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THE  
CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

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OFFICE,  
SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

**SOCIETY.**

Committee of this Society hereby give notice that an excellent assortment of **TESTAMENTS** is constantly in their Depository, McGill Street; this year have been added some in Morocco bindings, gilt edges, in variety.

**JAMES MILNE,**  
General Agent and Depository,  
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.**

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of the VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS of this Society constantly kept on hand. Many new Books have been added during the year.

**JAMES MILNE,**  
Depository.

June 20, 1842.

{ GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,  
Montreal.



THE Undersigned Government Agent at this Port for forwarding the views and intentions of EMIGRANTS from Great Britain and Ireland, takes this opportunity of advising all such persons as may require FARM SERVANTS, MECHANICS, LABORERS, ARTIFICERS, and others, to forward to his Office, (situated in the upper part of the St. Ann's Market) a concise statement of the number required, the rates of Wages to be paid, probable period for which they may be wanted, with prices of provisions, and usual Terms of Boarding and Lodging in their vicinity;—and at the same time, to furnish other information on the subject as may be considered of general utility to Applicants for Employment.

**JAMES ALLISON, Agent.**  
Montreal, May 28, 1842.

**W. M. MUIR,**

(Late of the Firm of E Muir & Son)  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

WOULD Respectfully call the attention of the Public to his superior assortment of SUMMER STUFFS, consisting of Doe-skins, Tweeds, Waterproof Tweed, Cashmere, Parmatta, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, and a splendid article of *D a d'Et.* Also, a large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Plain Satins, Embroidered Cashmeres, Valenciennes, &c.

Mackintosh Coats made to order.  
June 11.

**W. H. RICHMOND,**

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, at low prices for CASH, in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. HALL & TILTON, opposite the City Bank, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, July 18, 1842.

**CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.**

THE Committee of this Society beg leave to apprise the SABBATH SCHOOLS throughout Canada, that they have received a new and extensive supply of suitable Library and Reward Books, comprehending a general assortment of Elementary Books, such as Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Class Books, &c. &c. Bibles and Testaments, Union Questions, and other helps for Teachers; all of which will be disposed of at the usual favorable conditions to Sabbath Schools.

FIFTY ADDITIONAL LIBRARIES have also been received, varied from former supplies, which will be furnished to Poor Schools on the usual Terms. As many of those just received are already promised, to prevent disappointment, an early application will be necessary.

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

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

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

**DOCTOR SHERMAN'S**

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

COUGH LOZENGES, the most effectual remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c. WORM LOZENGES, have been proved to be an infallible remedy, in more than 100,000 cases.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES gives immediate relief to nervous or sick head-ache, lowness of spirits, fainting, &c.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.—Physicians recommend them to their patients when they have an abhorrence to common articles.

— ALSO —

Soda Lozenges—Magnesia Lozenges—Dinner Lozenges—Cayenne Lozenges—and Sulphur Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S ORIS TOOTH PASTE,

Warranted the best preparation for cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S PAPILARY OIL,

For curing sore Nipples.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

A sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, breast, neck, limbs joints, rheumatism; lumbago, &c. &c.

Hundreds of testimonials as to the efficacy of the above medicines may be seen by application to

**JOHN HOLLAND & Co.**

AGENTS, St. Paul Street.

May, 31, 1842.

M. WHITE & Co. have for Sale a large assortment of JAPANNED, BLOCK, and Common Tinware. Also, Hardware, Paints &c., and a variety of Cooking Parlour and Bed-room Stoves, Slipper, Shower and Open Baths, Improved Coffee Steamers, &c.  
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

**WILLIAM GREIG**

HAS JUST RECEIVED per "Chronometer" and "Coolock," a Choice Assortment of Sheffield and Wolverhampton WARES, which, as "times are hard," will be sold considerably under the usual advance.

Mappin's Pen, Pocket and Desk Knives; Erasures, Nail and Corn Files; Patent Pen Makers, Lancets; Ivory and Horn Balance Handles, Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Carvers, Patent Knife Sharpners, Children's Knives and Forks, &c., of superior quality and finish.

Mr. M. warrants his Cutlery to be equal in quality to Joseph Roger's & Sons, except his Razors, which he warrants Superior.

— ALSO —

Scissors, Gellot's Steel Pens, at reduced prices, Pearl, Bone, and Ivory Hooks for Umbrellas and Parasols; Fine Pearl Buttons; Dressing Combs, of Horn and Shell; Ladies' Side Combs, Horn and Shell, in great variety; Gents' Pocket Combs; Cloth, Hair, Curl, Flesh, Hat, Plate, Crumb, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Ivory Combs; Chesterman's Patent Yard Measures, in Brass, Ivory, Pearl, Shell, and German Silver Cases, neat; Polishing Paste; Dressing Case, and Work Box Fittings, &c.; Tea Trays, Common Gothic, and Queen's Shapes, in most novel and elegant designs, singly, or in sets, very cheap: Bread Baskets; Fruit Baskets; Cash Boxes; Almanac Cases; Toast Racks; Spice Boxes; Cruet Frames, with Cut Bottles; Letter Cages; Note Racks; Ink Stands; Dressing Cases; Nursery Lamps; Water Candlestick; Tapers; Candle and Oil Lamps, &c. &c.

The above are direct from the Makers, and are finished in a style seldom seen in this market, and Low in Price.  
July 20.

**MAPPIN'S RAZORS.**

W. GREIG has just received from Sheffield (per Chronometer,) and direct from the Maker, a fine assortment of MAPPIN'S CELEBRATED RAZORS which W. G. is authorised to warrant Superior in quality to those of Joseph Rogers & Sons, and it is well known that theirs are excellent.

For Sale SINGLY or in neat Boxes of TWO or SEVEN, at from 3s. 3d. each to 36s. 3d. per Set.

N.B.—To prevent spurious articles being palmed on the Public, please observe "MAPPIN'S" name on the BLADE, and on the cases as follows:—"IMPORTED BY WM. GREIG, MONTREAL."

— ALSO —

RAZOR STROPS in great variety, and of superior finish—Mechi's Razor Strop Paste—Piver's, Guerlain's, Ede's, Pears, Winter & Thompson's, Real Naples and other Shaving Creams, Cakes, Squares, &c.—Shaving Boxes, Brushes, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING DRESSING CASES FITTED, in Mahogany, Russia Leather, and Japanned, Tin, &c.—16 varieties.

All the above, from the "hardness of the times," will be sold UNDER the Usual Advance.

July 15.

**PAPER HANGINGS.**

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

**JOHN HOLLAND & Co.**

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 11.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

## THE FATAL GLASS,

OR THE EFFECT OF TREATING A CUSTOMER.

"Mother, mother!" said a little boy about five years old, half naked, and in a state of starvation, "mother, what makes you weep so? Won't father come home soon with the meal, so that you can get little sister and I something to eat? Oh, don't cry so, mother, I am not as hungry as I was, and I will go to bed and wait till morning." And the emaciated and starving child crawled away to a bed of straw, covered by a few rags, in one corner of a wretched abode, and was soon fast asleep. His little sister had soon given over before him, for extreme hunger, sometimes, like cold, invites sleep. The wretched mother was left to the torture and agony of her own thoughts and feelings—feelings such as a mother under such circumstances can only know. It was near two days since they had had any thing in the house to eat, except a small piece of bread borrowed from a neighbour almost as destitute as themselves.—That morning her husband had left for a mill, about two miles distant, with a bushel of corn to get ground, and promised to return by noon. Night came, no Charles Marshall returned. Near the mill was a whiskey distillery, when Charles was in the habit of visiting, and where he had first formed the appetite for drinking to intoxication. At this distillery he spent the most of his time and money. His wife knew that he had not had any liquor for a day or two, and she feared he had stopped at the distillery before he had taken the corn to the mill, and if so, he had probably become intoxicated, and the corn intended to save herself and famishing children from starvation, was to be converted into poison, more to be dreaded than that of the Bohon Upas itself. With thoughts like these rending her bosom, Mrs. M. sat up until a late hour of the night, waiting the return of her husband, that she might prepare some food for her children. At last, almost perishing with cold as well as hunger, she retired to her bed, not of joy, nor of sleep, but of sorrow and wretchedness, fully satisfied that when daylight again broke their slumbers, her children, in a feeble and a more exhausted tone, would implore her for bread to stay their craving appetites; and yet she would have none to give them. She could no longer tell them that their father would soon return with the meal. We said she did not sleep. No, the thoughts of the morning and the degradation of her husband, her own wretched situation, and the starvation which was destroying her children, the idea that human, rational beings were engaged in the inhuman traffic, that they were indirectly destroying, if not murdering unoffending wives and innocent, and helpless children, filled her heart with bitterness and anguish, and drove sleep from her eyes. Oh, you who deal out ardent spirits, what a night was that! Imagination can never picture it, pen nor pencil can never describe it! The reality is only in experience, and thousands and tens of thousands have experienced that reality, and must continue to experience it until the inhuman traffic shall be destroyed. We be to him who shall continue it, for verily, he shall have his reward! But to proceed. All the fears of Mrs. M. were realized. Charles had met near the distillery its owner, who knowing Charles to be a good customer, invited him in and treated him, as the merchant does the farmer who buys goods of him. This sealed his doom. Charles soon disposed of part of his corn, and became intoxicated. He was now unable to take the remainder to the mill. One after another of his drinking companions came in, and by night, his corn was all gone, and he was in a state of beastly intoxication. Charles had resolved not to drink any more, but the kind offer of the distiller, like that of the merchant, he could not resist, and the one glass destroyed his resolution. He was now drunk, his family destitute and starving,

and in this condition he was turned out of doors, and attempted to return home in company with two or three others, but overcome by intoxication, he lay down by the road side upon the cold and wet earth, to pass a night of beastly unconscientiousness. In the morning he was so chilled and exhausted, (for he, too, had eaten nothing all the day before,) that disease had taken hold of him, and when he awoke to a consciousness of his situation, he believed the dread summons had been issued for his appearance in another world, to answer for the life he had trifled away in this.

In this condition he was found by a neighbour, whom he prevailed upon to carry him to his home and family. Think, dear reader, in ardent spirits, and particularly you who give it to those who purchase from you—think what were the feelings of that wife, when in the morning, the first object that aroused her from her dreaming reverie, was her drunken husband—one on whom she had placed her early affections—one to whom she entrusted her worldly happiness—the father of her children—the author of her present wretchedness! He entered—pale and deadly was his countenance. Hunger had raged for more than two days, without any thing to stay its cravings, and now he was suffering under *mania a potu* or *delirium tremens*, that most horrid of all diseases which "human flesh is heir to." Yet it is perhaps a just punishment of a life of drunkenness. What was now to be done? Hunger and disease were present, without the means of satisfying the one, or staying the ravages of the other. Already every article about the house had been sold which would bring any thing. The charities of the neighbours had already been taxed, until they were unwilling longer to provide for one so ungrateful as was this apparently drunk man. For several weeks Mrs. M. had been unable to procure any work, by which she had heretofore kept starvation out of the house. To solicit the cold charity of an abused neighbourhood was in vain.—Two alternatives seemed to her to remain.—The first to give up and let nature take its course. This she knew would soon terminate their wretchedness and suffering in this life, and trust in a kind and benevolent Providence for a hereafter. The second was to make application to the proper authority, and become a public charge. Had there been only herself and husband, she would have gladly embraced the first; but the piteous cries, and moans, and affecting petitions of those innocent and helpless children, to whom she had given life and being, filled the fond mother's bosom with feelings, such as a mother under such circumstances, can only know, and made her resolve upon the second. Weak and feeble as she was, miserable and suffering as was her wretched husband from the effects of the disease under which he was labouring, cold and starving as were her children, she quieted them with another promise of food when she returned.

Braving a chill November blast, she walked some two or three miles, to the house of the overseer of the poor, to lay her case before him. Here, when almost ready to sink under the burden of her afflictions, exhausted by fatigue and want of nourishment, she found one of those kind hearted females, who was not devoid of sympathy for her own sex and suffering humanity. She immediately provided her with something to eat, and also to take to her children. Let the reader imagine how this act of generosity and kindness filled that mother's heart with overflowing gratitude towards this good woman, and he will say that there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving, and that it is better to give to three undeserving than to withhold from one necessitous person. After having received assurances that they should be provided for, she hastened homeward, in order to relieve, as soon as possible, the little innocent sufferers. They in her absence had crawled to the hearth, and seated themselves near the few coals

of fire yet remaining. The youngest, a beautiful little girl, about two years old, had either from exhaustion or sleep, fallen upon the embers, and her little brother was so weak as to be unable to extricate her.—Mrs. M. returned only in time to lift her from the fire, and witness her last expiring breath. Charles had become delirious and wild—he was gnashing his teeth, and raving as furiously as a maniac. For a few moments Mrs. M. was almost frantic, but recovering again, and after pressing the lifeless corpse of her darling child to her bosom, and impressing a kiss or two upon its yet quivering lips, she laid it upon the bed, and turned to the last living object of her earthly affection—to the little boy whom we first introduced to the reader's notice. "Mother," said he, "mother, don't cry so—I don't want bread now. Poor little sister—she fell into the fire, and oh how I tried to get her out! She cried and moaned so; but I was so weak I could not—Oh! don't cry, mother, you know you told me that God loved little children, and that when they died he gave them every thing they needed, and made them happy. She will not now cry and tease you for bread, when you have none to give." Touching as was this to the heart and feelings of a fond mother, she still resolved to make one more effort to save herself and surviving child. She gave him, and he ate of the bounty the good woman bestowed upon her. The neighbours came once more to their assistance. But that night, in spite of all efforts of the physician, the kind and unremitting attentions of his wife and neighbours, after suffering all that it seemed possible for man to suffer by mania and convulsions, Charles Marshall surrendered the vital spark and cast off his mortal sufferings. On the following day, he and his child were buried in the same grave.—Thus terminated, before he had reached his thirtieth year, the life of one who set out in the world with fair prospects. When sober, he often said, had he never been treated by those with whom he traded, he probably would never have been a drunkard. It was at the store of a merchant in the neighbourhood, that he contracted the appetite which he was unable to govern, and which took him, as it has thousands of others, to an untimely grave—a drunkard's grave. At twenty years of age, he was a sober young man. Let our youth beware of the first glass. The bereaved widow obtained a situation in the family of a kind and benevolent neighbour, who provided for her necessities, and she reared her son to usefulness and temperance.

D—k, May, 1842.

ELLA.

