to save them. However we made one effort.

A meeting was announced for the 4th February last, which was crowded to excess, and amongst the rest, we beheld the faces of several tavern-keepers of the village, as well as of wholesale dealers. We had an excellent address delivered by the Rev. T. Harman, from these words—"And as he reasoned on righteousness and temperance, Felix trembled." Immediately after the address, resolutions were proposed and ably supported by the Rev. T. Harman, and other efficient members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and notwithstanding the many enemies that surrounded us, 28 joined the pledge. On Sunday, March 21, we had another address delivered in a school-house a few miles from the village, when 17 joined the pledge, and on Sunday 28th, 25 joined the pledge, including 6 notorious drunkards. Since the above meetings were held, 16 of the youths belonging to the school, and two respectable men of the Scotch Church, one of them an elder, have given us their names. Our Society is called the Grenville Total Abstinence Society, it numbers 73, not a bad beginning considering the many difficulties with which we were surrounded. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
G. KENNEDY, Sec.

SMITH'S FALLS April 26, 1841.

SIR,—I now send you a short account of the temperance cause in this place. There was a society formed on the old pledge on the 19th Sept., 1831, when a great number of the inhabitants enrolled their names, but through the insufficiency of the old pledge to reform the drunkard, the Society dwindled away, and no meetings were held for several years; there were, however, a number of tee-totallers in the place, who resolved last January to have a society formed on the principle of total abstinence. Accordingly they held a meeting on the 19th of that month, when the cause was ably advocated by the Rev. W. Young and W. Jeffer, Wesleyan Ministers of the Canada Conference, and 75 gave in their names to obtain from all intoxicating drinks.

On the 23rd March we held our second meeting, when the Rev. Henry Wilkinson of Prescott, Wesleyan Minister of the Canada Conference, gave us an able and appropriate address on the evils of intemperance, and the benefit that would result from abstaining from all that will intoxicate.

The Society now numbers 124 in the short space of three months, and I hope that ere long there will not be a drunkard in our vicinity, as a number of them have come forward and signed the pledge already. Your's truly,
ANDREW THOMPSON, Sec.

FARMERSVILLE, April 26, 1841.

The temperance reform in this place is still progressing. There have been larger accessions to our number during the winter past than at any former period.

From 20 to 30, and at one meeting near 50 received the total abstinence pledge.

One hundred and twenty-four joined our ranks during the past year, and our meetings are continued once a month, and with a good degree of interest. Much is due to the ministers of the different denominations, especially to the Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodists, both travelling and local, who have nobly defended the cause in this place, and throughout the circle of their extended fields of labour.

A. PARISH, Sec.

HALDIMAND, April 27, 1841.

SIR,—Eleven years has now nearly elapsed since a Temperance Society was first formed in this township, by a few benevolent individuals on the old pledge, who through unwearied diligence and exertion endeavoured to sustain its existence. At its most flourishing period it numbered about 400 members, but the more influential individuals of the institution, being convinced of the inefficiency of the rules they had heretofore adopted, at once resolved to follow the example of societies around them, and at a meeting held here, in the Baptist place of worship, on Monday the 19th inst., the old society was so remodelled as to embrace only the

total abstinence pledge. The resolutions brought forward upon the occasion were ably supported by the Rev. J. Messmore, (Wesleyan) and the Rev. Daniel Wait (Baptist); 33 persons came forward to subscribe to the constitution in its new form, after which the following office-bearers were elected for the current year, James Lawless, Pres.; Rev. Daniel Wait, Vice-Pres.; W. C. Irish, Sec.; John Wilson, Treas.; John Merwin, and a Committee of ten managers. Since the above meeting nine more have added their names, making in all 42 persons. I am, your's respectfully,
JOHN WILSON, Sec.

NAPANEE, April 27, 1841.

SIR,—I embrace this opportunity of addressing you for the first time. In August last, the Rev. C. R. Allison, and Rev. G. Miller, Wesleyan Ministers, formed a total abstinence society in this village. We obtained from 40 to 50 members at the commencement. Mr. J. P. Rohlin, Pres.; and Mr. J. D. Pringle, Sec. Since that time the society has been in a flourishing state, we have now about 200 members pledged to total abstinence, which we regard with thankfulness to the giver of all good, who has succeeded with his blessing the labours of his servants in the great cause of the temperance reformation. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BOOTH, Cor. Sec.

HULL, April 30, 1841.

SIR,—We had a meeting on the 8th inst., when, after an address from the Rev. Andrew Jamieson, the following office-bearers were elected, Asa Meek, Pres.; Josephus Henderson, Vice-Pres.; J. C. Eaton, Sec.; and a Committee of six.

An Inquest was recently held on the body of a man in the village of Aylmer, who came to his death by excessive drinking.

I am sorry to say, that we have some professed followers of Christ who refuse to sign any pledge that will deny them the privilege of selling grain to distilleries. Please say if it be consistent with total abstinence principles to do so. I am, your's, &c.

J. C. EATON.

[Few temperance pledges prohibit the selling of grain to distilleries; but we think it a practice inconsistent with the tee-total principle.—Ed. C. T. A.]

We seldom insert the laudatory remarks which our correspondents frequently make respecting the *Advocate*; we, however, give the following letter entire, being in many respects an important one.—Ed. C. T. A.

U. C. ACADEMY, COBURG, May 3, 1841.

SIR,—Some time since, the Board of Management of our Society resolved that public notice should be given through the *Advocate*, of each of our quarterly meetings. The report of our last, held on the 12th ultimo, has been deferred until now, in order that a Committee then appointed, to canvass the town and vicinity for subscribers for the *Advocate* and *Anti-Bacchus*, might have time to present a report. Although the result of their labors, as far as they have extended, has scarcely answered our expectations, yet the Board have resolved to order 101 copies of the *Advocate*, in its improved form, exclusive of those for school-teachers and ministers, and 60 or 70 of *Anti-Bacchus*.

At our last quarterly meeting, the society was very profitably addressed by the Rev. J. Beatty, Wesleyan Methodist Minister of this town, who himself, with eleven others, some of them influential persons, subscribed the pledge.

Our Society does not advance very rapidly, yet we believe it exerts a silent, healthful influence over the inhabitants of the town.

We are highly gratified at the improved, respectable appearance of the *Temperance Advocate*, and cannot refrain from stating how much the inhabitants of Canada are indebted to the conductors of that paper, for their laudable efforts in this respect, as well as furnishing *Anti-Bacchus* at the extremely low price of 1s. 3d.

While writing on the business of the society, permit me to say a word further. Mr. Delavan's letter in your number for December last, is an invaluable paper. It has convinced many of the practicability and necessity of a change, in order to rescue the halloved institution of the Lord's Supper from reproach, and to vindicate the character of the immaculate Saviour, of whom it is said,

"he is not tempted of evil, neither tempteth he any man." For what greater temptation could be place before us, than to sanction the use of alcoholic drinks? Who could suspect himself of doing wrong in drinking that which Jesus drank?

Mr. D's letter, as well as *Anti-Bacchus*, sets this matter at rest, by clearly proving the existence, now and in ancient times, of a wine which does not intoxicate, possessing all the virtues ascribed to it in the sacred Scriptures.

We shall anxiously look for the pure, unfermented juice of the grape which Mr. Dougall designs to import. I rejoice at being able to inform you, in the mean time, that the Rev. gentleman who addressed us at our last meeting, although cautious in countenancing those "who are given to change," has become so convinced of the correctness of Mr. Delavan's views, that he introduced, at our last sacramental occasion, wine extracted from raisins, such as the Jews use at their passover. It is a most delicious liquor, destitute, it is true, of that pungent, alcoholic taste, so gratifying to the palate of the wine-bibber. Its colour nearly resembled Madeira in consequence of the addition of some innocent ingredients. Never since we became tea-totallers did we approach the table of the Lord, with so hearty good will, as on that occasion.

I remain Sir, sincerely your's, &c.

W. KINGSTON, Cor. Sec.

Extract from a letter received by a friend.

BERKLY, May 9, 1841.

SIR,—We have had a series of temperance meetings here. At the first, addressed by the Rev. H. Wilkinson of Prescott, 17 joined, at the next we added 10, and at the third meeting, only three weeks from the first, our number was 42. We meet every fortnight. Your's,

W. S. SCHOFIELD.

POINT A CALLINE BARRACKS,
MONTREAL, May 11, 1841.

