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THE DRUNKEN SEA.

BY JAMES HENRY, M. D., FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
DUBLIN.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Drunken Sea from the beach of Soberland, where you take shipping, as far as Point Just-Enough. The clear and smooth water is scarcely so much as rippled by the light breeze which wafts from the shore the fragrance of a thousand flowers. No mist ever broods upon the water, no cloud overcasts the soft blue sky. The glorious image of the sun by day, the silvery face of the moon by night, are no where seen to so much advantage as in the mirror of Pleasant Bay, for this part of the Drunken Sea has been most appropriately named. The current being always towards Point Just-Enough, and the wind, if you can apply that name to the gentle breath which no more than fills your sails, always in the same direction, the passage is so smooth and easy that it not unfrequently happens that the voyager finds himself close upon the Point almost before he is aware that he has left Soberland.

The voyage is usually performed in boats made out of porter hogsheads, or wine pipes, or spirit punchcons. It is astonishing what excellent sailing boats these vessels make, when divided longitudinally, and furnished with sails and oars. Riches having the advantage every where, upon the Drunken Sea as well as upon land, the boats which are used by the rich are much more elegant, easy, and commodious, although perhaps not faster sailers than those which are used by the poor. Besides the fares there are certain tolls payable by all persons who sail upon the Drunken Sea. These tolls are so considerable as to form a principal part of the revenues of some of the imperial governments of Soberland. Notwithstanding the expense which is thus necessarily attendant upon sailing on the Drunken Sea, the number of persons, rich and poor, who sail upon it exceeds all calculation; the rich paying the expense out of their superfluities, the poor out of their necessities. Some, however, insist that in the end the poor bear the whole expense, and pay out of their necessities for the rich man's voyage as well as their own.

The voyage to Point Just-Enough becomes more and more agreeable the nearer you approach the Point. The air becomes still more soft and balmy, the blue of the sky and water still more delicious, and even the sombre objects of Soberland, now somewhat in the distance, seem to acquire a certain mellowness and splendour from the new medium through which they are seen. In the meantime a corresponding change takes place in the passengers themselves; they experience an agreeable sensation of warmth, commencing at the pit of the stomach, and gradually extending from thence over the whole body; their pulse beats quicker and stronger; their breath acquires an agreeable odour, not unlike that of the sea on which they sail; their eyes become brighter and softer, and sometimes even seem to sparkle; their cheeks flush a little; their hands are sensibly warmer to the touch; their looks and gestures become animated; they feel increased strength and courage and readiness for action; their ideas succeed each other with greater rapidity and vivacity, and are a little less obedient to the will; they become less careful and anxious,

Diffugiunt mordaces sollicitudines;

less precise and particular; regard themselves with more complacency, their neighbours with more charity; gentlemen become less solicitous about the seat of their cravats; ladies, of

their craps and collars: all become less serious; less disposed to deliberate; less inclined to prayer, or any other solemn religious duty; less scrupulous about right and wrong; less tight laced; not so very sober; more gay, good-humoured, frolicsome, frivolous; more inclined to singing, jesting, and ready to tell secrets, either of their own or their neighbours, more inclined to quarrel suddenly.

All voyagers to Point Just-Enough agree in the account which they give of their passage across Pleasant Bay, and of the agreeable sensations experienced on approaching the Point; but they disagree very much in their statements respecting the Point itself. Some say that it is further off, others that it is nearer; some that it lies more to the north, others, more to the east; many assert that it recedes as you approach it, while some maintain that it moves forward, and comes to meet you before you have more than half crossed Pleasant Bay. These conflicting statements may, perhaps, be reconciled on the supposition, which seems far from unreasonable, that Point Just-Enough is situated in a floating island, which, shifting its position from time to time sometimes nearer, sometimes more distant, sometimes a little more to the north, and at other times a little more to the east. However this may be, the visitors to Point Just-Enough all agree in stating that it is quite impossible either to come to anchor off it, or to effect a landing upon it, the water being so deep that no anchor will take the ground, and the current so rapid as to carry you past the Point before you can secure a boat to it by any grapples which have yet been invented. For these reasons all skilful sailors, the moment they arrive at Point Just-Enough, instead of vainly attempting to come to anchor, or to land, tack about and steer back again across Pleasant Bay for Soberland, thus avoiding the danger of being carried by the force of the current further on into the Drunken Sea, and perhaps thrown upon an island called Topsy Island, lying at no great distance to the leeward.

The great unwillingness with which all the visitors to Point Just-Enough, allow the sailors to tack about and steer backwards, has given rise to an opinion that if a landing upon the Point were practicable, every visitor would settle there permanently, and bid eternal farewell to Soberland.

The voyage homewards from Point Just-Enough is much less agreeable than the voyage outwards; the air gradually loses its balminess, and the landscape its brilliant colours; the current and wind, too, although gentle, yet being against you, make it necessary to tack, and thus render the passage tedious. There are few who do not experience as they return, some diuretic effect, as well as a slight degree of thirst, the latter of which continues after landing, and even until bed-time, unless removed by tea or coffee. The night's sleep is less soft and refreshing, but at the same time heavier than if no visit had been paid to the Point in the day; and on awaking next morning, a degree of languor is experienced, and sometimes even a little throbbing at the temples, which symptoms, however, disappear either during the making of the toilette or soon after breakfast, and are succeeded by a strong desire for another voyage to Point Just-Enough. This desire being gratified with as little delay as possible, the same sensations are experienced, and the same consequences ensue, and thus a habit is formed which increases in strength, until at last a daily visit to Point Just-Enough comes to be considered almost as a necessary of life.

Pleasant Bay is therefore covered from early morning until a late hour at night, with boats conveying passengers of all ranks and descriptions to Point Just-Enough and back again. The intercourse is however by far the greatest from dinner hour until tea time, the evening being generally considered

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 connexion 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.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN.—The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling community, that he has opened a House for the **ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT** of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B. Cheap Stabling.

JOHN FOREMAN.
Trafalgar, May 1, 1842.

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,
M'Gill Street.

THE Subscribers, beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have opened a **GROCERY and PROVISION** Store, in M'Gill 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.

JAMES A. DWIGHT & SON have just received per *Airey, 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.

REMOVAL.

J. & W. ROY have REMOVED to the **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.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off M'Gill 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.

WM. 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.

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality.
Lachine, May 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 five 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 Scal Beams**—**Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps,** &c. &c., which, together with a general assortment of **HARDWARE,** they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.

HEDGE & Co.
Montreal, May 6, 1842.

HARDWARE AND STOV

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of **Furnishing Hardware,** with the most complete assortment of **STOVES FURNACES and OVENS** &c. to be found in the city, which for beauty, convenience, economy of fuel, and superior quality of Metal, are not to be surpassed.

WILLIAM RODDEN.
Sign of the Star, 211, St. Paul Street.
Montreal, May 1, 1842.

E. BARLOW has the pleasure of stating to the Public, that persons stopping in Montreal for a few days, can be accommodated with **BOARD and LODGING** at his **TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE,** No. 21, St. Joseph Street, top of M'Gill Street. Keeps on hand first-rate Coffee, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, and Lemonade.—Suitable Newspapers from England and America taken in.
Montreal, May 1, 1842.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING-HOUSE,

St. Eloi Street, off St. Paul Street.

THE Subscriber having rented the Premises lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL MATHEWSON, as a Dwelling-house, is prepared to receive a few respectable Young men as **BOARDERS.** Every possible means will be employed to make them comfortable. Terms Moderate.

K. D. WADSWORTH,
Temperance Depot.
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,
Containing Sixteen Double Crown 8vo. closely printed Pages.

Published **SEMI-MONTHLY,** at the Office in St. Francois Xavier Street. Its columns are devoted to **TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, and EDUCATION;** and also contains the Latest News, and a Price Current.

Terms.—Will be sent to any part of this Province, the United States, or Great Britain and Ireland, for **FIVE SHILLINGS** per annum—Payment in advance. Ministers of Religion, School Teachers and Superintendants of Sabbath Schools, supplied gratis, if their address be known.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING, SAME AS THE MONTREAL PAPERS, VIZ:

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All communications to be addressed (post paid) to **Mr. R. D. Wadsworth,** Recording Secretary and Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal.
Montreal, May 1, 1842.

her arms, and I thought she would have absolutely smothered me with kisses."