## THE OLD FARMER.

*From the Morning Star.*

Many years ago, my lot was cast in a then remote corner of the western country. All around were tillers of the soil, save the few necessary mechanics, and some who devoted themselves to the business of making "fire-water." Amongst the settlers was an elderly Farmer, of a bold and active spirit, who seemed designed by nature, to control all without his circle. A bright providence seemed to hover o'er his path; for he prospered in all his undertakings. His farm was large and well cultivated, even in the most unfavourable seasons. His family was liberal in number, and the boys were remarkable for their quickness and business-like spirit. They appeared to inherit those qualities which rendered their sire so influential. What he was amongst the men, they were among the youth, around them. The settlement enlarged, and soon the customs of their forefathers were introduced, such as log-rolling, harvesting, apple-cuttings, corn-huskings, &c. But unluckily, some restless spirits were there, who felt not the pleasures of social life, unless garnished by that bane of human happiness, whisky. It was by these introduced at those various gatherings, and by little and little, became an important offset in the minds of most of the settlers. It soon made prisoners of the appetites of many, and havoc of the better feelings of many more. But aloof from these scenes, strong in his own dignity, stood my hero, the old Farmer. Like some guiding genius, he often quelled the turbulence of his rum-mad neighbours. They yielded to him at once, and only felt themselves free in their folly when he was out of their path.

Three miles from the field of my story, stood a village. The old farmer often visited the place for the purpose of trading, and money accumulated on his hands.—His bosom companion indulged in fond anticipations of future settlements for her growing

family. But oh! who can penetrate the future? One fair day, the old farmer went to the "town" as usual. Noon passed, and he did not return—night drew on, yet he came not. His family became alarmed; this long stay of their head was new to them; none slept, none could sleep, save those who were too young to be conscious of any trouble. Anxiously they watched; when at last, at midnight hour, the tramp of horses feet was heard. The boys rushed to the bars—there was the horse, but no rider. The cry was, "Daddy has been thrown off the horse." The next eldest son sprang on the saddle, and away bounded the steed, on his flying track, all reeking, as he was, with perspiration, which showed he had made no delay on his home trip. The old farmer was found in or near the village, unhurt, save that he was a little drunk.

Here opens a new feature in the old farmer's history. He had met with some merry Andrews in the village, and they had so far bent his stout spirit as to prevail with him to *drink a social glass* with them. He drank and was conquered.—From that day forth, his visits to "town" were more frequent and of longer continuance, until at last he found more pleasure there than at home. Often did he give the reins to his horse and start him home, whilst himself remained for a night's feast with the filthy sons of Bacchus. This circumstance became a *family shadow* if I may so speak, and excited but little notice, other than to send one of the smaller boys in the morning, to "bring daddy home;" but deep and strong were the feelings of the wife and mother, as she anticipated the sad effects of that insidious foe, alcohol, on her husband, and possibly on her children! Too sadly were her fears realized, when, one day, the old farmer returned home from a trading boat, partially drunk, and in his wagon, a *barrel of liquid fire*. This became his household god, and soon his children cast their young desires on the fatal stuff. The good genius of their sire was gone, and they felt that his guardian eye was withdrawn from them, and they soon learned to love that which at first they were taught to abhor. Once, when the mother attempted to restrain her youngest son, then only six years old, already under the influence of alcohol, her authority was met with bitter curses and vile epithets; nor did she dare to chastise him, for he found shelter with his drunken father. I saw him once pouring the gully liquid into the mouth of a tender infant, a daughter—nor could the mother interfere with safety to herself, though her heart was wrung with anguish.

Time rolled on, and the old farmer drank without restraint. At all their usual gatherings, his neighbours found no longer the old restraint. On the contrary, that once bold spirit became the most enslaved of all, and took lead in their bacchanalian routs, and when fighting was had, his sons were bullocks. The neighbours now gave contempt for respect, and governed themselves, or rather *whiskey* governed all. Alcohol did execution. The old farmer's imitators fell on all hands,—one dropped down dead in the village street; another fell, on his road home, and was suffocated in the mud; a third fell into the river and was drowned; a fourth hanged himself without judge or jury.

One beautiful Sabbath morn, all nature smiling, the mother went to church, two miles from her homestead. The boys went into the wood, or some where else, for amusement. The old farmer got right fairly drunk, and went to bed. A daughter, seven years old, found a bottle of whiskey in the parlor, and being alone, drank freely. Soon she was prostrate on the floor motionless, and pale as any corpse I ever saw. The mother and boys returned nearly at the same moment, and found the daughter and sister thus; but they knew not the cause of her condition. A doctor was called, who soon perceived what had occurred, and in answer to the mother's anxious inquiries, said she had drunk too much spirits! Who can tell the bitter anguish of a mother's heart, as she leans over her daughter, and feels that *that* daughter is a drunkard, almost!!

Time rolled on; circumstances called me to another quarter. What passed in the interval I know not. Soon after my return, I met the old farmer on horseback, bound homeward. He was drunk—barely able to keep on the saddle, and alcohol was fast gaining on his strength at every beat of his pulse. Behind him sat a little orphan boy, whose father was a drunkard too! Pitiiful guardians! Twenty rods from where I met the old man, he fell from his horse helplessly. He was taken home; but he neither

spoke nor drank more. All that night and the next day, he lay unconscious, the white foam gurgling up from between his clenched teeth. The morning of the second day found him a dead man.

Some time has elapsed since I left that country. I know not how far the fell destroyer has advanced in that family; but I know that the redeeming influences of the Washingtonian spirit are there, and feel a hope that they may be rescued from a drunkard's grave.

## MEMPHIS.

From the British and Foreign Temperance Intelligencer.

## TO PROFESSING CHRISTIANS GENERALLY,

BUT ESPECIALLY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETIES.

DEAR BRETHREN.—Allow me affectionately to entreat your attention to the following truisms and subsequent inferences.

Drunkenness is a sin against Almighty God!

It is a sin against a man's own soul!

It ensures destruction to his body!

It beggars his wife and children!

It destroys his reputation!

It leads to crime and enormity of every description!

It militates against national prosperity!

It offers the greatest opposition to the spread of the gospel!

It robs the church annually of hundreds of its members!

It involves present misery and eternal damnation!

Moderate drinking is the stepping-stone to drunkenness, inasmuch as all drunkards commenced their career by moderation!

Moderate drinkers are ALL in danger of becoming drunkards, and a large number of them are daily filling up the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of drunkards!

Total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks is a simple but certain remedy for those who have become drunkards!

Total abstinence is an infallible preventive to all drunkenness; and if ALL abstain, this vice will cease to exist!

Professing Christians, if the above propositions be correct, What is your duty?

Shall drunkenness continue? It rests with you to say, Yes or No!

If you abstain, you secure yourselves: and your influence will decide the point at once!

"Ye are the salt of the earth."—Matt. v. 13.

"Ye are the light of the world."—Matt. v. 14.

Shall the world be the better for your existence? for your example? for your influence? Will you season it? will you shine? Then abstain! abstain! abstain! and with your united voices cry, Abstain! abstain! abstain!

Let this spiritual, moral, and physical pestilence be banished to its own hell, at once and forever!

Whilst you hesitate and drink moderately, however moderately, you sanction, by your practice and example, the use of that which entails countless and eternal miseries on myriads of your fellow-men. They plead your conduct in extenuation of their own, and they rush on to their everlasting destruction!

Were abstinence unscriptural, I would not dare to uphold it, much less to recommend it. Yet whilst it is not commanded, it is sanctioned by the word of God!

On the safe ground of expediency, I call upon you to adopt the language and conduct of St. Paul and St. John:—

"All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any."—1 Cor. vi. 12.

"Have we not power to eat and to drink? Nevertheless, we use not this power, but suffer all things, lest we should hinder the gospel of Christ."—1 Cor. ix. 4, 12.

"If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh whilst the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."—1 Cor. viii. 13.

"I know and am persuaded that there is nothing unclean of itself, but to him that esteemeth any thing to be unclean, to him it is unclean. But if thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably. Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died! Let not your good be evil spoken of. For

the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy, in the Holy Ghost. For he that in these things serveth Christ is acceptable to God and approved of men. Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace and things wherewith we may edify one another. For meat destroys not the work of God. All things indeed are pure, but it is evil for that man who eateth with offence. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."—Rom. xiv. 14-21.

"As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men."—Gal. vi. 10.

"TO HIM THAT KNOWETH TO DO GOOD AND DOETH IT NOT, TO HIM IT IS SIN."—James iv. 17.

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen."—1 John iv. 20.

"He that loveth not his brother abideth in death. Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him. Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."—1 John iii. 14, 15, 16, 18.

O, bowaro! lest in the great day of accounts your brother's blood be found in your skirts. It is your duty to assist in putting down all sin by every legitimate and proper means.

Remember, DUTY NEGLECTED IS SIN!

Remember, further, that *Duty is Duty*, and its character is in no degree affected by our opinion of it: all our prejudices, for or against, cannot alter Duty!

My conscience tells me, that unless I use every exertion to put an end to drunkenness, I neglect my duty, and, so far as I am individually concerned, for me to adopt any other course than total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, would be to live in direct opposition to the will of my Heavenly Father; and, as a necessary consequence, to entail destruction on myself.

I dare not assert, because I do not believe, that to drink any alcoholic beverage is sinful, abstractedly considered: but I dare assert, that to refuse my influence and example to a society which aims at so much good, and has been, and still is blessed by Almighty God to such an amazing extent, would be to stultify my profession of Christianity.

Praying humbly and earnestly that God may bless these remarks to your minds, and influence your conduct by them, I remain, dear brethren, Yours most affectionately,

COURTENAY T. HARRY, W. L. P.

## PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

## CANADA WEST.

**BARRIE, Aug. 26.**—The three societies here, namely, Innisfil, Penetang, and Wilsone Road, and Barrie, now number near 400 members; this is our third year, and though we have reason to be thankful for what has been done, yet there is too much apathy amongst us, this ought not to be so, for there is a great deal to be done; let all gird up their loins and what remains unfinished will speedily be completed.—R. J. WILLIAMS, Pres.

**TORONTO, Sept. 18.**—The good cause still goes on in the 83d Regiment H. M. Foot. I love to hear of my fellowmen joining the glorious cause.—W.

**TOWNSHIP PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.**—Through the unceasing exertions of the Rev. H. Gordon and the Rev. Stephen Miles, both of Gananoque, a temperance society was formed in the eastern division of this Township, last March, which now numbers 52 members. The officers of the Pittsburgh Total Abstinence Society, for the ensuing year, are—Rev. Henry Gordon, Rev. Stephen Miles, and Mr. Daniel Root, Presidents.—R. H. DUGLASS, Sec.

## JOURNAL OF MR. M'DONALD, THROUGH THE HOME DISTRICT.

**August 14.—Pickering.**—Here I unexpectedly found a meeting had been given out for me, which I addressed for a short time and proceeded on; 12 signed.

**15.—Weston.**—In this place the Society has produced quite a change in the habits of the people; there was a full house, among

whom were some persons in a state of intoxication who occasionally assisted and created some excitement, 10 names obtained.

16.—*Vaughan, Ash Con.*—No proper notice had reached here, the few that did assemble appeared to be cheered, and a few signed.

17.—*Pine Grove*—The venders all present, some of whom could not keep quiet under the exhibition of the plates and still, and the confidence of the drinkers, in the goodness of Alcohol, seemed shaken; scarcely any exertions to get signatures, and consequently but 3 obtained.

18.—*Clairville*—The nearest inn-keeper refused us a quart of beer, and it was with difficulty obtained; a good spirit prevailed in a large congregation, and 19 signed the pledge. Unfortunately in this and adjoining neighbourhood there prevails some disunion and jealousy among the friends, so that two small societies in each place exist in a separate state, instead of being merged in one.

19.—*6th Line*—A small meeting assembled in the Methodist Chapel, over whom Mr. J. Casar presided; 13 signatures obtained.

20.—*Mono*—Having heard that drinking prevailed to a lamentable extent in this section of the country, we continued our route back to this remote township, where we found it even worse than was stated; a small number were collected together, and urged to make a stand against the drinking customs—a few signified their willingness to do something in the cause—and a meeting was appointed at which to organize a society.

22.—*Chingacousy*—Here the friends had to obtain the beer by stratagem, and so much interest was excited that the house was too small to accommodate all who wished to hear, yet the utmost order was preserved, and attention paid to the lecture, at the close of which 51 signed the pledge; the society was but recently formed here, yet they bid fair to encircle a great share of the population.

23.—*Streetsville*—They have both pledges in connection here, was assisted by several ministers of different denominations, yet the result of the meeting did not come up to my expectations, only 9 being added to the society, which numbers some 120.

24.—*Norval*—This is a dreadfully dissipated place, and fears were entertained that no reformation could be induced; we had a good meeting however, Mr. Kent, in the chair, and I was pleased to find at the close that 34 had signed the total abstinence pledge; and a society, with the usual officers, was organized forthwith, which I trust will increase.

Having now completed my appointments in the Home District, one of the largest and most important in Canada West, it may be proper to state that there are near 9,000 members in the district, 650 of whom were added now; that there are at least two good temperance houses, one of which I formerly mentioned, the other is kept by Mr. Elliot, in the city of Toronto. I regret to say, however, that the *Temp. Advocate* is very little known in some places, and that few, if any, of the magistrates, or others of the official class, encourage the friends of the cause, and that the ministers of several leading denominations stand entirely aloof, leaving the ministers of the Methodist, Congregationalist, &c., to contest the ground alone, under these disadvantages the friends have certainly acquitted themselves creditably. As an indication of the spread of the cause, I have had occasion to notice, the past summer, the small amount of rye and barley grown in comparison to the quantity formerly raised.

JAMES M'DONALD,  
Agent.

JOURNAL OF MR. M'DONALD, THROUGH THE GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICTS.

August 25.—*Georgetown*—We had a large meeting here, where there has been a great reformation of late, the friends were refused wine by the nearest vender, and had to travel four miles after the commencement of the meeting to obtain some. Several tavern-keepers from the surrounding country were in attendance, and tried to give some opposition, particularly one who had lately broken down, but he only made himself ridiculous. After a lengthy hearing 17 joined, among whom was a distiller.

26.—*Trafalgar, Crawford's Chapel*—I should think the drinking customs prevail unabated as there are four taverns in sight;

the small audience assembled were addressed by several gentlemen, among whom was J. Sanderson, Esquire, of Streetsville, who has kindly accompanied and assisted me for several days; only 2 additional names.

27.—*Bowes's Chapel, 11 o'clock*—A thin attendance here, and the meeting protracted to a great length by having to attend to some petty quibbles of certain official gentlemen who were very friendly to temperance but who did not, nor could not understand how alcohol could be obtained from grain, and yet not be in the grain, ready formed; and who seriously believed that the newly expressed and unfermented juice of the apple, grape, and berry, would intoxicate!

*Munn's School-house, Evening*—Here the house was so excessively crowded, that we nearly had our still crushed by the crowd; after analyzing some beer, showing the stomach plates, and several addresses being delivered, a society was organized with 54 members. P. Kenny, Esquire, President, and Mr. J. Appelbe, Secretary.