SIR,—A circumstance of an appalling nature took place in these barracks on Sunday night last, when a young man in the prime of life was deprived of existence, through suffocation from drinking ardent spirits. He went to bed unnoticed, and was a corpse in the morning; he is to be buried this evening. A Coroner's Inquest sat yesterday, and brought in a verdict that the man came by his death from drink. I am sorry to tell you that this is the 13th death since we came here, and I think 6 or 7 of them took place from excessive drinking—this is the second person that was found dead in his bed, a third was taken to Hospital and died in a few hours, and some of the rest drank freely. I hope ere long some effort will be made in our Regiment for the extirpation of the demon Intemperance, which causes many a fine young man to fill a drunkard's grave. Your obedient, humble servant,

A. WESTBY, 23d, B. W. F.

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.—Macknight's Translation.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1841.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—In order to understand the following article, copied from the *Boston Mercantile Journal*, it is necessary to explain, that a very close and arduous struggle has for sometime been carried on in Massachusetts, upon the question of licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and that the last elections were carried by the drinking, or as it is called, the striped pig* party, by a very slender majority, we believe of one!

* This subterfuge was occasioned by the ingenious device of a rum-seller, who, being hindered from carrying on his business by the prohibitory law then in force, striped a pig with paint, and exhibited it in a suitable booth at a fair, for a few cents;—each visitor being treated gratuitously to whatever drink he chose. The visitors were numerous. It is a singular fact, that the president of the first temperance society on the old pledge in Massachusetts, was the striped pig candidate for Governor.

The article presents several important facts to our notice. First, The great success which has attended the Temperance cause in Massachusetts, and that the probability that vigorous and steady exertions, such as have been made there, would be elsewhere productive of similar results. Second, The countenance which is given to the Temperance cause by professors of religion and females. Third, The high expectation which may be formed of the next generation, though a minority of the present one may control elections, and legalize the desolating traffic in intoxicating drinks. Fourth, The extraordinary importance of Sabbath Schools as a means of regenerating the community, which is the subject we more particularly wish to illustrate at present.

TEMPERANCE PROSPECTS.—No great moral cause has ever yet been able to withstand party spirit, that political maelstrom which engulphs all that comes within its reach. The Temperance cause, in the violent commotions of the two great political parties, had well nigh been swallowed up, and that too, by the party zeal of its friends—and had it been any other than the Temperance cause, we should despair of a resuscitation. But the Temperance cause cannot slumber for any length of time; it affects every family in the land too nearly not to be an object of interest and solicitude, and appeals can be made too startling and powerful, not to arouse and enlist every friend of man in its behalf.

The following is the *right side* of the Temperance cause, and in the review of it, every friend of Temperance should be encouraged to persevering and unwearied effort.

It is now about sixteen years since the first decisive blow in this State was struck at the evils of intemperance. During this period, all the children and youth, over five years of age, with hardly any exception, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, have been instructed, in the Sabbath Schools, in the principles of Temperance, and may be set down as friends of the cause. The children under five years of age, though they have not yet been instructed in the benefits of Temperance, may be counted on our side, as they will soon be brought under the same salutary influence.

The professors of religion, of all denominations, throughout the length and breadth of the State, numbering about one hundred thousand, are, in the main, decided friends of the Temperance cause—and so are the teachers of all the public and private schools, and nothing is wanting to bring them all into the field of action again, but a renewed and vivid presentation of the evils of intemperance, and a prospect of success.

The female portion of the State, to the number of two hundred and fifty thousand, exclusive of those enumerated under the preceding heads, are all on the side of Temperance; and, though formed of the same materials as the other sex, have yet to learn that alcoholic stimulants are essential to life and happiness.

In the classes enumerated, we have on our side, six-sevenths, or six hundred thousand out of the seven hundred thousand individuals in the state.—The more clearly to comprehend the matter, let us form an analysis of them.

Children under 5 years of age	100,000
Children and youth under Sabbath School influence...	150,000
The religious portion of the community	100,000
Females not included in Sabbath Schools, &c.	250,000
Moderate drinkers, hard drinkers, drunkards, importers, manufacturers and vendors,	100,000
	700,000

By the above analysis, we see that, were the two armies drawn up for battle, the odds, so far as numbers are concerned, are greatly in our favor—the best part of the community, too, as it regards character, morals, influence, and all that is valuable in man. Those that are against us, are the moderate drinker, hard drinker, and drunkard; the vendor, manufacturer and importer; one hundred thousand, perhaps, in all. Of this last class, not more than fifty thousand are, by *habit* and *self-interest*, so callous to reason and argument, as to be beyond reach. Time will soon do its work with them. The other fifty thousand, it is believed, are not so far gone as to be beyond the reach of hope. Up, then, friends!

humanity—the work is not so appalling as at first it appears to be; do your duty, and the work which has so auspiciously commenced, will go on to completion.

We recommend the foregoing article to the careful perusal of Sabbath School Teachers. They will there see, that they have the destinies of the rising generation, in a great measure, placed in their hands—that Sabbath Schools may be made the means, not only of conveying religious truth to the children of the whole community, but of enlisting them on the right side in such a great moral reformation, as that which we advocate.

Sabbath School Teachers of Canada, it is in your power to save, in a great measure, the rising generation from the miseries, the degradation of intemperance. Will you do it? Knowing that many of your scholars are the children of intemperate parents, that they are surrounded by every temptation to drink, and that in all probability more of them will fall victims to intemperance than to all other vices put together, can you send them forth to the world without affectionately warning, and carefully fortifying them against the causes which produce this vice, namely, the drinking usages of society. If you neglect this important portion of your duty, can you wonder if many of them fall an easy prey to the destroyer?

Sabbath School Temperance Societies have long been known, and are now very general in the United States; and we are happy to announce that there are two such societies in Montreal, both of which are flourishing, and exerting an excellent influence. The last formed is composed of 11 Teachers, and 63 scholars, and combines Missionary with Temperance efforts. The following is a copy of its rules and regulations:—

Rules of the Juvenile Missionary and Temperance Association.

1. That the business shall be managed by the Teachers.
2. That persons of every age may become members by signing the pledge, but shall only have the right to vote away the funds on contributing or collecting one halfpenny per week (if children under twelve years), and one penny if above that age.
3. That quarterly meetings shall be held on or near the first Mondays of January, April, July, and October, when the funds collected shall be voted away by the members in promotion of the cause of Missions and total abstinence.

[The pledge is that of the Montreal Temperance Society.]

Should such societies be generally formed, which we earnestly hope may be the case, several of them in each town may unite together on particular occasions, and form what are called in the United States, Cold Water Armies, of which there is one at Boston, that on a recent occasion assembled 4000 strong. In order to explain their organization we insert the following article from the *Boston Temperance Journal*.

COLD WATER ARMY.—The advantages to the cause of temperance in forming the Cold Water Army, are briefly: 1. As a means of saving the rising generation from learning to use intoxicating drinks. 2. To fill their minds and hearts with the doctrines of the temperance reformation, so that they will resist all temptation to take such drinks, when they come to maturity. 3. Through them we hope to interest families and individuals, who have hitherto stood aloof.

How to organize the army.

1. Let two or three gentlemen and five or six ladies, in a town, undertake the enterprise. Some, or all of them should be singers, and able to teach the children to sing.
2. Let them invite all the children to meet them at a time and place appointed, to form the army.
3. Let the names be taken down in a book under a pledge.
4. Teach them to sing suitable hymns and songs, and select, at every meeting, several to "speak pieces" and dialogues on temperance, at the next meeting.

5. Induce them to bring other children at every meeting, till all are enrolled. Meetings should be often.

6. At some convenient day, get up a celebration, march with badges and banners, music, &c., to a grove, and there let parents and others meet them with refreshments; or go to church: let there be public addresses, or let the dialogues and other pieces be spoken.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society wish to procure the address of all the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools in Canada, for the purpose of supplying them gratuitously with the *Advocate*, in the hope that they will form societies in their schools, and communicate a portion of its contents from time to time to their scholars.

The following letter from John Dunlop, Esq., President of the Western Temperance Union, Scotland, and Vice-President of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, is in reply to one from the President of the Montreal Society, asking for information on certain points.

{ 54, Charlotte Street, Portland Place,
LONDON, March 22, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your favor of 8th ultimo, directed to the Glen, at Greenock.

The views of the friends of temperance having made progress, it is not a matter of wonder that a question should have arisen on the subject of the beverage used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This has latterly proved itself to be not merely a theoretical, but a practical question, and one of importance.