Oh, the joys which this reform brings to many stricken hearts!—*W. M. Star.*

The celebrated Miami Chief, Little Turtle, said: "When a white man, trading in our country, meets, an Indian, he asks him the first time, 'Take a drink,' he says 'No'; he asks him a second time, 'Take a drink'; 'No'; he asks the third time, 'Take a drink, no hurt you'; he takes a little then he wants more, and then more—then the trader tells him he must buy. He then offers his gun—the white man takes it—next his skins—white man takes them—he at last offers his shirt—the white man takes it.—When he gets sober, he begins to enquire,—'Where is my gun?' he is told, 'You sold it for whiskey.' 'Where is my shirt?' 'You sold it for whiskey.' Now, my white brothers, imagine to yourselves the deplorable condition of that man, who has a wife and children at home, dependent on him, in a starving condition, when he himself is without a shirt!"

STRONG DRINK AND CRIME.—The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by due observation, I have found: if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumult, adulteries, fornications, rapes and other enormities, that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, of tavern or ale-house meetings."—*Judge Hale.*

ADMIRABLE CHRISTIAN SENTIMENTS.—Commended to the special notice of all brewers and distillers, as also venders of intoxicating drinks.

"I believe it will be safest for me to engage in such a business as is moderately profitable, yielding regular returns, and tending to the general and substantial welfare of mankind, to the injury of none, and which will not take up much attention or anxiety. But especially I desire I may never sell to others any article which has an evil tendency, or which evidently and often is misapplied."—*J. BARCLAY*

WHOLESOME BEER.—The hop-growers will not escape the New Tariff, although the import duty on foreign hops is not altered. "Quassia," a well known but pernicious substitute for the hop, now pays a duty of £S 17s. 6d. per cwt. which is to be reduced to 10s. per cwt. This heavy duty was intended to be prohibitory, the reduction of the duty will operate as a premium for using it, and the public poisoned at a cheaper rate.—*Mark Lane Express, April 4, 1842.*

ADVANTAGE OF THE PLEDGE.—When you go into company you may be induced to drink that you may not be singular, but it will save you a thousand anxieties, simply, boldly, and at once to say, I am a tee-totaller, I never touch it.

MODERATE DRINKING.—Every abandoned wretch who wallows in the mire of intoxication began by moderate drinking; persuasion, custom, and taste led him step by step till he arrived where he is.

AN ANOMALY.—A christian professor devoted to the traffic in alcoholic poison!

At a temperance meeting not far from this city, while a reformed runner was relating his experience, he was frequently interrupted by a toper who kept crying, "Bah! bah!" The Washingtonian did not notice him until the "bahs" came so "thick and fast" that he could not go on, when he turned upon him, and with a good natured smile said, "I rather think that calf has been raised by the bottle, and it is high time he was weaned!" The audience roared, and the toper seemed to enjoy the joke as heartily as the rest. He left the house a tee-totaller.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MAN.—A few evenings since, while walking along Broome-street, I overheard the following conversation between a father and son, the latter a boy some ten or twelve years old.

Approaching a grocery, (not a temperance grocery, but a place where rum is sold,) the father observed to his son, "I must stop here a moment, I believe."

Son. No, paps, let us not stop, 'tis so cold. Let us get home as soon as we can.

Father. But I am thirsty, and must stop here to drink.

Son. We shall soon get home, and tea will be ready then.

Father. I will be out again in a moment.

Son. No, don't, papa; don't stop now.

Father. Hush your noise till I come out again.

The little lad here grew desperate, and seizing hold of his father's hand, and pulling it cried, "O, paps don't stop here, mamma will cry again if you do."

The father, who had not yet lost all sense of feeling, yielded to his little son's entreaties, and they both went on homeward together.

Does not the conduct of this little boy speak volumes for the cause of temperance? To the youth of our country we must look for sober, industrious men, to supply the places of the present race of drunkards, who are soon to leave the stage. And when we behold in the rising generation such powerful advocates for temperance, we feel assured that ere long our land must become emphatically the "land of steady habits."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

TOUCHING EXTRACT.—Joseph wept bitterly, and his father asked him what had ailed him. "Oh, father!" said he, "the boys laugh at me, and say that my father is a drunkard.—Pa, don't drink any more rum, will you? it makes mamma cry so. She has cried all this evening, and has prayed for you and all of us." His heart was overcome; his tiger disposition subdued; and he thought of former days, when peace and plenty were in their dwelling. He then and there resolved upon reform, and penitently declared it to his family. The next night found him at the reformed drunkard's society, where he signed the pledge to the great joy of his family.

SIGNS.—A respectable man, in a respectable business, is not ashamed to exhibit his goods, wares and merchandise. The manufacturer places his samples at his window or door, and designs are frequently engraved on cards indicative of the skill of the artisan. What device would be appropriate for the grog shop? Let the following anecdote answer; A little boy, seeing a drunken man protrude before the door of a hotel or store where intoxicating liquors were sold, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, "see there, neighbor, (pointing to the drunkard) your sign has fallen down."

Poetry.

PURE CRYSTAL SPRING.

TO BE SUNG BY THE WASHINGTON GLEE SOCIETY.

What is beauty's deadliest foe?

'Tis the still.

What sheds countless charms below?

'Tis the rill.

See it spread before the eyes,

Beauties of a thousand dies;

O 'tis sent in full supplies,

Drink thy fill.

What can mar the sweetest face?

Alcohol.

What can dress it up with grace?

Showers that fall.

See them on the landscape sink,

Paint the grass and deck the pink;

Come, O come with joy, and drink,

Great and small.

What can wake the angry frown?

Drunkards know.

What can charm the passions down?

Streams that flow.

See the songster drink and fly,

Charming earth and charming sky;

Drinker to the fountain hic,

Fearless go.

What engenders strife and guile?

Belial's bowl.

What brings peace and virtue's smile?

Streams that roll.

They that for the beverage come,
Find an earthly heaven at home;
See, O see it scattered from
Pole to pole.

What can make us sick and poor?
Sots can tell.

What brings plenty to the door?
Water will.

Drink, O drink it merrily,
'Twill a glorious pleasure be,
Leaving all thy stores to thee,
Growing still.

What brings vice and guilt below?
Strong drink brings.

What makes streams of virtue flow?
Crystal springs.

Stay no longer at your wine,
But partake the gift divine;
Then you may in virtue shine,
Queens and kings.

AGRICULTURAL.

BRIEF HINTS FOR AUGUST.

The pressure of work which farmers are obliged to attend to through haying and harvesting, often causes them to neglect the extirpation of weeds at this time, when they are about going to seed. This should be carefully avoided.

After the second hoeing of corn, the weeds among the crop, of which there always spring up more or less, are suffered to have undisturbed possession, and the ground becomes completely seeded with them by another year. A little seasonable labor would prevent this evil. We observed a piece of ground which was kept clear of weeds last year, and another which was but imperfectly cleared of them; the consequence was, that the crop this season (field beet) which grew on the latter piece, was literally hid with a dense growth of weeds, while the other was comparatively free.

Canada thistles, must in no instance whatever be allowed to ripen their seed.

Thistles, mulleins, burdocks, &c, in pastures and fence corners must be destroyed without fail.

Root crops, as ruta, baga, and mangel wurtzel, are liable to be too much neglected after one or two hoeings; they should be kept all the season perfectly clear from weeds, and the benefit they derive from this, and from stirring the earth around them, amply repays the expense of the labor.

With a little pains, it is as cheap to raise a good crop, as a crop of noxious weeds; and seed now selected should be therefore as perfectly freed from foul stuff as possible. If clean wheat is always sowed, we may expect on clean ground, a clean crop; but land will become more and more infested with weeds so long as we sow the seeds with the grain.

