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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

Vol. X.

DECEMBER 16, 1844.

No. 24.

The Favourite Child.

(Continued from 355.)

On Mr. Ainsworth's return from the city, he was, of course, extremely sorry to find his wife so ill; but warm water, he said, was his certain remedy for all disorders of the stomach, and "Drink plentifully of warm water," was his often-repeated recommendation; always seconded by his daughter, with this addition, "that the patient should eat nothing for two or three days."

It is needless to say that Betsy and her mistress had different notions about the cure of spasm, upon which they acted in the present instance to the extent of their ability. This ability, however, was daily on the decrease; for Mrs. Ainsworth's weekly allowance seemed less and less capable of satisfying her wishes; the sum she owed her maid was beginning to be a very serious one, and that maid was herself less accommodating, less kind, than she had formerly been, and certainly less interested in the happiness of her mistress.

Amongst the many temporary expedients, which under these circumstances presented themselves to the mind of Mrs. Ainsworth, she selected that of requesting either to have possession of the household keys herself, or to have duplicates of them; and the latter proposal was agreed to, as being a right which the mistress of the house had power to claim.

Had the cellar and the store-room of Mr. Ainsworth been as scantily supplied as his daily board, Isabel might have passed in and out unharmed; but, unfortunately for her, here were the choice wines, the liqueurs, the cordials, and the good things of every description, upon which her husband prided himself in the entertainment of his guests: here, in short, was all, and even more than Isabel had been accustomed to enjoy in her mother's house; and she had free access to it all, and was, in reality, the lawful mistress of it. Here, then, on those rare occasions when the family found time to go from home, she used to come, and examine labels, and taste, and try, and take away with her what she thought would be most useful in this or that emergency: until, in time, the vacant places left behind began to look rather wide and numerous; and still she trusted, that from such plenty, the seeming little she extracted never would be missed.

There is nothing so greedy, nothing so uncalculating as intemperance. Mrs. Ainsworth knew perfectly well all the time, if she would but have allowed herself to acknowledge it, that her husband was strict in keeping his household accounts, even to the minutest item; that his daughter followed up the same system; and that, if even for awhile they might both be too much engaged to observe the depredations committed upon their private store, a day of reckoning must come, and come with no pleasant consequences to her; and still she went on; for each separate addition made to what she called her necessary comforts, was in itself so small as to excite no immediate alarm; and as to the day of reckoning, she drove it from her mind, with many other uncomfortable thoughts, by fresh application to those cordial draughts which seemed at once to exhilarate and to soothe.

One cause of uneasiness was, that Betsy became almost necessarily acquainted with all that went on; she had even been occasionally entrusted with the keys; and, contrary

to the promise made on receiving them, had been permitted, unaccompanied by any witness, to penetrate within those folded doors, which no unsanctioned steps had ever passed before.

Isabel Ainsworth had never, until after her marriage, been guilty of what the world calls intemperance; surrounded by those whose constant care it was to administer to all her wants, who left no wish ungratified, and never permitted her to feel a moment's pain without some attempt at alleviation, she had been accustomed merely to lull herself into a kind of waking dream, by a succession of stimulants, chiefly in the form of medicine—under which head were included every variety of tonics, tinctures, and restoratives, with soothing draughts and cordials, sufficient, if one might have believed their printed recommendations, to cure every evil under the sun.

If such be the pampered state of the body, while the mind is at ease, and all goes on prosperously, it is not difficult to imagine to what degree of excess these indulgences must lead when dark days of trouble and anxiety succeed this transient calm—when flattering attentions fall away—when the kind voice of affection is no longer heard—when pleasure wanes, and cheerfulness expires, and the heart begins to ache with its load of daily grief. Add to all this, some gnawing anxiety, some secret torment, and, what was once the mere want of the body, becomes the craving of the mind; what was once a momentary consolation, becomes a poison, greedily devoured; what was once a habit, sanctioned by society, becomes a vice, from which the nearest and the dearest turn away with horror and disgust.

Isabel had passed rapidly on towards this stage of her disease since her marriage; for the general, and, to her, appalling discomfort of her situation, rendered it an object of the first importance to forget herself as much and as often as she could.

This object she had for some time been accomplishing to her heart's contents, going just as far as decorum, or rather the fear of detection, would permit, when Mr. Ainsworth, having one evening expressed a wish to speak with her alone, she accompanied him to his own room, not without a sensible, nay, almost an audible palpitation of the heart: a disease to which all persons guilty of deception are liable, when summoned to a private audience with those whom they have deceived.

Mr. Ainsworth's look and manner on this occasion were fraught with interest; his eyes twinkled with intelligence, and his very person appeared magnified by the importance of his object. There was, however, so little of wrath or indignation in his manner of addressing his wife, that she took courage, and seated herself before him with tolerable composure.

There is a class of persons who seem almost better pleased to have discovered an evil than not to have had one committed, even against themselves. Of this class was Mr. Ainsworth; and sorry as he would otherwise have been to lose even the minutest fraction of his worldly substance, yet the exercise of what he considered his peculiar cleverness in the detection of a thief, went far towards consoling him for the loss he had sustained.

On the present occasion it seemed really to be a gratification to him to state the variety and the amount of articles

which had been extracted from his private store, for no other reason than because he believed he had discovered the depredator, and, moreover, had her in his power.

"The questions I particularly wish you to answer me," said he, "are these; and I wish to have your evidence in your own hand-writing: Have you ever entrusted the keys of my cellar to your woman, Betsy Bower?"

Amazed and confounded, Isabel answered, "Yes."

"Have you permitted her to enter the cellar and the store-room alone?"

"Yes."

"Both!"

"Yes, both."

"I will not now," he added, in a tone more severe, "enlarge upon the breach of promise you have committed in so doing, or the danger of allowing to any domestic such a license. That must be settled hereafter; I have other business in hand now."

"Have you ever seen empty bottles in the possession of your woman?"

Trembling all over, as well she might, a miserable victim in the grasp of a powerful temptation, Isabel again answered, "Yes." It was the truth. Oh, despicable violation of the sanctity of truth, when made to answer the vile purpose of a lie!

Isabel had been so entirely taken by surprise on discovering the object upon which her husband's suspicions had fallen, that she had not at the moment possessed sufficient presence of mind to vindicate her maid. A moments reflection, and she might have gathered up her moral power, and done her this act of simple justice. But in that moment, the dread of her own exposure, the shame with which such an exposure must be accompanied, and the unexpected chance of screening herself by another's condemnation, all presented themselves with such force to her mind, that the temptation was too strong for her integrity, and she suffered her husband to write, nay, even wrote with her own hand, at his request, some of the evidence that was necessary to prove the guilt of her servant. All calculations upon the rashness, the danger of what she had done, upon the probability of her maid recriminating, and indeed upon all probabilities, were reserved for after moments of consideration; and in these moments conscience was again lulled to sleep by the delusive draughts, which afforded only temporary relief to the agony of her soul.

The following day was fixed upon for a public examination of the culprit. Isabel had been charged with the strictest secrecy—and even had no such charge been given, it was not her interest to warn her servant of the storm about to burst upon her head. In the mean time, she knew not how to meet her—what powers of conciliation to put forth—or by what means to win her over to the exercise of such an excess of generosity as would induce her to suffer silently for the sins of her mistress.

How often must the guilty have found that there is no true fellowship in evil! for no sooner do they appeal, for their own preservation, to those principles of generosity and truth by which mankind are bound together, than their whole lives are condemned; and such appeal must necessarily be without effect.

Isabel watched the countenance of her maid; and if she could have consulted with her by looks, instead of words, there were moments when she would have offered her the half of her worldly wealth on condition that she would take upon herself the burden of disgrace, and permit her mistress to escape.

While she anxiously awaited some favourable symptoms, the unconscious domestic went about her usual avocations with the same expression of self-preserving care she was accustomed to wear, and which left little to be hoped from her disinterested zeal.

"Betsy," said her mistress, "would it afford you any satisfaction to know that you are remembered in my will!"

"I would rather, if you please," replied the maid, "have the money I have lent you."

"Well, you shall have it very soon; but, in the mean time, I thought you would like to know that your name is in my will for a legacy of a hundred pounds, to be paid you at my death. Does it give you no pleasure, Betsy?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am, to be sure it does; only I was thinking it might be so long in falling into my hands, as to be of little use when it did come."

"And would you wish me to die, that you might have it sooner, Betsy?"

"Oh, dear! no ma'am—what a shocking thought! I was only making a few calculations; and as I believe, notwithstanding appearances, that you are some three or four years younger than myself, I was merely supposing that, in the common course of nature, I might be taken first."

"Ah, Betsy, there is little probability of that. I feel that I shall not live long. I shall not be many years a trouble to you, or to any one else."

It seemed that day as if Betsy's heart was steeled against all tender impressions, for neither the promised legacy, nor the subsequent and more affecting allusion to the death of her mistress, produced the slightest change in her countenance or manner: and Isabel was obliged to let all things go on in their own course, and await, with what resolution she could command, the eventful issue.

There was a chance—and on this she built her only hope of security—that the supposed delinquent would not be able to vindicate herself, even by the truth, so as to obtain belief; and that even when she attempted to criminate her mistress, her evidence would be regarded as a base invention, for the concealment of her own guilt.

To such a chance no woman in the possession of her reason would have trusted her good name; but Isabel was stupified, and lulled into a kind of drowsy calm—her judgment and her powers of calculation so bewildered, that she neither saw distinctly, nor felt the reality of any thing past, present, or to come. A slight perception of bare facts, stripped of their relations and contingencies, seemed to be all that was left her; and by the exercise of this faculty, she became aware that the day had arrived on which Mr. Ainsworth intended summoning her servant to an examination before the whole of his family, as well as in the presence of a lawyer, and one or two other gentlemen, who had been invited to dine with him, and whom Mr. Ainsworth considered likely to be edified by the method and fact which he himself intended to exhibit.

The guests accordingly had assembled around the dinner-table; and on the ladies leaving the room, the whole case was laid before them in the most minute and circumstantial manner: Miss Ainsworth, in the mean time, being charged with the duty of calling the family together at a certain hour.

Isabel knew the appointed time, but was too much indisposed to leave her room. She was therefore held excused; the more readily, because of the intimate connexion existing between her and the party implicated, and the painful feelings which an exposure, such as was anticipated, might naturally be supposed to excite in her mind.

At the appointed time, therefore, Miss Ainsworth and her sister entered the dining-room; the bell was then rung for one of the servants, who had been instructed to bring with her the washer-woman, and a boy, who occasionally assisted in the house. Last of all, the luckless Betsy was called in, and requested to sit down amongst the others. She entered with a look of astonishment, and when she sat down as requested, there played upon her lips a smile of natural curiosity, which induced Mr. Ainsworth to whisper to the lawyer, "See how well she carries it off. But deep as she is, I can fathom her—confident as she feels herself, I have her."

The process of questioning and cross-questioning then commenced; and although the lawyer objected strongly

to the presence of the other servants, on the ground of their being probably in league with the delinquent, so sure did Mr. Ainsworth feel of his suspicions having fallen on the guilty object, that he would suffer no interference with his own well-contrived plans.

The smile which had first played upon Betsy's countenance, and which was, in reality, excited by curiosity to see what all these novel movements would lead to, died away immediately upon the first question being proposed to her. In connexion with this question, an alarming truth had flashed across her mind; and little as she really loved her mistress in comparison with herself, that little was enough to make her tremble for the consequences which might ensue from a disclosure of the facts intrusted to her knowledge. This alteration in the look and manner of the suspected party being observed by Mr. Ainsworth, he turned again to the lawyer, and requested him to take note of this fresh evidence of guilt.

It may easily be understood that Betsy Bower was no very scrupulous moralist. Her idea of the wickedness of a falsehood went no farther than the injury it was calculated to do. A falsehood, which served what she called a good end, was, in her opinion, an act of merit, rather than otherwise, and therefore she felt no hesitation in flatly denying the several charges brought against her—simply because she knew that her confession of the truth must bring disgrace upon her mistress. Had the idea of being herself the object of suspicion entered her mind, it is more than probable that such a view of the case would have made a material difference in her bias to the side of truth.

In this manner the proceedings went on, much to Mr. Ainsworth's satisfaction; for he was well pleased to have his suspicions of Betsy's character confirmed by her evident tendency to falsehood, as well as dishonesty.