It appears that in those churches where the sacrament is administered as often as once a week, serious injury has arisen by the present method of using alcoholic wines. Men have been so tempted by the sight, smell, and taste of their old seducer, that they have been enticed to habits of inebriation again. This circumstance, you will observe, reduces the subject into a more questionable shape, than where the point was only, whether there was a probability that the blessed Saviour used non-alcoholic fruit of the vine, in the institution of the ordinance.

But the settlement of the last point is also one of importance: and I think that the opinion of those here, who are candidly looking into the subject, is gradually and steadily verging towards the idea, that the unvitiated, unfermented juice of the grape, was the real element made use of in establishing the sacred institution. And therefore, whatever may be the view Christians hold as to the Saviour's use of the fermented wines of Judea, at marriage feasts and other occasions, it seems clear, that we are enjoined to use unfermented wine in the Lord's Supper. There remains no farther injunction at all in Scripture, referring to the use of fermented wine; as the supper is the only occasion where any formal order on the subject of the partaking of wine is made at all, if we except the medical recommendation from Paul to Timothy. This may neutralize the false position often assumed, that our abstinence is contrary to Scripture.

The principal argument that seems nearly decisive of the question, is the phrase used of "fruit of the vine," &c. in the institution of the ordinance. And this has been considered as fortified by the consideration that it was unlawful to have fermented liquor in the house of a Jew, during the time of the Passover feast. On the general point, as whether the beverage at Cana was intoxicative, &c., it seems clear that among the Jews, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and other ancient people, nearly as much unfermented wine was made use of as the contrary. The choice comes to this, whether of these two did the Saviour use at Cana, &c. Some infer that it could not have been the poisonous kind, and that of which it is said in Scripture, it is a mocker.

Some light seems to me to be thrown on this part of the subject, from those hints in Scripture where we are informed what the diet, beverage, &c. of the ancients were. Thus the repast given by Abraham to the Angels—Hagar's beverage, Jael's—the diet of Boaz and Nabal's reapers—the fourteen articles gifted to David from Barzillai—the loaves and fishes (no wine)—the Saviour's repast, fish and honeycomb,—all without fermented beverage.

In general, the Temperance cause is making steady progress in this country. The great obstacle is the artificial and compulsory

system of drinking usages, drink fires and footings in workshops, and the enjoinment of strong drink with courtesy and etiquette in domestic life. A central association has been established in London, to attempt the abrogation of this very oppressive system; and there is the prospect of a protective fund being instituted to defend workmen who are driven from their shops as a punishment for controverting the drinking usages.

Although I look forward with hope and pleasure to meet my Temperance friends on your side of the Atlantic, at some period, I am afraid that the Saratoga meeting will arrive too soon for my capacity to take advantage of it.

There is now so much Temperance literature afloat, that it is difficult to select. The Reports of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society contain much valuable information; Bacchus and Anti-Bacchus; Baker's Curse and Idolatry, are our most popular works of any size.

The circumstance of the use of strong liquor being interlaced, interwoven, complicated in hundreds of arbitrary methods, with all the sentiments, habits, and practices of life in this country, make the Temperance Reformation one of slow progress. And as the upper ranks, the arbiters of etiquette and usage, are almost totally hostile, it is clear that the strength of another arm than that of man must be interposed to this high argument, before Temperance shall become national in Great Britain. With kind regards to your Committee and friends, I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN DUNLOP.

We consider as important the following testimony, from a note addressed to a friend. And we may take this occasion to say, that Mr. Gugsy, whilst Police Magistrate in this city, was unwearied in reproving and discouraging the vice of intemperance.

Montreal, April 27, 1841.

Sir,—I have received your note of this day, requesting me, "as a warm friend of the temperance cause, to send you a statement of the number of cases brought before me while Police Magistrate, and what proportion of tee-totallers were arraigned for misdemeanors in the whole number."

Having left the Police Office I cannot prepare the required statement, nor can I impose the task on any other person. But the habits of delinquency, and the causes of offence being seldom noted, the Books would throw but little light on what seems to be the subject of enquiry. The result of my observations is, therefore, all I can offer you. I have no recollection that any tee-totaller was ever arraigned before me; and I can assure you that out of 400 cases, 399 could be traced to the use of intoxicating drink.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. GUGY.

Why are Churches and School-houses so often in a dilapidated condition? Why are Clergymen and Schoolmasters so often inadequately supported, and even left in some cases to hew their wood, and draw their water themselves? The answer is plain. Intoxicating drinks absorb not only the greater part of the surplus means of the country, but hinder its resources from being developed, and render the hearts of the people cold and apathetic towards religion and education. This is one great cause of the evil; and Clergymen and Schoolmasters have the remedy in a great measure in their own hands. Let them diffuse Temperance principles, and encourage Temperance associations by precept and example, and there will soon be abundant means for the support of every good institution.

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.—A large West India house, which used to sell 306 or 400 puncheons of rum through the winter, has only sold two during the winter that is past. A retailer who laid in his usual supply of 30 puncheons has not yet sold one. And three dealers, viz., T. Bickell, St. John Street; P. Holt, Palace Street; and T. Iavallée, St. Roches, have given up the traffic, and now keep Temperance

groceries. We trust they will be supported by the friends of the cause.

At the public dinner recently given to the newly elected members of Parliament, *fifteen gallons of toast water were prepared, placed on the table, and drank instead of wine.* These facts, affording the most cheering indications of the progress of temperance principles, are communicated to us by gentlemen of veracity from Quebec.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that a Temperance Society upon the total abstinence pledge, has lately been formed in connexion with St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, the Rev. Dr. Cook at its head. This association will be auxiliary to the Quebec Total Abstinence Society.

IMMIGRANTS AND SAILORS.—It appeared in evidence recently, that the sale of liquor by the glass in one of the taverns at the port of Montreal, often amounts during the business season to *fifteen pounds a day*; and we suppose that other taverns do as large a business. At the common rates, it will take fully 2000 glasses to amount to £15, and these 2000 glasses are chiefly sold to immigrants and sailors.

Now, we would ask the Magistrates and people of Montreal, and of every other city in Canada, if the licensing of such establishments be consistent with the regard which all profess for the welfare of immigrants arriving amongst us? As soon as they enter our steamboats, a bar holds out the temptation of intoxicating drinks to them; as soon as they land on our wharfs, they are surrounded by *licensed* grog-shops, dealing out pollution and corruption at the rate of 2000 glasses a day.

In like manner, we take great interest in sailors, and lament that we have not a missionary and a chapel for them; but we take care to license establishments to deal out to them the cause of insubordination, desertion, and ruin, at the rate of 2000 glasses a day! Verily, we are a consistent people!

Immigrants and Seamen! we earnestly recommend you never to set your foot within the door of any of these death-dealing establishments. Wherever you see the word *licensed*, avoid it, and all connected with it, as you would a pestilence; otherwise your money, your character, your health, and perhaps your life itself, may pay the penalty.

It is the intention of the Committee to distribute 500 copies of each number of the *Advocate* amongst immigrants passing through Montreal.

A WORD TO THE IRISHMEN OF CANADA.—Every Atlantic Steamer brings news of Father Mathew's continued success; and every Temperance paper from the United States, of the progress in America of the cause which he advocates. In Ireland, two out of every three of the population are tee-totallers; and the result is the almost total disappearance of pauperism and crime. In many cities of the United States, the progress amongst your countrymen is nearly as great; and the reproach which used to be cast upon them is at once, and we trust forever, removed.

Now we ask you, are two out of every three Irishmen in Canada tee-totallers? or would it be nearer the truth to say, two out of every three hundred? In Montreal, there are, as far as we know, only about 100 subscribers to the tee-total pledge of the Recollect Society; and we have no reason to suppose that the progress is greater any where else. How long is this apathy to continue?

The want of good water is often assigned as a reason for drinking intoxicating beverages, and sometimes very plau-

sibly. We shall give two instances. When the writer was crossing the Atlantic in a steam-ship, the ice, lemonade, and soda water were exhausted some-time before the completion of the voyage; and whilst the other passengers drank ale, beer, and a variety of light wines, his only beverage, although he paid as much as any other, was impure-tepid water.

In the Suburbs of Montreal, the inhabitants are often supplied with water taken from the port, impregnated with all kinds of filth. As long as people drank chiefly beer or cider, these things were of less consequence; but now that great numbers have become water drinkers, it is absolutely necessary that arrangements should every where be made, for a sufficient supply of wholesome water.

Mahomedans have long shewed great regard for this point, and conveyed the purest water oftentimes great distances by aqueducts to their cities. Shall Christian communities show less regard to a matter of such importance?