Chess being almost universally the worst weed among wheat, no pains should be spared to separate it. It may be done by means of brine, first made strong, and then weakened till the wheat will just sink in it, when the chess, being lighter, floats, and is skimmed from the surface. A basket should be used, to let the brine run off the more freely. The wheat should then be spread on a barn floor, two or three inches thick, and about one fifteenth part of air slacked lime sifted over it and well stirred. This assists the drying, and destroys the smut.

A good fanning mill will clear most of the chess from wheat by passing it through a few times.

No seed wheat should be considered clean, until by repeatedly spreading handfuls of it on a table, no chess can be found. There is not much of what is termed *very clean* seed that will endure this test.

Underdraining should be performed during the dry season, and those farmers who have wet spots of ground in cultivated fields should no longer delay this simple mode of rendering such land productive. Open drains should never be made but to carry off surface water. No drain for any other purpose should be much less than three feet deep, but an open one this depth must be nine feet

wide to prevent the banks sliding, and this is an enormous waste of land. But a covered drain occupies no ground. The expense of digging, from this cause is also much greater in case of open drains.

Covered drains may be filled with stone or brush. The stone may be laid so as to leave a small open channel at bottom; or if they are quite small, and the quantity of water passing off not large, such channel is not necessary. Brush drains are filled by placing the branches of trees, freshly cut and with the leaves on, in a sloping direction in the ditch, the leaves upwards, and then covering them with earth. The spaces between the branches below allows the water to flow off. This method of filling is best in sandy ground where stones are scarce.

In cutting off underground channels of water, particularly those which ooze out of the surface of sloping ground, by means of covered drains, the mode of operating should be adapted to circumstances. The common error is to cut in at the wet spot; whereas, the proper place is a little *above*, before the current reaches the surface. The judgment and close examination alone can direct the proper course and situation for the drain in such cases.

Horses often suffer from slobbering during the latter part of summer, especially when they feed in succulent pastures. The best remedy is dryer food.

Fruit trees are frequently injured in collecting the fruit, by reaching ladders against the branches, and thus bruising the bark. Apricots, plums and peaches, often suffer much in this way. The remedy is to have self-supporting ladders, constructed like a com-ladder, with either one or two expanding legs of equal length, which serve to support it without any other prop.

Budding or inoculating should be performed while the stocks are growing most rapidly, or while the cambium or the mucilaginous substance under the bark is in the greatest abundance. This cements the inserted buds and makes them adhere the better to the wood. Cherries and plums should be budded immediately, but peaches may be deferred three or four weeks later, if necessary. The general rule is, budding may be performed successfully at any time when the bark peels freely.

If the stocks are turfy, if the bark is carefully cut and raised so as not to injure the cambium; if the buds are cut smoothly off the shoot so that they may be applied closely to the wood of the stock; if the bandages are bound so evenly that they may just maintain this close contact between the bud and stock; and if they are carefully removed as soon as they begin to indent the growing stock, there can be little doubt of success in budding.

MODES OF PREPARING FOOD FOR CATTLE, &c.

1. Mix coarse straw and similar coarse materials with about one third the quantity of hay, sprinkle over it a small quantity of brine, pass the whole through a cutting machine, and feed it out in deep troughs, and none of it will be wasted by being trodden under foot. A very large quantity may be prepared at a time if found convenient to do so.

2. Fill a large tight box with any desired quantity of chopped cornstalks, and with about one twenty-fifth part their bulk of coarsely ground meal mixed equally through them. Let steam pass into them from a boiler for an hour, and they will then form a most nutritious and palatable food for cattle, especially for mitch cows. Or the meal may be boiled with a large quantity of water, and then poured while boiling hot upon the chopped food without steaming. In both cases a small quantity of salt should be sprinkled over them.

Every means of saving hay is of vital importance to the farmer for it is far more pleasant to be able to sell hay at ten or fifteen dollars a ton, than to purchase it at that price to keep alive a herd of starving cattle.—*Cultivator.*

EDUCATION.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

The importance of Music as a branch of Common School Education, by G. W. LUCAS.

That the talent of Music is as universal as the power of Speech, there can be no reasonable doubt.

All our natural powers and perceptions, so susceptible of improvement in youth, without early cultivation, become dormant and inflexible in adult age. The reason why so many do not sing, is the neglect of music in their earlier days, and not the want of

REHABILITISM.

The Rehabilitate Society is an institution consisting of members of the Total Abstinence Society, and established for the purpose principally of affording to its members a provision for relief in sickness, and for defraying funeral and other expenses after death.—It is in fact much on the plan of a benefit society, or sick club, with this important peculiarity,—that the local societies through the country are connected with each other in such a manner, that a member removing from one part of the country to another, becomes a member of the local society into whose limits he goes, being 'cleared' for this purpose by the 'Tent' which he leaves. One advantage of the institution is, that it enables its members to realize the full benefit of their total abstinence, (in the way of economy) which could not be done in the ordinary public house clubs, where a certain portion of the funds of the club are regularly spent in beer. Another important practical benefit of the plan is, that it cements more firmly among the members the bonds of mutual regard, and kind interest in each others' welfare. In addition to this, as a member violating the abstinence pledge, is subject to a fine, and is persisting in it, to expulsion from the institution, and forfeiture of all claim on its funds, the plan is found to operate as an important and valuable check, especially in the younger and less firmly established total abstinence members.—*Id.*

CORN AND PORK.

The cause of the general extension of the noble cause of temperance is beginning to affect very sensibly the price of at least two important agricultural staples; to wit, corn and pork. The average price of the former has been for the last 25 years about one-half that of wheat. It is now worth in this market less than one-third the price of wheat, and is a perfect drug at the west at any price, since it is no longer in demand for the manufacture of whiskey.

Formerly when corn was worth 25 cents a bushel to feed swine and make into pork, the still slop of a bushel of the same grain was worth six cents for the same purpose. These facts, drawn from personal observation, show that when the distillers could turn out 1000 barrels of pork from a given lot of corn, the farmers can now send to market 4000 barrels by grinding and feeding entire the same grain. This accounts for the unprecedented cheapness of this important article of western export. The signal triumph of temperance principles has filled the whole country with corn and pork.—Every person who formerly drank his pint of whiskey a day destroyed thereby two pounds of meal. Many a tea-totaller once poured down daily his quart of the liquid poison.—*Buffalo Com.*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WASHINGTONIAN MOVEMENT.

The following particulars of the commencement of the Washingtonian movement are given in the report of the Maryland State Temperance Society;—they will be read with deep interest:

Six individuals who were in the habit of associating together, were seated, as usual, on Friday evening, the 2d of April, 1840, in Chase's Tavern in Liberty street, Baltimore; where they used to meet almost every evening for the purpose of enjoying mutually all the benefits which the conveniences of the establishment, and each other's society, could possibly afford. There were Wm. K. Mitchell, tailor; John F. Hoss, carpenter; David Anderson, blacksmith; George Steers, wheelwright; James M'Curley, coach-maker; and Archibald Campbell, silver-plater. A clergyman, who was preaching in the city at that time, had published that, on that evening, he would deliver a discourse upon the subject of temperance—upon this lecture the conversation of our six heroes presently turned, whereupon it was determined that four of them should go and hear it, and report accordingly. After the sermon they returned, and discoursed upon its merits for some time, when one of the company remarked that "after all, temperance was a good thing." "O," said the host, "they're all a parcel of hypocrites." "O yes," replied M'Curley, "I'll be bound for you, its your interest to cry them down any how." "I'll tell you what, boys," said Steers, "let's form a society, and make Bill Mitchell president;" "agreed," cried they. The idea seemed to take wonderfully, and the more they laughed and talked over it, the more they were pleased with it. After parting that night, they did not all meet again until Sunday; when they took a general stroll, and between walking and treating, they ma-

naged to arrange the whole matter to their entire satisfaction. It was agreed that one of them should draw up a pledge, and that the whole party should sign it the next day—accordingly on Monday morning, Wm. K. Mitchell wrote the following pledge—

"We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice, which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen, that we will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider;"