At last, however, the process of examination took such a turn, that Betsy could not but perceive her own real situation; and amazed and indignant at the injurious sentiments entered against her, she defended herself with energy and warmth. So strong, however, was the evidence against her, that it was difficult to do this without implicating her mistress; yet still she continued firm to her first purpose, plunging deeper and deeper in difficulties, the wider she deviated from the truth.

"And pray may I ask," said she, in the earnestness of her defence, "why, you do not allow me to call my witness—why my mistress is not present—that one person, at least, might do me justice. She knows as well as I do that I am innocent."

"Does she so?" said Mr. Ainsworth, with an air of extreme satisfaction; "then I have a curious fact to lay before you—it is upon the testimony of your mistress that you are condemned."

"Indeed," said Betsy, with a smile of incredulity; "I should like to hear what she has to say against me."

"You would like to hear it, would you?" asked Mr. Ainsworth; "then you shall be gratified."

He then opened a paper which he had all the while held in his hand, and read aloud the condemning facts to which he had obtained the testimony of his wife.

Still the woman was undaunted. Her confidence seemed rather to increase than give way; and in this spirit she observed, on the reading of the paper—that seeing was believing, and that unless she saw what had been read in the handwriting of her mistress, she never would be convinced that she had taken any part in it.

"I will indulge you with that pleasure also, said Mr. Ainsworth; and taking up one of the candles, he walked in a steady and imposing manner across the room, to where Betsy stood.

"Here," said he, holding out the paper, but not trusting it to her hand, "there, read that."

Betsy looked long, and examined the writing well. Every body thought she was either unable to read, or was

taking time to invent some new method of defence. Her resolution during that time had been taken; and stepping some paces back, she confronted her master with a look which flashed defiance, and which said more plainly than words—"Now for the truth at last! My mistress and you shall both repent that you have driven me to this; but since you have driven me to it, you shall know all."

While these proceedings were going on below, Isabel sat alone in her own chamber. She had doubled her usual position that evening, but without effect. It only seemed to rush to her brain, to make it beat and throb the more, and still she knew what was going on, and heard each sound with a distinctness that jarred upon her nerves. She heard each sound, and therefore knew perfectly well when the servants were all summoned to the dining-room. She heard her own maid called in, and then the door was closed; and such a silence reigned throughout the house, that there might have been a meeting of the secret tribunal, about to pronounce its awful and mysterious doom.

Isabel listened, and listened, and still there was no sound. Perhaps at that very moment her faithful servant was bearing injustice, and shame, and injury for her sake.—Perhaps she was disclosing all! The thought was too horrible. She went to the door, and stood out upon the stairs to listen; but all was still.

At last, however, there was a general movement, like the breaking-up of some assembly, before any one feels at liberty to speak. It was a strange kind of movement; for doors were thrown open, and one went this way, and another that, and not a word was spoken. The guests came out, put on their hats, and went away with a short good-night. The two young ladies took up their candles, and walked whispering to bed. The servants betook themselves to their several sleeping rooms, and none but Betsy and her master seemed to be left behind. It was an inauspicious omen. What could they be consulting about together? The clock struck ten, and still they neither of them appeared. Before it reached the stroke of eleven, Mr. Ainsworth's step was heard upon the stairs. It was louder than usual, and much more slow.

Mr. Ainsworth was one of those superficially kind and smooth-seeming men, who are in reality the most severe; and he came up stairs with the full intention of saying every thing to his wife which it was possible to think of, for the purpose of overwhelming her with shame and remorse.

In this object he probably succeeded to his own satisfaction; for Isabel appeared the following day an humbled and an altered woman. She kept her own room, and saw nobody but Betsy, who appeared to be busily employed in gathering together all her own things, and packing them as if for a journey. Nor was this business concluded until the close of the day, when she came into the silent apartment of her mistress, and endeavoured, with evident embarrassment, to enter into conversation with her.

This, however, was impossible in Isabel's present state; and Betsy, pressed by the lateness of the hour, at last told her that she was about to leave her service; and that it was her master's wish that she should leave that very night. "He has paid me all my money," she added, "and, I must say, has behaved to me more handsomely than some others."

"I hope you will find a better mistress, and be happier than you have been with me," said Isabel, in a tone of voice so low as scarcely to be audible.

The woman seemed a little moved, at least she wiped her eyes; and wishing her mistress every blessing, turned away.

"Betsy," said her mistress, calling her back, "I think you loved and respected my mother."

"Oh! yes, indeed I did, above every body."

"Then, perhaps, for her sake, you will take a little care not to blaze about what has lately passed in the house."

"You may depend upon me," said Betsy, "to my dying day;" and again wishing her inistress that happiness which she did not appear very likely to enjoy, she turned away, and left her, without a feeling of regret.
(To be Continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

MR COUGH'S ADDRESSES ON TEMPERANCE.—This eloquent and devoted advocato of the Temperance cause is now delivering addresses to crowded houses in this city and Brooklyn, and awakening new interest and zeal. Mr. G. has labored with astonishing assiduity since his entrance upon his career as a lecturer. He has traveled since May, 1843, 11,916 miles, delivered 563 regular lectures, spoken in 168 different towns, and obtained 26,930 names to the pledge. He has in many respects one of the most effective and eloquent speakers we ever heard, and the heart that can remain unmoved under his vivid portraytures of the miseries of intemperance, must be made of stony materials. We advise all to hear him who have the opportunity.—*New York Evangelist.*

The exportation of Madeira wine to the United States was formerly several thousand pipes annually. Last year it dwindled down to hundreds, and fears are entertained by the manufacturers, that it will not be necessary to enumerate beyond two figures, or tens, to express the amount total for the present year.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Columbus Ohio, December 18. A primary object is to reform the license system, and have it referred to the people of the towns. Another is to awaken the dormant energies of the State; to bring back the services of the old and tried friends of the cause, and to form a new State Temperance paper. It is hoped it will be a great convention.

The recent Temperance Convention in Baltimore, adopted a resolution respectfully requesting all the Rev. Clergy of Maryland, in the District of Columbia, to preach a Sermon on Temperance on the first or second Sunday of December, and to use their influence to promote total abstinence throughout all their congregations.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE IN ALBANY.—We are informed that the new hotel recently erected by Mr Delavan in Albany, and which is one of the largest and most elegant buildings in the State, is to be opened in May next as a Temperance house. The accomplished proprietor of the Marlboro' Hotel in Boston, whose admirable management has rendered that house one of the most inviting and popular hotels in the country, is to take the charge of it. We have no doubt that by all accounts it will be worthy of, and will receive the general patronage of the friends of Temperance, and make a new era in the business of temperance hotels. There may be a want of a proper self-denial among temperance men in patronizing temperance houses, but it is proved beyond a doubt, that good and deserving houses of this kind never fail for want of patronage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Duke of Nassau has adopted very stringent measures for the suppression of drunkenness, which has been making rapid progress in his states. Every publican is prohibited from selling more than two glasses of brandy to one person in one day, to be consumed on his premises, under pain of a fine of 130*f*; and every person who shall be found in a state of inebriety shall be fined or imprisoned, and his name proclaimed by sound of trumpet; and the sale of spirituous liquors to such offenders shall be for ever afterwards interdicted. This ordinance has created an immense sensation.

THE RUMSELLER'S DREAM.—"Well, wife this is too horrible! I cannot continue this business any longer." "Why, dear, what's the matter now?" "Oh, such a dream! such a rattling of dead men's bones! such an army of starving mortals! so many murderers! such cries, and shrieks, and yells! such horrid gnashing of teeth, and glaring of eyes! and such a blazing fire! and such devils! O! I cannot endure it! my hair stands on end, and I am so filled with horror I can scarcely speak! Oh, if ever I sell rum again?" "My dear, you are frightened." "Yes, indeed, am I;

another such a night will I not pass for worlds." "My dear perhaps—" "Oh, don't talk to me, I am determined to have nothing more to do with rum any how. Don't you think, Tom Wilson came to me with his throat cut from ear to ear—and such a horrid gash! and it was so hard for him to speak, and so much blood, and said he—'See here, Joe, the result of your rumselling.' My blood chilled at the sight—and just then the house seemed to be turned bottom up; the earth opened, and a little imp took me by the hand, saying, 'follow me.' As I went, grim devils held out to me cups of liquid fire, saying, 'drink this.' I dared not refuse; every draught set me in a rage; serpents hissed on each side, and from above reached down their heads and whispered 'RUMSELLER! On and on the imp led me through a narrow pass. All at once he paused, and said, 'are you dry?' Yes, I replied, 'Then he struck a trap-door with his foot, and down, and down we went—and legions of fiery serpents rushed after us, whispering 'Rumseller!' 'Rumseller!' At length we stopped again, and the imp asked me as before, 'are you dry?' Yes, I replied. then touched a spring—a door flew open—what a sight!—There were thousands, aye millions, of old worn-out rum-drinkers crying most piteously, 'run, rum, give me some rum!' When they saw me they stopped a moment to see who I was, then the imp cried out, so as to make all shriek again, 'Rumseller!' and hurling me in, shut the door. For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes upon me, and then uttered, in a united yell, 'Damn him!' which filled me with such horror I awoke. There, wife, dream or no dream, I will never sell another drop of the infernal stuff. I will no longer be accessory to the miseries that come upon men in consequence of the traffick in intoxicating drinks. I will not,"—*Religious Recorder.*

WORTH IMITATING.—Mr. Shunk, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, has lately given a proof both of his Temperance principles and his moral courage, which we record to his honour, and to the reproof of other high characters who are not so careful of their high example. "After a dinner which had been given to him, the cloth being removed, one of the guests, formerly a Sheriff, called for a bottle of wine, and toasted the Governor, who sat next to Judge Bell. But Judge Bell and the Governor, instead of filling their glasses with wine, filled them with water, and there was but one small glass of wine drank, and that was by the Sheriff, who is reputed a sober man. And yet there were one hundred men present, in a rumselling tavern."—Would that all men of influence, whose judgments and consciences approve of the Temperance cause, had the courage and the moral principle to act with equal decision! With the power of the example of the men of influence, the scourge could be speedily driven from our borders. But it is hard working against Presidents, Governors, Legislators, Bishops, and Doctors in Divinity.

IMPORTANT TO BEER DRINKERS.—A seizure of a most extensive and important character was made in an ale and porter brewery of considerable standing, in London. A large quantity of the ingredients commonly used in the adulteration of beer was found, and which may almost be considered as a substitute, though a most pernicious one, for both malt and hops, viz. cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, liquorice, &c.; in the whole numbering six descriptions of unwholesome drugs, the whole of which, were seized, and samples taken and sealed in the presence of all parties, besides samples of beer. This case, it is probable, will be defended by counsel, and will be heard at the next sittings of the Court of Commissioners. According to Professor Brand, the beer in London, and probably all our large towns, is most extensively adulterated with these poisonous ingredients.

HORRIBLE.—Mitchell Finnigan, and Matilda his wife, were burned to death in Philadelphia, on Sunday night, in consequence, it is supposed, of their bed taking fire, *they both being dead drunk at the time!* Their bodies presented a shocking spectacle next morning, and were sickening to look upon. Finnigan was an Irishman, but his wife is said to have respectable connections in Richmond, Va. The interior of the house took fire, and was considerably burned.

At Cleveland, Ohio, an intemperate man named Hamilton, aged about 40 years, was found a few evenings ago by a citizen, drunk in a gutter. He was aroused and declaring himself able to find his way home, was left to himself. A cold rain storm occurred during the night, and in the morning the corpse of the wretched man was found in a lonely place, his face buried in the sand.

A great meeting was held in the College Green of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster in the chair, to raise a fund to pay off Father Mathew's debts and buy him an annuity. The fund is to be £29,000

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—*Macnigh's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 16, 1844.

NINTH REPORT

OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The last anniversary meeting of this Society was held considerably later in the season than usual, and this meeting, for important reasons, is held much earlier; so that the committee have to report upon a period of little more than eight months—embracing the business season and consequently a time of comparative inactivity in moral efforts. To make up for the deficiency of matter to constitute an ordinary report, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the proceedings of the society from its formation in 1835 to the present time, when an important change in the organization of its committee is contemplated.

It does not fall within our present plan to detail the various phases through which the temperance cause has passed from the first temperance meeting convened by the lamented Mr. CHRISTMAS in 1828, to the formation of this society out of the Young Men's Temperance Society, founded by the excellent Mr. PETER CHRISTIE, also deceased; but it may be stated that the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, although advocated and acted upon by a number of individuals, was not during that period formally recognized in any pledge, except in a small society connected with the American Presbyterian church.