29.—*Oakville*—At this far-famed village, several ministers attended and assisted us; we had a quiet and agreeable meeting, although the contrary was feared; as the opposition did not turn out, having altered their tactics, and the meeting being composed of friends, but a slight addition was made to the society, which however steadily increases, numbering at present 310; there is also a respectable temperance house. From the operation of various causes, unfortunately, great violence exists, manifesting itself by outrageous conduct at meetings, and lately by a slanderous paper warfare; and although, in consequence, the conduct of some of the friends has been indiscreet and unjustifiable, yet I cannot but sympathize with the totaliters of Oakville.

30.—*Nelson*—A full meeting in Van Norman's Chapel, the still and plates seemed to carry conviction, and the present result was 36 signatures.

31.—*Hannahsville, Nelson*—An infant society here has met with considerable opposition; as usual, an attempt was made to oppose us by a person of respectable connections, though a hard drinker, he figured away largely with a certain reverend gentleman's celebrated pamphlet in his hand to assist him in quoting scripture! The result of both our exertions was, that 28 signed the pledge, many of them persons of influence who had hitherto stood aloof.

Sept. 1.—*Eramosa*—After a weary drive I arrived just at the hour appointed, and proceeded to address a small audience in the Armstrong settlement. I had not proceeded far before I was again attacked, very confidently too, by a school-teacher, prompted by others, of course it was scripture again; and as this was a sober man, I took delight in going fully into the subject; our opponent's confidence and vigour somewhat abating at every turn.—No attempt was made to get signatures.

2.—*Guelf*—We had an overflowing meeting in the Court house, which was kindly opened for us, and for which a vote of thanks was given to the sheriff. The operation of the still and exhibition of the plates caused considerable excitement, so that it was with difficulty the speakers, at times, could be heard; 25 signed at the meeting and afterwards; and I trust a favourable impression was made. At Guelf and in the vicinity are two or more societies on the old pledge, which are the first I have met with in a separate organized state; it is said drinking prevailed to an awful extent in this section of the country, and perhaps the introduction of the old pledge was expedient at first, but it is full time to do away with it now.

3.—*Faisley Block*—In company with the venerable president of the Guelf society, Mr. Mickle, I went over to this new settlement, much backwardness was evinced in the small meeting; 8 signed the pledge; the rest with characteristic caution wanted to consider of it longer.

JAMES M'DONALD,  
Agent.

Guelf, Sept. 6, 1842.

JOURNAL OF MR. M'DONALD, THROUGH THE GORE DISTRICT.

Sept. 5.—*Berlin*—A society has lately been originated here, and although there was a fair attendance yet there appeared to be too much apathy prevailing; many of the inhabitants of this fine township are Anabaptists, and from their peculiar religious opinions, stand entirely aloof from the cause, and it was said threatened

the expulsion of their members if they presumed to join the Association; 14 new names were added to the society which only numbers 40.

6.—*Qult*—The friends have had many difficulties to contend with, and much prejudice to overcome; the apparatus, however, excited curiosity, and drew out a large congregation; after the lecture 16 signatures were obtained, and the society numbers 140. It is worthy of remark, that another *distiller*, under the influence of a correct principle, signed at this meeting.

7.—*St. George's*—There was a large meeting assembled in the Baptist Chapel; the friends unfortunately are divided in their operations, having societies both on the old and new systems; we laboured to show the superiority of total abstinence, the force of truth was manifested, and the result of the meeting was 53 names to the total pledge.

8.—*West Dumfries*—The night was so stormy that only about a dozen came out, of which 3 signed.

9.—*Paris*—We had a good meeting here, the society numbers 160, we were gratified to find that 31 additional names were obtained.

10.—*Mount Pleasant*—A small meeting, most of whom were members, 6 signatures; the society numbers about 100.

12.—*Brantford*—A heavy storm prevented the meeting, some addition to the society, however, was made, among whom was a grocer, who determined to give up selling intoxicating liquor.

13.—*Grand River Mission*—We met a large number of people here, composed of Indians and whites, to the former of whom we spoke through an interpreter, and who seemed much interested; a society of 75 members had lately been originated, and we were gratified to find that 76 more had united with them now.

14.—*Jersey Settlement*—Considerable apathy seemed to prevail here, the meeting was composed almost entirely of young persons, 13 signed the total abstinence pledge; they have had the old pledge and many were unwilling to advance from that. I think there is not a single *Advocate* taken in the settlement, nor could I induce scarcely any to take it.

15.—*Copetown*—The same remarks will apply here; at the meeting 18 gave in their adherence to total abstinence, and a meeting appointed at which to organize a society; I trust a few *Advocates* will be sent for.

JAMES McDONALD,  
Agent.

Dundas, Sept. 16, 1842.

*Georgin, Home District*.—An interesting celebration took place here on the 6th Sept. The school-house which was tastefully decorated by the fair sex with evergreens and flowers, and with a flag having as an emblem, a dove bearing in its talons a branch of wheat, with the motto "peace and plenty"—was about 10 o'clock filled with the smiling countenances of a numerous assembly who were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson and Messrs. Grovier and Heff, whose speeches strongly depicted the evils consequent upon intemperate habits, while they painted in glowing colours the blessings with which temperance is attended. The addresses were followed by hymns of praise to God, and prayers invoking His blessing on the cause. The company then proceeded to the dinner table which was amply furnished and to the good things on which ample justice was done, the constitution of temperance men not being disordered by the destructive drug which is so injurious to health. After the cloth was removed, God was again invoked, and hymns sung by the choir accompanied by instrumental music. The company then departed carrying with them the gratifying remembrance of a day well spent.—J. B. COLEMAN, Sec.

*Point Pleasant, Maryborough, Aug. 25*.—Our first anniversary meeting took place on the 15th August. The attendance was even more than was expected at this season of the year. We received an animated address from the Rev. Samuel P. Ladaux. The meeting composed entirely of members all that was necessary was to stimulate and keep them. We have had no off breakings all are doing well, in fact tee-totalism in this section has almost reached its climax as there is little to do except to keep the members of the society alive in the good cause they have so well begun. The business of the society was gone through with a perfect spirit of unanimity, although composed of professors of different creeds, yet they all met on common ground in this cause, and all appeared to be actuated by the same spirit for the present and

future benefit of mankind. Our office-bearers for the ensuing year, are—E. H. Suddr, Pres., D. J. Wright, Vice-Pres. The members in good standing number 200 and unless we take in a wider field we can make very little more addition to the number.—E. W. WATSON, Sec.

#### FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

On the forenoon of Saturday, August 13, this celebrated advocate of total abstinence arrived at Greenock by the Dublin steamer, and was greeted by thousands assembled to welcome him to Scotland. After spending a short time in Greenock he proceeded by railway to Glasgow, where he arrived in the evening. Immediately after his arrival he was waited on by Bishop Murdoch, and afterwards by several leaders of the temperance movement, both Catholic and Protestant. On Monday he preached a sermon at the opening of a new chapel, and afterwards proceeded to the Cattle Market, escorted by a vast crowd of people, where after a short address, he administered the pledge to upwards of a thousand persons.

#### THE PROCESSION.

On Tuesday, the arrival of Father Mathew was celebrated by a great procession of tee-totalers from all parts of the country.—The day was delightful and the gathering large. A special train on the Ayr railway brought about 900 friends from Ayrshire, and a numerous party arrived by the Edinburgh railway, the fares on both railways having been reduced on the occasion. From an early hour the principal streets presented a gay and lively appearance from the crowds of well-dressed strangers who flocked into the city from all quarters by steam-boat, coach, and railway, and up till the hour of assembly on the Green all was bustle and activity. The various total abstinence societies and reclinate tents mustered at their different halls, and, preceded by bands of music, poured into the Green by eleven o'clock, the hour of meeting, where the scene presented to the on-looker was of the most animating description. After the different parties had been arranged in their proper places by the marshals, the procession moved off, headed by Father Mathew and other gentlemen, lay and clerical, in two carriages. The various Catholic societies of Glasgow and surrounding towns followed, with several bands of music and a number of beautiful flags which flaunted gaily in the gentle breeze that occasionally was most gratefully waited along the sweating multitude. Amongst them we observed with pleasure a numerous band of youthful tee-totalers, both male and female, bearing appropriate emblems. Members of the (Protestant) societies of Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, &c. came next, and the rear was brought up by the reclimates, ranged under the elegant banners of their respective tents. Their appearance was very handsome. After walking through the principal streets the procession returned to the green, where it was intended that a public meeting should be held, but as Father Mathew could not attend it in consequence of having announced that he would administer the pledge in the Cattle Market, this part of the arrangement was given up, and the vast multitude, who had assembled round the hustings with the hope of seeing and hearing the Apostle of Temperance, met with a disappointment. Mr. Grubb, the Rev. Patrick Brewster, and others explained the cause of Father Mathew's absence, and afterwards the assemblage dispersed, crowds repairing to the Cattle Market to see the pledge administered, and many of them to receive it again at the hands of Mr. Mathew, who was closely occupied in giving it till four o'clock, when, according to the calculation of the reporter of the *Chronicle*, not less than 10,000 had been pledged.

It is not known how many persons walked in the procession.—No exact reckoning could be made in consequence of the parties not walking in uniform rows; but as it took half an hour to pass any given point, there must have been many thousands present.—The demonstration passed off in a most agreeable manner, and gave much satisfaction to all concerned. The *Glasgow Chronicle* says of it,—“We think, upon this occasion, we speak the sentiments of every unprejudiced spectator, when we say that a more peaceful, moral, and pleasing exhibition than was afforded yesterday by the procession of tee-totalers through our principal streets, it has rarely been our happiness to witness. The neat, clean, and orderly appearance of the numerous people in the procession—their



blythe looks and gay adornments—the air of manly dignity and honest self-complacency, which many of them exhibited—added to the beautiful banners, and spirit-stirring music by which they were invigorated—formed a scene both pleasing and attractive, and which must have left the best impressions upon the thousands of on-lookers \* \* \* \* Taking into account the number of tea-totallers present on this occasion, the unanimity and good feeling which characterised the greater part of their proceedings—the towns represented by deputation—the numbers who received the pledge from the hands of the great apostle, we must acknowledge that it was truly a great day for the cause of tea-totalism, and one well calculated to gain converts to their cause."

#### THE BANQUET.

A Banquet was given in the City Hall by the Executive Committee of the Western Scottish Temperance Union, on Tuesday at five o'clock, in honor of Father Mathew. Mr. Ebenezer Anderson filled the chair, and was supported on the right by Father Mathew, and on the left by Robert Kettle, Esquire. On the platform we observed the Rev. Messrs. Harris, Esmight, Brewster, Patterson, and Mason; Messrs. Shanks, Murray, Gallic, Bruce, Richmond, Melvin, Wright, Winning, Weir, Cuyler, Maclean, and other friends of the cause.

After tea, the Chairman introduced the business of the evening, and stated that they were met from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, to do honour to the temperance cause, and to one of its most devoted champions. He had, himself, been a tea-totaller ever since he knew its benefits, and he loved the cause not more because it combined kindred spirits of all classes of opinions, than because its object was the greatest they could engage the attention of humanity. It was indeed a pleasant thing that they could meet together, having left their little opinions behind, to unite in one great effort to relieve their native land from the curse of intemperance. (Loud cheers.)

Robert Kettle, Esquire, after a few remarks, then read and presented Father Mathew with the Address.

[We regret its omission here, unavoidable for want of space.]

Father Mathew, in acknowledging the address, spoke nearly as follows:—He received with unbounded pleasure the address from the members of the Western Scottish Temperance Union—a body to which Ireland, and Temperance in Ireland, was deeply indebted. Indeed, he might say, they owed a debt of gratitude to the whole of Scotland, from the different bodies of which they had received the most cordial co-operation, and at a time, too, when their helping hand was more necessary than at the present—(cheers.) For these services, as well as for their very fraternal reception of him that day, he was exceedingly grateful; and for the sentiments expressed in this beautiful address, which for purity and piety, could scarcely be surpassed, he returned them his heartfelt thanks. He indeed felt very much indebted to the writers of this address that they had spoken the truth, and had not given him credit for qualities which he did not possess, or for services which he had not performed. On this head he might appropriately quote the words of sacred authority, and say that Providence always selected the foolish things and weak things of this world to serve his purposes, "that no flesh should glory in His sight."—(Loud cheers.) This address gave to him the merit of originating the great temperance movement in Ireland: to this he was scarcely entitled. He had been solicited and importuned into the cause by members of the Society of Friends in Cork, and only at their pressing solicitations had he taken it up. It was not that his heart did not go with the cause, but that he felt a diffidence—a constitutional timidity—to stand forward prominently before his fellow-countrymen. It might be that he feared also the obloquy that he might have to encounter. (Hear, hear.) At one of the meetings in Cork, however, he had taken the pledge—and there was sown the grain of mustard seed that had now grown up a great and mighty tree, which had shot its roots so deep into the earth, that the blasts of hell could not prevail against it. (Cheers.) Its branches were now extending in every corner of the earth, and millions of souls enjoyed peace and social happiness under their shade. They had witnessed that day a magnificent spectacle, and though thousands and thousands were congregated on the occasion, nothing had occurred to wound the feelings of the most sensitive, or to mar the general joy. It was, indeed, the work of the hand of the most high God