We are glad to learn that the difficulty in the second instance mentioned above, is likely to be obviated, as the Montreal Water Works Company intend to supply water carts hereafter at different convenient stations at the low rate of 2d. a puncher. We trust the water carriers and the public will avail themselves of this arrangement, and be careful to use no more water from the port.

The Subscription in Amherstburgh for the support of a travelling Temperance Agent and other Temperance purposes, already amounts to 141 dollars.

ABSTRACT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The number of licenses for the past year has decreased to about 2500, which is less than it was in 1825, or any subsequent year, although the population has more than doubled since that period.

Many persons who could not be reached by any other means, have been induced to join the temperance ranks by personal visitation, and kind persuasive personal appeals.

Simultaneous temperance meetings on the last Tuesday in February, of which there were twenty-one in New York, were well attended, and an aggregate of 1390 pledges obtained on the occasion. The total number of public meetings within the year has been 126, and the pledges obtained at these meetings 8841.

The Baltimore delegation of reformed drunkards have given a great impetus to the temperance cause in New York, where a society of reformed inebriates has also been formed. The society already numbers 250 members.

Sabbath School Temperance Societies have been formed in many of the churches, and in most of them temperance principles have been inculcated on the children. The clergymen of all denominations were also requested each to preach a temperance sermon, and many have complied greatly to the advantage of the cause.

About 10,000 of the Irish population of New York have within the year united in Temperance Societies, after the example of their countrymen in Ireland.

Eight thousand, or more than half of the whole colored population, are enrolled in Temperance Societies.

Mr. Douglass has received a small quantity of the pure fruit of the vine from New York, where it costs two dollars per quart bottle. It requires, when prepared for use, to be mixed with four parts of water to one of wine.

An extensive and well assorted supply of Medals has been received.

The Convention takes place in this city on the 8th inst. Delegates are requested to announce their arrival to Mr. Court, Cor. Sec.

Some persons object to the name of the Montreal Temperance Society, and wish to substitute the title Total Abstinence for Temperance; the Society being formed solely upon the tee-total pledge. Upon the principle that "temperance is the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from things hurtful," however, we think the name as it now stands quite as appropriate as the one proposed, and fully more comprehensive. We are not willing to leave it to be implied, that our pledge is any thing more or less than the true principle of temperance with regard to intoxicating drinks.

We hope our friends will excuse the delay which has taken place in issuing the two last numbers of the *Advocate*. Many causes, consequent upon the increased size of the paper, the augmented subscription list, and the season of the year, have combined to cause this delay; but our arrangements are such, that we believe punctuality can be secured hereafter. In order that this may be the case, however, it is necessary that communications and advertisements should be received by the 15th of the month preceding that on which they are to appear.

In order to make room for the letters of Correspondents, which are more numerous in spring than at any other season of the year, we have been obliged to curtail the space allotted to the Agricultural department. In future, we intend to adhere to the plan set forth in the prospectus.

We must apologize to the writers of several letters which appear in this number, that they have been so long deferred. Letters have been received from the following persons: Charles Wilson, Innisfil; H. W. Soper, Lansdown; J. B. Brown, Amherstburgh; T. C. Wilson, Perth; R. Biggar, Murray (two letters); Thomas Robinson, Smithtown; W. Johnson, Georgina; J. Chamberlain, Yamaska Mountain; Wm. Hickock, Phillipsburgh; John Dennis, Humber; S. A. Hurd, Eaton; William Brown, South Crosby; N. W. Hitchcock, Rouville Mountain.

If F. B. Hawkshury, will send us a brief narrative of the shocking events to which he alludes, with his name, we will publish it.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

SARAGOSSA, March 29.—The followers of Father Mathew here were not a little gratified last week, when they witnessed, on the quay of Saragozza, no less than seventy huge casks discharged from the hold of the brig *Warner*, purchased and brought from Dublin. They are the stock casks of now deserted whisky-shops in that city, to take the place which their designation points out, some of them being beautifully painted and lettered in gold "Aqua. 150 Imperial gals." Little did the gaudy landlords think, when they were getting them so richly adorned, that they were ere long destined to cross the Atlantic and carry what their name in English bears. They are now the water casks of a brig going for timber to America. It was stated moreover by the Captain, that he did not consider there were more than half a dozen of whisky-shops on the quays of Dublin, nor does he know a cooper who would allow himself to be even pressed to make the "crater." So much for Father Mathew and the march of temperance.—*Scottish Journal*.

TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.—The good cause is advancing rapidly in Sweden. Rev. Robert Baird, an American Missionary, who has been travelling through that country, spreading information and forming societies, gives, in a recent letter, a very gratifying account. Upwards of 40,000 of the people have adopted the

"genuine temperance pledge." Two temperance journals are supported. The Crown Prince is at the head of the work, and many of the leading men of the nation are actively engaged in it. Mr. Baird called on the Prince and apprized him of the wishes of many persons that he would set the example of dispensing with the Brandy-table—a wide-table which was set every morning with brandy and other articles. The Prince replied by assuring him that he would comply forthwith. His example had a powerful effect on the nobility and others. Mr. Baird also had two interesting views with the King, who is deeply interested for the welfare of the cause.—*American Paper.*

TEMPERANCE IN HALIFAX.—The cry is still onward, in this good cause. 163 persons, in addition to the former *thousands*, took the pledge at St. Mary's Chapel on Sunday last. Already altered appearance mark many of those who have made the happy change. Honored are they who have forwarded such a benevolent work.

Last *Miramichi Gleaner* gives an account of a Temperance meeting in Chatham, N. B., and says that scarcely a paper is opened which does not bear news of the moral reformation. It does form a happy item in Journals of the present day, and one which they should be rejoiced to circulate.—*Nova Scotian.*

THE REFORMED DRUNKARDS IN BOSTON.—These delegates from the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society are attracting great crowds, and making much impression in Boston. The Odeon, Marlboro' Chapel, and old Faneuil Hall, have been insufficient to hold the people that have flocked to hear them. Petitioners have asked for a popular vote on the license law, but the Mayor and Council have refused to grant it.

One of the fruits of the revival in Hartford, Ct., is apparent in the discontinuance of the sale of ardent spirits in some of the few houses in that city in which strong drink has been sold. In one instance, a profitable firm engaged in the business has been dissolved for conscience' sake.

At a late meeting of the Hibernian Total Abstinence Society, of Rochester, Mr. Wm. Towe, keeper of a hotel in that city, came forward and took the pledge, and adied that he should immediately cut down his sign-post. The green isle forever!

SPIRIT OF FATHER MATHEW.—The Catholics are coming. Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty, the priest at St. Mary's, in this city, has been doing wonders. He has taken about 2000 pledges, we are told, and is moving on in his benevolent work with the spirit of Father Mathew. He has been a physician, and goes fully into the destructive influences of intoxicating drinks upon the *physical* as well as moral man. The temperance doctrine falls from his lips with double energy and power. His hearers believe him as a physician and as a priest, and experience confirms his positions. It is a matter of joy that he has been located in our city. He has active co-workers in his brethren in South Boston and Roxbury, at each of which churches about 500 pledges have been taken. **THREE THOUSAND** in the whole, in this city. Charlestown is ready to rally; we will report her doings in our next. We learn by the *Morning Herald* from Halifax (N. S.) that 1500 pledges have been taken there.—*Temperance Journal.*

The legal voters of Thomaston, Me. have decided by a vote of 350 to 15, in favour of withholding licenses the ensuing year.

A Temperance Meeting has lately been formed at Osnabruck, of which the Rev. Mr. Perkis is President, and Ira Haully, Esq., vice President. It is said that upwards of 40 names have been enrolled.—*Corwall Observer.*

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A man named Ephraim Goff, was found dead by the roadside, in Berkley, on the 16th inst., the neighbours having been attracted to the spot by the howling of his dog. He was at the house of a neighbour on the Monday evening previous, partially intoxicated, and it is said, expressed a determination to lie down and die, describing the place and position in which his body would be found, and in which it was found on removing the snow. Goff had long been addicted to intemperance.—*New Bedford Register.*

THE RULING PASSION.—Two of the clergymen of Philadelphia stated in their respective churches during service on the 11th ult., that recently in Southwark a poor woman lost her child. Her kind neighbours procured a decent coffin and shroud, and had the child prepared for interment; but they had no sooner left the house, than the mother removed the child from the coffin, disrobed it of the shroud, and then went out and pawned both articles for rum!