In the fall of 1835, a few friends of the cause deeply lamenting the divided and almost extinct state of the different societies which had from time to time been formed, and convinced of the inefficiency of the "ardent spirit pledge" upon which they were all based, invited two of the most distinguished Temperance advocates of the United States to visit Montreal with the view of forming a society to combine all that was active in previous organizations.

These gentlemen, viz.: the Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS and E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., (names justly dear to temperance men throughout the world, and which doubtless history will preserve to the latest generations) most kindly responded to the call, and assisted at a meeting held in the Methodist Chapel on the 22d October, 1835, at which the "Montreal Society for the Promotion of Temperance" was called into existence. The constitution of this society embraced both pledges; but it is to be remarked, that though very few subscribed the total abstinence pledge at first, yet nearly all accessions to the society afterwards were upon that pledge, which soon far outstripped the other in the number of its adherents and in popular favour.

It becomes us here gratefully to remember the efficient aid which this society received in its earlier stages, from devoted friends who are no longer amongst us—amongst whom the Rev. G. W. PERKINS takes a prominent place, on account of the zeal and ability with which he laboured to promote the Temperance Reformation. Mr. WM. GREIG was also an early and untiring labourer in this field of moral effort, so much so, that when the *Canada*

Temperance Advocate was commenced in May 1835, he was requested to become Editor—an office which he ably filled for about a year. To the liberality and influence of Dr. HOLMES also, the cause was much indebted in its earlier stages; and we may take advantage of the absence of Mr. JAMES COURT in Britain, to state that as the able and devoted Secretary of the society, he contrived and executed or superintended almost every plan of usefulness which we have to record.

The *Temperance Advocate* became the organ of the newly formed society, and in addition to it a large donation of temperance documents from the New York State temperance society, was distributed through the winter of 1835.6; during which also the celebrated public discussion between the Rev. Messrs. PERKINS and TAYLOR on the one hand, and Messrs. M'GINN and RUMBOLD on the other, attracted much attention: and we may here remark that in the month of May following, the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR was induced to assume the editorial charge of the *Advocate*, and became a powerful defender of the temperance cause, and as a consequence a prominent mark for the arrows of its enemies.

A Convention of the societies in Lower Canada, was held in February, 1836, at which the number of total abstinence members reported in the Lower province was only 715. In the period under review the first temperance soirée took place, being an attempt to supersede the absurd and mischievous fashion of holding public dinners. In this year, temperance grocery stores began to multiply, although Mr. WILLIAM ADDY had the high honour of establishing the first, some time previously. The first attempt to employ travelling agents was also made on a small scale, about this time.

A Temperance Convention was held in the month of July, 1837 at which the number of total abstinence members reported in the Lower Province was 1787; at this Convention, the propriety of retaining only one pledge, that of total abstinence, was discussed and affirmed, this decision being influenced probably to a considerable extent by the great Convention held at Saratoga in the previous year, at which the same question was most ably investigated. As a consequence, this society dropped the partial pledge in the month of September 1837. During this year, also, the influence of the triumphs of the temperance cause in Preston, Bristol, and other parts of England was sensibly felt here, especially in the labours of the excellent Capt. HUDSON, of the brig *Hartlepool*, which were much blessed in this city.

The political troubles which broke out in the close of this year, and continued through the whole of 1838, rendered this period a melancholy blank in the history of the temperance cause, unless we chronicle defections on all sides and a great increase of drinking occasioned by the excitement and war spirit, and the rations of liquor given to volunteers and soldiers. We may mention that at the annual meeting in 1838, the name was changed into that which the society now bears.

In the spring of 1839, the friends of the cause began again to lift up their heads and consider new plans of usefulness—and in this they were much cheered and encouraged by reports of the astonishing success of Father MATHEW'S efforts in Ireland. In imitation of whom the Rev. P. PHELAN, of this city, and the Rev. Mr. CHEMQUY, of Beaufort, followed by others, established temperance societies amongst the Irish and French Canadian population in this province, which soon enrolled many thousands and exerted an extraordinary influence in rendering drinking usages unpopular, and diminishing intemperance amongst the masses; whilst the celebrated Mr. BUCKINGHAM in his travels through this country, endeavoured to enlighten the higher classes upon the same subject.

The price of the *Advocate* was this year reduced one-half, and its circulation doubled,—Mr. WILLIAM MORTON was employed as a city agent; members of Committee laboured as travelling lecturers, and public meetings, soirées, and pleasure trips, contributed each in their turn to the advancement of the cause.

To leave the public mind as speedily and extensively as possible, the Committee resolved to supply every minister of religion and school teacher in Canada, with the *Temperance Advocate* free of expense, an effort which was kept up for about five years, to the extent of from 1200 to 3000 copies annually.

Upon the Union of the Provinces the Committee, finding their opportunities and responsibilities alike increased, resolved upon several great efforts, viz.: first, to call a Convention of all the Societies in the United Province, in order to ascertain present strength; second, to supply at a very low price, as far as practicable, every Society, and through them, every Magistrate, Member of Parliament, Minister of religion and School Teacher, with a copy of the celebrated Temperance work, *Antibacchus*; and third, to send Lecturing Agents to visit every township in the land, with a view of reviving old Societies and forming new ones.

The Convention was held in the month of June, 1841, and ninety-one Societies, numbering 13,618 members, (teetotallers) were reported. At the same time it was estimated that, including Societies which did not report, and Roman Catholic Societies, there were about 30,000 Teetotallers in the United Province. The number in the Montreal Society being nearly a-tenth of the whole.

The size of the *Advocate* was, in May, 1841, doubled, and departments for Education, Agriculture and News, added to the usual amount of temperance matter; a measure which unquestionably met with general approbation, for although the price was doubled, the paid circulation increased about fifty per cent. And we may here state that including the *Advocate* and 2000 copies of *Antibacchus*, upwards of two millions of pages of temperance documents were circulated during this year.

In the spring of this year the Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY communicated an impetus to the Temperance reformation in this city, which will not soon be forgotten, and induced nearly hundreds to take the pledge. The Victoria Temperance Society for the reformation of drunkards, was also established this year and became very efficient, especially in holding meetings in the suburbs, and sending deputations to different parts of the country; the tour undertaken by Messrs. WILSON & MITCHELL, will long be remembered.

The result of the agencies employed in 1841-2, was 710 places visited, 723 addresses delivered, 80 societies organized, and about 15,500 members added.

In the spring of 1842, to meet the increasing demand for the *Advocate*, the Committee resolved to issue it twice a month instead of once as previously; and in addition to the gratuitous distribution within the province, 400 of the most influential clergymen of different denominations in Great Britain were, by a special donation, supplied for a year.

During this year the city was divided into 24 wards, to each of which visitors were appointed to distribute tracts and to obtain subscribers to the pledge and *Advocate*, and as far as this plan was carried out it was eminently successful.

The first Juvenile Temperance Pic-nic was enjoyed this year by a cold water army of about 2000 children, under the direction of Mr. WADSWORTH. It was a delightful occasion, and has been renewed every summer since. A temperance public-house was established by Mr. MEYERS, about this time.

A simultaneous prayer meeting for the Divine blessing on the temperance cause, was held in various places in the month of December 1842, which it is believed did much to awaken a sense of responsibility.

A temperance Depot and reading room which the Committee had established with the best intentions, proved a source of considerable loss, and was abandoned.

As the result of the efforts between March 1841, and March 1843, which may be called two years of special effort, the number of pledged teetotallers throughout the province, was estimated to have increased from 30,000 to about 100,000.

These extended efforts however beneficial to the country, left the Committee involved in a debt of nearly £500; against which at least an equal sum was owing by delinquent societies and individuals throughout the country, for *Advocates* and publications. We are sorry to add that but a small part of these arrears has been, or is likely to be collected.

Labouring under this load the Committee could do little in the way of agencies in 1813, and can only record a lecturing and collecting tour by Mr. WADSWORTH, which was very extensive and successful. To make up for this deficiency, however, several District Unions were active in employing lecturers—among which the Niagara District Union deserves special honour, for not only supplying their own District, but sending their agents into others.

A great effort was made in the spring of 1843 by numerous petitions to the magistrates and governor to procure a strict construction of the license laws, in this city, with at first great apparent success as about half the applications were refused. Such an outcry was raised however by the disappointed applicants and the owners, of tavern stands, some of them magistrates that these salutary decisions were all reversed and the city left once more at the mercy of multitudes of tippling-houses, dram-shops, and nurseries of vice and crime, which it was hoped had been closed for ever.

Open air meetings were resorted to in Montreal, during the summer of 1843, chiefly on the wharf, at which magnified representations of the human stomach as affected by alcohol were exhibited, and addresses delivered with, it is hoped, good effect.

On account of requiring payment for the *Advocate* in advance, and the depressed condition of the country the circulation of that periodical materially diminished.

Report for 1844.

A second extensive and successful lecturing and collecting tour was undertaken in the spring of this year, by Mr. WADSWORTH, and the *Advocate* has continued to circulate twice a month to almost every corner of the land, silently, but we hope surely, producing a great change in public opinion. The circulation is, however, only about 3,000, which, when we consider the benevolent object in view, its low price, and the wide field through which it extends, probably 100,000 families speaking the English language, appears a small number. It is, however, to be observed, that the gratuitous distribution was, by the unanimous voice of the country, discontinued in May last, which at once diminished the circulation at least 1,500 copies.

A considerable stock of publications, &c., being left on hand, was made up into assorted parcels and distributed to friends of the cause in almost every section of the Province, with a request that each should use his best endeavours to dispose of his consignment for the double purpose of benefiting the country and relieving the Montreal Society. We have in very few instances been advised of the result.

Several public meetings have been attempted in places of worship, but they have proved failures, even when distinguished strangers were advertised to address them. On the Wharf, where they were kept up weekly through the summer, they succeeded better; but there is unquestionably a lamentable degree of apathy on the subject, both amongst the friends and enemies of our cause, in this city.

The Annual Juvenile Celebration went off with great spirit

last summer. For this occasion, the grounds of JOHN REDPATH, Esq., on the Mountain, were kindly thrown open, and the masters of vessels in port, very handsomely, lent about sixty flags.

A Provincial Temperance Convention, called by the Montreal Society, was held in this city in June last, but the number of Societies that reported was only 116 out of nearly 500, and the Delegates were very few. We give the results of these partial reports in the first column below; and in the second, the results as it was estimated they would have stood had all reported full.

Result of Reports.	Estimated results for the whole Province.
Number of Tectotalers.....	37,838
Voters.....	5,175
Drunkards.....	6,262
Deaths from intemperance in a year.....	2 19
Amount of pledges to a Provincial Union, if formed.....	£227
	150,000
	15,000
	50,000
	2,000
	£900

One of the chief objects in holding this convention, was the formation of a Canada Temperance Union; but so great was the difference of opinion on several important points, that the consideration of this business was indefinitely postponed.

This society having for some years laboured under a load of debt amounting to between five and six hundred pounds, a special effort was made this autumn for its liquidation, and several circumstances combined to facilitate this object. For instance a legacy from the late W. L. COIT, Esq. was handsomely settled by his widow, now Mrs. PARKER, of New York, and his executor W. LYMAN, Esq., amounting to £200, and the Governor General with characteristic liberality and kindness gave £100, to which several friends contributed £150 more, so that there is now only a small sum owing for which there are stock and debts to four times the amount.

In these circumstances—placed by the fostering care of Providence once more in an independent position, it becomes our duty again to consider plans of usefulness for the future, and with this view it has appeared desirable, that the Committee now to be appointed should be in two divisions, one for the provincial efforts of the society, including the *Advocate*, and the other for the city which has not had a due share of attention; by this means responsibility will be more concentrated, and the active members of Committee probably doubled.

With a view to organize these committees in good time to make their own arrangements for the campaign of 1845, the annual meeting is called thus early.

We subjoin three tables the first being the financial report for 1844, the second a condensed financial report since the beginning, and the third a statement of the circulation of the *Advocate* for the ten years of its existence.