And went with it about 9 o'clock to Anderson's home. He found David still in bed, sick from his Sunday adventure. He arose, however, dressed himself, and after hearing the pledge read, went down to his shop with his friend for a pen and ink; and there did himself the honor of being the first man to sign the Washington pledge. After obtaining the names of the remaining four, our worthy president finished this noble achievement by adding his own. On the evening of that day, they met at the residence of one of their number, and duly formed themselves into a society, by assigning to each the following offices—President, William K. Mitchell; Vice President, Archibald Campbell; Secretary, John F. Hoss; Treasurer, James M'Curley; Standing Committee, George Steers and David Anderson. Having thus summarily provided themselves with offices, they next turned their attention to obtaining members, and to devising means to defray the expenses of their meeting; so it was agreed that each man should fetch a man, and every one should pay 25 cts. upon joining, and 12½ cts. monthly thereafter. The next debate was upon what name they should give to their society. A variety were proposed, among the rest that of Jefferson; when it was agreed that the President and Secretary, Captain Hoss, should be appointed to draw up a constitution and select a name; which they did, and gave to it the name of the Washington Temperance Society. At their second meeting they had two new members—after this they met for some time, every week in their old rendezvous in Liberty street; but the landlord's wife complaining of their company being of no particular advantage to the house, the lady of the president kindly offered them one of her own rooms, where they continued to meet until their numbers had increased so far as to make it necessary for them to seek more extensive accommodations. Their next move was to a carpenter's shop in little Sharp street, where they remained until some weeks afterwards, when they removed to their present quarters. At this time the society had enlarged so considerably, that it became a question how they could employ their time so as to make their meetings interesting—their worthy president, ever ready with expedients, suggested that each member should rise in his place and give his experience; and, by way of commencement, he arose and told what he had passed through in the last fifteen years, and the advantages which he had derived from signing the total abstinence pledge. This was the first of that most excellent plan which the Washington Society and all her auxiliaries have adopted for giving interest and effect to all their meetings. From this time the society increased very rapidly. It was proposed that they should hold a public experience meeting; and arrangements were made for one to be held on the 19th November, in the Masonic Hall in St. Paul's street. At this meeting, Mr. Mitchell and others gave in their experience with great effect; a number of signers were obtained, and the attention of the public was attracted to the movement of the society.

ADULTERATION AND FABRICATION OF WINES.

Extracts from the *Domestic Chemist*, Polytechnic Library, London, 1831.

Page 13th, All compounds of lead, such as litharge, red lead and white lead are highly pernicious.

14. "Sour wine is frequently improved in taste by litharge;" many kinds of liquors are frequently adulterated by the addition of sugar of lead.

50. "Potash is a dangerous poison, as an adulterance, it is added to wine and beer to saturate the acetic acid, which forms in their liquids."

Pages 267 to 471, 'Wines sweetened by alkalies, lime, potash, soda and litharge, artificially colored. The most gross adulterations are conveniently effected by ignorant and unprincipled dealers.'

around you is called observation; and a very important habit it is, too.

Thirdly, the study of Botany—in which you are obliged to sort, and arrange, and classify things—will teach you to be orderly and systematic in other things. Some boys and girls never have a particular place for every thing, and so when they wish to find a needle, a pencil, a book, a pair of scissors, or a penknife, they do not know where to find it, and a great deal of time is often wasted in looking for it: this is a bad habit, but is one which the study of Botany will help to correct.

Fourthly, it is said that the study of Botany helps to make the temper mild and agreeably; and has a tendency to refine and improve the mind; it is also among the most innocent things in the world, as an amusement.

Lastly, it has a tendency to lead us to think of God. Who can view the world of wonders contained in a single plant—its stems, branches, vessels of sap, leaves, flowers, and choice fruit—without turning his thoughts toward the great Maker of all things? And this habit of looking up to God when we see his wonderful works—in the flowers, the fruit, the beasts, the birds, the insects—as well as the things that do not live, move, or breathe—is said, by a great and good man, to be one of the best habits of mind which we can possibly form.

Some people, we know, think it very foolish to spend time in wandering about the fields and woods, and looking at the flowers and trees; but if they knew how pleasant an exercise it is, they would soon cease to think so.

“For my part,” says an eminent writer for children, “I love to leave the dusty town and streets—and I did when I was a boy—and wander through fields and woods to the tops of the mountains and rocks, where there is a cool breeze, and see the beautiful prospect, and sit by the little brook as it tumbles and murmurs over the rocks and stones, and gather the wild flowers that grow on its banks—while the birds are singing in the trees, and the squirrels are chirping around me.”—*Every Youth's Gazette*.

LATEST NEWS.

By the *Acadia* steam ship, there is news from Liverpool to the 5th July. We subjoin an abstract of the most interesting:—

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country, Mr. Wallace having on Friday, moved, as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect, that Parliament should not be prorogued without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the 30th, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the house to the vast number of emigrants from this country to Canada, and asked if the government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pledge given by the House of Assembly, in 1841, to execute certain public works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the government to depart from any of the pledges given on the subject referred to.

The Income Tax Bill is now law. The Tanff has cleared the Lower House, and is passing rapidly through the Upper.

The condition of the country is wretchedly bad. Manufacturing employment is daily diminishing. From the great retrenchment of expenditure, the trade of the shopkeepers is very much fallen off.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description. The rains have been moderately copious in every direction, and vegetation, which in the light soils was in many places feeling the effect of the draught, with some seventy, had already got an extraordinary stimulus. If the weather continues equally propitious, we shall have the wheat harvest on the average a fortnight to three weeks earlier than last year.

The markets have a downward tendency, in consequence of the promising state of crops, the easy rates of money and the general stagnation of business.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. He will be transported to a penal settlement. This reprieve had scarcely been made known, when the public were alarmed by a report that another attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life, which, however, proved unsuccessful. On examining the pistol seized upon the person of the fellow, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

The Indian mail arrived at Marseilles on the 29th June. The following telegraphic despatch reached London on Friday—Genl. Pollock had joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thomas Khan Sullpoora. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Bolton.—Gen. England had re-joined the troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Candahar. Captain M'Kenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akkidar Khan to release his prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. General Elphinstone died on the 23d of April.

The death of Shah Soojah is also confirmed. He fell by the hand of Zemaun Khan, brother to Dost Muhomed. The most satisfactory intelligence had been received of the Cabul prisoners.

The accounts from China are interesting. On the 18th of March the Chinese 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chunghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—July 28.

ASHES—Pot 28s	FLAX SEED 5s per bush.
Pearl 29s	TIMOTHY do 10s per bush.
FLOUR—Fine 32s 6d	CLOVER do 9d per lb.
U. States 30s	CANDLES—Montreal 7d
WHEAT 6s 6d	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d p ct
OAT-MEAL— 11s pr ct	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "
Can. Am.	Castings . 18s 6d a 19s "
PORK—Mess, \$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut 22s 6d a 23s "
P. Mess, \$8½, \$7½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
Prime \$7½, \$6½	LINSEED OIL— 3s 9d a 4s gal
Cargo \$6½, \$6	SOAP— 2½d a 3d lb
LARD— 4d a 5d	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 44s 6d ct
BEEF—Mess \$10½	Refined 6½d a 7½d lb
Prime Mess \$9	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime \$7½	Twankay . 2s 8d a 3s 4d
Cargo \$6	Imperial 4s a 4s 3d
TALLOW— 5½d	EXCHANGE—On London 9½
BUTTER—Salt 7d	New York 3½
CHEESE— 4d a 6d	Canada West 1 a 1½

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—Rev. D. Dobie, Huntingdon, £1 5s; J. Y. Cook, Inverness, £2 15s; Sundries, Amherstburgh £1 15s; A. Christie, Toronto, 5s; A. Scott, Frankford, 5s; F. M'Carthy, Kitley, 15s; I. Smith, Lacolle, 5s; W. Lennon, Stamford, 5s; Sergt. Maj. M'Lauchlin, Odeltown, 5s; P. G. Huffinzn, Galt, 5s; S. Warner, Wilton, 10s; J. Bockus, Osnabrock, 5s; W. Kingston, Cobourg, £5 5s; W. Bustard, Royal Rgt. London, £2 6s 3d; J. & J. Dougal, Amherstburgh, £12 10s; Maj. Laclun, Colchester, 5s; D. Pattee, jr. Hawk-bury, £2 10s; G. Silver, Beamsville, 11s 3d; P. Hitchcock, Stanbridge, 15s; Sundries, per J. M'Donald, Agent, £4 11s 8d; Sundries, Montreal, £4.