—it was the cause of God and morality, and it was wonderful in our eyes. The kindness he had received since he came amongst them, throughout the day, and on the present occasion, almost rendered him incapable of adequately expressing to them his feelings. It was only three days since he had landed on their beautiful and highly cultivated country; he was a stranger, and his manner, his phrasing, his sentiments, might appear strange to many of them. (No, no.) But it was unkind and unbecoming in him to say he was a stranger. He had received the right hand of fellowship from almost every being with whom he had come in contact—and theirs was indeed a kind and happy greeting, and many times yesterday and that day he had forgotten altogether that he was out of his own native Ireland. (Loud Cheers.) He (Father Mathew) had almost thought he was one of themselves, and he did not see why it should not be so. He was convinced that, though differing in features, opinions, customs, or religion, they were the same people. (Cheers.) He had seen nothing in Scotland to make him think that they were not natives of Ireland. (Laughter and renewed cheering.) At all events, they were the children of one common father—born to the same rights—redeemed by the same Saviour—believers in the same blessed gospel; and oh! that the sweet and beneficent spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ were diffused from pole to pole, uniting and making all happy, pure and guileless. (Cheers.) The world would then be a pleasing habitation, and its children worthy of heaven. Though naturally timid and desponding, he felt now vigor arise within him to see so many of different religious professions (for it was not likely that they could all have unity of faith, but they could all meet in unity of affection,) bonded together in behalf of so great and good a cause. (Cheers.) He thought he heard some one say,—“Now, Father Mathew, this is making fine speeches to delude the people of Glasgow; perhaps these are not your sentiments in your own country.” For five-and-twenty years he had entertained these views; and if any man could say that his heart had been shut against his neighbour because of differences of religion—if any man could say that the needy had been turned from his door in consequence of an opposite belief—that the tenant had been dismissed from his holding, or the servant from his place, because of a difference of religious belief—he would allow them to say that his actions did not correspond with his words. In that time he had done what in his power lay to reconcile and harmonize the warring principles of faction—to sweeten the cup of woe, and to exalt the down-trodden and unfortunate, and if another voice were required at his hands, he would repeat—“a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.” (Immense cheering.) He ought perhaps to apologise for this, alluding to himself, but heaven forbid that he should do so from a spirit of petty egotism, but for the glorious cause in which they all laboured. (Loud cheers.) It was for this purpose that he wished to exhibit to them the inmost recesses of his heart, and to show it glowing with love for the whole human family. This was a cause in which they should all unite; it was the cause of their common humanity, the cause of their common country, and the cause of God. (Cheers.) If those who had not already embraced the principles of tea-totalism were conscious of the woes unutterable brought upon his own poor country, in consequence of intemperance, they would make every exertion in their power, even to the shedding of their blood, for the doing away of the monstrous evil. If they could take in at one view all the effects of this crying iniquity, the blood of the martyrs to intemperance, that stained her green fields, the widows and orphans which it had made, the unparalleled misery it had produced, the picture would be too frightful to gaze upon. He rejoiced, however, that a great change had been produced in Ireland. Their jails and bridewells were now nearly all empty, and their workhouses were not nearly filled. In Ireland, at the present day, the passenger might witness old castles crumbling to decay. Whatever use these barbarous relics had at one time been to the generations of the past, now they only served as the mouldering monuments of violence and strife. He trusted, also, that their jails, and bridewells, and prison-houses, would be reduced to the same useless condition, and that they might only remain tenantless memorials of the crime, and drunkenness, and suffering, which once existed in our country. (Loud cheers.) Ireland—a country that had groaned and bled with the woes of centuries—had now left behind her a long and dreary

night of folly, and emerged into the sun-shine of bright and glorious day. The means which had hitherto been successfully used to keep her people ignorant, divided, and enslaved, might now be tried in vain, for she had become moral and temperate. Together with total abstinence, her sons were animated with that spirit of industry and carelessness so necessary and so useful to a poor and dependant people. Formerly, if they could enjoy the excitement of intoxication they cared not what became of them—they were reckless illiterate, and barbarous—but now they were animated with the feelings of the patriot. They had become proud men; every teetotaler was too proud to be guilty of a base or a cruel action. He reckoned now more than five millions of teetotalers in Ireland, and he was confident that the sun in his course, did not shed his rays upon a purer or more moral body of men. (Cheers.) The records of the late assizes proved it. With the exception of one barony in the county of Tipperary the decrease of crime had been a theme for the approbation of all the judges; and though there had been rumours that the teetotalers had been unfaithful to their pledge, it could be proved by reference to the facts in any part of Ireland, that not one in a thousand had been base enough to break through their solemn covenant. (Cheers.) Their own Mr. Smith, of Deanston, when at a late cattle show in Cork, had taken a tour through the different streets and alleys of the city, and acknowledged, with satisfaction, that he had not met one individual on whom was the breath or perfume of intoxicating liquors, and this in one of the most populous cities in Ireland, with a population of 150,000, was surely satisfactory evidence of the good effects of teetotalism. It was pleasing also that they had now in Ireland a society of all classes for this great object. Numbers in the higher ranks of life had joined that society from the best and purest motives—that they might produce good in others. For this purpose his Grace the Duke of Leinster had joined and many others of rank and respectability. Nearly one-half of the Roman Catholic clergy had become members, and he was happy to say that a great many Presbyterians and Episcopalians and Dissenters had enrolled themselves under its spotless banner. (Cheers.) It was surely the duty of all to show a good example in this respect. He was also happy to inform them that the females of Ireland, of the higher and middle ranks, had not refused their countenance and support. (Loud cheers.) When in Dublin, administering the pledge at the Custom-house, he happened to allude to the necessity and importance of the ladies doing their duty in this respect when he was told that if they could get a convenient place a number of them would take the pledge. Well, a meeting was called in the Royal Exchange, and 500 ladies enrolled themselves teetotalers. (Reiterated cheers.) And certainly the ladies, whose distinguished characteristic was humanity, were well entitled to take a part in this movement, and use their utmost exertions to stay the ravages of intemperance. Enlisted in this cause they would have the pure and holy gratification that they were saving families from ruin and degradation, and meriting the blessed reward of Him who willeth not that a single soul should die.—There were many interesting facts connected with the total abstinence cause in Ireland, so many indeed that he should not know where to begin. He felt, at the same time, that he would perhaps tire them if he were to continue. (Loud cries of No, no.) Well, as he had already told them, a society had been commenced in the city of Cork by the Society of Friends, with whom he had joined. (Cheering.) Their progress, however, at the commencement was very slow. For the first month not more than 20 members had joined them. It was then that he had visited Limerick, and a great impetus indeed was given to the cause. In a short space of time more than 200,000 people, as if by some hidden impulse, rushed from every part of the province of Munster to take the pledge, and, from weakly infancy, their society all at once sprung up into vigorous manhood. Now they had branches of it in every town in Ireland. It was said that they owed their success at first to the warm and ardent temperament of the inhabitants of the south, and that it would be a different thing when they came to the north. Such was not the case, however. Differences of religion or constitutional character made no difference in the progress of this movement. From the one end of the county to the other it had been one glorious triumph of their principles. (Cheering.) Persons of all ranks, creeds, and professions, came forward to join their society, and in Ireland he had no doubt their associations would be permanent. On this subject, Dr. Channing of

Boston said, "The Ireland of the past had disappeared—the crime and drunkenness and folly which disgraced her once has passed away, and a new Ireland has sprung forth, untaunted by the vices of its parent." (Cheers.) Thus day, he could assure his Scottish friends, had been one of the happiest of his life. His fondest expectations, as to the progress of the cause in this quarter, were more than realized. He could scarcely have dreamt of the appearance of their meeting that day. It had always been his hope that temperance would prove a beautiful chain to unite all the people of this empire in one fraternal bond of charity and brotherly love, and he was happy to see that his anticipations were not disappointed. He felt truly grateful for the honour they had that night shown him; in fact he would have been entirely overpowered, but from the consciousness that it was not paid to him, so much as to the great and glorious cause of which he was the humble impersonation. Notwithstanding the rapid progress of their cause, and the unprecedented success of their exertions, they had still much to do, and he, along with them, had yet many difficulties to encounter. It was gratifying to him, however, to be thus received by such great bodies of his countrymen, and his path through life would be assuredly illuminated by rays scattered from that day's glory. (Tremendous cheering, during which the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Mr. Cuyler of Philadelphia, Mr. Grubb, Rev. Mr. Enraght, Messrs. Henderson, Wm. Reid, and Mason afterwards spoke but we are unable to give even an outline of their eloquent addresses. At the solicitations of many of the party Father Mathew came down from the platform, in the most affable manner, to receive the congratulation and hand-shaking well wishes of those who had not been privileged in this way throughout the day, and not a few ladies availed themselves of this opportunity of kindly expressing their esteem. A levee was to have been held at the close, but Father Mathew was so exhausted with the labours of the day that he was unable to wait upon it. The meeting broke up about half-past nine, after voting thanks to Father Mathew and to the Chairman. The fine band of the 66th Regiment was present and performed several pieces of music in a most skilful manner. This was altogether one of the very best soirees that has ever been held in Glasgow. The addresses were of a most superior description, and seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the large and enthusiastic assemblage. 'Twas indeed a delightful spectacle to see so many persons met together from various parts of the country in the exercise of brotherly kindness, animating one another to continue unwearied in all well-doing, and all testifying their determination never to cease the strife till intemperance be extirpated, root and branch, from the land.

The Banquet was numerously attended by a most respectable company, but from its having been rather uncertain, till he arrived in Glasgow, whether Father Mathew would be present, and from the Executive Committee not being permitted to announce that he would take a part in the proceedings at the Banquet till after the sermon on Monday, the hall was not so full as it would otherwise have certainly been.

On Wednesday, Father Mathew was engaged in administering the pledge in the Cattle Market from ten o'clock morning till near six evening, when it is calculated that about 30,000 persons took it. Those who wished to receive the pledge at his hands were made to kneel in ranks, by hundreds at a time; Father Mathew then announced, in a loud voice, the words of the pledge, clause by clause, which the postulants repeated after him. He afterwards said, "May God bless you all, and enable you to keep your pledge," then crossed the forehead of each individual, and hanging medals round the necks of those who wished it. The pledge was administered gratuitously to all who chose; medals were sold at another part of the market by Father Mathew's secretary, but it was not obligatory on any to purchase them. Kneeling, when taking the pledge, we may remark, is not done out of any religious reverence for the administrator, but simply as a matter of convenience. Father Mathew left Glasgow on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock on his way to Belfast, accompanied by the good wishes of every lover of humanity.—*Scottish Tem. Journal.*

## UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—We take from the *Maine Temperance Gazette*, the following statistics:

**Isaac:** The cause is very prosperous, the Society from 7 members on the 4th July 1841, has increased to 2,000 members on the 4th July 1842. Dramshops reduced from eleven to two. The Herring fishery is carried on, on temperance principles.

**Estover:** The cause is advancing, but not very actively. The reformers have to contend with the influx of foreigners of the lower classes, from the other side of the line. Rum shops of the low est stamp are sustained by these, and the fight between Temperance and the antagonist, must be a severe one.

**East Machias:** The results have been mighty, but the friends of the cause seem to feel rather too secure.

**Machias:** The thing is being done up through *Unity*. Two total abstinence societies—nearly all the inebriates members—no stores where rum is sold.

**Burnham:** This is truly a very singular place. There never was any kind of alcoholic liquor sold in the town!! They have a large total-abstinence society, and about three fourths of the inhabitants, both old and young belong to it.

**Troy:** Only one place where rum is sold. It is thought a disgrace not to belong to a temperance society.

**Thomson:** Two societies—very few inhabitants but are members. Only one rum-seller in town.

**Knox:** No rum-seller in this town. Nearly all the inhabitants tee-totalers.

**Brooks:** Four societies. One dram shop. The societies embrace nearly all the inhabitants.

**Swanville:** No rum, and no taverns in this town.

**Peddyer:** Every one wide awake.

**Munko:** Only one rum-seller in town, a tavern-keeper. The society embraces nearly all the inebriates.

**Jackson:** No tavern, and no store where rum is sold, and very few tipplers.

**Dumont:** Only one place where rum can be had. The society is doing well.

**Newburg:** Two societies. The members very active. Rum sold but at one place.

### 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.—*Nicnight's Translation.*

MONTRÉAL, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

#### MONEY WANTED.

We are sorry to believe that there are many of our subscribers and friends, who think the efforts put forth by the Montreal Temperance Society to sustain and advance the cause, can be maintained without MONEY. Need we assure them it cannot be so: money must be forthcoming to publish our paper, meet the expenses of our Depot, and pay our Agents; otherwise, our efforts must be relaxed. Our liabilities at the present (£750) are heavy; but only let those who owe us, remit their several amounts, and we will have sufficient for our emergency. Do you say "Go on, and we will support you?" We ask no more.

#### JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday, the 14th ultimo, we enjoyed one of the most happy spectacles that have been exhibited for a long time in this city. About 2,000 Juvenile Tee-totalers, male and female, were assembled to discuss a quiet Pic-nic, and then walk in Procession through the principal streets of the city. The place of assemblage was the lawn in front of Beaver Hall, a lovely spot, the natural beauties of which were enhanced by numerous flags streaming from the trees, and still more by the crowds of happy children, in their holy-day dresses collected beneath. The band of the 71st were in attendance, by permission of Major Denny, and contributed greatly to the pleasure of the occasion; as did also a vocal hand conducted by Mr. Lucas, of the Boston Academy. Several hymns were sung; addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs.

Taylor and Howard; the children were regaled with cakes and cold water, and then the procession was formed. At the moment when it issued from the gate, the interest seemed to be at its height. The pleasantness of the day, the beauty of the place, the charms of the music, the happy shouts of the children, the numerous gaudy flags and banners, together with the many pleasing associations connected with the occasion, formed a combination of attractions of no ordinary power. Every child carried a flag; at the distance of every two yards was a large banner, with some appropriate motto; and at the distance of every ten yards was a still larger banner, with some device and motto. These flags showed all the colours of the rainbow, and as the little fellows waved them in the air, and shouted *Tee-total*, from end to end of their long array, it was difficult to resist the influence of their enthusiasm.

The following is a description of some of the banners and devices:

**BANNERS.**—Queen's Coat of Arms—Figure of Hope—Doves and Serpents—A Fountain—Temperance Coat of Arms.

**FLAGS.**—Success to the Victoria Men—Union is Strength—As it should be, (Glass inverted)—Temperance Star—Heir Apparent, may Religion be his guiding Star and Temperance his bow of Promise—The Queen, may Temperance prevail throughout her Realm—We can see through it, (a barrel, bottom out)—Myor and Corporation, success to enterprise—Tee-totaler or no Husband—Temperance Free, may its branches overshadow the world—The bottle is a bad companion—The Prince of Wales, a rising Sun, may his meridian splendour be unclouded—Total Abstinence Society, come and sign the Pledge—Juvenile Tee-totaler, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined—Victoria and Albert, United we stand, Divided we fall—Success to Father Mathew, (portrait).

We know not how the publicans felt when they saw these banners float past their doors, and witnessed the fervour of those who earned them; but we apprehend that when they were saluted with a shout of "Cold water for ever," given in such style as to make their ears ring, they would tremble behind their bars, and anticipate, in dread, the period when their business shall cease.

We beg to offer a remark or two on this Celebration, and—

First,—It shows us how effective the labours of the Temperance Society have been in Montreal. There were about 2,000 children on the ground—the number of Juvenile Tee-totalers who were not present cannot be estimated at less than the same amount, which will give an aggregate of 4,000. The number of families in the city, supposing the population to be 35,000, will be 7,000; so that we have 4000 children divided among 7,000 families, who have adopted the principle of the Society; that is, nearly every third family in Montreal is leavened with the wholesome doctrine of tee-totalism; and that, too, in the most promising portion of its members, the young, whose influence is every year increasing, while that of the older members, who may be indifferent or hostile to our cause, is constantly on the wane.

Secondly,—This augurs well for the future prosperity of Montreal. For who can doubt that when these young tee-totalers are grown up, and occupy their respective places in society, the cause of Temperance will be every where triumphant? We therefore call upon all engaged in the manufacture, or traffic, or sale of intoxicating drinks, and all who defend the use of them as a beverage, directly or indirectly, to take notice that they are judged and condemned by the rising generation. You are in a state of prostration. Young unweaver has condemned old quilt. Your

principles and your trade must fall; your tumblers and *moderation drops* must be given up. How miserable you will be if you live till your children are grown up; for public companies will then be conducted on the principle of 'Teetotalism; your sparkling wine, and pure mountain dew, will be found only in the druggists' shop, and the ruffian's den. These will be awful times for all who make, and all who love, the 'good creature,' but happy times for the country.