It only remains for us now in taking a general retrospect of the past to confess our apathy and unfaithfulness in this great cause. Something by the blessing of God has been done, but who can estimate what might have been accomplished had there been more prayer and self-denial. We have also to confess much weakness and want of wisdom, in conducting the enterprise, and to ask the forgiveness of all whom we have offended. In the prosecution of a public and important duty we have considered it obligatory upon us neither to show fear nor favour, and we have in consequence come into collision with many influential individuals and classes. We earnestly hope however that all bitterness will be buried in oblivion seeing that we have always desired to love the individuals in question even when strongly reprobating their conduct. Our concluding prayer is that the Lord of Hosts may utterly overthrow the system of intemperance in all its ramifications and especially that he may stir up his own people to engage heartily in the conflict which we have been feebly waging for ten years.

No. 1.

Financial Report for 1844.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The Montreal Temperance Society and Canada Temperance Advocate in Account with James R. Orr, Treasurer.

	Dr.	Cr.
1844. April 1. To balance.....	£ 14	3 1
Dec. 12. — Cash received on account of <i>Canada Temperance Advocate</i> since last report.....	201	5 0
— Cash received for Stock.....	32	16 4
— Cash received in free gifts, being Loggery, Donations, Subscriptions, and Collections at public meetings.....	459	11 3
	£707	15 8
To balance.....	£39	6 11
— Subscription not yet paid.....	11	5 0
	£50	11 11

	Dr.	Cr.
1844. Dec. 12. By Cash paid on account of <i>Canada Temperance Advocate</i> since last report.....	£556	2 8
— Cash paid Agencies, Tracts, Meetings, and general expenses.....	112	6 1
— Balance.....	39	6 11
	£707	15 8

JAMES R. ORR,
Treasurer.

Montreal, December 12, 1844.

No. 2.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Montreal Temperance Society, from 1835 to 1845, viz.:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1836	£186 12 3	£209 6 8
1837	119 10 9	121 9 5
1838	163 3 10	138 10 9
1839	71 0 2	68 16 8
1840	418 4 10	463 13 4
1841	833 2 5	902 6 6
1842	1715 4 4	1866 15 8
1843	1019 8 2	1005 18 9
1844	693 12 7	543 8 9
Total	5219 19 4	5320 6 6

It is to be remarked that previous to 1840 the accounts for the *Advocate* were kept separately, and after that date included in the general accounts of the society. We may also note that a large portion of the expenditures of the past year, has been in liquidation of debts.

No. 3.

Statement of the cost, size, and circulation of the *Advocate* since its commencement.

	Issues Monthly.	Pages.	Price.	Circulation..
1835-6	1	8	5s.	500
1836-7	1	8	2s. 6d.	1900
1837-8	1	8	2s. 6d.	1850
1838-9	1	8	1s. 3d.	3000
1839-40.	1	8	1s. 3d.	5500
1840-1	1	16	2s. 6d.	8100
1841-2	1	16	2s. 6d.	6000
1842-3.	2	32	5s.	4500
1843	2	32	2s. 6d.	4500
1844	2	32	2s. 6d.	3000

Note.—The gratuitous distribution commenced in 1838, and terminated early in 1844. The price at present will be ascertained by

much lower than at any former time, when compared with the number of pages.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1844.

This evening, the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society was held in the American Presbyterian Church. The chair was taken by the President at the appointed hour. The business was opened with singing by the Choir; after which, the Rev. Mr. MILES implored the Divine blessing and presence.

The President gave a short introductory address, and concluded by calling upon the Recording Secretary to read the Report.

The following resolutions were offered and carried with spirit—the last one with acclamation:—

Moved by Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Seconded by J. R. ORR, Esq.,

1.—*Resolved*, That the report now read be adopted and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. J. BRENNAN, Seconded by Rev. H. WILKES,

2.—*Resolved*, That the whole system of intemperance, including the traffic by which it is sustained, and the customs by which it is perpetuated is a master-piece of Satanic ingenuity, from which nothing less than the Omnipotent arm of God can work out the deliverance of the human race.

Moved by Rev. H. O. CROFTS, Seconded by Mr. D. P. JANES, Supported by M. CAMERON, Esq., M. P. P.

3.—*Resolved*, That every succeeding year strengthens the conviction that the temperance reformation is the means employed by the Almighty to overthrow the system of intemperance, and that it has proved a most efficient instrument in His hand for diminishing human misery, and preparing the way for the Gospel.

Moved by Mr. H. LYMAN, Seconded by Rev. Mr. MILES,

4.—*Resolved*, That the city of Montreal has not of late occupied a sufficient share of attention, and that it now more than ever, on account of its extending population and influence, requires the undivided energies of a Committee of active Temperance men.

Moved by R. MACDONALD, Esq. M. P. P., Seconded by J. P. ROBLIN, Esq. M. P. P.

5.—*Resolved*, That the Provincial efforts of the Montreal Temperance Society, such as the publication of the *Advocate*, and the employment of lecturers, are likewise of incalculable importance, and ought to receive the undivided attention of an efficient Committee; which, until the formation of a Provincial Union, might be constituted by uniting the office bearers of societies throughout the country who may providentially be in town, with a portion of the Committee of the Montreal Society.

Moved by J. W. POWELL Esq. M. P. P., Seconded by J. H. PRICE, Esq. M. P. P.

6.—*Resolved*, That societies not connected with District Unions which may wish to co-operate, be invited to become Auxiliary to the Montreal Temperance Society, with the understanding that it shall be the duty of the latter to encourage such societies as far as lies in its power, by grants of publications and visits of lecturing agents; and that it shall be their duty in return to contribute to its funds by annual collection or otherwise, and to co-operate in its efforts.

Moved by Capt. HILLIARD, Seconded by Councillor LYMAN.

7.—*Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize the Committee of the Montreal Society in two distinct divisions, one having for its object efforts in behalf of the Province generally, including the publication of the *Advocate*, and the other having this great and growing city exclusively for its sphere of action; and that the following be the Office Bearers and Committee for the year 1845:—

D. P. JANES.—*President*.

Vice Presidents.—All Ministers of the Gospel in the city, being members of total abstinence societies,

JAMES COURT,

JAMES R. ORR.

Committee for Provincial Efforts, including *Advocate*,

JOHN DOUGALL, *Chairman*.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

All office-bearers of total abstinence societies throughout the country who may providentially be in the city.

A. SAVAGE, JAMES MILNE, HENRY VENNOR.

Committee for the City,

HENRY LYMAN, *Chairman*.

JOHN HOLLAND, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

John M. Waters,
Alexander Gemmel, Sen.
Robt Campbell,
E. Atwater,
Samuel Hedge,
J. C. Becket,
C. Alexander,
Doct. A. Fisher,
John Fletcher,

John Griffith,
W. H. Colt,
C. McKay,
M. Purkis,
A. Adams,
John Douglass,
John Barnard,
William Muir,
Robert M. Dougall.

With power to add to their number.

Moved by Rev. H. O. CROFTS, Seconded by R. M. DONALD, Esq., M. P. P. and supported by H. LYMAN, Esq.

8.—*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due, and be now given to John Dougall, Esq. for the efficient and liberal manner in which he has filled the office of President for several years past.

After singing by the choir and the benediction by the Rev. H. O. CROFTS, the meeting was closed. The collection amounted to £8 17s. 9d.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee for Provincial efforts met on the 14th instant, at the house of the chairman. Present—Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Malcolm Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., J. W. Powell, Esq., M. P. P., J. P. Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., H. B. Bostwick, Esq., of Port Stanley, Messrs. J. R. Orr, H. Vennor, James Milne, R. D. Wadsworth, and John Dougall, in the chair.

After some interesting conversation it was decided—

1st. To open negotiations with parties believed to be suitable for travelling lecturers, and especially with the celebrated Mr. Gough, who is now giving such an impetus to the cause in the United States.

2nd. To assist societies in poor parts of the country and new settlements with grants of tracts, anti-bacchus, &c. and also to furnish them with a few copies of the *Advocate* for a year, with the understanding that they shall pay for them if possible. Said societies to be recommended either by a travelling agent, or some gentlemen of standing known to the Committee.

3rd. Committee to meet on the first Monday of every month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the house of the Chairman.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE AND AUXILIARIES.

It will be seen, by the resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting, that advantage has been taken of the presence in this city, as members of Legislature &c of several office bearers of Temperance Societies from a distance, to add them ex-officio to the Committee for Provincial efforts. And that Societies which may desire to co-operate in the efforts of the Montreal Society, and which are not already engaged in District Unions, are invited to become auxiliaries. All who may wish to avail themselves of this invitation will be pleased to send reports of their efforts for the past year, their present condition, and their prospects and intentions for the future. Address (post-paid) to R. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

TEE-TOTAL MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

We are much gratified to announce that at least, five members of the Lower House, and one of the Legislative Council, are

pledged teetotalers; besides several others who act upon the principle. The Montreal Society took the liberty of inviting these gentlemen to attend the recent anniversary meeting, which invitation was kindly accepted by most of them as will be seen by reference to the report of the proceedings. Although these gentlemen would not consent to prepare speeches, yet at the urgent call of the meeting, three of them delivered short, but eloquent and effective addresses, which could not fail to produce the best effect. We may surely hope now, that our cause will not be considered disreputable by those whose standard of good and evil, is this world's applause or ridicule, or the authority of high names.

SUBSCRIBERS

Will observe that this is the last number of the present volume and that all should remit previous to the first of January, in advance for next volume. There is scarcely any locality but would with a little pains furnish 11 subscribers, who would be supplied by remitting five dollars post paid. We trust our friends will be active at this season. Providence has greatly blessed the land, surely a pittance may be spared for temperance.

THE FAVOURITE CHILD.

We intended to conclude this interesting and instructive story in this volume, but are unable without devoting a great deal too much of this number to it. We have several other tales equally interesting to succeed this one.

Our next number will contain a circular letter upon the Commerce of the country, for the past year, with the prospects for the future, similar to the circular published a year ago.

The members of both Committees of the Montreal Temperance Society are requested to observe the place and time of Committee meetings at the end of the *Advocate*, and to attend without further notice.

EDUCATION.

Effects of Mental Activity on the Brain.

FROM COMBE'S PHYSIOLOGY.

The evils arising from excessive or ill-timed exercise of the brain, or any of its parts, are numerous and equally in accordance with the ordinary laws of physiology. When we use the eye too long or in too bright a light, it becomes bloodshot, and the increased action of its vessels and nerves gives rise to a sensation of fatigue and pain requiring us to desist. If we turn away the eye, the irritation gradually subsides, and the healthy state returns; but if we continue to look intently, or resume our employment before the eye has regained its natural state by repose, the irritation at last becomes permanent, and disense, followed by weakness of sight or even blindness, may ensue; as often happens to glass-blowers, smiths, and others, who are obliged to work in an intense light.

Precisely analogous phenomena occur when, from intense mental excitement, the brain is kept long in a state of excessive activity. The only difference is, that we can always see what happens in the eye, but rarely what takes place in the brain. Occasionally, however, cases of fracture of the skull occur, in which, from part of the bone being removed, we can see the quickened circulation in the vessels of the brain as easily as in those of the eye. Sir Astley Cooper had a young gentleman brought to him who had lost a portion of his skull just above the eyebrow. "On examining the head," says Sir A., "I distinctly saw that the pulsation of the brain was regular and slow; but at this time he was

agitated by some opposition to his wishes, and directly the blood was sent with increased force to the brain, the pulsation became frequent and violent; if therefore," continued Sir Astley, "you omit to keep the mind free from agitation, your other means will be unavailing in the treatment of injuries of the brain."

When alluding to the activity of the circulation which always accompanies activity of mind, Dr. Caldwell justly remarks, that, if it were "possible, without doing an injury to other parts, to augment the constant afflux of healthy arterial blood to the brain, the mental operations would be invigorated by it. I state this opinion confidently, because we often witness its verification. When a public speaker is flushed and heated in debate, his mind works more freely and powerfully than at any other time. Why? Because his brain is in better tune. What has thus suddenly improved its condition? An increased current of blood into it, produced by the excitement of its own increased action. That the blood does, on such occasions, flow more copiously into the brain, no one can doubt who is at all acquainted with the cerebral sensations which the orator himself experiences at the time, or who witnesses the unusual fulness and flush of his countenance, the dewiness, flashing, and protrusion of his eye, and the throbbing of his temporal and carotid arteries. It is well known that, while intensely engaged in a memorable debate last winter in Washington, a distinguished senator became so giddy, by the inordinate rushing of blood into his brain that he was obliged to sit down, and the senate adjourned to give him time to recover. And, more recently, a new member of the House of Representatives fell while speaking, and suddenly expired from the same cause. A member of the law class of Pennsylvania, moreover, experienced, a few weeks ago, a convulsive affection from a congestion of blood in the head, induced by excessive excitement of the brain in the ardour of debate." In many instances, indeed the increased circulation in the brain, attendant on high mental excitement, reveals itself by its effects when least expected, and leaves traces after death which are but too legible. How many public men like Whitbread, Romilly, Castlereagh, and Canning, urged on by ambition or natural eagerness of mind, have been suddenly arrested in their career, by the inordinate action of the brain, induced by incessant toil! And how many more have had their mental power for ever impaired by similar excess! When tasked beyond its strength, the eye becomes insensible to light, and no longer conveys any impressions to the mind. In like manner, the brain, when much exhausted, becomes incapable of thought, and consciousness is almost lost in a feeling of utter confusion.