Donations and Subscriptions.—T. M. Taylor, Montreal, 5s; James Dougall, Amherstburgh, £5; W. Duff, Amherstburgh, 5s.

Agency Fund.—70th Regt. Proceeds of Source at Isle aux Noix, 13s.

TEMPERANCE INN,

BY WIDOW PALLISER, near the Lachine Locks. Good accommodation for Travellers on the most reasonable terms. Lachine, July 21, 1842.

never cease to visit, until sooner or later they are again drawn in by the whirlpool, and dashed to pieces upon the same rocks upon which they had so nearly perished before.

On the same side of Topsy Island as the Horrors, but a little further out in the Drunken Sea, are the Laver Sands. These are the more dangerous, because the precise point where they begin or where they end has not been exactly ascertained. Many of the visitors to Topsy Island, in their attempt to keep clear of the whirlpool and the Horrors, run aground upon the Laver Sands; all such become yellow in the skin, hard in the stomach, swelled in the legs, and die dropsical; effects not unlike those which are produced by twenty years' residence in India.

It is remarkable that those who sail on the Drunken Sea in boats made of spirit punchons, more frequently strike upon the Horrors, or run aground upon the Laver Sands, than those who sail in wine pipes or porter hogsheds. The superior safety of the two last mentioned classes of vessels is, however, counterbalanced by their peculiar defects; porter hogsheds in particular not only dull the wits and blout the bodies of those who sail much in them, but are besides so heavy and unpleasant sailers, and produce so much biliousness and sea sickness, that many persons say they would rather not sail at all upon the Drunken Sea than go in them; while, on the other hand, the wine pipes are infested by a venomous insect, from which no degree of care can keep them free. This insect, which closely resembles the common bug, is generated in the lees of the wine, and like the bug, hides itself in the crevices of the wood, from whence issuing out unobserved, it bites somewhere about the great toe. The pain and swelling which follow its bite are very considerable, extending to the foot, and even to the entire limb. Those who have been frequently bitten by it, have their legs swelled so as to resemble elephant's legs, are very irritable and choleric, and subject to the fits of indigestion and apoplexy, which sometimes prove fatal in the course of a few hours. The antidote to the bite of this insect consists in drinking a large quantity of water, and never again sailing upon the Drunken Sea. It is, however, seldom used, as the bite of the insect has the property of communicating along with the poison an invincible repugnance to the antidote. For this reason few who have been bitten by this insect ever recover.

For some distance all round the Horrors, and on the Laver Sands, the sea is dark and rough, the winds loud and boisterous, and the sky overcast with clouds, which not unfrequently overshadow a great part of Topsy Island. When you pass this island, and advance further into the Drunken Sea, the water becomes still darker and rougher, the winds more loud and boisterous, and the clouds which overspread the sky more black and lowering. Continuing to proceed, you enter into a dense fog called Fatuous Fog, which reaches from the water quite to the clouds, and shuts in the view in every direction. Immediately on entering this fog, the compass ceases to point, and whirls round incessantly with a rotatory motion upon its axis. Navigation being thus rendered impossible, it rarely happens that a boat which has entered Fatuous Fog is ever seen again. The few travellers who have ever emerged from it having been found to be either insane or idiotic, have been received into a lunatic asylum which stands upon a little point of land running into the sea, opposite Phipos and Point Just-Enough. Beyond Fatuous Fog, and forming the extreme limit of the Drunken Sea, there is a range of very high and inaccessible mountains, called the Mountains of No-Hope. At the foot of these mountains the sea beats with inconceivable fury, throwing up from time to time human bones and fragments of wrecked and foundered vessels.

The boatmen believe that somewhere under the Mountains of No-Hope, there is an outlet through which the waters of the Drunken Sea discharge themselves into the abyss of Hell.

From the Bristol (England) Temperance Herald.

THE FALL AND RECOVERY OF A LOCAL PREACHER.

(AS DETAILED AT A PUBLIC MEETING BY HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE.)

CLOVELLY, DEVON.—On Monday, January 3, 1842, a tee-total meeting was held in a chapel of the Bible Christians at East Dyke, in this parish. The meeting commenced with singing and prayer, and a blessed influence prevailed during its continuance. A re-

claimed drunkard, who is a respectable farmer in that vicinity, addressed the meeting. He began by saying, "Christian friends, I stand before you to-night, a reclaimed drunkard. I can assure you I have served a hard apprenticeship, and have found alcohol to be a very hard master; it has wounded me sore, and robbed my soul of its peace for the last ten years past, and left me almost dead. I have tried what is termed 'moderation,' but I could not stand there. It appears to me that moderation leans down hill; for I continued to slide downward till I found myself in drunken-town. I find the only remedy for drunkenness is total abstinence; that is a perfect cure. Keep off from the first glass, my friends, and then there will be no danger; then alcohol will never hurt you. I many times thought drunkenness would be my ruin for ever. I thought God would cut me off, and send me to the drunkard's hell. I was as miserable as I could be, and live.—When I was a little recovered from my drunk'en fits, and had my recollection, and thought on my unhappy state, I often prayed to God for power over this dreadful evil, and often promised amendment, but alas! in vain, until three years and a quarter since, when my brother-in-law and another came to my house and asked me what I thought of joining the tee-total society, adding, that if I would, they would. We then agreed to join, and from that time I have never tasted the mad-making stuff. Praise God for the glorious liberty! My way since that has been comfortable. Even as soon as I had signed the pledge I felt the love of strong drink destroyed in me immediately. I have not felt the least desire to drink any since.

A little after this as I passed by the public-house door where I had spent many pounds, the landlady came out and called after me, saying 'there goes the old tee-totaller.' I answered; 'It used to be, there, pointing to the public-house, but now (shaking my pocket at her) it is here, here, (great cheering.)—Thank God now I am much better both in body and mind. I pledge my word for it, I will never drink of it again as long as I live, and I would persuade all present to sign the pledge, for we tee-totallers are free. As my wife will address you, I beg now to sit down.'

His wife being zealously affected in a good cause, got up and addressed the audience. She said, "Shortly after we were married we were blessed with the happy possession of the love of Christ, and went on for some years comfortably together; till my husband was appointed overseer of the poor, and the public-house being the place to meet to settle business, he began, by degrees to drink, till it wounded my mind much. I often talked to him saying, 'William you are getting to drink too much; I can see it, other people will see it also. He would make light of it,—By and by it was visible to all. He acted as a local preacher among the Bible christians. After being faithfully talked with on the evil of such conduct, he would reform for a little: but soon would be overtaken again, till at length his name was crased from the plan, then he was excluded from the church, and in a short time he became an habitual drunkard." She said, "no one can think what I suffered, from seeing my husband reduced to this state.—One who once offered salvation to others, through faith in the merits of Jesus' Blood, thrown down through the baneful influence of strong drink." She then proceeded to describe in very moving and affecting terms, the miseries and sufferings she often underwent when her husband remained out drinking during the night, adding "it was not that I troubled because he spent his property, but laying before his children such a bad example, and fearing that he would be called off in an unprepared state, and his soul would be lost for ever. I could say much more on the ill effects of drunkenness. But I must now say something on the good effects of tee-totalism.

Since my husband has been a tee-totaller, we have lived comfortably together and enjoyed our own fire-side. He has again joined the church of God, and is again on the plan. No tongue can describe the happiness I now feel. My health is much better. We now go to the house of God together as we ought." Her husband then said, "you have had three husbands, (meaning his own three different states) which do you like best? the moderate drinker; the drunkard; or the tee-totaller?" She answered "the tee-totaller!" (great cheering.) They have four sons and two daughters tee-totallers, and more than that, two of the sons are Rechabites.—Yours truly,
RICHARD EDDY.

making great progress in many parts of this country. At the last assize, the learned judge delivered an excellent address, in which he congratulated the country on the high state of the calendar; but warned them not to infer a decrease of crime, but to continue their best exertions for its repression. His lordship strongly recommended the promotion of religious education, and the suppression of intemperance. There were but five prisoners for trial, and they were for minor offences.