We therefore call upon the Juvenile Teetotalers of this city,—the volunteers of the Cold Water Army,—to persevere, till every youngster in Montreal has joined your ranks. Yours is a good warfare and it will soon end in victory. And we would respectfully suggest to the advocates of temperance to direct their efforts more especially to the young. We have got nearly all the adults, who can be expected to join us; those who have not joined us already, are either such as are perverted by prejudice, or are so much in love with 'the drink,' that they cannot refrain from it, or are deterred from doing so by, a fear of hurting their own interests. Now it is lost labour to reason with such men; but the minds of the young are unprejudiced, and upon them, therefore, truth and argument will have their proper sway. Youth is *emphatically* our hope. If any one doubts the propriety of a Pic-nic and Procession, as means of promoting the cause amongst the young, they have only to make the experiment to be convinced of the groundlessness of their fears.

Every parent, who will consider the subject dispassionately, must admit, that if intoxicating drinks were introduced amongst those 2,000 children, who were present at the celebration, and they were trained to the use of them, it would become morally certain that some of their number would die drunkards. They could not all tamper with alcohol, and get off without harm. Whether, therefore, do those parents, who teach them to use it, and thereby expose them to the risk of becoming intemperate; or those who teach them to abstain, and thereby secure them against that risk, perform their duties most faithfully? Which of them acts agreeably to the direction of the wise man,—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."

#### TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION—NIAGARA DISTRICT.

On the 14th ult., the friends of Temperance in this district assembled at St. Catherine's, for the purpose of enjoying themselves in that happy and social way which distinguishes meetings conducted on Temperance principles. We have just received a copy of the *St. Catherine's Journal*, containing an account of the proceedings, the length of which precludes its entire insertion. Leaving out therefore the eloquent exordium of the Editor, which does honor to his head and heart, we extract from the article such parts only as are descriptive. A correspondent of the journal who seems to have been carried away by the graces and qualities of the fair ladies who assisted at the festival, has sent a communication to that paper, which we think it right to allude to in condemnation of the personal allusions he makes, as calculated to engender improper feelings among the friends, and furnish matter for ridicule to the enemies of Temperance.

The Editor of the *Journal* says—

"About eleven o'clock, the company began to assemble at the Presbyterian Church, and continued to augment in numbers, until half-past twelve, when they were joined by a large procession of the members of the Niagara Temperance Society, headed by the band of the 3d battalion of Incorporated Militia. Owing to the absence of Dr. Beattie, President of the District Total Abstinence Association, Jacob Keeler, Esquire, one of the Vice-Presi-

dents, took the chair, who, after a short and appropriate speech, called upon the Rev. Mr. Baynes, who commenced the exercises of the day, by a fervid and heartfelt address to the Throne of Grace. A temperance ode was then sung, in most admirable style, by the Choir, led by Mr. Penna, of Lewiston; after which, the audience listened with intense and thrilling interest, for an hour or more, to the auto-biography of a 'reformed drunkard.'

After the conclusion of this address, and another excellent ode from the choir, the numerous assemblage retired to the 'bower' which had been prepared near the church, for refreshments. Here was presented a scene at once novel and interesting. At the upper end of the bower, upon a platform, was seated the Band, which, during the repast, entertained the company with a variety of appropriate pieces of music, excellently performed. Before them, extended two parallel rows of tables, literally groaning under the weight of pyramids of cakes, pies, fruit, fowls, and every delicacy that the most fastidious could desire or expect in a cold collation, and all neatly and tastefully arranged, by the lady managers, who certainly on this occasion, acquitted themselves in a style that elicited the commendation of every person present, capable of appreciating such an admirable exhibition of female loveliness.

There could not have been less than one thousand persons who partook of the refreshments—more than three hundred of whom were ladies, from the various parts of the district. To one looking upon this large collection of people, in connexion with the object for which they were assembled, if he was not possessed of more than stoical indifference, his mind must have been filled with the most pleasing emotions. Here was no uproarious mirth, or boisterous levity, disturbing the quiet enjoyment of the feast. No 'gentlemanly' indecorousness, or exhibition of clownish vulgarity, disgracing the occasion. No swaggering Bacchanalian, spouting indecent profanity, or licensed libertines insulting modesty were here. All was order, quietness and propriety, and this too, without the least appearance of restraint, or any indication of dissatisfied feeling; on the contrary, every one appeared to enjoy as large a share of rational freedom as he could desire; and if cheerful and smiling countenances, and eyes beaming with benevolence, are any evidences of pleasurable feelings, then was this truly the most happy collection of people that ever assembled at St. Catherine's, on any occasion. It was a joyous scene to contemplate, and one which angels could look down on with complacency.

After the conclusion of the feast—one of 'reason,' as well as appetite—a procession was formed, which paraded the principal streets of the village, headed by the Band, and about twenty-five carriages, conveying the members of the Niagara Society, displaying in their front, a beautiful Temperance banner, of white silk, bearing appropriate devices, and presented by the ladies of Niagara. These were followed by a long line of ladies and gentlemen, who, on arriving again at the church, gave their Niagara friends and the Band a generous parting cheer. The remainder having re-assembled in the church, were again delighted with another ode from the choir, and a very impressive address, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, from London, which was delivered in as fine a style of oratory as we have seldom witnessed."

#### CONVENTION OF DELEGATES—NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

In last number, the formation of the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association was noticed. We have a similar pleasure in the present number of communicating the organization of a District Society in the Newcastle District. The proceedings of the meeting will be learnt from Mr. Kingston's communication.

Corcoran, Sept. 6, 1842.

The convention of Delegates from the Temperance Societies in the Newcastle District, called through a late number of the *Advocate*, met in the Town Hall in this place, on the 31st ult. The meeting being organised by the appointment of Mr. D. W. Clegg, Chairman, and Mr. M. Day, Secretary, *pro. tem.* the fol-

lowing gentlemen appeared as delegates from the places opposite their respective names:—

Murray, 3d Concession,.....J. R. Reynolds,  
Colborne,.....W. H. Colton, W. Jackson, J. P.  
Scott,  
Colborne Branch.....J. A. Spafford,  
Haldimand.....J. Wilson, W. C. Irish,  
Cobourg.....Rev. Edwy M. Ryerson, Rev. D. C.  
Van Norman, W. Kingston,  
Township of Hope .....J. W. Cleghorn, M. Hay,  
Percy.....A. Plumb.

The principal object of the convention, according to advertisement, being the formation of a District Temperance Society, the benefits to be derived from such an association, were stated to be 1st, The employment of a Temperance Lecturer, who should regularly visit all parts of the District, deliver addresses, and aid in forming new societies. 2d, The societies being thus united, would naturally be desirous of promoting each other's welfare, which could be done by a frequent interchange of speakers; and thus, by uniting their efforts, assisting and encouraging each other, variety would be secured in the addresses, interest excited, and disappointments at public meetings prevented. 3d, A more respectable and formidable appearance would thus be presented to the enemies of Temperance than can be done while the societies remain isolated. 4th, Bringing before the public annually the number of deaths by intemperance, the amount of grain destroyed, the persons engaged in the traffic, exposing individuals who sell without licence, and the onward progress of the Temperance cause, would necessarily make an impression on the public mind, and tend ultimately to a change in the license law. 5th, The establishment and support of Temperance taverns. These important benefits being very apparent, it was resolved unanimously, that we form ourselves into a District Temperance Society.

After fully discussing each article, the following constitution was adopted:—

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called The Newcastle District Total Abstinence Association.

II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine, including the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

III. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of this Association; and in his absence, his duties shall be performed by one of the Vice Presidents.

IV. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of this Association, and present at its annual meetings, a report of the state of the Temperance cause within the District.

V. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the Association, keep its accounts, and make disbursements only by the direction of the Executive Committee.

VI. The Executive Committee, as soon as the funds will admit, shall employ one or more Agents or Lecturers, and transact such other business as may be deemed advisable for promoting the objects of this Association. Five shall form a quorum.

VII. The officers of this Association shall be elected at its anniversaries, by ballot, by vote of a majority of the Delegates present, representing the various societies which may become auxiliaries to this Association.

VIII. Any Total Abstinence Society within this District may become an Auxiliary to this Association, by signifying to the Corresponding Secretary its wishes to sustain that relation; and every such auxiliary shall have a right to send one or more Delegates to the annual meeting.

IX. The officers and committee of each auxiliary shall be a committee to carry out the objects of the Association in their several localities. Some of these objects are, to ascertain and report (post paid) to the Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks previously to the annual meeting of the Association the following statistics, so as to enable the Secretary to make out his annual report before the anniversary. 1. The number of members in their society; 2. The number added the year immediately preceding the date of such report; 3. The number of drunkards reformed in the same period; 4. How many have relapsed; 5. How many are now drunkards; 6. The number of stores, taverns,

groceries in which intoxicating drinks are not sold; 7. The number of those that continue the sale and the probable quantity used; 8. The number of breweries and distilleries, and the probable quantity of grain destroyed; 9. The number of those that have been stopped; 10. How many stores, &c. have renounced the traffic; 11. Are Temperance principles advancing or otherwise? &c. &c.

X. The anniversary of this Association shall be held on the second Wednesday in February of each year.

XI. The constitution of this Association may be altered or amended at any of its annual meetings, by vote of a majority of the delegates present.

Officers of the Newcastle District Total Abstinence Association: J. W. Cleghorn, President; Rev. D. C. Van Norman, H. Munro, J. M. Merriman, Vice Presidents; W. Kingston, Corresponding Secretary; A. Jeffrey, Esq., Treasurer.

The following persons, together with the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, compose the Executive committee: W. H. Colton, J. P. Scott, D. C. Van Norman, A. Plumb, W. C. Irish, T. Dickie.

The following Resolutions were then adopted:—

Resolved 1st—That this convention recommend through the Advocate to the different societies in the Newcastle District, to alter their constitutions at their next annual meetings, so that their subsequent anniversaries may be held early in January of each year, in order that they may be able to send the statistics of their societies to the Corresponding Secretary in season for his annual report.

Resolved 2d—That a collection and subscription be taken up at the anniversary of each auxiliary in the district, and the proceeds placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, for defraying the expenses of an Agent, &c. &c.

Resolved 3d—That the meetings of this Association be opened and closed by prayer.

Resolved 4th—That the first anniversary shall be held in Cobourg, at Ten o'clock, A. M., on the second Wednesday in February, 1843.

Resolved 5th—That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Canada Temperance Advocate.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and Secretary, the Convention was closed by prayer, by the Rev. Edwy M. Ryerson.

Thus closed a meeting which was characterized by free and friendly discussion, by zeal for the promotion of our pure principles, and which I hope will be followed by important and beneficial results to this District.

W. KINGSTON, Cor. Sec.

P. S.—The Corresponding Secretary cannot call a meeting of the Executive Committee, until he is informed of their address, post-office, &c. They will therefore please inform him (post paid) forthwith.  
W. K.

#### ALCOHOL'S DOINGS IN MONTREAL, NO. III.

We continue our extracts from the Visitor's journal:

August 22.—In the first family I visited this week I found the parents in an awful state of intoxication. They were in a most disgusting situation to look upon; having been fighting with one another for a half pint of whiskey. They had torn the clothes off each other, and the whiskey was spilt on the floor; they were swearing at a most awful rate—neither of them had been at church for the last two years. The next family was nothing behind the former, only they had not been fighting, but were so drunk that it was impossible to speak to them; it was lamentable to hear the cursing and swearing going on. Called upon a family whose father was a hard drinker. After expostulating with him on the evils of intoxicating drink, he signed the pledge.

23.—Called upon a family, the heads of which are very much given to the intoxicating cup; they are a trouble to the neighbours around them, and the husband has been paid off by his employer on account of his drunkenness; for ten years past his wages have been from five shillings to six and six-pence per day; but they are now in great wretchedness, without furniture or clothes; they are never sober while they have any money. Called upon a young man who had broken his pledge in the following manner:

a short time after he had signed the pledge, he was taken with a bowel complaint, and his acquaintances told him it was on account of having left off drinking all at once; they got him advised to take a couple of glasses of brandy, and he is now pursuing his old course. Called upon three other families who have signed the pledge, and found them doing well.

24.—Called at a house where two families live; both the women were very much intoxicated, and one of them was in such a state, that she could not rise; the men are as bad, and the house is like a hell on Saturday night and all Sunday. There are ten children living with them. Called upon a family whose father was a hard drinker, but who joined the society a short time ago; his wife is very happy at the change, for all things are going on well. Visited a family whose parents are both given to the intoxicating cup. The father has brought himself to such a state by drink, that he is obliged to leave the city.

25.—Visited this day eight families, who had signed the pledge a short time ago; they are steady and doing well.

26.—Called upon a family, the father of which had brought himself to such a state by drink, that they had to put past the razors and knives out of the house, for he was watching every opportunity to make away with himself; he got out of bed last night to do the deed, but was prevented. He was sensible that it is liquor that has brought him to that state, and signed the pledge. Called upon a family whose father, after a spree of four days, agreed the pledge a short time ago. He says he never thought he was so foolish as he sees now he has been. He earns good wages, and hopes by the assistance of the Almighty to be enabled to stand, and by the first of May to set up for himself. There was a funeral in this city this week, the liquor at which was as plenty as water. Before they started for the burying ground, several of the women and men that were in attendance, were drunk; in the evening the neighbors were standing at the doors and windows, and on the tops of the houses, looking at them fighting.

29.—Called upon three men who were all joined on a drinking spree last week, in which one of them spent thirty shillings in that time. They all signed the pledge, along with another young man who was a moderate drinker.

30.—Called upon a young man who had been drinking since the races; he is not sober yet, and is afraid to trust himself to sign the pledge. Called upon a family whose father is not one day sober when he can get any liquor. He has been sent about his business by his master, but it is of no avail, for he still drinks on. Visited a family where both parents are given to the intoxicating cup, but more especially the mother. Nothing but misery and distress are to be seen here. The mother cried like a child, when I spoke of her deplorable condition, and the awful state in which she was living. She signed the pledge. Called upon a family whose father is very much given to the intoxicating cup; he has run away and left his family in a miserable state.

31.—Called upon a family whose father has been drinking for eight days past; the mother is not much better. They are in debt every where, although he is an excellent tradesman.

Sept. 1.—Called upon a young man who commenced drinking on the first day of the races, and this is the first day that he has been sober since. After expostulating with him on the evils of drunkenness, and of going on in such a course, he signed the pledge. Called upon a young lady, who told me that she was happy to have it in her power to show her good will to the cause by signing the pledge. Called upon a family, and to my surprise found the father and mother lying drunk; their young child was near being killed while they were lying in this state. Visited a family where the father is very old—one foot in the grave, and the other fast following; he has been drunk for the last two days, cursing and swearing in a most awful manner. Called upon three families that have signed the pledge; they are going on well, paying up their old debts.