At any time of life, excessive and continued mental exertion is hurtful; but in infancy and early youth, when the structure of the brain is still immature and delicate, permanent mischief is more easily inflicted by injudicious treatment than at any subsequent period; and, in this respect, the analogy is complete between the brain and the other parts of the body, as we have already seen exemplified in the injurious effects of premature exercise of the bones and muscles. Scrofulous and rickety children are the most usual sufferers in this way. They are generally remarkable for large heads, great precocity of understanding, and small delicate bodies. But, in such instances, the great size of the brain and the acuteness of mind are the results of morbid growth; and, even with the best management, the child passes the first years of its life constantly on the brink of active disease. Instead, however, of trying to repress its mental activity, the fond parents misled by the early promise of genius, too often excite it still farther, by unceasing cultivation and the never-failing stimulus of emulation and praise; and, finding its progress, for a time, equal to their warmest wishes, they look forward with ecstasy to the day when its talent will break forth and shed a lustre on its name. But in exact proportion as the picture becomes brighter to their fancy, the probability of its being realized becomes less; for the brain worn out by premature exertion, either becomes diseased or loses its tone, leaving the mental powers slow and depressed for the remainder of life. The expected prodigy is thus ultimately and easily outstripped in the social race by many whose dull outset promised him an easy victory.

Taking for our guide the necessities of the constitution, it will be obvious that the modes of treatment commonly resorted to ought to be reversed, and that, instead of straining to the utmost the already irritable powers of the precocious child, and leaving his dull competitor to ripen at leisure, a systematic attempt ought to be made, from early infancy, to rouse to action the languid faculties of the latter, while no pains ought to be spared to moderate and give tone to the activity of the former. Instead of this however, the prematurely intelligent child is generally sent

to the school, and tasked with lessons at an unusually early age; while the healthy but more backward boy, who requires to be stimulated, is kept at home in idleness, perhaps for two or three years longer, merely on account of his backwardness. A double error is here committed, and the consequence to the clever boy is frequently the permanent loss both of health and of his envied superiority of intellect.

In speaking of children of this description, Dr Brigham, in an excellent little work on the influence of mental excitement on health, published a few years ago in America, says, "Dangerous forms of scrofulous disease among children have repeatedly fallen under my observation, for which I could not account in any other way, than by supposing that the brain had been exercised at the expense of other parts of the system, and at a time of life when nature is endeavouring to perfect all the organs of the body; and after the disease commenced, I have seen with grief the influence of the same cause in retarding or preventing recovery. I have seen several affecting and melancholy instances of children five or six years of age lingering awhile with diseases from which those less gifted readily recover, and at last dying, notwithstanding the utmost efforts to restore them. During their sickness they constantly manifested a passion for books and mental excitement, and were admired for the maturity of their minds. The chance for the recovery of such precocious children is, in my opinion, small when attacked by disease; and several medical men have informed me that their own observations had led them to form the same opinion and have remarked, that in two cases of sickness, if one of the patients was a child of superior and highly cultivated mental powers, and the other one equally sick, but whose mind had not been excited by study, they should feel less confident of the recovery of the former than of the latter. This mental precocity results from an unnatural development of one organ of the body at the expense of the constitution" (p. 45).

Dr. Brigham justly remarks, that it is ignorance in the parents which leads to the too early and excessive cultivation of the minds of children, especially those who are precocious and delicate; but from the examples which he gives, and the general bearing of his admonitions, the error of commencing systematic education too soon, and stimulating the infant mind too highly, seems to be decidedly more prevalent in the United States than in this country. Among the "children's books" in the United States, many are announced as purposely prepared "for children from two to three years old" and among others are "Infant Manuals" for Botany, Geometry, and Astronomy!! That mode of teaching is considered the best which forces on the infant mind at the most rapid rate, without regard to health or any other consideration.

Dr Brigham adds from personal observation, that, in many families, children under three years of age are not only required to commit much to memory, but are often sent to the ordinary schools for six hours a day. Few children are kept back later than the age of four. At home, too, they are induced by all sorts of excitement to learn additional tasks or peruse juvenile books and magazines, till the nervous system becomes enfeebled and the health broken. "I have myself," he continues, "seen many children who are supposed to possess almost miraculous mental powers, experiencing these effects and sinking under them. Some of them died early, when but six or eight years of age but manifested to the last a maturity of understanding which only increased the agony of separation. Their minds, like some of the fairest flowers, were 'no sooner blown than blasted;' others have grown up to manhood, but with feeble bodies and a disordered nervous system, which subjected them to hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, and all the Protean forms of nervous disease;" "others of the class of early prodigies, exhibit in manhood but small mental powers, and are the mere passive instruments of those who, in early life, were accounted far their inferiors" (ib. cit. p. 59.) In well-conducted Infant Schools, these evils are carefully guarded against.

In this country children are not generally sent to school so early; but education is still too much restricted to the exclusive exercise of the mental powers, to the neglect of the physical, and, in the instance of delicate children, is pushed on too rapidly. I lately witnessed the fate of one these early prodigies, and the circumstances were exactly such as those above described. The prematurely developed intellect was admired, and constantly stimulated by injudicious praise, and by daily exhibition to every visitor who chanced to call. Entertaining books were thrown in the way; reading by the fireside encouraged; play and exercise neglected; the diet allowed to be full and heating, and the appe-

tite pampered by every delicacy. The results were the speedy deterioration of a weak constitution, a high degree of nervous sensibility, deranged digestion, disordered bowels, defective nutrition, and, lastly death, at the very time when the interest excited by the mental precocity was at its height.

Infant Schools, however in which physical health and moral training are duly attended to, are excellent institutions. Such are those established and regulated on the plan of the benevolent Wilderspin, whose exertions have gone so far to demonstrate the importance of early infant training. But I regret to say that many schools lately opened under the same name have scarcely any one sound principle in action, and threaten to do more injury to the children by forced and injudicious intellectual cultivation and close confinement, than will be easily remedied even by the best management in after-life. I know some schools consisting of a single small apartment without any play ground, and with very imperfect means of ventilation, where upwards of 150 children are crowded together for four or five hours a-day, with no free access to the open air,—no adequate muscular or pulmonary exercise,—no mental recreation worthy of the name,—no systematic cultivation of the moral and social feelings in actual intercourse with each other,—and where, with a few intervals of rest, an occasional march round the room, and a frequent change of subject, the time is consumed in intellectual tasks, to the almost complete exclusion of every thing else. Schools of this description cannot be too strongly denounced as fraught with mischief to the young, and as flagrant abuses of a most valuable principle. But in thus censuring what is radically wrong, we must be careful not to go to the other extreme, and condemn as bad that which is so only in its abuses. A well-regulated Infant School is an instrument of great power in improving and humanizing mankind.

PARENTS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Religious Instruction.

(Continued from page 363.)

4. *Improve appropriate occasions.*—We all know that there are times when there is peculiar tenderness of conscience and susceptibility of impression. These changes come over the mind, sometimes from unaccountable causes. One day the Christian will feel a warmth of devotional feeling and elevation of spiritual enjoyment, which the next day he in vain endeavours to attain. The man whose affections are fixed upon the world, at one time will be almost satisfied with the pleasure he is gathering. The world looks bright; hope is animated; and he rushes on with new vigour in his delusive pursuits. The next day all his objects of desire appear as perfect shadows. He feels the heartlessness of his pleasures; his spirit is sad within him; and he is almost resolved to be a Christian. With these changes nearly all are familiar. Sometimes they may be accounted for from known external causes. At other times the causes elude our search.

A mother should ever be watchful to improve such occasions. When she sees her child with an unusually tender spirit, with a pensive countenance and subdued feelings—let her then look to God in fervent prayer, and with all the persuasions of a mother's love endeavour to guide her child to the Saviour. When the mind is in such a state as this, it is prepared for religious instruction. It then can be made to feel how heartless are all joys but those of piety. Its hold upon the world is loosened, and it may more easily be led to wander in those illimitable regions where it may hereafter find its home. O how sweet a pleasure it is to present the joys of religion to a child whose feelings are thus chastened; to behold the tear of feeling moistening its eye; to see its little bosom heaving with the new emotions which are rising there! If there be a joy on earth, it is to be found in such a scene as this. The happy mother thus guiding her young immortal to its heavenly home, experiences a rapture of feeling which the world knoweth not of. Such occasions are not unfrequently arising, and the mother should endeavour always to have her heart warm with love to Christ, that in such an hour she may communicate its warmth to the bosom of her child.

There are certain seasons also which are peculiarly appropriate for guiding the thoughts to heaven. Our feelings vary with scenes around us. Upon some dark and tempestuous night you lead your little son to his chamber. The rain beats violently upon the windows. The wind whistles around the corners of the

dwelling. All without is darkness and gloom. The mind of the child is necessarily affected by this rage of the elements. You embrace the opportunity to inculcate a lesson of trust in God. "My son," you say, "it is God who causes this wind to blow, and the rain to fall. Neither your father nor I can cause the storm to cease, or increase its violence. If God wished, he could make the wind blow with such fury as to beat in all the windows and destroy the house. But God will take care of you, my son, if you sincerely ask him. No one else can take care of you. I hope that you will pray that God will protect you, and your father, and me, to-night. When God commands, the storm will cease. The clouds will disappear; all will be calm. And the bright moon and twinkling stars will shine out again."

In some such manner as this the child may be taught his entire dependence upon God. He cannot fail of obtaining a deep impression of the power of his Maker. You may say that God is omnipotent, and it will produce but a feeble impression. But point to some actual exhibition of God's power, and the attention is arrested, and the truth is felt. When the mother leaves the room, and her son remains alone and in darkness, listening to the roar of the storm, will not his mind be expanded with new ideas of the greatness and the power of his Maker? Will he not feel that it is a fearful thing to offend such a being? And if he has been rightly instructed to place his trust in God, the agitation of the elements will not trouble the serenity of his heart. He will feel that with God for his protector, he need fear no evil. Some such simple occurrence as this may often be improved to produce an impression which never can be forgotten. Such thoughts as these, introduced to the mind of a child, will enlarge its capacities, give it maturity, lead it to reflection, and, by the blessing of God, promote its eternal well-being. One such transient incident has a greater effect than hours of ordinary religious conversation.

One of the most important duties of the mother is to *watch for these occasions and diligently to improve them*. Any parent who is faithful will find innumerable opportunities, which will enable her to come into almost immediate contact with the heart of her child. The hour of sickness comes. Your little daughter is feverish and restless upon her pillow. You bathe her burning brow and moisten her parched tongue, and she hears your prayer that she may be restored to health. At length the fever subsides. She awakes from refreshing sleep, relieved from pain. You tell her then, that if God had not interposed, her sickness would have increased till she had died. By pointing her attention to this one act of kindness in God, which she can see and feel, you may excite emotions of sincere gratitude. You may thus lead her to real grief that she should ever disobey her heavenly Father.

A child in the neighbourhood dies. Your daughter accompanies you to the funeral. She looks upon the lifeless corpse of her little companion. And shall a mother neglect such an opportunity to teach her child the meaning of death? When your daughter retires to sleep at night, she will most certainly think of her friend who has died. As you speak to her of the eternal world to which her friend has gone—of the judgment-seat of Christ—of the new scenes of joy or woe upon which she has entered, will not her youthful heart feel? And will not tears of sympathy fill her eyes? And as you tell your daughter that she too soon must die; leave all her friends; appear before Christ to be judged; and enter upon eternal existence; will not the occurrence of the day give a reality and an effect to your remarks which will long be remembered? There are few children who can resist such appeals. The Saviour, who took little children in his arms and blessed them, will not despise this day of small things, but will cherish the feelings thus excited, and strengthen the feeble resolve. We have every encouragement to believe that God, who is more ready to give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him, than a mother to feed her hungry child, will accompany these efforts with his blessing.