On the 1st ult., a man named Holland Sharp, was found dead near Union Village, N. Y. with a bottle of rum by his side. He was of respectable connections, and in early life, under the most flattering prospects, amassed a considerable fortune.

The body of Mr. Noah Shedd, of Greenfield, a man of intemperate habits, who had been missing since January, was found on the 25th ult., in that place, he having perished in a snow storm, in a state of intoxication. The body was partially devoured.

Dr. John Lofland, once widely known as the '*Milford Bard*,' has been committed to the Baltimore Alms-house. He once made fair to be a poet; he chose to be a 'temperate drinker,' and became a drunkard and a vagabond. The demon Alcohol has destroyed him.

At Newtown, Conn., some people who had been to a military parade, and were somewhat intoxicated, commenced trifling with and abusing an old man, who had been selling liquor, and was himself under its influence. After bearing with the abuse for some time, he became enraged, drew a knife, stabbed a number of persons, two of whom have since died. The man was arrested, and bound over for trial.—*Maine Temp. Gazette.*

There are 600,000 habitual drunkards in England—of whom 157 die daily. Three-fourths of the crimes committed there, are perpetrated under the excitement of liquor. What stronger picture could be drawn!

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Oxford (English) paper says: "During the present assizes, Mr. Justice Coleridge remarked 'that no single case had ever been brought before him, of prisoners charged with the commission of offences, but what the love of liquor had to do with it one way or another.'"

PITTY LOGIC.—If there be any man who opposes this cause from conscientious motives, I will ask him to come to me and I will undertake to convince him of his error; I will bring him to a garret in a loathsome lane, and I will show him a corner where I and my wife and family used to lie on a wad of straw, almost naked, without food or fire for days; and then I will lead him to a respectable street, and on arriving at the drawing room I will show him a well dressed female and two children fat and healthy, surrounded by all that can produce human happiness, and I will tell him these were the people who lived in the garret I showed him; teetotalism took them by the hand and brought them here, and would you advise them to go back.—*From an address at a meeting in Dublin.*

And now, my friends, allow me to express to you my solemn conviction, founded upon my personal experience as a total abstinence, that intoxicating liquors are not only entirely *useless* as conducive to health, but *positively injurious*, and that the giving them up has been the means of restoring many to lost health. Remember I speak from *personal* experience. About sixteen years ago, in consequence of a domestic affliction, I fell into bad health, and continued a wretched invalid for many years, until I gave up strong drinks of every sort, and lived abstemiously in every respect, when I once more knew the comfort and blessing of good health. I could name to you several gentlemen, who were what is called *free liners*, and were always complaining, who have been restored to a comfortable state of health just by becoming total abstainers. But what is more to the point, I can testify from my experience and observation, that, to men exposed to severe toil and the most inclement weather, such as soldiers and sailors, intoxicating liquors are positively injurious; they may call forth an unnatural exertion of strength and energy for a few minutes, but they invariably leave the man more exhausted in mind and body, and unfit for further exertion. I have been on board a ship during a gale of wind for many days, when all hands

ere on deck, and the captain handed round hot coffee every hour in place of spirits, and the men unanimously expressed their satisfaction with the change. During the late severe campaign in the East Indies, the health and strength of the soldiers improved in a most remarkable manner, when the supply of strong liquors entirely failed, and they were reduced to nature's purer element.—*From an Address by Capt. Thomas Ramsay, of Banchory Lodge, near Aberdeen.*

ANTI-BACCHUS.—If it be a mark of genius to wake up the thinking world to a new train of reflections—to excite inquiry—to give a clue to some deep labyrinth—to bring one in wandering mazes lost into clear and beautiful day—and to inspire such as receive his positions with high enthusiasm it must be awarded to Mr. Parsons. Few works, we venture to say, have excited thinking men like Anti-Bacchus. Few have had warmer friends; few more the scoff and scorn of foes. Bacchus is laid by as a piece of solid gold; a treasure always valuable. It has no foes; it excites no opposition. The man gets the worth of his money who buys it. Anti-Bacchus is a sparkling diamond which ravishes its possessor. He wishes all his neighbors to come and admire it. He praises it in all companies. If he had the means, he would scatter it all over the land.—*Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

At a meeting in New York, addressed by the five reformed drunkards deputed from Baltimore, a touching incident occurred while one was making an appeal to the drunkard, and assuring him that he might be rescued and saved;—One poor fellow in the gallery exclaimed, "I am one, I would give thousands of worlds if I could be as you are."—"You can be," said the speaker, "if you will come down and sign the pledge. Come down. Come down." He came down and signed the pledge: and before the meeting closed, five or six others of the same character, followed his example. More than eighty other men came up and signed the pledge. The meeting was one of great interest.—*Ibid.*

CITY CORONER.—Scarcely a daily paper appears in our city without notice of the visitation of the Coroner to the house of death, where some miserable being has died of intoxication. On inquiry, we have been assured that the salary of this officer cannot be less than \$4000 a year, a single item from the city Treasury, occasioned by the license law so wisely established by the Hon. Corporation. The means of drunkenness and death are here established by law, and then the people pay a man \$4000 a year for attending upon those who have improved these means, and gone honestly and fairly out of time to eternity. Surely we are an easy people to submit to all this.—*Ibid.*

Sam Slick says, "whenever a feller is too lazy to work, he gets a licence, sticks his name over the door, calls it a tavern, and nine chances to ten but he makes the whole neighbourhood as lazy and worthless as himself."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WE copy the following article, because we believe Butter will at no distant day form an important part of the produce of Canada. And though few are in a situation to reduce the system to practice as a whole, yet all may find in it some useful information.

DUTCH DAIRIES.

The Journal of the English Agricultural Society contains a long and interesting account of the Holstein Dairy system—of those splendid manufactories of "the best butter in the world." Its length precludes the publication of the article in full, but a few prominent features may not be useless nor uninteresting to many of us, who, comparatively speaking, make butter without any order or rule. The Dutch carry on the business on a large scale, the larger dairies varying from 100 to 400 cows, and the churning is done by horse-power.

Good butter makers often differ in their modes of operation, but in one thing they always agree, and always will; that is, cleanliness and purity. The Dutch understand this, and attend to it most rigidly in the construction and management of their buildings. These are, a milk cellar, a butter cellar, a churning house, a cheese room, and a kitchen for washing all vessels, and cooking for those engaged in the dairy work. The milk cellar is made to front the

north, and is shaded by trees from the sun; and in choosing the site of the dairy, particular care is taken to place it beyond the reach of every thing calculated to generate bad odors, or in any way to taint the atmosphere. The floor is sometimes flagged, but is generally of brick, neatly fitted, so that no water may lodge in the joints, and slightly inclined, to facilitate mopping, "which is never omitted to be done twice a day, notwithstanding that every avoidable impurity is carefully guarded against, and every drop which may fall at the time of the milk being strained, is instantly wiped up." A great improvement has been lately made, by dividing the floor into compartments or squares by brick ledges 3 or 4 inches high. In these, the milk dishes stand, and they are filled twice a day with cold water, by means of a pump, a small sluice being at the lower extremity of each, for the escape of the water. This is of great value, preserving the milk much cooler in summer, and more completely effecting the separation of the cream. We would suggest the use of water-lime mortar in the construction of these squares, as being cheaper and better.

The milk cellar is sunk 3 or 4 feet in the ground, and is 16 or 18 feet high, the best having an arched roof of masonry, as being more conducive to coolness, and are furnished with two rows of windows on the north, east, and west side, to admit circulation of air. The lower row are lattice, with blinds, and gauze frames, to exclude insects; the upper glass, which can be exchanged for gauze when needed.

The building for the cheese room is entirely separated from the milk, butter, and churning cellars, and is placed as far as practicable from them, a tainted air affecting the quality of milk and butter, to a degree, which is, in general, little suspected.

The persons required to manage a large dairy, are, an overseer, a cooper, one or two cow herds, one or two swine herds, a head dairy woman, and dairy maids in the proportion of one to eighteen cows.—The overseer has the general charge of the cattle, of the swine, and calves, and sees that they are properly cared for, the cows milked clean, that every thing is in its place, and that every man does his duty. The head dairy woman must understand thoroughly the whole management of the dairy house;—she must observe accurately when the milk is to be skimmed; the degree of acidity it must attain before churning; the temperature during churning; and must attend to the operations of working, salting, and packing the butter. She must be punctiliously clean herself, and keep every one else so. In large establishments, she has full employment, and needs the assistance of one or two of the more experienced dairy maids. The dairy maids, besides milking their 18 cows, washing vessels, &c., work in the garden in summer, spin in winter, wash, bake, and cook. They rise at 3, and sometimes at 2, in summer, but are in this case allowed two hours sleep at mid-day. Girls in this country, we presume, would hardly be willing to work so hard.