2.—Called upon a family who have all signed the pledge; the men were all given to the intoxicating cup, but are now all steady and doing well. A man who was a hard drinker, and working with them, declared that it was foolishness to be a crow amongst the doves, for he would be sure to be known, so he signed the pledge, and became one of them in the noble cause.

At a tavern in Nazareth street, Griffintown, a most shameful transaction took place to-day. A man who had been drinking

since Thursday week, finding his money all gone, took a valuable handkerchief to the mistress of the tavern, who gave him 1s. 5jd. worth of whiskey for it. His wife, seeing so much liquor with him, knew where he obtained it, and not having a morsel of bread or any thing to give the children, sent one of them to ask a loaf; but the woman turned the hungry child out, and would not give it any. The mother then went herself and interceded for a loaf for her children, who were crying for hunger, but the humane woman refused, and the children had to go to bed without supper. I had this from the father and mother themselves this morning.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN THE TALBOT, BROCK, AND LONDON DISTRICTS.

Mr. McDONALD, Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proposes to hold meetings in the following order, viz :

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Beachville . . . . .                            | Wednesday Oct. 5. |
| Ingersollville . . . . .                        | Thursday " 6      |
| Putman's, Dorchester . . . . .                  | Friday " 7        |
| Manning's Settlement . . . . .                  | Saturday " 8      |
| London . . . . .                                | Monday " 10       |
| Geo. Webster's, School-house . . . . .          | Tuesday " 11      |
| Baptist School-house, 10th Concession . . . . . | Wednesday " 12    |
| Baptist Chapel, Lobo . . . . .                  | Thursday " 13     |
| Delaware . . . . .                              | Friday " 14       |
| Half's Mills . . . . .                          | Saturday " 15     |
| Methodist Chapel, North Street . . . . .        | Monday " 17       |
| Hams' School-house, Back Street . . . . .       | Tuesday " 18      |
| Trotter's School-house, Talbot Street . . . . . | Wednesday " 19    |
| St. Thomas . . . . .                            | Thursday " 20     |
| Springfield Seminary, 1 o'clock . . . . .       | Friday " 21       |
| Port Stanley, Evening . . . . .                 | " " " "           |
| Jamcstown . . . . .                             | Saturday " 22     |
| Aylmer . . . . .                                | Monday " 24       |
| Wrong's, M. H. Grovesend . . . . .              | Tuesday " 25      |
| Port Burwell, 1 o'clock . . . . .               | Wednesday " 26    |
| Vienna, Evening . . . . .                       | " " " "           |
| Normandale . . . . .                            | Thursday " 27     |
| Port Dover, 1 o'clock . . . . .                 | Friday " 28       |
| Simcoe, Evening . . . . .                       | " " " "           |
| Malcolm's Mills . . . . .                       | Saturday " 29     |
| Edmonson's School-house . . . . .               | Monday " 31       |
| Brantford . . . . .                             | Tuesday Novem. 1  |
| Bowman's Chapel, Ancaster . . . . .             | Wednesday " 2     |
| Palermo . . . . .                               | Thursday " 3      |
| Toronto . . . . .                               | Friday " 4        |
| Duffin's Creek . . . . .                        | Saturday " 5      |
| Bowmanville . . . . .                           | Monday " 7        |
| Cobourg . . . . .                               | Tuesday " 8       |
| Consecon . . . . .                              | Wednesday " 9     |

Ministers of different denominations and the friends generally will please give publicity to these appointments.

The Agent will have with him a small still, with which to analyze wine or malt liquors; Dr. SEWALL's plates of the stomach; unfermented wine, &c. He is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, and orders for the publications published and sold by the Society. We trust that the friends of the cause will not forget our Agency Fund, which is extremely low at present, and needs to be replenished. They will easily perceive from the journals of our Agents that their labours are arduous and successful. All monies received will be acknowledged in the *Advocate*.

CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,  
To which we especially invite the attention of the Makers, Ven-  
dors, and Users of Intoxicating Drinks.

151.—CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held on the 7th Sept., on the body of Mathew Bates, late private soldier in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers stationed in this garrison. Deceased was of very intemperate habits, and has been frequently heard to say, in moments of remorse, that he would drown himself.—*Found Drowned.*—*Hamilton Journal and Express.*

152.—On the 8th Sept. on the body of a seaman named William Sharp, who was drowned from off the Schooner *Sophia*, while lying in this harbour on the night of Saturday last. Deceased, it is supposed, got into the boat alongside, the wind blowing hard at the time, for some purpose or other, and that he fell into the water in endeavouring to get on board—he was much in liquor. Verdict, *Accidentally Drowned.*—*Kingston Chronicle.*

153.—An inquest was held 12th Sept. upon the body of George Buffery private of the 83d regiment stationed in this garrison, before George Walton, Esq. Coroner: it appeared from the evidence that deceased was missing from tattoo on Thursday evening last, and was found yesterday floating in the water near the Quaca's Wharf. The deceased was seen by some of the look out party on Thursday evening making his way to the barracks, he appeared in liquor, it is supposed he missed his way and fell into the water. The jury returned a verdict, found drowned, expressing their surprise that a light is not placed at the gate of the fort to enable soldiers to see their way on a dark night.—*Toronto Patriot.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LOWER CLASSES.—In this country there would be no lower classes, if it were not for rum drinking.—[The time is coming, when every body who either makes, sells, or drinks rum will constitute a class by themselves, and they will be low enough truly; "lower than the deepest deep."—*N.Y. Aurora.*

The following anecdote was related to us by Rev. A. G. Smith, of this town. A young gentleman of good fortune took unto him a wife, with whom he lived on terms of amity and love for some months after which he began to absent himself from the domestic hearth at evening, leaving his wife alone. His partner remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his visiting the bar-room and leaving her alone. It was useless. She at last told him, that she would imitate him, as what was beneficial for him would be no less so for her. Accordingly on his next visit to the rumnery, she went to his secretary and took \$5.00—went to the bar-room where her husband was 'liquoring,' stepped up to the bar in his presence—called for her glass—sat down among the toppers present—as loquacious as any of them. After an interval of some ten or fifteen minutes she again stepped up—and 'called on.' The bewildered husband melting with shame at this strange proceeding. At length she tapped the bar the third time, when the confused and confounded husband rose from his seat—tapped her on the shoulder, and said Sally, let's go home.' 'Agreed,' said she. He has since staid at home at nights—a reformed man.

TEMPERANCE BALL.—What do you think, Doctor, said one, of a temperance ball? I think, was the reply, it is a little too much like brandy and water. Water is safe, while you stick to that; but when you mix it up with brandy, we can't answer for it. So with temperance, it is good alone, better, with religion; but when it gets to be temperance ball, and temperance theatre, we cannot say what will become of it, but we think nothing good. Reformed men, if they would keep their heels on the floor, must not get upon their toes.

There is a toper in our borough whose nose is so large and fiery red that the common council thinks it a sign of intemperance, and are about to fine him because it projects over the sidewalk.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

THE BLUES.—"You look rather blue this morning," said a Washingtonian to a rum-seller, the other day.—"No wonder 'tis enough to make a man look blue, to have his customers desert him all in a moment."

It is said that if you want a pair of water tight shoes, make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard tippler, for that never lets in water, and make the sole of the outer membrane of the heart of a

liquor seller, for that is both tough and impenetrable.—*Cambridge Magnolia.*

Within one week we have seen accounts of more than 200 temperance celebrations,—of 63 rum selling establishments and hotels turned into temperance houses, and in many instances the wines and liquors were burnt publicly in the streets. It is the greatest reformation the world has ever witnessed, and its result upon human civilization and christianity will be most stupendous. God speed it.—*Utica News*

"WHO'S AFRAID?"—Two "moderate drinkers" were passing along South St. one night, with just sufficient liquor aboard to make them feel courageous as lions. All at once one of them ran slap against something in the shape of a six-footer, when he squared off and aimed a blow at the great unknown with such force, that he lost his balance, and fell prostrate on his back. "Hallo, Captain!" exclaimed he to his companion, "don't let him strike me while I'm down." The Captain commenced trotting round the stranger and was just about to give him a whupper, when he discovered that the antagonist was nothing more than a rostr.—*Organ.*

A SAVINA.—A few days since, a gentleman called and subscribed for the Republican, and remarked that he had signed the temperance pledge and since then, he had examined his expenditure for liquor for the last six months, and found that the amount in three weeks would have paid for one year's subscription; he had therefore determined to spend that amount for a newspaper, and the balance of the month's expenditure he had already spent in books for a reformed friend's children.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Of 550 men and boys on board the U. S. ship Columbia at Charleston, 300 have signed away the liberty of making beasts of themselves.

INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.—A Washingtonian called on a young Irishman who had seen better days, but who had by drunkenness reduced himself to a miserable state, and invited him to sign the pledge. He looked at his little black jug which stood on the mantel-piece, and begged for one glass more. His young wife implored him not to take even one glass; 'for,' said she, 'you were one of the best of husbands before you took to drinking, and why will you continue to tamper with it.' Her persuasions and tears reached his heart—he signed the pledge, and is a staunch Washingtonian.—So much for influence: let it then be exerted—it has already done much, and we trust it will be extended on every occasion.—*Organ.*

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

"Does my father drink brandy or rum now, since he signed the Pledge?" said a little boy of 5 years to his grand-ma.

"No, Randolph, I guess not."

"But, grand-ma, when father and uncle took Billy and me out the other day, they went into a store and drank something out of a tumbler, Billy tasted it too, but I didn't, I drank cold water."

"I guess father broke his Pledge, for it looked like rum, can he get another Pledge?"

"Yes, child, but he has not broken his Pledge."

The boy was silenced for awhile, but not convinced. "Grand-ma," said he, (alluding to what he had heard his mother say about Dr. Sewall's platts,) "if my father drinks, he'll get them red spots in his stomach, and they'll run all through him; but can he get another pledge?"

That which had alarmed the child, was the fact that his father had purchased a glass of root beer, and he said the child refused to taste it; since that, they cannot persuade him to think his father's pledge unbroken.

The same little fellow, a year ago, when he heard his cousin swear, begged his grand-ma to have him sign the Pledge. In his estimation, the Pledge is a save-all, may he and many other little boys, learn now, to love it well enough to keep it all their life time.

### ADDRESS TO CHILDREN.

There are some of you, my dear little friends, who know that I love you and that I want you, when you die, to go to heaven. Because I thus love you, I advise you never to take wine, or beer, or spirits, or any thing of the kind. If you wish to live long, if you wish to have good tempers, if you wish to enjoy good health,

if you wish to serve God on earth, and go to him when you die, let me advise you to abstain from all strong liquors. The wisest, and holiest, and strongest persons in the bible, did so, and I hope you will. If your parents or friends ever ask you to have a glass of wine, tell them with a smile that you do not like to take it, because it would hurt you in body and soul. Very likely if you began to take a little beer, the habit would lead you to be a drunkard. - Not long back, thirteen children under twelve years of age, were taken from one public-house to prison: this was in Liverpool. In Bristol, alas! a gang of children were found in a public-house drinking ale, which they paid for by things they had stolen. And many because they took liquors, have become thieves and liars and murderers: and oh! if they die so, how dreadful will be their lot in hell. Pray to God, my dear children, to make you holy; then you will be happy, and when you die, angels will take your souls to heaven. But I fear you will never get to heaven unless you avoid that liquor which makes people drunk. May God bless you, my dear children, with your parents and teachers, and your affectionate friend.

WILLIAM ROAF.

### Poetry.

#### THE WINE-CUP.

That wine-cup! touch it not!  
Youth take thy hand away—  
Poverty fills it up  
With ruin and decay.  
Oh, Youngster, heed thee well,  
Ere thou hast quaffed a drop—  
The seeds of death are there,  
Whose work thou canst not stop!

That wine-cup, spurn it hence—  
Though it may sparkle well—  
Though it be old and red,  
And s'it thy palate well.  
Oh, 'tis the fatal goal  
Whence leads the Drunkard's path:  
Then heed it youngster, well—  
Shun woes the drunkard hath!

When in the festive hall,  
Thou meet'st a jovial band,  
When merry goes the hour,  
Where are voices sweet and bland!—  
Should there the wine-cup come,  
Creating higher joy,  
Oh, spurn the wine-cup then,  
'Tis dangerous, my boy.

When in the wide world, youth,  
Thou hold'st thy devious way,  
If from the path of truth  
Temptations lead astray—  
If urged to drain the glass,  
With thoughtless, heedless men,  
Oh, as thou lov'st thyself,  
Touch not the wine-cup then.

Should hours of darkness come,  
And thy hearer's purpose fail—  
Should life to thee seem vain,  
And earth a dreary vale—  
Oh, to the voice of truth  
Take heed, nor then be deaf,  
Shun, shun the wine-cup then,  
It cannot give relief.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### BRIEF HINTS FOR OCTOBER.

This month will be mostly occupied with the securing of crows, and it is important for their preservation that this be done in the best manner. Root crops especially, should be placed beyond the danger of injury; it is better to take some additional pains than to lose one half the amount by carelessness.

Potatoes should be packed away in such a manner that they may keep well, even if the winter should be much severer than common. Their preservation depends on securing them from frost and from moisture. Hence these requisites should be particularly observed, both in placing them in collars, and in heaps in the open field.

The best method of preserving ruta бага in open ground is the following. They are to be placed in long heaps, three or four feet wide, and of any desirable length, in a roof-like form, and terminating in a ridge at the top. They are then covered, first with straw, and afterwards with earth. They need not be covered to so great a depth as potatoes require, as they are not so easily injured by frost. But as they are liable without precaution to ferment and rot in large heaps, holes should be made with a crow-bar through the earth into the heap, at intervals of a few feet, to suffer the warm air which may be caused, to escape: and these holes may be partially closed by straw. Where the soil is such that there is no danger from moisture, these heaps may be placed in broad trenches made for the purpose.

Mangel Wurtzel require nearly the same treatment in preserving as the potatoe—they are more easily injured by frost than ruta бага, and should consequently be sooner secured. As a general rule, they should never be left out later than the latter part of this month.

A dry, warm cellar, which will admit of some circulation of air, is the most convenient place for keeping both mangel wurtzel and ruta бага; when they are to be fed out daily during winter.

All ground intended for spring crops next season, should be ploughed before winter without fail. Teams are strong in autumn, the weather is cool and favorable for their labor, and the operation greatly assists in destroying grass and weeds. The diminished labor in hoeing next season, from this alone, will in many cases compensate for all the expense.

IN THE GARDEN, seeds are to be gathered as they ripen, carefully labeled, and secured; where they do not ripen simultaneously, and the ripe seed cannot be collected without too much labor, the whole plant should be taken up by the roots and suffered gradually to dry in the house, during which time most of the seeds will become ripe. All hardy perennial aromatic and medicinal herbs may be conveniently transplanted—strawberry plants should be removed early in this month, if not already done, for forming new beds—onions for seed next year should now be set out, selecting the hardest and best shaped roots, and placing them in drills a foot apart and six or eight inches in the drill. Asparagus beds should be cleared when the stalks turn yellow and begin to die. Weeds ripening their seeds are to be removed and carried off the ground to prevent seeding;—and all vacant spaces made so by the removal of crops should be spaded for the action of winter, and for destroying young weeds.