A father once led his little daughter into the grave-yard, to show her the grave of a playmate, who, a few days before, had been consigned to her cold and narrow bed. The little girl looked for some moments in silence and sadness upon the fresh mound, and then looking up, said "Papa, I now know what is meant by the hymn,

"I, in the burying place, may see,
Graves shorter there than I."¹

"My grave would be longer than this." This dear little child now lies by the side of that grave. But her parents can smile through their tears, as they believe that her spirit is in heaven.

It is by introducing children to such scenes, and seizing upon such occasions, that we may most successfully inculcate lessons of piety. One such incident enters more deeply into the heart than volumes of ordinary conversation.

You are perhaps riding with your son. It is a lovely summer's morning. The fields lie spread before you in beauty. The song of the bird is heard. All nature seems uttering a voice of gladness. As you ascend some eminence which gives you a commanding view of all the varied beauties of the scene; of hill and valley, rivulet and forest, of verdant pastures and lowing herds, can you fail to point the attention of your son to these beauties, and from them to lead his mind to Him whose word called them all into being? And may you not thus most effectually carry his thoughts away to heaven? May you not lead his mind to the green pastures and the still waters, where there is sweet repose for ever? May you not introduce him to that kind Shepherd, who there protects his flock, gathering his lambs in his arms, and folding them in his bosom? May not a mother's or a father's tongue here plead with an eloquence unknown in the pulpit?

By carefully improving such occasions as these, you may produce an impression upon the mind, which all future years cannot remove. You may so intimately connect devotional feelings with the ever-varying events and changing scenes of life, that every day's occurrences will lead his thoughts to God. The raging storm; the hour of sickness; the funeral procession; the tolling bell, will, in all after life, carry back his thoughts to a mother's instructions and prayers. Should your son hereafter be a wanderer from home, as he stands upon the Alps, or rides upon the ocean, his mind will involuntarily be carried to Him who rules the waters and who built the hills. With those occasions, which produce so vivid an effect upon the mind, endeavor to connect views of God and heaven.

I can never forget the impression produced upon my own mind by a very simple remark, which under ordinary circumstances, would not have been remembered an hour. The good illustration it affords of the principle we are now considering, has overcome the reluctance I feel in appealing to personal experience. One day, in the very early stages of my childhood, my father gave me a little ball covered with leather, such as boys usually play with. Saturday morning, while playing with it at school, it was accidentally thrown over the fence and lost. We searched for it a long time in vain. The loss to me was about as severe as it would be for a man to part with half his fortune. I went home and un-bosomed my grief to my mother. She endeavoured to console me, but with what effect I cannot now remember. The next day was the Sabbath. I passed the day with more than ordinary propriety. My customary Sabbath hymn was perfectly committed. Seated in my little chair by the fire, I passed a quiet and happy day in reading, and the various duties appropriate to holy time. My conduct was such as to draw expressions of approbation from my parents, as with a peaceful heart I bade them good night, to retire to rest. The next day, as usual, I went to school. The lost ball occupied my mind as I walked along. Upon climbing over the fence into the field where I had so long and so fruitlessly searched on the preceding Saturday, almost the first object upon which my eye fell was the ball partially concealed by a stone. Child as I was, my joy was very great. At noon I ran hastily home to inform my mother, knowing that she would rejoice with me over my recovered treasure. After sympathizing with me in my childish happiness, she remarked that Sir Mathew Hale had said that he never passed the Sabbath well without being prospered the succeeding week. "You remember my son," she continued, "that you were a good boy yesterday. This shows you, that if you would be happy and prosperous, you must remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy." Whether this remark be unexceptionably true, it is not in place now to inquire. That it generally is true, but few will doubt. But the remark, in the connection in which it was made, produced an impression upon my mind which will never be effaced. All the other events of that early period have long since perished from my memory; but this remains fresh and prominent. Often has it led me to the scrupulous observance of the Sabbath—even to the present day I can distinctly perceive its influence. The connection in my mind between God's blessing and the observance of the Sabbath is so intimate, that scarcely does a Sabbath morning arrive in which it is not involuntarily suggested. Probably every reader can recall to mind some similar occurrence which has fixed an indelible impression.

If a mother will be ever vigilant to improve such opportunities, she will avoid the danger of making religion a wearisome and unpleasant topic.

There is hardly any person so reckless of eternity; so opposed to piety, who will not at times listen to religious conversation. A Christian gentleman was once a passenger on board a vessel where his ears were frequently pained by the profane language of a rude and boisterous cabin-boy. He resolved to watch for some opportunity to converse with him. One evening the gentleman was lying, wrapped in his cloak, upon the quarter deck, with a coil of ropes for his pillow, feasting upon the beauties of ocean scenery. A gentle breeze was swelling the sails and bearing them rapidly over the undulating waters. The waves were glittering with their phosphorescent fires, and reflected from innumerable points the rays of the moon. Not a cloud obscured the thousands of lights which were hung out in "nature's grand rotunda." The cabin-boy happened to be employed in adjusting some ropes near the place where the gentleman was reclining in the rich enjoyment of his wandering thoughts. A few words of conversation first passed between them, upon some ordinary topic. The attention of the boy was then, by an easy transition, directed to the stars. He manifested increasing interest, as some simple but striking remarks were made upon the facts which astronomy has taught us. From this the mind of the boy was led to heaven. He stood gazing upon the stars, as the gentleman spake of the world of glory and the mansions which Christ has gone to prepare. He listened with subdued feelings and breathless attention, as he had unfolded to him the awful scene of judgment. By this time his mind was prepared for direct allusion to his own sin. He was attentive and respectful, while he was kindly but most earnestly entreated to prepare to meet Christ in judgment. The effect produced upon the mind of this wicked lad was evidently most powerful. Whether it was lasting or not, the gentleman had no opportunity to ascertain. But by taking advantage of the stillness of the evening, and the impressiveness of the scene, the turbulent spirit of that boy was, for the time at least, quelled. Religious instruction was communicated to his *willing mind*. And probably he will often, while a wanderer upon the ocean, gaze upon the stars in his midnight watches, and think of the judgment and of heaven.

How often can a mother seize upon some similar occasion, and instruct, while at the same time she most deeply interests, and most effectually impresses the mind of her child!

THE ROLLO PHILOSOPHY.

CHAPTER VI.

HYDRAULICS.

"Water is a *fluid*. It is called a fluid because the parts of it move very easily among themselves. All substances are fluids if their parts move easily among themselves. So milk is a fluid, and vinegar is a fluid, and air is a fluid. But wood is not a fluid, for the parts or particles of wood do not move easily among themselves. In fact, you cannot move them among themselves at all."

"Why, you can break the wood," said Rollo.

"Yes," replied Miss Mary, "but that is not moving the particles among themselves; it is separating the particles, dividing them, moving one part away from another, but not moving them among themselves. Now you may answer some questions. Is iron a fluid?"

"No," replied Rollo and James together.

"Is brass?"

"No."

"Is sponge?"

"Yes, a little," said James.

At the same instant that James was saying yes, Rollo was just going to say no; but he was not quite sure.

"No," said Miss Mary, "sponge is not fluid at all. True, you can press the parts together, and then they will spread open again; but they do not move at all among themselves. But there are substances which are a little fluid."

"What?" said Rollo.

"Pitch, and lava from burning mountains, and candy before it is cold. The particles of all these will move about among themselves, though with difficulty; and so they are called semi-fluids, that is, half-fluids; for *semi* means *half*. But water is a perfect fluid; for the particles not only move among themselves, but they move easily. Do you understand all that?"

"Yes," said the boys; "all that is very plain."

"Now," continued Miss Mary, "a fluid has several very remarkable properties."

"Properties?" said Rollo; "what are properties?"

"I know," said James; "houses and land is property."

Here Rollo laughed loud and long at James's idea that water or any other fluid could have property in such a sense as that; even Miss Mary smiled a little, and said that she did not mean property in that sense.

"Well, what kind of property, then?"

"Properties, I said," replied Miss Mary. "That means—I hardly know how I can explain it to you, now. Properties are,—are—I think, now, the best way will be to tell you what some of the properties of a fluid are, and then you will see for yourself what the word means."

"O, I remember, now," said Rollo; "father explained it to me once."

"The first property of a fluid," continued Miss Mary, without replying to Rollo, "is that, if it is left to itself, the surface of it becomes level."

"Always?" asked Rollo.

"Yes, always, I believe," continued Miss Mary. "The surface or top of the water in a bowl will always be exactly level, so that, if the bowl were to stand still, and the water freeze, a ball would not roll upon it one way any easier than another. So the water in a pond, when it is still, will always be exactly level.—And the water in the sea will be level except when the wind, or some other cause, disturbs it. Now, the reason why it is so, is this: As the particles of water move very easily among themselves, if one part of the water should, by any accident, be higher than the rest, it would move and settle away by its weight towards the lower part, and thus make it level again. And so, you see, one of the properties of a fluid is, that its surface is always level, when it is left to itself."

"Is that what you mean by property?" said James.

"Yes," answered Miss Mary. "The surface in brooks and rivers is not level, because water is continually coming in, at one extremity, from the springs among the mountains, and going out, at the other, into the sea, which is lower; so that the water, throughout the whole course of the stream, is always moving, seeking its level. The nearer level it is in any part of its course, the slower it moves; and the steeper the descent is, the swifter it goes. Consequently, whenever you see the water smooth and pretty nearly still, as it is in your dam, then you may know that the surface is pretty nearly level. But if it shoots along swiftly, then you may know that the surface descends."

"Another property of fluids," continued Miss Mary, "is, that they press in all directions."

"What do you mean by that?" said James.

"Why, if you had a barrel full of water here, the water would press not only on the bottom of the barrel, but upon the sides; and so, if you were to bore a hole any where, the water would spout out. But if you had a mass of iron or of wood of the shape of the barrel, that would not press anywhere but downwards, upon the floor, or upon the ground, whichever it might stand upon. It would press very heavily upon the floor, or the ground, but it would not press outwards at the sides at all. What made me think of this principle," continued Miss Mary, "was the sight of your plugs."

"How did that make you think of it?" said Rollo.

"Why, the water in your dam," continued Miss Mary, "not only presses with all its weight upon the sand and gravel on the bottom, but it also presses outwards, against the dam; so that, if you pull out the plug, the water will spout out."

"O yes," said Rollo; "I knew that before."

"One reason," continued Miss Mary, "why water presses outwards as well as downwards, is, that the particles can move easily in all directions; and so the water which is down near the bottom of your dam, being pressed by the weight of the water which is above it, is pressed downwards; but, then, if it cannot move downwards, on account of the solid bottom of sand and gravel, it will slip out to one side, whenever it can find an opening. This you see, is because the particles can easily move among themselves. But the particles of stone, near the bottom of a large mass of stone, can only press directly downwards; for they do not move easily among themselves, and so cannot move out of the way."

"I mean to go and pull my plug out," said Rollo.

"Well," said James; and the two boys started together to go down to the dam.

"Pull out the big plug," said James.

"No," said Rollo; "the little ones first, and then the big one."

"Stop a minute," said Miss Mary.

The boys paused, and looked up towards Miss Mary. James

was standing upon the bank, and Rollo stood below the dam, with his hand upon one of the plugs.

"How many little plugs are there?" she asked.

"Two," said Rollo.

"And one is higher up than the other."

"Yes," said Rollo, "right over it; see;" and he pointed to the two plugs, so that Miss Mary could see them.

"Now," said Miss Mary, "if you pull out the upper plug, the water will not spout out so far, because it is not pressed so hard by the water above it."

"Why not?" asked Rollo.

"Because," said Miss Mary, "there is not so much water above it. It is not so far below the surface. I want you to understand exactly the reason why the water will come out; so take a little stick and run it down into the water, above the dam, until you get it exactly opposite to the end of the plug."

Rollo did so.

"There," said he, "I have done it exactly."

"Well, now the water that is down as low as the end of the stick, is pressed by all the water that is above it, up to the surface, and, as it can move off one way as easily as another, wherever there is an opening, the moment you take out the plug, it will at once be crowded directly out of the hole."

"Yes," said James, "I understand. Now, Rollo, pull it out."

"Well, out with it," said Miss Mary.