Each dairy maid marks her own particular cows by a colored ribbon tied round their tails. They bring their milk from the field to the cellar, by a wagon, drawn by one horse, having long bars attached, in which iron hooks are inserted, and on these the pails, containing 30 or 40 quarts each, are hung so as to swing free of each other. The milk is effectually prevented from spilling, though they get many a rude jolt, by thin circular plates of wood, floating upon the surface.

The particular process of butter making is too valuable to be abridged, and we quote it entire.

"It has already been stated as a rule, that the cream must be removed from the milk before any acidity is perceptible, if butter of first rate quality is looked for; and it has been found by experience that a cellar temperature of from 60 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit, is the most favorable; a complete disseverment of the cream then taking place in 36 hours: whereas a great degree of warmth, though it quickens the separation, still more hastens the souring process, which operates injuriously not only on the quality but the quantity of butter. In a cold temperature, the separation is effected much more slowly, so that 48 or even 60 hours may be required; this, however, is the longest period that may be accorded without incurring the risk of imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the butter, which even if not perceptible on its being first churned, manifests itself very shortly afterwards.

"The commencement of acidity in milk is indicated by a very

slight wrinkling of the cream, and a scarcely perceptible acid taste. So soon as these signs appear, the work of skimming must begin, even though the milk have only stood 24 hours; and the cream is poured through a hair sieve (which is kept for this purpose, and must never be used to strain up the new milk with) into large barrels, containing about 240 quarts each (usually sufficient for one churning) in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, which in summer follows in 24, in winter seldom under 36 or 48 hours; unless when the small quantity of milk admits of its being partly strained at once into the cream barrel, and the remainder added without skimming from the milk pans when cool. — This method, undoubtedly, gives at all seasons the greatest return of butter; but as is generally believed, not of so rich a quality as that produced from cream alone; and, moreover, in a large dairy, during the time the cows are in full milk, would occasion much additional trouble, an almost ceaseless churning, and a total prevention of cheese making. The cream having attained its requisite acidity, during the advance to which it must be frequently stirred with a small churn staff to prevent it coagulating, technically called becoming cheesy, the next object of the dairy woman's skill is, the degree of warmth or coolness which must be imparted to secure good butter. In warm weather the churn is rinsed with the coldest procurable water, in which a piece of pure ice is often thrown, and sometimes, though more rarely, cold spring water is added to the cream about to be churned, which operation is then always performed either very early in the morning or late in the evening. In cold weather, on the contrary, warm water is applied, both to rinsing the churn and to the cream itself. The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, hollowed out of the trunk of a beech or oak, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, (beneath which a small tub is placed to receive the expressed milk,) the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt, then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to sink and drain. In the evening it is thoroughly kneaded and beat, or rather slapped, the dairy maid repeatedly lifting a piece of 3 to 4 pounds, and slapping it with force against the trough, so as to beat out all the milky particles; and thus, lump after lump being freed from extraneous matter, the whole mass is spread out, receives its full proportion of salt (in all about 1½ oz. per pound,) which is worked with the utmost care equally through it, and again moulded into one compact mass. The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, to be equally inimical as milk, to its preservation. When a sufficient quantity is ready to fill a cask, the several churnings are once more kneaded through, a very little fresh salt added and packed into the barrel, which is made of red beech wood, water tight, and previously carefully washed and rubbed inside with salt. Much attention is paid that no interstice shall remain either between the layers of butter or the sides of the cask. A cask is never begun to be filled until it can be completed, as thus alone the butter can be exactly of the same flavor and color, which is probable one reason why small dairies, under whatever management, never produce such good butter as large ones, as the small churnings must remain long exposed to the air, until the requisite quantity is in readiness.

The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be, 1st, a fine, even yellow color, neither pale nor orange tinted; 2d, a close, waxy texture, in which extremely minute and perfectly transparent beads of brine are perceptible; but if these drops be either large or in the slightest degree tinged with milk color, it indicates an imperfect working of the butter; while an entirely dry, tallowy appearance, is equally disapproved; 3d, a fresh fragrant perfume, and a sweet kernelly taste; 4th, good butter will, above all, be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring an old or rancid flavor. — *New Genesee Farmer.*

WHY DON'T HE DO IT?

When the Farmer knows, that a gate is better, and as a time and labor saving fixture cheaper, than a set of bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter he can himself make one, *Why don't he do it?*

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper is able to make a better, *Why don't he do it?*

And when he knows it's better and more profitable to have good fences than poor, *Why don't he do it?*

Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barns and out buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about his premises, and need only nailing 'em again, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails and is always crying up the maxim of Doctor Franklin, to "save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Doctor Franklin also said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, *Why don't he do it?*

If it is a saving of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock, by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, *Why don't he do it?*

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones, *Why don't he do it?*

And when he knows that his pastures would yield nearly double the seed, and of a better quality, if the bushes were all cut and subdued, *Why don't he do it?*

And if he can add fifty per cent. to the product of his clover fields, and even his pastures, by the use of Gypsum, *Why don't he do it?*

If a farmer of fifty acres has (as he should have) use for a good corn sheller and one of the many improved fanning mills, and he has not already obtained both, *Why don't he do it?*

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fireplace, *Why don't he do it?*

And finally, if every farmer is not a subscriber to an agricultural paper, *Why don't he do it?—Farmers' Gazette.*

The following extracts are from a letter addressed to the Editor by an old and experienced Agriculturist:

MONTREAL, April 20, 1841.

Manure is a very precious article, and should never be bestowed in profusion. It would contribute much more to the farmer's profit to have his land frequently refreshed by a moderate share of manure, than by a profusion of it seldom bestowed. At the moment manure is removed from its site, a wasting of its strength commences. Upon many soils it is soon deprived of its enriching powers; upon all it is dissipated and carried off by heat, winds, and rains; the sooner, therefore, that the crop is put in after the manure is deposited, the more benefit will unquestionably accrue from it.

It is only upon a heavy loam or clay soils, that rough and unfermented manure can, with propriety be applied. Upon sandy and gravelly soils it would prove hurtful by keeping the earth by which it is covered so loose and porous that by the heat of the sun, and scorching winds, the tender roots of the plants would be enfeebled.

It would be much to the advantage of those who are in the habit of keeping cows for the dairy, or of fattening cattle for the butcher, to have the cattle kept and fed with clover in a shed, instead of allowing them to roam at large in the field. A greater quantity of milk and beef would be obtained from the produce of one half of the ground that would be required for the pasture of the same number of cattle. From repeated experiments that were made under my own eye in Scotland, I invariably found this to be the result. And if the stall feeding system is found to be so beneficial in Scotland, where the heat is comparatively moderate: it would certainly be more so in this country, where the intense heat of the sun, and the swarms of insects by which the cattle are frequently assailed, nearly distract them and make them run from one corner of the field to another, much to their injury as well as that of the pasture on which they are grazed, particularly where the ground is soft.

To preserve land in a productive state, requires the occupier to use all the means in his power to collect such materials as will tend to increase his stock of manure; and by no other means can he effect this purpose, within his own premises, to the same extent as

by stall-feeding; whilst the manure thus collected is superior to any other, that from cattle fed on turnips excepted.

As clover will produce two crops in the season, it would be advisable to have a piece of ground seeded with vetches or tares as early as possible, to be ready for the cattle between the first and second crops of clover. S. M.

LARGE CROP OF PUMPKINS.—E. Hersey Dorby of Boston, planted 70 square rods of ground, in well-manured hills 9 feet apart. A heavy crop was the result. Some of the pumpkins weighed 112 lbs. The weight of the whole crop was no less than 22,220 pounds, or at the rate of more than 50,000 lbs. to the acre—about 50 wagon loads of ordinary size.

THRASHING CLEAN.—Henry Colman says, that in passing wheat that was considered *well thrashed* by the flail, afterwards through a good machine, he has obtained at the rate of two full quarts to the bushel, or one sixteenth of the whole; reminding him of the Irishman's straw, who on being asked the cause of the fine condition of his horse replied, "He has nothing to eat but white straw, and that not half thrashed."

EDUCATION.