SURREY.—"In this county," says Mr. T. Whittaker, "considerable check has been put to the consumption of intoxicating drinks. Several of the dealers in alcohol have already broken, meetings are standing idle—public-houses are at a discount,—and a large distillery at Colchester, is about being converted into a corn-mill.

There is a mighty move in this county. Our meetings are generally filled, by peaceable and attentive congregations; some crowded to excess—others are inaccessible, and the people go away unable to gain admission. We can present as *sine an army of reformed drunkards*, as almost any county in England, with the same number of inhabitants. Temperance prayer meetings have been established in various parts of the union; a revival of religion has in some instances succeeded them, and scarce a week passes over our heads, without receiving a communication from some part of the county, to inform us of the reception of some reformed drunkard, *into the church of Christ.*

A missionary spirit exists amongst many of the members, and after working hard all day, they are walking out into the villages, to hold meetings; and in some instances they have been signally blessed. The Suffolk Temperance Recorders are freely circulated, the demand for which, is increasing every month.

BRISTOL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—The sixth anniversary of our society was celebrated on *Whit-Tuesday*. Our friends began assembling in the Market, Temple Gate, at an early hour, and about eleven o'clock started in procession, parading the principal streets, and thence proceeded to Clifton. The procession was upwards of a mile in length, and extended beyond the four sides of Queen square; there was a profusion of handsome banners, bearing devices and mottoes, descriptive of the objects of the society, and various emblems, and the members of the Independent Order of Rechabites were adorned with their sashes, &c. Most of the members wore medals and white rosettes, the whole was brought up by about 20 cars filled with female members of the society. Five excellent bands played during the progress and added to the liveliness of the scene.

LEEDS TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—One of the most powerful demonstrations ever made in this, or in any other part of the country in favour of the cause of temperance, has taken place in this town during the present week, in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Leeds temperance society. Whether the number of persons who have joined in the innocent festivities attendant upon the occasion, or the admirable order and propriety which have prevailed throughout, be taken into consideration, the friends and advocates of temperance have abundant cause for gratification, affording, as the proceedings of this anniversary must do, an assurance that much of the prejudice and ignorance which have hitherto impeded the progress of total abstinence, is beginning to be dispelled, and that the question is now viewed, not so much one of speculative reasoning, as involving a great moral and religious principle. The proceedings of the anniversary commenced with a grand procession of the members, with banners and music, to the beautiful gardens of the Zoological and Botanical Society, at Headingley. It formed in Park-square, and afterwards moved through the principal streets. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate as to numbers, but we should think, on a moderate computation, there would not be fewer than from 7,000 to 8,000. The procession was upwards of a mile and a half in length; and the day being fine, an immense concourse of spectators was attracted. Often as we have witnessed large numbers of the population assembled to take part in political demonstrations, we do not remember any one of these occasions exceeded by the display of Tuesday last (May 17). The admission to the gardens amounted to the astonishing number of ten thousand. The receipts at the door amounted to £175, of which £100 goes to the benefit of the gardens. A large marquee was erected in the gardens, and 1700 tea.

IRELAND.

DECREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—On the motion of Sir Robert Ferguson, a return has been made to the House of Commons of the spirits taken out for home consumption in Ireland in 5th January to 5th April, 1842, and corresponding periods of 1840 and 1841. The decrease, as will be seen, is enormous. In the quarter ending April 5, 1840, the number of gallons taken out for home consumption was 2,212,465, while, in the corresponding quarter of 1842, it was only 1,685,518, a reduction of 529,947 gallons in three months. And yet Sir Robert Peel had the courtesy to say in the House of Commons lately that the consumption of spirits in Ireland was on the increase!

SCOTLAND.

THE SECESSION CHURCH.—A meeting of members and regular hearers connected with the Secession congregation in Edinburgh, and who are favourable to teetotalism, was held in the Stranger's Friend Society Hall, on June 8, to consider the propriety of adopting measures to promote the principles of total abstinence in the Secession church. Mr. Dalrymple was called to the chair. After prayer, the chairman stated the object of the meeting, and mentioned some plans by which it had been proposed to carry out this object in a constitutional manner. Dr. Burn, Messrs. Kerr, Gregson, Kirkwood, Brown, Thomson, Orr, Nelson, and others, addressed the meeting in an animated and encouraging manner. A committee was appointed to draw up regulations to be submitted to a future meeting, when the society will be formally organized, and operations forthwith commenced.

We are informed, on pretty good authority, that Father Mathew will visit Glasgow in August next. The day is not yet fixed, but it is expected that it will be about the middle of the month. We are sure he will receive a hearty welcome from his own brethren, and from the citizens of Glasgow in general. Bishop Murdoch will then take the pledge.

EMIGRATION.—The East of Glasgow and Camlachie Emigration Society have adopted the total abstinence principle in the view of leaving their native land for Canada. On June 13, Mr. Wm. Reid addressed those composing the society on the peculiar advantages likely to result to emigrants adopting abstinence principles. The meeting was large and interesting, and all seemed pleased with the step as a means towards their social improvement.

TEMPERANCE NEWSPAPER.—The *True Scotsman*, published at Edinburgh every Saturday, is the only newspaper in Britain that boldly and independently advocates total abstinence. Every number of it contains a large variety of teetotal intelligence and valuable temperance facts. On this ground alone it deserves the support of every teetotaller.

John Dougall, Esq., President of the Montreal total abstinence society, gave some very interesting intelligence regarding the progress of total abstinence in Canada, in Canon Street Chapel, Glasgow, June 28.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Society held its anniversary at the Green street Methodist Church, May 27, Anson G. Phelps, president, in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Hartley, the Cor. Sec. It took a view of the early and faithful labors of the friends of temperance in the country, and the late remarkable reformation of inebriates, with the agency of the committee in commencing the work in this city. It dwells at some length on the subject of slop milk and distilleries, a subject to which Mr. H. has devoted much attention.

At the beginning of the past year there were eleven grain distilleries in operation in this city and vicinity, which daily consumed 5,550 bushels of grain, each bushel yielding four gallons of spirits, would make the daily production 22,000 gallons, and the annual aggregate about 6,500,000 gallons of first-proof whiskey, manufactured from grain in the city and vicinity of New York. Now there are but four grain distilleries in operation, one in this city and three in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh; the daily consumption of grain is reduced from 5,550 to 1,100 bushels, and the annual product of whiskey, to 1,320,000 gallons; which exhibits a diminution of 5,260,000 gallons in one year, or a falling off of about five-sixths of the whole quantity. The decreased consumption of whiskey, and consequently the low price and

Extracts from the *Chemical Catechism*. Samuel Parker, F. L. S. &c.

'At one time it was a common practice to adulterate wines with lead in Paris.' Dr. Warren, *Medical Trans.*, vol. 2, page 80, states an instance of twenty persons having become severely ill after drinking white wine that had been adulterated with lead.—One of them died, and one became paralytic.

Graham on Wine Making, page 31. 'Lead is recommended to prevent wine becoming acid.'

We might fill a volume to prove the practice—the almost universal practice—of adulterating wine, but we forbear.

Extract from the London Times.

'It is not, perhaps, generally known that very large establishments exist at Cetto and Marseilles, in the south of France, for the manufacture of every description of wines, the natural product not only of France, but of all other vine-growing and wine exporting countries. Some of these establishments are on so large a scale as to give employment to an equal, if not a greater number of persons, than our large breweries.

It is no uncommon occurrence with speculators in this sort of illicit traffic, to purchase and ship imitation wines, fabricated in the places named, to Madeira when, by collusion with persons in the custom house department of the island, the wines are landed in the entry-port and thence, after being branded, with usual marks of the genuine Madeira vintage, re-shipped, principally, it is believed, to the United States. The scale of gratuity of this sort of work to the officials interested, may be estimated by the fact that on one occasion 70 pipes were thus surreptitiously passed at a charge of \$1000.