#### TENDENCY OF SOILS TO DETERIORATE.

The natural, the inevitable tendency of all cultivation of the soil, is deterioration. The richest and most fertile contain but a certain proportion fit for the purposes of vegetation; and every crop taken from the soil, sensibly lessens this quantity. The result therefore must be that continual cropping will reduce the best soils to barrenness, until, where circumstances admit, nature by her gradual method of repairing wrongs, imparts a degree of fertility. It is however possible to counteract this tendency to sterility in soils; to prevent the exhaustion of the qualities necessary to support vegetable life; and the difference between good and bad farming, or proper and improper cultivation, may be determined mainly by a reference to this single result.

In this country we can hardly form a correct idea from any thing around us, of the frightful barrenness to which fertile soils may be reduced by improper management. Cultivation is here so young, that had it been of the worst description it would hardly have been possible to have exhausted so soon the treasures that had for centuries been accumulating in our soils. Still there are examples in the United States, where soils have nearly reached that point from which a restoration to fertility is impracticable. Soils of a silicious nature, or that are inclining to sand are the most easily and quickly reduced. Of this the southeast part of Massachusetts, and parts of the southern States at the present time, and parts of Long Island as it was some thirty years ago, furnish striking proof.



When cultivated without regard to consequences, the nutritive part of such soils is quickly exhausted; the little vegetation produced is not sufficient to prevent the burning effect of the sun; the roots of the grasses are unable to fix and bind the soil; it becomes loose and floating; plants root themselves with more and more difficulty and at last what was once a fertile plain, becomes a sandy waste, where cultivation is impossible.

It is in the old world that this process of deterioration may be the most clearly traced. To renovate, seems to have formed no part of the ancient profession of agriculture. In all the writings of antiquity there is scarcely a hint that manuring, or in any way improving cultivated lands, was practiced to any extent. Now and then, where nature had set the example of imparting fertility by the annual overflow of rivers, man seemed inclined so far to imitate her works, and irrigation for ameliorating land was frequently adopted. But this was about the extent of ancient attempts at improved cultivation, and the result has been such as might confidently have been predicted. The regions of the east that two or three thousand years since were as the garden of Eden for beauty and fertility, have gradually become sterile and worthless; and tracts of country that once supported a thriving and industrious population, have from the action of the cause alluded to above, become deserts, in which the solitary camel can scarce find a shadow of vegetation to supply his easily satisfied wants. Mesopotamia; parts of Syria and Palestine; Edom, and parts of Arabia Felix; many parts of the north of Africa; and no inconsiderable portion of Asia Minor, have thus become hopelessly barren. The finest of wheat can now no longer be grown, on the plains where once the reaper filled his arms with the yellow sheaves. They were ceaselessly cropped, until the soil was so exhausted, that the unaided efforts of nature were unable to restore fertility, and the result is perpetual barrenness.

To counteract this tendency to sterility, is the business of the farmer; and on the possibility of doing this, rests the whole system of improved agriculture. Science has here come to the aid of the cultivator of the soil, and by revealing the agents and promoters of fertility has greatly assisted and simplified the processes without which all would be still doubtful and uncertain. The action of manures has been ascertained; the value and activity of the various salts formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in part determined; the aid which the mineral earths afford vegetation has been carefully examined; and those combinations of soil the best calculated to induce fertility been accurately investigated. It has been shown that to take from the soil, without making corresponding returns, is suicidal policy; and that if this point is properly attended to, land can be cropped without danger of deterioration.

Manure then, is the sheet anchor of the farmer. It is to this source of fertility he must look for the renovation of the soil, and the means of continued productiveness. And it is to manures produced from his fields, from his herds and his flocks, from decayed vegetable and animal matter, that he must look for this result. These are the true fertilizing ingredients; and though agents may be useful as exciting these to action, yet these may be considered as constituting the food of plants, the cause of growth and nutrition. The application of the exciting mineral manures, such as lime and gypsum, is productive of the happiest effects, for the reason assigned above; yet they are not so absolutely essential to the improvement of the soil as those that have a vegetable or animal origin. Matter which has once lived, which has already taken the forms of organized existence, more easily assumes the forms of organized life; and is more easily assimilated, than that which has never undergone such a change. It is the office of the vegetable to take the crude atoms of matter as they exist in the soil and prepare them for the support of animal life; and when this has once been done, though a partial decomposition may have been effected, a renewal of the process is comparatively easy and certain.

In connection with the preparation and application of manures the next most important step which modern agriculture has taken to prevent a deterioration of the soil, is rotation in crops. Judiciously conducted, the result is certain; exhausted lands are restored, and the profits of the agriculturist greatly increased. It was formerly the custom to let lands suitable for grass remain for that purpose alone; while those suitable for the plough were annually

subjected to its use until exhaustion forbid. It was then left to the restoring processes of nature. There were at the beginning of this century, lands in the farming sections of England which it was well known had lain in grass for five hundred years, and there were other tracts which had been as constantly submitted to the plough, or at least as often as the soil promised to repay the expense of cultivation. This system has been abandoned; a more enlightened system of agriculture has prevailed; and the products, in consequence have been more than doubled. The course of rotation is indeed variable in different districts, both in Europe and in this country, but it is founded on the same great principle, that different plants take up different ingredients from the same soil, and from different depths, and that a new plant will flourish in a soil where one of the same kind previously cultivated could not succeed at all. Thus in England, in Holland and Belgium, in some parts of Germany and France, and in some few instances in this country, a regular course of cropping adapted to the soil, has been adopted with the happiest effect. This course which varies from three to six years, according to circumstances, embraces roots, grains, and grasses, and taken in connection with thorough manuring, which this system enables the farmer to practice, not only improves the quantity and value of each kind of crop, but is deepening, enriching and fertilizing the soil. Manure, and the rotation of crops, are then the great means to which we must look to preserve our own fertile plains from the fate which has overtaken so large a part of the east; and they are fortunately both easy of application, and entirely within our reach.

## EDUCATION.

The following brief Memoir of BERNHARD OVERBERG, is in our opinion, calculated to awaken a more lively interest in the cause of Education, and to shew more clearly the way in which that cause may be best promoted, than any formal essay on the subject. Before perusing it we had no clear notion of the manner in which, under providence, the admirable system of Education in Prussia had been established, and we publish it with the earnest hope and prayer that others may be stimulated to exertions in behalf of the young, and that at least one OVERBERG may be raised up among the ministers and teachers of Canada.

### MEMOIR OF BERNHARD OVERBERG,

PASTOR AND TEACHER IN MÜNSTER, PRUSSIA.

We can appeal to the testimony of those who resided in Münster ten or fifteen years since, for the accuracy of our statement, that a most remarkable excitement took place about that period, in the younger part of the population. A great number of young people of both sexes, whose lives had before been spent in frivolous amusements or useless indolence, were simultaneously inspired with the wish of devoting all their time and talents to the formation of the infant mind, and preparing the rising generation for an entrance into that kingdom purchased for them by the love of Christ; to train up youth in wisdom's ways became their chief object, and to cherish the lambs of Christ's flock their greatest delight. It was at the same time worthy of observation, that with this ardent disposition to engage in so pious a work, was united such deep humility and timidity, that these young persons generally declined the appointment as regular teachers if offered to them; for, while the great reward which is attached, both in time and eternity, to the labours of instruction, had at first allured them, the high responsibility which rested on the office, excited their apprehension. However, as this fear did not arise from an undue regard to the opinions of men, or disinclination to personal fatigue, but from the fear of God and his everlasting displeasure, it was soon overcome by faith and love. Never was this important trust discharged with stricter fidelity; never did it produce a richer harvest, for they sought the salvation of the children committed to their care, not with the carelessness of a hired servant, but with fear and trembling, and with an earnestness commensurate with that which they felt for their own eternal welfare.

If we inquire to what cause may be attributed the pervading impulse, which thus procured for Münster such excellent and in-

defatigable teachers, it ought, most assuredly, to be principally ascribed to the public ministrations of Bernhard Overberg, Teacher of the Normal School, and subsequently Director of the Theological Seminary in Münster, who every year, towards the end of summer, held a course of lectures, not only attended by candidates for the office of teachers in the public schools, but also by many others, who flocked to hear his addresses. This peculiarly gifted individual having the faculty of rendering the most barren and ordinary subject so novel and interesting, that numbers from the neighboring towns, whose interest for every thing attached to instruction had been long absorbed in the cares of the world, were induced by curiosity to attend his public discourses on the subject of the most approved system of education. But though curiosity first led persons of every class to attend the lectures of an unpretending Normal school-master, other motives were soon awakened, and the inclinations of the natural man were sanctified and confirmed by a superior spiritual power.

An ardent pursuit of any particular object is generally found to be contagious; and while Bernhard Overberg was seen prosecuting his darling object, the instruction of youth, others were made partakers, not only of the delight which he experienced, but also of that heavenly feeling which we may suppose to animate those watchful spirits over these "little ones," who do always behold the face of "our Father who is in heaven;" and when Overberg, with all the ardour of his spirit, spoke of the inward satisfaction of mind, and the foretaste of that great reward which was the portion of the faithful teacher, not one of his hearers could remain unmoved. He led them to take a glimpse of that state of indescribable happiness and peace, which is possessed by souls imbued with feelings such as his own; and numbers imbibed the desire, and many expressed it, to become a teacher like Bernhard Overberg.

Nor did it appear from first impressions, so difficult an undertaking to speak and teach like Overberg. For had we attended with the numerous body of candidates and probationers for the office of public teacher, in the spacious hall of the Normal school, which was always overflowing with hearers, and after hearing him speak there with the greatest energy and eloquence, upon the qualifications necessary for the office of a teacher, had we then followed him to the Lorraine collegiate church, where he every Sunday afternoon catechised and instructed the young children of the city; his method of imparting knowledge appeared so exceedingly simple, that we should have supposed every one must have adopted exactly the same plan, if not precisely the same words. As he stood in the front of the children, who formed a semi-circle round him, the serious dignity of his countenance assumed a mildly cheerful expression of familiarity. He saluted the children in the most friendly manner, took some of the younger ones by the hand, and placing them more immediately before him, began to talk with them upon some subject on which they were well conversant, but which appeared in no way connected with the topic of instruction appointed for that afternoon. Soon, however, he contrived with the most pertinent skill, to connect with this apparently insignificant commencement, arguments and observations of momentous value, exciting both in the children and older auditors, the highest interest, though from his lucid observations, the children were capable of following him, and answering the questions put to them with perfect ease, while at the same time their attention was powerfully fixed upon some important point of doctrine, which seemed even to the more advanced of the congregation, to assume a new light and a deeper import. Equally simple, yet equally impressive, was the instruction he imparted at the Lorraine Free School during the week. The children listened to what he related to them, and felt that he described exactly their own experience; and particularly when biblical history was his theme, their attention was riveted for two hours as earnestly as if it had only been a few minutes. Nay, even in the arithmetical lessons, generally so dry and disagreeable, the ingenuity of this amiable man, connected every sum so familiarly with the daily sports, employment, or domestic habits of the children, that it became not only a pleasant employment, but one in which their reasoning powers were called into action.

This too, all appeared to an observer so suitable, and at the same time so obvious, that there could be no doubt as to the manner in which it was proper and necessary to convey knowledge

to the infant mind; but yet should the same person attempt to pursue the same plan, and adopt the same manner, he would soon be aware that it required no trifling gift or attainment, but that to be able to impart the vivifying instruction of an Overberg there must also exist the same life of love in the soul, which can only be acquired by uninterrupted communion with the Everlasting Source of love itself. The simple and apparently natural discourses of this man would then be found, not the result of a common effort to teach, but a gift from the treasury of God's grace, sought and obtained by the unvarying and childlike dependence upon God's love and mercy. The truth of the foregoing remarks will be manifest by the perusal of a short account of the life of this children's friend.

The father of Bernhard Overberg, a pedlar residing in the village of Hockel, near Voltlage in Osnaburg, was a man of prayer; and as he travelled from one place to another, with his goods upon his shoulders, to obtain the means of supporting his family, he sweetened his toils by devout contemplation, and fervent petitions to the throne of grace. A continued lameness in one foot, prevented him, during the latter years of his life, from pursuing his customary rounds; but prayer was still his delight, and through many a sleepless night he received strength and patience, by meditating on the unparalleled sufferings of his Redeemer. Overberg's mother was a partaker of the same renewing grace, and therefore contentment, devotion, and peace, shed their benign influence in their poor, but happy dwelling.

Bernhard Overberg was born on the 1st of May, 1754. He learned in his earliest years the answer to that question, "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" An extreme delicacy of constitution, held back the development of both bodily and mental powers, so that he did not learn to walk till his fifth year, and when sent to school was so dull a scholar, that he wore out eight elementary books, before he had learnt to read with any degree of fluency. When he was nine years old, the clergyman at Voltlage, died, and he overheard his father and mother converse upon his death, upon his useful life, how zealously he had laboured for the salvation of his flock, and also how improbable it was, that another so worthy would be appointed to the church. Bernhard, who had listened attentively to these remarks, thought in childish simplicity, "How important must be this office, I should like to become a pastor myself." The following day he was at work in the field, and heard the bell tolling for the funeral: the sound seemed to thrill through his soul, and he poured out his childlike prayer; "Lord God! if thou wilt help me to learn diligently and quickly, I will become a pastor." From this time he made rapid progress, and at the end of six months, could not only read fluently himself, but assisted his master in teaching the younger children. His increasing religious knowledge and personal devotion were delightfully perceptible, and when he for the first time approached the table of the Lord, he again renewed his vow that, by the help of God, he would devote himself to the work of the ministry; yet the unanswerable question rose constantly to his mind; how was he to obtain the consent of his parents to his wishes, since they had already settled that he should accompany his father on his journeys, and afterwards continue to carry on his trade? Or how could he expect or desire his poor father and mother to send him to college, or support him during his studies?

Being one day alone in the fields, whither he had driven the cows, his desire to fit himself for the service of the sanctuary became more than usually ardent; "I am," he thought, "now fifteen years old, it is the latest period at which I can think of beginning to study, and yet I cannot venture to tell my parents what I wish." These thoughts inspired a prayer to his Heavenly Father, that He would influence them, not only to agree to his views, but also to make the proposal themselves to him.