It is generally admitted that the dispositions of a human being begin to be influenced as soon as the senses acquire activity, and are in a great measure formed in childhood. Nature and reason therefore, alike indicate, that an important part of the education of children belongs to mothers, who, generally speaking, have the sole or principal charge of them at that age. We do not at present mean to show by an elaborate treatise, how that portion of education should be conducted, but merely to call attention to the subject generally, and point out a few common and pernicious errors.

If a child cry for any plaything or article of food which has been denied, the parent often relents, and in order to pacify it complies with its wishes. This is holding out a reward for bad conduct, and has the certain effect of causing that conduct to be repeated, and of training the child to be self-willed, obstinate, and bad tempered.

If a child hurt itself against a chair or table, it is a common practice, in order to stop its crying, to beat the unoffending piece of furniture: by which the child is taught from infancy, to be violent and revengeful, instead of meek and forgiving, as is required by the religion of Jesus Christ.

If a child will not be quiet, it is often threatened with ghosts, witches, fairies, or black men—or shut up in a dark room, all of which practices have a tendency to injure the nervous system, and make the child superstitious, and cowardly for life. To instil into the minds of children an ungenerous and anti-christian aversion to men whose skins are dark coloured, is a practice which cannot be too severely reprobated.

When a child with the candor which is so common, and so beautiful in childhood, confesses a fault, he is sometimes severely punished for it; and thus taught to conceal and deny misconduct in future. Thousands of immortal beings have thus been trained to habits of deceit.

Nothing tends more to weaken parental authority, and spoil children, than the practice too common among parents of countermanding each others orders, or the equally reprehensible one of interference on the part of one parent, with the punishment which the other judges necessary. The mother possessing, generally speaking, greater tenderness of heart, is most liable to err in overlooking and concealing faults, or in endeavouring to avert correction; and even when punishment has taken place, she sometimes pets and pampers the child afterwards to make it amend. This is all wrong, and produces the most disastrous consequences. If

correction be necessary, parents should bear with fortitude the pain of inflicting it; and never in any case show to their children divided authority. We know a young man, who, when a child, was protected from punishment, or consoled and indulged afterwards by a fond and injudicious mother, and he has repaid her by bringing her gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, and rendering his aged father's life a burden to him. There is no sin of omission which brings a more fearful punishment with it in this life, than the neglect of parents to educate their children properly.

In conclusion, we would add, that children are capable of knowing and honouring the name of God at a very early age, and, therefore, should not be left ignorant that they owe their existence, and every blessing they enjoy to His goodness; and as they advance in years, religious instruction suited to their capacity, should on no account be neglected. It is important to educate children for time, but it is far more important to educate them for eternity.

PRUSSIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—We gave, in our last, a brief account of the primary schools in Prussia, abstracted from M. Cousin's report and we proceed now to speak of the Normal Schools, that is, schools for training teachers for the primary schools. The Prussian law declares, that—

"A schoolmaster, to be worthy of his vocation, should be pious, discreet, and deeply impressed with the dignity and sacredness of his calling. He should be thoroughly acquainted with the duties peculiar to the grade of primary instruction in which he desires to be employed; he should possess the art of communicating knowledge, with that of moulding the minds of his children—he should be unshaken in his loyalty to the state, conscientious in the duties of his office, friendly and judicious in his intercourse with the parents of his pupils, and with his fellow citizens in general; finally, he should strive to inspire them with a lively interest in the school, and secure to it the favor and support."

As one can teach to others what they do not themselves know,—and as the example of the master has great influence in forming the habits of the pupils—it is very justly considered indispensable in the qualifications of teachers, that they shall be competent, and of good character, habits and disposition. These qualifications, we cannot but think, are too little regarded in selecting teachers for our common schools.

A normal school, for training teachers for primary schools, is required to be established in each department. No school can receive more than 60 or 70 pupils. The expense of these schools is defrayed in part by the government and part by the department. The pupils, before admittance, must have passed a good examination in the primary schools. The age of admission is from 16 to 18, and the course of studies three years. The first year is devoted to supplementary primary instruction, the second to specific and more elevated studies, and the third to practice and occasional experiments in the primary schools, one of which is attached to each normal school, and other schools in the place. Provision is made for the education, in these schools, of poor youth of good promise; and the pupils thus assisted, are obliged to accept, at the expiration of their course, the master-ships of such schools as may be assigned them, with the chance of promotion according to merit. It is declared, that—

"With respect to teaching, the endeavour shall be, not so much to inculcate theories on the pupils, as to lead them by enlightened observation, and their own experience, to simple and lucid principles; and with this view, to the normal schools shall be attached others, in which the pupils may exercise themselves by practice."

All the studies and exercises required in the primary schools are introduced here, but prosecuted to a greater extent. On completing the course, the pupils are submitted to a rigid examination, and receive certificates of capacity, bearing the distinctive appellations of "excellent," "good or sufficient," or "passable." Such as prove incompetent, are rejected, or sent back to pursue their studies. Those who pass examination, have their names inscribed, with the index of the degree of their certificate, upon the departmental list of candidates, which list is published every six months in the Official Gazette of the department. The teacher receives a brevet of his appointment, in which his duties and salary are specifically stated. He is required to take an oath on entering on his duties, and is publicly installed in the church, in presence of the

scholars and public authorities, to all of whom he is to be formally presented. A process verbal of the installation is drawn up and deposited among the archives of the school. His conduct as a teacher is closely scrutinized. For indolence, carelessness, bad disposition, or neglect, he is first admonished, and may subsequently be fined, and deprived of his employment. Gross violations of modesty, temperance, moderation, or any open abuse of his authority as father, husband, or head of a family, are punished with loss of place. Such are the prominent regulations in regard to the normal schools of Prussia; and they are calculated, we conceive, to have a benign influence upon the character and happiness of the nation.

As we have before observed, the Prussian system of primary instruction was not matured till 1819. Its happy influence has been manifested in the increase and improvement of the schools. From the returns made in 1831, it seems that the number of children sent to the primary schools exceeded the estimated number of all the children in that kingdom between the ages of 7 and 14; that there were then 21,879 primary, and 823 middle or burgher schools, which employed 23,920 head masters, 983 head mistresses, and 2,811 assistants, and that the pupils averaged about 73 to each teacher and assistant;—that there are 28 normal schools, in which there are fifteen hundred pupils, and that these schools furnish 700 candidates annually for mastership. The expense of a pupil in the normal schools averages about \$44 per annum; and the expense of 28 schools is stated at about \$66,000.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—This is a prominent feature in the Prussian system of instruction, which we may adopt with unquestionable advantage. However accessible books may be in the cities and villages, and however multiplied the productions of the press at the present day, it is a fact that will not be questioned, that in a considerable portion of our country the means of acquiring useful knowledge, from books, are very limited; and perhaps we may add, that the desire for obtaining this knowledge is no where sufficiently manifest. There are few public libraries in the country; and if there were many, the opportunity of being benefited by them could not be general. Besides the generality of the books which they contain are not well adapted to the capacities of juvenile readers, nor to the business which they are destined to follow. The outlay in a school district, of ten or twenty dollars a year, in establishing and replenishing a school library, would be but a small tax in comparison with the benefits which might be expected to flow from it. It would be sowing useful seed, and the community would not fail to reap the harvest. It would serve to diversify the studies, to beget a taste for substantial acquirements, avert bad habits, and lay the foundation of respectability and usefulness. The mental soil is good, but, like the natural soil, it needs culture to render it productive.—*Cultivator.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In order to obtain a settlement with China, the British forces had attacked and taken two or three fortresses, called the Bogue forts, and killed some hundreds of the Chinese at a trifling loss of life to themselves. An arrangement has in consequence been made, by which they are to obtain permanent possession of a harbour in an island near Canton, with an indemnity of six millions of dollars, and uninterrupted commercial intercourse. Chusan, and the forts above mentioned, have been given back to the Chinese, and Teas in Britain and the United States have fallen in price.

The steam-ship *President*, which sailed from New York in March last, for Liverpool, has not yet been heard of. It is generally supposed that she is lost, with all her passengers and crew.

The ship *Minstel*, with Emigrants from Limerick, was lost in the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and all on board, 156 passengers and seamen, with the exception of eight persons, perished.

A great number of Immigrants have arrived, and generally speaking, they appear to be of the kind that will prove an acquisition to the country.

The Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, at the Navigator's Islands, have about 40,000 people under Christian influence—20,000 can read, 200 have become Church members, and some hundreds more have been baptized. Ten years ago, these Islanders were cannibals.