So Rollo pulled out the plug, and the water came spouting out after it, just as they had all expected. It was projected a foot or more from the dam, and struck the sand below, and then ran off into the old channel; which had, however, now become almost dry, on account of the water having been stopped by the dam.

"Now," said Miss Mary, "put in the plug again a little."

Rollo did so, and then looked to Miss Mary to see what he was to do next.

"Now," said she, "put your stick into the water as you did before; only this time run it down until it is opposite the lower hole."

Rollo tried to do so; but he could not find the end of the lower plug very well, because it was concealed by the sand and gravel which he and James had hoed on. He, however, pushed the sand away a little, and soon found it.

"It is a good deal deeper, isn't it?" asked Miss Mary.

"Yes," said Rollo, "half a foot."

"Then," said Miss Mary, "there will be half a foot more of water above it pressing it down, and ready to press it out as soon as you take the plug out, and give it an opening. Of course it will spout out farther. Pull it out, and let us see."

So Rollo pulled out the lower plug, and the water spouted away a great deal farther than it had done from the upper hole. Then he asked Miss Mary to let him pull out the upper plug too, and let both of them spout together.

"And so have two jets at the same time," said Miss Mary.

"Yes," said Rollo. "Are they jets?"

"Yes," replied Miss Mary, "streams of water spouting out of a small opening like that, are called jets."

"Shall I pull it out?" said Rollo.

"Yes," replied Miss Mary, "and the big one too."

So Rollo pulled them all out; and he and James stood upon the bank very much delighted to see the three jets of water. The large hole was about as low down as the lowest of the small ones, and of course it had as much weight pressing down upon the water which came out of it, and of course the water was forced out just as far. Miss Mary called upon the boys to observe that fact.

"The principle is," said Miss Mary, "that the pressure is always the same, at the same depth, and —"

"O James," interrupted Rollo, "see how it spouts!"

"And so, whether the hole is large or small —"

"Look! look!" said James; "see what a hole it is digging into the sand!"

Miss Mary found that it was vain to expect them to pay much attention to her explanations while such water-works were playing before them; and she might have consoled herself by reflecting that far more distinguished lecturers than herself often find their experiments more attractive than their theories.

She did not, therefore, attempt to philosophize any more, but went down close to the bank, where she could see more distinctly, and watched the water from the jets as it plunged into a sort of basin, which it soon formed in the sand below, and then ran off, happy in its release, to fill the channels which had become, by

the stoppage of the water above, nothing but a succession of little stagnant pools.

At last she said that it was time for her to go home, and Rollo and James concluded that they would go too. So they walked along towards home together. Before they left the dam, however, they put the three plugs in again safely, because, as Rollo said, they wanted to have the dam brimming full when he should come down to see it the next morning.

QUESTIONS.

What was Miss Mary's definition of a fluid? Is brass a fluid? Is sponge? Did either of the boys think that sponge was a fluid? Why, probably, did he think so? What is a semi-fluid? What examples did Miss Mary give of a semi-fluid? What example did Miss Mary give to illustrate the meaning of the word *property*? Did Rollo at first remember the explanation which his father had given him before of this word? What was the second property of water which Miss Mary mentioned? What led her to think of it? Did Miss Mary expect that the water would spout out more forcibly from one of the holes than from another? Which one? Why? What name did she give to the streams of water spouting out from the holes in the board?

AGRICULTURE.

If now we direct our attention to the particular organs of a plant, we find every fibre and every particle of wood surrounded by a juice containing an azotised matter; while the starch granules, and sugar, are enclosed in cells formed of a substance containing nitrogen. Indeed everywhere, in all the juices of the fruits and blossoms, we find a substance destitute of nitrogen, accompanied by one which contains that element.

The wood of the stem cannot be formed, *quasi* wood, in the leaves, but another substance must be produced which is capable of being transformed into wood. This substance must be in a state of solution, and accompanied by a compound containing nitrogen; it is very probable that the wood and the vegetable gluten, the starch granules and the cells containing them are formed simultaneously, and in this case a certain fixed proportion between them would be a condition necessary for their production.

According to this view, the assimilation of the substances generated in the leaves will (*ceteris paribus*) depend on the quantity of nitrogen contained in the food. When a sufficient quantity of nitrogen is not present to aid in the assimilation of the substances which do not contain it, these substances will be separated as excrements from the bark, roots, leaves, and branches. The excretions of mannite, gum, and sugar, in strong and healthy plants cannot be ascribed to any other cause.*

Analogous phenomena are presented by the process of digestion in the human organism. In order that the loss which every part of the body sustains by the processes of respiration and perspiration may be restored to it, the organs of digestion require to be supplied with food, consisting of substances containing nitrogen, and of others destitute of it, in definite proportions. If the substances which do not contain nitrogen preponderate, either they will be expended in the formation of fat, or they will pass unchanged through the organism. This is particularly observed in those people who live almost exclusively upon potatoes; who pass a large quantity of unchanged granules of starch, of which no trace can be detected when gluten or flesh is taken in proper proportions, because in this case the starch has been rendered capable of assimilation. Potatoes, which when mixed with hay alone are scarcely capable of supporting the strength of a horse, form with bread and oats a strong and wholesome fodder.

It will be evident from the preceding considerations, that the products generated by a plant may vary exceedingly, according to the substances given it as food. A superabundance of carbon in the state of carbonic acid conveyed through the roots of plants, without being accompanied by nitrogen, cannot be converted either into gluten, albumen, wood, or any other component part

*M. Trapp in Giessen possesses a *Clerodendron fragrans*, which grows in the house, and exudes on the surface of its leaves in September large colorless drops of sugar-candy, which form regular crystals upon drying;—I am not aware whether the juice of this plant contains sugar. Professor Redtenbacher, of Prague, informs me that he has analysed the crystals and found them to be perfectly pure sugar.—Ed.

of an organ; but either it will be separated in the form of excrements, such as sugar, starch, oil, wax, resin, mannite, or gum, or these substances will be deposited in greater or less quantity in the wide cells and vessels.

The quantity of gluten, vegetable albumen, and mucilage, will augment when plants are supplied with an excess of food containing nitrogen; and ammoniacal salts will remain in the sap, when for example, in the culture of the beet, we manure the soil with a highly nitrogenous substance, or when we suppress the functions of the leaves by removing them from the plant.

We know that the ananas is scarcely eatable in its wild state, and that it shoots forth a great quantity of leaves when treated with rich animal manure, without the fruit on that account acquiring a large amount of sugar; that the quantity of starch in potatoes increases when the soil contains much humus, but decreases when the soil is manured with strong animal manure although then the number of cells increases, the potatoes acquiring in the first case a mealy, in the second a soapy, consistency. Beet-roots taken from a barren, sandy soil contain a maximum of sugar, and no ammoniacal salts; and the Teltowa parsnep loses its mealy state in a manured land, because there all the circumstances necessary for the formation of cells are united.*

An abnormal production of certain component parts of plants presupposes a power and capability of assimilation to which the most powerful chemical action cannot be compared. The best idea of it may be formed by considering that it surpasses in power the strongest galvanic battery, with which we are not able to separate the oxygen from carbonic acid. The affinity of chlorine for hydrogen, and its power to decompose water under the influence of light and set at liberty its oxygen, cannot be considered as at all equalling the power and energy with which a leaf separated from a plant decomposes the carbonic acid which it absorbs.

The common opinion, that only the direct solar rays can effect the decomposition of carbonic acid in the leaves of plants, and that reflected or diffused light does not possess this property, is wholly an error, for exactly the same constituents are generated in a number of plants, whether the direct rays of the sun fall upon them, or whether they grow in the shade. They require light, and indeed sun-light, but it is not necessary that the direct rays of the sun reach them. Their functions certainly proceed with greater intensity and rapidity in sunshine than in the diffused light of day; but there is nothing more in this than the similar action which light exercises on ordinary chemical combinations; it merely accelerates in a greater or less degree the action already subsisting.

All the carbonic acid, therefore, which we supply to a plant will undergo a transformation, provided its quantity be not greater than can be decomposed by the leaves. We know that an excess of carbonic acid kills plants, but we know also that nitrogen to a certain degree is not essential for the decomposition of carbonic acid. All the experiments hitherto instituted prove, that fresh leaves placed in water impregnated with carbonic acid, and exposed to the influence of solar light, emit oxygen gas, whilst the carbonic acid disappears. Now in these experiments no nitrogen is supplied at the same time with the carbonic acid; hence no other conclusion can be drawn from them than that nitrogen is not necessary for the decomposition of carbonic acid,—for the exercise, therefore, of one of the functions of plants. And yet the presence of a substance containing this element appears to be indispensable for the assimilation of the products newly formed by the decomposition of the carbonic acid, and their consequent adaptation for entering into the composition of the different organs.

The carbon abstracted from the carbonic acid acquires in the leaves a new form, in which it is soluble and transferable to all parts of the plant. In this new form the carbon aids in constituting several new products; these are named sugar when they possess a sweet taste, gum or mucilage when tasteless, and excrementitious matters when expelled by the roots.

Hence it is evident that the quantity and quality of the substances generated by the vital processes of a plant will vary according to the proportion of the different kinds of food with which it is supplied. The development of every part of a plant in a free and uncultivated state depends on the amount and nature of the food afforded to it by the spot on which it grows. A plant is developed on the most sterile and unfruitful soil as well as on the most lux-

uriant and fertile, the only difference which can be observed being in its height and size, in the number of its twigs, branches, leaves, blossoms, and fruit. Whilst the individual organs of a plant increase on a fertile soil, they diminish on another where those substances which are necessary for their formation are not so bountifully supplied; and the proportion of the constituents which contain nitrogen and of those which do not in plants varies with the amount of nitrogenous matters in their food.

The development of the stem, leaves, blossoms, and fruit of plants is dependent on certain conditions, the knowledge of which enables us to exercise some influence on their internal constituents as well as on their size. It is the duty of the natural philosopher to discover what these conditions are; for the fundamental principles of agriculture must be based on a knowledge of them. There is no profession which can be compared in importance with that of agriculture, for to it belongs the production of food for man and animals; on it depends the welfare and development of the whole human species, the riches of states, and all commerce. There is no other profession in which the application of correct principles is productive of more beneficial effects, or is of greater and more decided influence. Hence it appears quite unaccountable, that we may vainly search for one leading principle in the writings of agriculturists and vegetable physiologists.

The methods employed in the cultivation of land are different in every country, and in every district; and when we inquire the cause of these differences, we receive the answer, that they depend upon circumstances. No answer could show ignorance more plainly, since no one has ever yet devoted himself to ascertain what these circumstances are. Thus also when we inquire in what manner manure acts, we are answered by the most intelligent men, that its action is covered by the veil of Isis; and when we demand further what this means, we discover merely that the excrements of animals are supposed to contain an incomprehensible *something* which assists in the nutrition of plants, and increases their size. This opinion is embraced without even an attempt being made to discover the component parts of manure, or to become acquainted with its nature.

In addition to the general conditions, such as heat, light, moisture, and the component parts of the atmosphere, which are necessary for the growth of all plants, certain substances are found to exercise a peculiar influence on the development of particular families. These substances either are already contained in the soil, or are supplied to it in the form of the matters known under the general name of manure. But what does the soil contain and what are the components of the substances used as manure? Until these points are satisfactorily determined, a rational system of agriculture cannot exist. The power and knowledge of the physiologist, of the agriculturist and chemist, must be united for the complete solution of these questions; and in order to attain this end, a commencement must be made.

The general object of agriculture is to produce in the most advantageous manner certain qualities, or a maximum size, in certain parts or organs of particular plants. Now this object can be attained only by the application of those substances which we know to be indispensable to the development of these parts or organs, by supplying the conditions necessary to the production of the qualities desired.

The rules of a rational system of agriculture should enable us, therefore, to give to each plant that which it requires for the attainment of the object in view.

The special object of agriculture is to obtain an abnormal development and production of certain parts of plants, or of certain vegetable matters, which are employed as food for man and animals or for the purpose of industry.

The means employed for effecting these two purposes are very different. Thus the mode of culture, employed for the purpose of procuring fine pliable straw for Florentine hats, is the very opposite to that which must be adopted in order to produce a maximum of corn from the same plant. Peculiar methods must be used for the production of nitrogen in the seeds, others for giving strength and solidity to the straw, and others again must be followed when we wish to give such strength and solidity to the straw as will enable it to bear the weight of the cars.