On the evening of the same day his prayer was answered, for his father asked him, whether he would not prefer entering the ministry to following the trade of a hawker. Who can describe the happiness of Bernhard? On the very next day he was sent to a clergyman in Voltlage, to receive his first instruction in Latin, and with unremitting ardour and increasing pleasure, he now walked, heedless of bad roads, or the inclemency of the weather, to Voltlage (about five English miles) to obtain very indifferent instruction, which his perseverance alone could have rendered beneficial to him. His thoughts were generally so absorbed in

grammatical rules and other lessons, that as he walked to the town and home again, he seldom took notice of any one he met; on which account he was called by the peasants and neighbours, "the half-witted boy, who did not know his right hand from his left." At home his every thought was given to his studies, and in the winter, when his mother, instead of a lamp, was obliged to burn only pine wood on the hearth, he laid himself down beside it, and thus obtained both light and warmth. His only recreation was in training, with boyish affection, a young tame pigeon, which used to meet him half way on his return, and wait for him on the balustrade of a bridge, when, perching on his shoulder, it accompanied him home. He had also much pleasure in the cultivation of a few flowers, his chief favourites being the rose, and the simple, but almost ever-blooming daisy.

At 16 years of age Bernhard was sent to the High School at Rheine, and on being warned by the neighbours, that the scholars were subject in that school to much corporal punishment and other severe chastisements, he answered, he would bear it all with pleasure, if at the same time, he had an opportunity of making more rapid progress. On the first monthly examination, he was placed the last but one in his class; but this did not disconcert him in the smallest degree; nay, he even thought he had been favoured in not being placed quite at the bottom, and it only inspired him with fresh zeal, to profit by all the means of instruction afforded him. He hung a small sheep-bell at the head of his bed, to which he affixed a string that descended into the street, and he engaged a labourer, who went past every morning at five o'clock, to awaken him by ringing the bell. Although some of his mischievous school-fellows often disturbed him for their sport at midnight by this means, yet he could not be driven from his plan, and neither their scoffs nor their scorn could abate his ardour. He never walked out without taking a book, which he studied in spite of his companions. By these unremitting exertions at the end of the first year, (1771) he had advanced far beyond the rest of the scholars in theology and latin composition, and was placed at the head of the school in every other branch of knowledge; he continued during the following years to make the same almost unparalleled progress, and at the end of the course study, the teachers were very desirous of retaining him in the establishment as teacher; but his talents, as well as his desires, seemed to point to a more active and important office; and his mother declared she would make every personal sacrifice in her power, to enable him to continue his studies. This proof of affection he did not, however require, for immediately after his entrance upon his further studies at Münster; this exemplary young man was received into the family of the privy counsellor Münsterm, as private tutor. The fear of God, and a strict regard to every moral and Christian virtue, governed his every action even at this early age, and his humility and affectionate disposition prevented that envy, which might otherwise have naturally been awakened in his fellow students, by the superiority of his acquirements, and the precedences he obtained at all public examinations and disputations.

At this period a striking occurrence gave him the first experience in the peculiar management required in the tuition of children, who, although past the usual age, had been refused communication on the previous Easter, from want of the necessary knowledge, hoping by this means to prepare them for confirmation the following year.

(To be Continued in our next.)

LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Great Western* and *Acadia* steamers, dates have been received from Liverpool to the 4th September. The items of news below will be interesting. The *Queen* and *Prince Albert* had arrived at Leith Roads on a visit to Scotland. The North Eastern boundary treaty seemed to have given much satisfaction, so far as the voice of the London Journals had been expressed.

The accounts from the disturbed districts begin to assume a more peaceful character. There has been nothing perpetrated to excite particular alarm, with the exception of a serious

outbreak at Glossop, on Tuesday, which terminated in four of the malcontents being shot by the proprietor of a mill, who fired on the mob in defence of his property. The return to peace and order is however slow and unsatisfactory, there being a dogged determination on the part of the workmen not to resume their labor at present, and an equal disinclination on the part of the manufacturers to give the advance required by the turn-outs, viz, the prices of 1840.

The harvest has concluded most favorably. From north, south, east and west, the same gratifying accounts are constantly reaching us. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for though, in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed, this is, in all instances, nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear, and the superior quality of the grain. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread. There have been several serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

Business in the Colonial produce markets has been influenced by the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts; inasmuch as the country trade do not send in orders for goods, except from actual necessity, while the dealers and others in the port having pretty well stocked themselves with most kinds of produce, at the recent large public sales, do not care to add to their stocks in the present excited state of the country.

INDIA.—The accounts from the army here are in some respects favorable. A victory had been gained over a body of Affghans by General Nott, beneath the walls of Candahar, and another by Col. Wymer, at Kelat-i-Ghulzie, on both of which occasions the enemy experienced considerable loss. In some parts the army was suffering from sickness.

CHINA.—Nothing important has taken place in China. It is said that the Emperor has fled into Tartary. The preparations for marching upon Champoo were completed; but the army remained in a state of inaction, and seemed completely to be overcome by discouragement.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 27.

|                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ASHES—Pot . . . 26s a 26s 6d  | FLAX SEED— . . . 4s per bush.     |
| Pearl . . . 27s a 27s 6d      | TIMOTHY do . . . 8s per bush.     |
| FLOUR—Fine . . . . . 25s      | CLOVER do . . . 7½d per lb.       |
| U. States . 23s 9d a 25s      | CANDLES—Montreal . . . 7½d        |
| WHEAT . . . . . 4s 9d a 5s    | IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d p ct   |
| OAT-MEAL . . . . . 9s pr cwt  | Scotch Fig, 4s 9d a 5s "          |
| Can. Am.                      | Castings . 18s 6d a 19s "         |
| PORK—Mess, . . . \$9, \$8½    | NAILS—Cut . . . 2½s 6d a 25s "    |
| P. Mess, . . . \$8, \$7       | LEATHER—Solc, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb    |
| Prime . . . \$7, \$6          | LINSEED OIL— . . . 3s 9d a 4s gal |
| Cargo . . . \$6½, \$6         | SOAP— . . . . . 2½d a 3d lb       |
| LARD . . . . . 4d a 4½ p lb.  | SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 42s p ct.    |
| Can. Am.                      | Refined . . . . . 6½d lb          |
| BEEF—Mess . . . \$10½ \$9     | TEA—Y. Hywon 2s 6d a 3s 4d        |
| Prime Mess . . . \$8 \$7      | Twankay 2s 9d a 2s 11d            |
| Prime . . . \$6 \$5           | Imperial . . . 3s 9d a 4s         |
| TALLOW . . . . . 5½d          | EXCHANGE—On London, 7½ a 9½       |
| BUTTER—Salt . . . . . 6½ a 7d | New York . . . 2½                 |
| CHEESE . . . . . 4d a 6d      | Canada West . . . i               |

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—A. B. McNab, Kingston, 5s; Sundries, London, £1 10s; Mr. Christie, Melbourne, 10s; W. Lennon, Stamford, 5s; R. H. Douglas, Pittsburgh, 10s; J. Dick, Lanark, £ 10s; C. DeWitt, Dewittville, 5s; E. W. Wright, Marysburgh, 5s; Corporal Black, Sorel, 5s; Sundries per J. McDonald, Agent, £1; G. Monkman, Erin, 5s. Mrs. Gray, Perth, 5s, W. Bustard, Royals, London, £2 6s 3d; J. Cochran, B;town, 5s, Sundries, Montreal, £4 15s.

*Agency Fund*.—Georgetown Society, 10s, Oakville Society, 14s; Galt Society, £1, Mount Pleasant Society, 13s; Mr. Coats, 5s.

*Donations and Subscriptions*.—J. L. Mourant, London, 2s 6d.

# LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA, By J. & J. A.

| NO. OF LOT.   | CONCESSION. | TOWNSHIP.   | QUANTITY.  | PRICE.   | REMARKS.  |           |     |     |  |  |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|---|-----------|-----|-----|--|--|
| East half No 119<br>Whole of " 120<br>" " 121<br>" " 122<br>" " 123 | 3d Conces.  | Sandwich.   | 400 acres. | 15s. cy. | Very desirably situated about 5 1/2 miles from Windsor, good l. well timbered, will be sold in one lot or separate, as requ.  |           |     |     |  |  |
| 17  |             |             |            |          |   | 9th       | "   | 200 | 10s.   | Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.  |
| 12  |             |             |            |          |   | 12th      | "   | 113 | 11s. 3d.   |  |
| 17  |             |             |            |          |   | 12th      | "   | 100 | 12s. 6d.   |  |
| Broken Lot 1 }<br>East parts 5 & 6 }                                |             |             |            |          |   | 8th       | "   | 78  | 12s. 6d.   | Forms a block of 200 acres, will only be sold in one lot, 7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A road runs through the lots. This is on the north branch of river Sydenham, which runs through one corner of it. Excellent land. |
| 23  | 14th        | Sombra.     | 200        | 10s.     |   |           |     |     |  |  |
| North half No-18  | 2d          | "           | 100        | "        | Situated on the south branch of river Sydenham, a short distance above Wallaceburgh; the river is navigable for the largest vessels ten miles above it; it is the best quality of land, and well timbered with white oak. |           |     |     |  |  |
| South half Lot E.   | 6th         | "           | 100        | "        | These lots are situated on the river St. Clair, and are excellent land, south half of lot E coming down to the river; they will be sold low it is a good situation for a store.   |           |     |     |  |  |
| " " " D.  | 6th         | "           | 200        | "        |   |           |     |     |  |  |
| West half No. 10 }<br>East " " 11 }                                 | 6th         | Moora.      | 200        | 15s.     | There is a log house and barn and a considerable clearance laid down in grass on the lot; a creek runs through it which falls into the north branch of river Sydenham.  |           |     |     |  |  |
| 28 front  |             |             |            |          |   | Plympton. | 200 | "   | Beautifully situated on Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Port Sarnia, and a few miles from the post town of Eriol; on the lots there are a new frame house, a log house and barn, and a large clearance, the greater part of which is laid down in grass. |  |
| 29  |             |             |            |          |   | "         | "   | 200 |  | "  |
| 11  | 14th        | Colchester. | 100        | "        | In a very desirable situation.  |           |     |     |  |  |

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One third down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments. If the whole amount is paid down, some deduction will be made in prices. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842. J. & J. DOUGALL.

# LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA.

| NO. OF LOT.                      | CONCESSION.            | TOWNSHIP.    | QUANTITY.           | REMARKS.   |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|
| South half No. 9<br>" " 9<br>100 | 11th Conces.<br>12th " | Sombra,<br>" | 200 acres.<br>100 " | These lands are of the first quality, situated on the north branch of the river Sydenham, which is navigable for large class vessels to that place; they are well timbered with the best white oak.  |
| Part of lot 3                    | 9th "                  | Malden,      | 175 "               |  |
| Part of lot 22                   | 1st "                  | "            | about 40.           | This is a most valuable property, adjoining the town of Amherstburgh, and is suitable for selling as town or park lots; it rents at \$4 per acre as pasturage, and will be sold in one lot very low. |
| Part of lot 22                   | 5th "                  | Gosfield,    | about 10.           | Being composed of lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in the village of Colborne, will be sold in one lot or separately.                                |
| 21 }<br>& south east qr. 20 }    | 6th "                  | Colchester.  | 200 "               | An excellent and desirable lot.  |

The above lots will be sold extremely low for cash; those wishing great bargains in that line, had better call on the Subscribers, at Amherstburgh, or Charles Baby, Esq., Sandwich, when particulars will be made known. All applications made by mail to be post paid.

Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

## GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

## JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER;

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off McGill Street.

J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the above place, tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their very liberal support, at the same time respectfully intimates, that he will endeavour to ensure a continuance of the same.  
May 1, 1842.

W. M. SHANKS has opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, at Lachine, near the Post-Office, where he can accommodate Boarders and Travellers. Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments on the shortest notice.  
Lachine, May 1, 1842.

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.

JAMES A. DWIGHT & SON have just received per *Atrey*, *Mary Muir*, *Benjamin Hart*, and other arrivals, 20 Packages of GOODS comprising an extensive assortment of articles in their line, besides a large stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES, &c. of all descriptions. They can now offer a great variety of fine Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters and Trays, Astral Lamps, Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns and fine Plated Goods; all of which will be sold low at their Store, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets.

Montreal, June 10 1842.

# FOR SALE,

AT THE

ADA TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

(silver) ..... 5s 6d to 16s 6d each.  
(white metal) . . . . . 2d to 1s 8d

“ ..... 6d “  
“ ..... 4d per 100 pages.

“ (in parcels) . . . . . 1d to 40s each.  
“ Monms, Lectures, Discussions, &c. &c. &c.

Dunlop's Drinking Usages.

Baker's Curse of Britain.

“ Idolatry of Britain.

Garland of Water Flowers.

Temperance Fables.

Crack Club.

Morning Star.

Volume Tracts.

Temperance Wafers and Pledge-Books

Seventh volume Advocate, bound. . . 2s 6d

Anti-Bacchus half bound. . . . . 1s 9d each

“ boards . . . . . 1s 7d “

“ stitched . . . . . 1s 3d “

Temperance Minstrel, boards . . . 1s “

“ “ stitched . . . . . 7d “

“ “ Almanack . . . . . 3d “

Skills for Lecturers . . . . . £1 “

Engraved Certificates for Juvenile Societies,

7s 6d a pack, or 2d each.

Frames for Certificates. . . . . 1s 3d to 5s each.

Temperance Pledges. . . . . 5s per 100.

“ Pictures, Wood Cuts, &c. &c.

Canada Temperance Advocate, 3d per No.

Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape

Juice, in 1½ pint bottles, 13s 4d each.

Bewell's Plates of the Human Stomach, with

Explanations, 6s 3d a set.

Diplomas, (fine lith.) for members, 7d each.

Frames for Diplomas, from 2s. to 11s 3d “

Swine and Cow Essays, 3s per dozen or 4d “

## THE TEMPERANCE READING ROOM

Is supplied with Temperance Journals, Religious Periodicals connected with the leading Evangelical denominations, and a few of the best Political and Commercial Papers from Great Britain and the United States, as well as with the Montreal Journals and Papers from all parts of Canada.

Annual subscription for persons in business, 10s; for all others, 5s; transient subscribers, 1s 3d per month; non-subscribers, 1d each visit. Open from SEVEN o'clock, A. M. till NINE o'clock P. M.

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

JUST ARRIVED.

London. Patriot—Watchman—Record—Non-Conformist—Scottish Guardian—Dublin Warder—Christian Journal—Liverpool Chronicle—London Baptist, Evangelical, Sunday School Teachers', Mechanics, Wesley Association, and Penny (new series) Magazines—Missionary Register—Eclectic Review.

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Rec. Sec. and Agent, M. T. S.

Aug 15, 1842.

## REMOVAL.

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

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

May 14, 1842.

## NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

McGill Street.

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

RICHARD HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he has opened a house under the above title, at BOWMANVILLE, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. TEA, COFFEE, and other refreshments, ready at the shortest notice.

JOHN COOK.

Darlington, August 1, 1842.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of St. Paul and St. Gabriel Street.

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

JOHN KELLER.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

## MEYERS' TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE.

St. Francois Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

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

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

## STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.

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

HEDGE & Co.

Montreal, May 6, 1842.

## TEMPERANCE INN,

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