Sunday travelling is becoming not only unfashionable, but discreditable, in the United States. Several of the railroad and steamboat companies say that they cannot continue to carry the mail on that day, without considerable extra compensation, as their receipts from travellers are not much more than half of what they are on week days. As a consequence, the Sunday mails have been discontinued on several routes, and may soon be discontinued on all. Six day lines, or Sabbath keeping forwarding companies, are also on the increase, and are generally patronized by Merchants who venerate the Lord's day.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—A. Parish, Farmersville, £1 10s; A. Thomson, Smith's Falls, £6 17s. 6d; S. Tucker, Petite Nation, £1 10s; J. Foss, Eaton, vol. vi. 15s, vol. vii. £1 10s; T. Beeman, Napanee, vol. vi. £1; Booth & Beeman, Napanee, £6 5s; W. B. Hamilton, Pentecostshene, 7s. 6d; D. Graham, St. Catherine's, 3s. 4d; H. Corey, Bedford, 10s; H. Lyman, Granby, vol. vi. 2s; vil, 18s; J. Wilson, Haldimand, £2; C. Biggar, Murray, £2 5s; S. W. Rose, Williamsburg, £3 5s; G. Brouse, Matilda, 10s; J. M'Carthy, Kilmarnock, £1 10s; T. C. Wilson, Perth, vol. vi. £1 17s. 9d; vil, £4 5s. 7d; J. Haggart, Perth, 3s. 4d; J. S. Cormack, Perth, 3s. 4d; J. Dyke, Quebec, £1 10s; D. M'Laren, Torbolton, 10s; C. B. Knapp, Bytown, £2 5s; J. C. Eaton, Hull, £1 15s; J. Williams, Longueuil, 2s. 6d; J. De Witt, Chateauguay, 2s. 6d; Mr. Boa, St. Laurent, 2s. 6d; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrews, £3 15s; J. Lockwood, Brighton, £4 10s; W. Calvert, Yamaska, 3s. 4d; W. Brown, S. Crosby, vol. vi. £1 5s; vil, £1 13s. 9d; 65th Regt. Temp. Soc., Lsprairie, 15s; P. V. Hibbard, L'Assomption, £1 1s; T. Keenan, Three Rivers, £7 15s; C. S. Bellows, West Meath, £2 10s; S. Godard, Stukely, £1 10s; A. A. Adams, Barnston, £1 1s; T. M'Mahon, Ameliasburg, £1 16s; Sergt. Robertson, Isle Aux Noix, 15s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £12 10s; A. M'Fee, Russelltown, 2s. 6d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 17s. 6d; J. Shield, Cavan, 3s; J. Owena, Cavan, 3s; J. Billings, Demorestville, £1 10s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, £1 5s. J. Lamb, Hawkesbury, £1 10s; Mr. Foster, Isle Aux Noix, 5s; G. Gunn, Isle Aux Noix, 5s; R. English, Woodstock, N. B., £1 10s; J. P. Scott, Colborne, £1 5s; R. A. Flanders, Hatley, 13s. 4d; A. B. Pardee, Augusta, £1 10s; H. W. Loper, Beverly, £1 10s; W. Hickcock, Phillipsburgh, £5; G. Pashly, Colbourn, £7 10s; G. J. Ryerse, Woodhouse, £1 3s. 9d; W. Bustard, Royals, London, £6 1s. 8d; Dr. M'Diarmid, St. Johns, 3s; S. Brownell, M'Nab, £2 5s. 4d; W. Johnson, Georgiana, 5s; I. H. Johnson, Wallaceburgh, £1 5s; J. L. Green, Waterford, £1 10s; W. M'Kenzie, Lachine, 2s. 6d; Sundry Subscribers in Montreal, £28 5s. 6d.

Anti-Bacchus.—A. Thomson, Smith's Falls, £1 7s. 6d; Mr. Beeman, Napanee, 5s; R. Biggar, Murray, 5s; J. C. Eaton, Hull, 5s; W. Brown, S. Crosby, 1s. 3d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 1s. 3d; J. L. M. Hersey, Hawkesbury, 1s. 3d; S. Brownell, Hull, 1s. 3d; L. H. Johnson, Wallaceburgh, 1s. 3d; W. Johnson, Georgiana, 5s.

Donations.—J. A. Carman, Matilda, £1 5s; Dr. Holmes, £2 10s; Mr. Thornton, 15s; J. C. Beers, 5s; J. Cooper, £1 5s; T. Dick, 5s; T. B. Anderson, £1 5s; C. R. Ogden, £2 10s; C. Cormack, 5s; J. Masson, £1 5s; H. Lloyd, New Glasgow £2 10s; D. Murray, £2; M'Pherson & Craue, £2 10s; Albert Furniss, £1 5s.

Tracts.—Dr. M'Diarmid, St. Johns, 2s. 6d.

Montreal, May 25, 1841. J. R. ORR, Treasurer.

TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

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

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to James Court, Cor. Sec.

CAMPBELL & BECKET, PRINTERS.

WILLIAM GREIG

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his numerous friends, for the liberal support they have afforded him during the six years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that on the first of May next, he will REMOVE to that large and commodious shop opposite the English Church, Notre Dame Street, (now occupied as a Dry Good Shop by Mr. Perrin,) where he will receive during the season, very considerable additions to his stock from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Sonnenberg, Nurenberg in Germany, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, consisting of Religious and Useful Publications, School Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, useful and ornamental articles in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Tortoiseshell, Mother of Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Fancy Goods, Brouze, Brass, Gilt Steel, &c. &c.

W. G.'s arrangements for obtaining his supplies from the best sources was never so complete as for the coming season, and from some new arrangements recently made, W. G. will be able to supply useful Books from Britain at such prices as they have never been seen at in Canada before, considerably cheaper than American editions. W. G.'s new shop will be much more convenient for most of his town customers, and as it is only about ten minutes' walk from his present stand, he hopes his country customers will not find it much out of their way.

In conclusion, he hopes by still adhering to the *cash system*, and offering his goods at a very moderate profit, to ensure not only his present custom, but a considerable increase during the present season. New customers will please observe that W. G.'s terms are *Cash—only one price*, (and that the lowest for which the goods can be afforded) and without abatement. Orders from the country (with the Cash) will be as faithfully attended to, as if the individual were present. Please call before going elsewhere.

Montreal, April 7, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

C. CARLTON & Co.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON, King Street, Toronto, Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants, have a general stock of *Hardware* suitable for Town and Country trade. Also, a supply of *Temperance Tracts*.
Toronto, April 1, 1841.

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

ALEX. R. CHRISTIE.

Niagara, March 31, 1841.

FOR SALE

A Property in the village of Port Robinson.

A. R. C.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

JOHN DOUGALL has received by the Spring Arrivals, a large assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Merinoes and Orleans Cloths, Threads, Braces, and Small Wares, and a variety of other articles of Dry Goods. Also, Chambers' Publications, Bibles and Testaments with the Scotch version of the Psalms and Paraphrases, Stationery and Quills.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

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

JOHN KELLER.

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

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

W. & C. BREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

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

PICTURE GLASS of the LARGEST SIZES.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

C. & J. McDONALD & Co.

Gananogue, May 1, 1841.

1-f

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 Corinnack, 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.

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 Luines, &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.

J. & J. LEEMING, Importers, respectfully announce that they have **REMOVED** to the extensive premises in St. Francois Xavier Street, formerly occupied by the City Bank, where, on arrival of the Spring vessels, they will have to offer a general assortment of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**, personally selected in the British market by Mr. **JOSEPH LEEMING.**

They have also added to their present business, that of **GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS**; and are ready to receive consignments of Produce and General Merchandize, which they will dispose of by private sale, or auction, on liberal terms.—The premises afford good and secure accommodation, and proper attention will be paid to the condition of goods committed to their charge.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

E. BARLOW has the pleasure of stating to the Public, that persons stopping in Montreal for a few days, can be accommodated with **BOARD and LODGING** at his **TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE**, No. 21, St. Joseph Street, top of 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.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber will receive by the first arrivals, an assortment of *Dry Goods*, selected with care in the English Markets, which he recommends to his Country friends.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, March 31, 1841.

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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 in any style or pattern.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

ANDREW HAMILTON, No. 8, Market Block, King Street, Toronto, GROCER; Importer of *China, Earthenware and Glass*, and dealer in *Paints, Oils, Colours, Brushes, Bye Stuffs, Window Glass, Stationery, Drugs, &c.*, Wholesale and Retail.

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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

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

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