We must proceed in the culture of plants in precisely the same manner as we do in the fattening of animals. The flesh of the stag and roe, or of wild animals in general, is quite devoid of fat, like the muscular flesh of the Arab; or it contains only small quantities of it. The production of flesh and fat may be artificially increased; all domestic animals for example, contain much fat. We give food to animals, which increases the activity of

*Children fed upon arrow-root, salep, or indeed any kind of amylaceous food, which does not contain ingredients fitted for the formation of bones and muscles, become fat, and acquire much embonpoint: their limbs appear full, but they do not acquire strength, nor are their organs properly developed.

certain organs, and is itself capable of being transformed into fat. We add to the quantity of food, or we lessen the processes of respiration and perspiration by preventing motion. The conditions necessary to effect this purpose in birds are different from those in quadrupeds; and it is well known that charcoal powder produces such an excessive growth of the liver of a goose, as at length causes the death of the animal.

The increase or diminution of the vital activity of vegetables depends only on heat and solar light, which we have not arbitrarily at our disposal; all that we can do is to supply those substances which are adapted for assimilation by the power already present in the organs of the plant. But what then are these substances? They may easily be detected by the examination of a soil, which is always fertile in given cosnical and atmospheric conditions; for it is evident, that the knowledge of its state and composition must enable us to discover the circumstances under which a sterile soil may be rendered fertile. It is the duty of the chemist to explain the composition of a fertile soil, but the discovery of its proper state or condition belongs to the agriculturist; our present business lies only with the former.

Arable land is originally formed by the crumbling of rocks, and its properties depend on the nature of their principal component parts. Sand, clay, and lime, are the names given to the principal constituents of the different kinds of soil.—Leibeg.

NEWS.

The Queen has been paying visits to some of her nobility.

The Subscription for a Free Church College and 500 Free Church Schools are in a very advanced state. Nineteen individuals have subscribed £1000 each to the former institution, ten of whom are in Glasgow.

O'Connell has abandoned the Federal plan and agitates the Repeal as earnestly as ever.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have given permission for upwards of 20 tons of the lotus nuts to be admitted, without the payment of any duty, for Earl Spencer, which he is about to import for the purpose of the article being tried as an experiment as food for cattle.

It is calculated that if the duty were paid on the whole of the tobacco at present in bond in London alone, including manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars, the sum would amount to little short of seven millions sterling.

Lord Ellenborough is spoken of as the next Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Another report, says the office has been tendered to Lord Powis.

The discovery of a forgery of Bank of England notes has created great excitement. The notes discovered to be forgeries are all for £100. The French papers mention that upwards of forty of these forged notes were passed in Paris, and several in Brussels and Antwerp. It is probable that the paper was made and the plate engraved at Paris.

In compliance with a requisition, numerously signed, the Mayor of Gravesend has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of that place, for the purpose of concerting measures for the suppression of brothels.

There are about ninety new railways proposed, ten of which are opposed to the interests of others. The total share capital required for those ninety railways amounts to about £71 000,000, on which deposits to the extent of £4 230,000 will have to be paid before application is made to Parliament.

That the town of Milton, Wisconsin, is indubitably prosperous and moral, no one will doubt who is aware that 70,000 bushels of wheat have been raised during the past year—not a glass of ardent spirits was ever sold in its bounds, and there is not a justice of the peace who has received fees enough within a year to pay for a barrel of salt.

The President's Message to Congress recommends the immediate annexation of Texas, by joint resolution of the two houses. This step, were it adopted, would probably lead to immediate war with Mexico.

There are now 600 paper mills in operation in the United States, giving active use to a capital of \$16 000,000, manufacturing at least a sum equal to the capital per annum, and affording maintenance to upwards of 50,000 persons.

At Salem, Ohio, five men have died from eating water melons that had been drugged. The proprietor of a water melon patch found that depreddations had been made upon it, and to detect

the trespassers plugged a number of the melons with a poisonous drug inserted.

THE LORD'S-DAY CONVENTION.—The body assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last. It is a National Lord's-Day Convention. Invitations are extended to all friends of the Lord's-Day in all parts of the country to attend.

In six months, thirty-six vessels under American colors, have been brought into Rio Janeiro, with average cargoes of 500 slaves each, making in all 18,000.

The amount annually paid in Lowell, Mass, for the wages of labor, is one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The subscriptions to the Canada and Boston Railroad already, it is said, reach eight hundred thousand dollars in Boston.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Mr. M'DONALD, of Cornwall, moved an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech. The motion was seconded by Mr. COLVILLE.

Mr. BALDWIN proposed several amendments. In support of these amendments, which were seconded by Mr. CAMERON, Mr. BALDWIN spoke at great length. On the other side Mr. SHERWOOD and Dr. DUNLAP addressed the House.

THURSDAY, December 5.

Seventeen Petitions were presented; among them were the undermentioned:—

From the Rev. Dr. Phillips—praying that his salary as Chaplain to the late Assembly and Council of Upper Canada may be continued during the remainder of his life.

From the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers for the passing of an Act to enable them to acquire and hold additional property yielding an annual revenue of £1,500.

From the Rev. P. Archambault and others, of St. Michael de Vaudreuil, for a grant of £250 to complete a school-house therein.

From the Moderator and Presbytery of Montreal, praying that certain Ministers who voted at the late election may be relieved from the penalties attending the same, under the late election law, of which they were ignorant.

Mr. Attorney General Smith moved for the appointment of Standing Committees on the following subjects, viz:—Privileges and Elections, Expiring Laws, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing and Contingencies.

Mr. Christie moved to add a Committee on Public Accounts, which was negatived—Yeas, 4; Nays, 67.

The original motion was then carried, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Papineau, Moffatt, H. Sherwood, Hale, Robinson, Murney, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Morin, Price and Leslie, appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose the said Standing Committees.

The debate on the address was continued. The Speakers were, Messrs. GOWAN, PRICE, DUGGAN, WILLIAMS, J. S. MACDONALD, PAPINEAU, and MORIN.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Nineteen Petitions were presented.

Mr. ROBLIN brought in a Bill for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.

The debate on the Address was resumed; the principal speakers being Mr. AYLWIN, the Hon. D. DALY (Provincial Secretary), the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and Mr. BALDWIN in reply. At four o'clock on Saturday morning the division took place, and the Ministerial Address was carried by a majority of six.

For the amendments..... 36
Against them..... 42

Majority..... 6

For the Amendments.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Desaulniers, Dewitt, Drummond, Franchere, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Stormont), Methot, Morin, Powell, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Small, Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Taschereau, Thompson, Nelson—36.

For the Ministerial Address.—Boulton, Brooks, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, De Blury, Dickson, Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Griev, Guillet, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, Lawrason, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Kingston), M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie,

Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith, (Frontenac), Smith (Mississquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Watts, Webster, Williams, Macdonald (Dundas)—42.

MONDAY, December 9.

45 Petitions were presented. The following, among others were read:—

Of Right Rev. PATRICK PHELAN, R. C. Bishop of Carthage, and Very Rev. ANGUS M'DONALD, V. G. praying for an Act to enable the Corporation of the College of Regiopolis to hold real estate of the annual value of £5000.

Of Rev. NEWTON BOSWORTH, Chairman of the Canada Baptist Union, for the passing of an Act to provide for the registration of births and deaths.

Of the same and two other persons, praying that religious equality may be established in the management of King's College.

Of inhabitants of Melbourne and Durham (Lower Canada,) for such alterations in the Charters of McGill College, and King's College, Toronto, as may place the same on a satisfactory basis.

Of the Committee of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, for pecuniary aid.

On motion of Mr. AYLWIN, an address was ordered, for a statement of all sums expended from the Treasuries of Upper and Lower Canada for Public Improvements and Education in each County and Riding, since 1830, with the authority therefore, and the times of making such expenditures.

Mr. Price moved an address to His Excellency, calling for information respecting King's College.

The motion was opposed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, on the ground that the Governor General in his capacity of Governor, had it not in his power to compel the Corporation of King's College to render the information which was sought for. The proper mode, he said would be by a committee having power to send for persons and papers.

TUESDAY, December 10.

The House waited upon His Excellency with the address, at half-past three P. M. His Excellency's reply, as reported by the Speaker, was expressed in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you for your Address, and rely on your co-operation in carrying on the business of the Province."

Several Petitions were presented: one of them from the Committee and Trustees of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL brought in a Bill to continue, for a limited time, the duties on Agricultural Produce brought into the Province.

The time was fixed for taking into consideration several election Petitions; the West Haldon and Lincoln (North Riding) on Thursday, the 19th instant: the Oxford, on Friday, the 20th; the Grenville, on Monday, the 23d; and the Middlesex, on Wednesday, January 16, 1845.

We take the above synopsis of Parliamentary proceedings from the *Baptist Register*.

MONTEAL PRICES CURRENT.—Dec. 16.

ASHES—Pot 22s 6d	BEEF—P. Mess tierce \$9 a \$11
Pearl 23s 6d	Do obls \$6
FLOUR—Fine . 24s 6d a 37s 6d	Prime \$4½
WHEAT 4s 9d	TALLOW 5½d
PEASE 2s 6d a 2s 9d per minot.	BUTTER—Salt . . . 6½d a 7½d
OAT-MEAL 8s 0d per cwt.	CHEESE 3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess \$13½	EXCHANGE—London 1¼ prem.
P. Mess \$11	N. York 2 do
Prime \$ 9½	Canada W. par
LARD 4d a 5d p. lb	

The last news is again favorable for Beef, Pork and Butter, especially the latter—indeed Canadian Butter appears all at once to have come into high favor with dealers and consumers in Britain. Flour, Wheat and Ashes, are about the same.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Sundries Montreal £2 7s 6d. Vol. X.
W. Murray, Huntingdon, 5s; H. N. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, 15s; H. L. Cook, Grenville, 2s 6d. Vol. XI.
Donations.—J. Anderson, Montreal £1 6s 0d; A. Barreft, Montreal 7s 6d; Collections at Annual Meeting, (12th inst) £5 17s 8d.

THE COMMITTEE FOR PROVINCIAL EFFORTS,

MEET at the House of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN DOUGALL, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, on the first Monday of every month, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the despatch of business. All office-bearers of societies in British America, who may be in the city, are invited to attend.

Committee for Provincial Efforts including *Advocate*,

JOHN DOUGALL, *Chairman*.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Secretary & Treasurer*.

All office-bearers of Total Abstinence Societies throughout the country who may Providentially be in the city.

ALFRED SAVAGE. JAMES MILNE. HENRY VENNOR.

THE City Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society will meet in the Room in St. Francois Xavier Street, recently occupied as the Religious and Commercial News-Room, on the first Saturday evening of every month, at half-past seven o'clock, until further notice.

HENRY LYMAN, *President*.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| John M'Waters, | J. M'Kay, |
| Alex. Gemmel, sen., | M. Purkis, |
| Robert Campbell, | A. Adams, |
| E. Atwater, | John Douglass, |
| Samuel Hedge, | John Barnard, |
| J. C. Becket, | Doctor A. Fisher, |
| C. Alexander, | John Fletcher, |
| John Griffith, | William Muir, |
| W. H. Colt, | Robert M'Dougall. |

JOHN HOLLAND, *Sec.*

Montreal, December 14, 1844.

FOR SALE,

FOUR Tons very Superior American CHEESE.

DWIGHT P. JANES.

Corner of St. Paul and McGill Streets.

Montreal, Oct 15, 1844.

THOMAS C. ORR,

GENERAL AGENT, SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER,

No. 20 St. Enoch Square,

GLASGOW,

OFFERS his services for the receiving and Shipping of Goods to Canada, and for the Sale of Produce.

THOMAS C. ORR will be happy also to engage Passages by first class vessels, for persons coming to Canada. And those desirous to bring out their friends can purchase Drafts for that purpose from Mr. JAMES R. ORR, of Montreal, who will give all information, if by letter, post-paid.

November 1, 1844.

JAMES R. ORR,

IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS to inform his friends, that he removes on the 1st of May, to AULDJO'S BUILDING, (next to TOBIN & MURISON'S) St. Peter Street. By the first vessels, he expects a very general assortment of NEW GOODS, selected with great care in the British markets.

Montreal, April 1, 1844.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to his customers for the support they have given him, and also to inform them, and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 228 South end of St. Paul Street, where he has excellent accommodations for several Boarders and Travellers, and where he hopes, as his house will be conducted on strict tee-total principles, to share the patronage of friends to the cause.

Montreal, May 1, 1844.

H. MEYER.