It is a circumstance no less singular, that the same manoeuvre is said to be commonly carried on with counterfeit wine made up in Cetto and Marseilles and thence despatched to Oporto, when the same process of landing and re-shipment as genuine port is gone through; the destination of this spurious article being most generally to the United States.'

An officer in the United States Navy writes, 'That but 30,000 barrels of wine was produced on the island, and 50,000 cleared from thence drank in America alone.

Such is the extent of this nefarious commerce that one individual alone has been pointed out in the French ports, who has been in the habit of despatching four times in the year 25,000 bottles of champagne each shipment, of wines not the product of the champagne districts, but fabricated in these wine factories.'

In confirmation of this statement an acquaintance states, 'that having been induced to purchase a cask of port wine, by the fact that it had just been received direct from Oporto, by a house in New York, in the honor and integrity of which entire confidence could be placed. He drew off and bottled and secured with his own hands its precious contents, to be reserved for the especial use of friends. And that having done so, and having thereafter occasion to cause that cask to be sawed in two, he found to his astonishment that its lees consisted of a large quantity of the shavings of logwood, a residuum of alum and other ingredients, the name and nature of which were to him unknown.'—*American Paper*.

ADVICE TO REFORMED DRUNKARDS.

A few words of caution to the reformed drunkards, by one who was far, very far gone, but for many years has been temperate, and who knows by experience the temptations to which you are now exposed.

1. Beware what company you keep. Resort not to the places and company where you have ruined yourselves. In an evil hour you may be tempted and fall.

2. Be not too much depressed by your present forlorn state. You will be tempted by your present poverty, your infirm health, your advancing age, loss of reputation, &c. to drown sorrow at the bowl again. While you ought to be "clothed with humility," you must "forget the things that are behind, and press forward." Your health will improve, your friends will return, your perplexities and sorrows will diminish; and persevering in your honorable course, a brighter day will dawn to cheer and bless you.

3. If your appetite craves a little of the poison—resort not to alcoholic substitutes; pass by the soda shop and all kindred estab-

lishments. Go to your home and take a cup of coffee or tea, and a slice of bread. If you have a wife, she will provide with joyful cheerfulness. If you are a boarder in a family, you can command it.

4. If you are bantered by your former companions, and urged to drink with them, tell them distinctly that you cannot afford to live and die a drunkard; and flee for your life.

5. Seek steady employment, and regain habits of industry; and if you work for others, be sure to find it with those who will regard your reformation and happiness.

6. Be active in the cause of temperance. Let your hearts be engaged for its advancement, and strive to be instrumental in saving those who are suffering from the miseries of intemperance.

DR. FISK'S ADDRESS TO RUM-SELLING PROFESSORS OF RELIGION.

The following excellent address was delivered by Rev. WILFRED FISK, late President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

'It is not enough that a majority of the church keep themselves from evil; if they hold the sacred and protecting banner of the church over those who cause others to sin, they are verily guilty themselves. The same train of means and causes that have produced the intemperance of the past and present generations, are still in operation to produce an equal or greater proportion in the next generation, and so on forever! And what is still worse, the church is still aiding and abetting this diabolical conspiracy against the bodies and souls of men. We had, indeed, hoped for better things of christians; but we were obliged to acknowledge the fact. And I appeal to the church herself, and ask her in the name of sincerity, if she can clear herself of the charge? Do not many of her members use ardent spirits? Do they not traffic in the accursed thing? Do they not hold out on signs, invitations to all who pass by to come and purchase of them the deadly poison? Then indeed is the church a partner in the conspiracy, for it cannot be denied that all the drunkenness in the land is produced by what is called the temperate use of ardent spirits.

The conclusion, then, is irresistible, and every candid mind must feel it, he who by use and traffic countenances the practice of drinking ardent spirits, is throwing his influence into the work of recruiting the ranks of the intemperate, and renders himself personally responsible for the woes that follow. I say, then, on all the moderate drinkers in our land, on all the traffic in the accursed thing, rests the woe that God himself hath denounced on him that putteth the cup to his neighbor's mouth, and maketh him drunken.

My christian brother, if you saw this trade as I believe God sees it, you would sooner beg your bread from door to door, than gain money by such a traffic. The christian's dram-shop!—Sound it to yourself. How does it strike your ear? It is, doubtless, a choice gem in the phrase-book of Satan! But how paradoxical! How shocking to the ear of a christian! How offensive to the ear of the Deity! Why, the dram-shop is the recruiting rendezvous of hell! If the term shocks you I cannot help it, for we all know it is the truth. And shall a christian consent to be the recruiting-officer! It is here the drunkard is made, and you pander to his appetite until you have kindled up in his bosom a raging fire that can never be quenched—and all this for a little money! And when you have helped to make him a drunkard, and he becomes troublesome, you drive him, perhaps, from your house or shop, declare you mean to keep an orderly house! express an abhorrence of drunkards! and imagine you are innocent of their blood! But it is too late to talk about denying him now. The man is ruined, and you have been the instrument. Say not, if you do not sell, others will. Must you be an ally of Satan, and a destroyer of your race, because others are? If you leave off selling, you will weaken the ranks of sin, and strengthen the hands of the religious. Say not, if you do not sell, it will injure your business, and prevent you supporting your family. It was said by one, that 'such a statement was a libel upon the Divine government.' Must you, indeed, deal out rum to your fellow-men, or starve? Then starve! It would be a glorious martyrdom contrasted with the other alternative.

Do not say, I sell by the large quantity—I have no tippers about

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

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	REMARKS.							
East half No.119 Whole of " 120 " " 121 " " 122 " " 123	3d Conces.	Sandwich.	400 acres.	15s. cy.	} Very desirably situated about 5½ miles from Windsor, good land and well timbered, will be sold in one lot or separate, as required.							
17						9th	"	"	200	"	10s.	} Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots. } Situated on the township line between Sandwich and Maidstone. } Do. do. do. do. do. do. } 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. } 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. } 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. } 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. } Beautifully situated on Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Port Sarnia, and a few miles from the post town of Errol; 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, } In a very desirable situation.
12						12th	"	"	113	"	11s. 3d.	
17						12th	"	"	100	"	12s. 6d.	
Broken Lot 1						8th	"	"	78	"	12s. 6d.	
East parts 5 & 6	4th	"	"	122	"	12s. 6d.						
23	14th	Sombra.	200	"	10s.							
North half No.18	2d	"	100	"								
South half Lot E.	6th	"	100	"								
" " " D.	6th	"	200	"								
West half No. 10	6th	Moore.	200	"	15s.	}						
East " " 11												
28							front	"	Plympton.	200	"	
29							"	"	"	200	"	
11	14th	Colchester.	100	"								

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	11th Conces.	Sombra,	200 acres.	} 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. } Good land, a small piece of marsh on it, on which hay is cut. } 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. } 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. } An excellent and desirable lot.
" " 9	12th	"	100	
100	9th	Malden,	175	
Part of lot 3	1st	"	about 40.	
Part of lot 22	5th	Gosfield,	about 10.	
21 } & south east qr. 20 }	6th	Colchester.	200	

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.

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 19, 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.

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.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of this Society hereby give notice, that an excellent assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS is constantly to be found in their Depository, M^cGill Street; and that this year have been added some in Roan and Morocco bindings, gilt edges, in great variety.

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

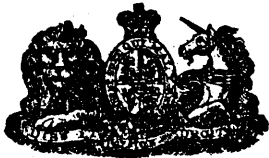
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M^cGILL 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, Cashmerette, Parmatta, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, and a splendid article of *Drap d'Été*. Also, a large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Plain Satins, Embroidered Cashmeres, Valenciennes, &c.

Mackintosh Coats made to order.
June 11.

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, M^cGill 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 ORRIS 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.

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 Candlesticks; Inhalers; 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 KAZORS 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 1s. 3d. each to 36s. 3d. per Sett.

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 Ströp Paste—Piver's, Guerlain's, Ede's, Pears's, 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.

if the theatre is dependent on the races, we solemnly ask the man who countenances either, if he can lay claim to be a true friend to religion, morality, or temperance?

DANCING AT SOIREEs.

The following article, from the *Scottish Temperance Journal*, is well worthy of attention. The sentiments of it, we believe, will meet the general concurrence of the friends of the Temperance Cause in this city and province:

"We regret to observe that, of late, several Balls have been held both in town and country, under the auspices of total abstinence societies, and that a disposition is manifested by some inconsiderate persons to introduce dancing at our soirees. Against this unpardonable evil, we would lift up our warning voice, as, while it can do our cause no manner of good, it is very likely to do it a great deal of injury.

The world is divided into two great parties about dancing—one maintaining, from scripture, that its tendency is immoral, the other, that it is quite harmless; and if abstinence societies patronize balls, they, in effect, decide that one of these parties, which includes many eminent and pious persons, is wrong, and that the other is right, thereby introducing sectarianism and strife into their proceedings, breaking the rules, which sternly forbid every thing which has such a tendency, and exposing us to the reproaches of those who, disliking our principles, rejoice at getting a well-founded objection against our proceedings. This latter circumstance is, of itself, a sufficient reason why we should abstain from dancing at our public meetings. It causes our good to be evil spoken of, and increases the hostility of our opponents, without, in any degree, benefiting ourselves. Pious persons, who have become convinced of the impropriety of longer countenancing 'the drinking customs,' and are almost prepared to join our society, feel repelled from us when they behold on every wall announcements of "*Soirees and Balls*" in connection with such and such a tea-total society or reformatory tent, tickets of admission to which are sold indiscriminately to every person who may apply for them. They cannot unite with those who, in their *associated capacity*, get up and patronize amusements which they consider to be most demoralizing in their nature and tendency, and calculated to attract the profligate and the vain, and to expose the weak and inexperienced to temptations which every wise person should be free from. In such circumstances our duty is plain. We should give "no offence to any one," nor indulge ourselves in even a harmless recreation, if by so doing, we might repulse from us a single friend, or in any way injure the benevolent enterprise in which we are engaged. Tea-totallers should be the readiest to practice such small acts of self-denial, and the last to object to such reasoning, as it is just their own principles legitimately carried out. If our dancing gives a brother, or spreads a snare for him, as christians, and as tea-totallers, we are bound to *abstain* from it.

Whether dancing be right or wrong, it is evident that, as abstainers are divided on its lawfulness, tea-total societies are decidedly *overstepping their bounds* when they patronize or get up balls. They might, with equal propriety, because a portion of their members are fond of horse-racing, and make considerable journeys to gratify their taste, hold tea-total horse-races, and assemble all the *black legs* and rascality in the country; or, because another portion are fond of theatrical exhibitions, get up a play and collect together the multitude of doubtful and disreputable characters who are usually found at such vicious entertainments. The principle is bad, and will not stand examination. Let tea-total societies abide by their tea-parties, which all sensible persons agree in thinking useful and entertaining, and abandon balls, which many, both in and out of the societies, think to be useless and hurtful. But if any tea-totallers wish to dance, or think it a good work to get up a ball, no one can hinder them, they are free to dance as often and as long as they please, only they must get up their balls as *individuals*, and not as societies. While they amuse themselves as they think fit, and spend their time each in the way he thinks most profitable to himself and pleasing to his Maker, they should be careful to do nothing that will degrade our cause in the eyes of the public, or alienate from us the affections of those persons who have hitherto been our unwearied advocates and most liberal friends."

Our readers will be glad to learn of Mr. DOUGALL's safe arrival in Great Britain.

TESTIMONIAL.

We are happy to record the presentation of a gold medal, with suitable inscription, valued £8, to Quarter-master Sergeant MATHESON, 70th Regiment, by a few of his brother tea-totallers. On the occasion an address was delivered by Sergeant SANDS, after which, and the presentation of the medal, those present adjourned to Mr. MYERS' coffee house, where with some other friends of the cause, the evening was spent in addresses, singing temperance hymns, &c. Quarter-master Sergeant MATHESON, who has been a tea-totaller upwards of fourteen years, was the means of forming a temperance society in the regiment, in 1839, in the West Indies, which has occasioned much good. Being about to receive his discharge, the tea-totallers in the corps to which he belongs, have taken this method of testifying their respect for his unwearied zeal in the cause of total abstinence, combined with christian principles. How favorably does the discharge of this worthy individual, contrast with that of the intemperate man, whose conduct has brought him to banishment from his country, or to a shameful dismissal.

THE UNITED ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF SCOTLAND.

We have received a communication from the Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, Lachute, relative to a notice of this body, in the number of July 1st, under the head "progress of the cause." The article in question is taken from the *Scottish Temperance Journal*, and conveys the impression that the Associate Synod was opposed to the Temperance cause. From Mr. KENNEDY's letter it is gratifying to know that such is not the case, and that a number of the ministers of that body, both here and in Scotland, have warmly espoused the total abstinence cause. It will be recollected that the Synod would not take up the prayer of the petitioners, in favor of total abstinence, but referred them to former deliverances. In vindication of the Synod, Mr. KENNEDY refers to a minute passed at the sitting, in June 1839, hereto subjoined, from which our readers will be able to judge of the state of feeling in the Secession body toward the temperance cause:

"The Synod having, at its last meeting, received a strong declaration against the sin of intemperance, accompanied with recommendations in regard to its removal, deems it sufficient at present to express its satisfaction at the application of every scriptural remedy, which may be blessed for contributing to restrain and utterly suppress this terrible evil; and they rejoice in all the good which is resulting from the principle of total abstinence, in various parts of the country, and pray that the reformation of the drunkard may in all cases issue in his conversion to godliness; and as this principle of total abstinence is of recent adoption, and is one of those principles of expediency which can only be submitted to and acted upon by the power of conviction, they leave the adoption of it by their ministers and people to their own individual conviction and sense of duty, renewing their earnest recommendation to all of them, and especially to believers, to employ their whole influence in order to destroy the sin of drunkenness out of the land."

We regret that owing to some omission the number of signatures stated to have been obtained by the Rev. Mr. THORNTON, of Whithy, as given in the number of 1st May last, is so very far below the truth, and in justice to the Reverend gentlemen, and with much gratification at the results, we hasten to give an abstract of his labours. Mr. T.'s exertions as an Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, commenced in October last, and embraced the circuit of country around Whithy. At the meetings never

natural powers. Children learn first by imitation. Parents are always pleased to witness the progress of their children in learning the use of words by imitation; so in Music the juvenile ear is sure to catch every pleasant sound from the lips of the parent or teacher, and soon to distinguish between concordant and discordant intervals. The ear is now tender and susceptible, and will readily receive and retain impressions of the different degrees of musical sounds; and the voice being, also, delicate and flexible—unfixed in its inflections by long habits, yields ready submission to the controul of the ear. How easily, then, could our children generally learn to sing. I do not say that the musical tones could be perfectly imitated at first. Improvement of course, even in youth, must be gradual. Parents should be as reasonable in this matter as they are in teaching their children to articulate words, &c. The terms *Father* and *Mother*, beloved as they are by the affectionate child, are not distinctly pronounced without many trials. The totally deaf never learn to articulate sounds, and the r— is plain, they cannot hear and imitate them, although their vocal organs naturally may be perfect. Ask an adult why he cannot sing, and his answer will be, that he never did, although he never has been conscious of any difficulty in learning the use of words by imitation, or, the various and most delicate modifications of the vowel sounds. Now, had the attention of this same adult, in his youth, been directed to musical, as it was to conversational sounds, his case would have been different. His ear would have as readily distinguished musical tones as different words. How soon does the child learn to distinguish his mother's voice from that of any other person; and yet, cannot a power so delicate and susceptible learn the simple degrees of the musical scale?

What is commonly called a Musical ear, and consequently a fondness for music, depends almost entirely upon early impressions, and not, as some suppose, upon a peculiar natural gift, which but few possess. It has been noticed that when parents sing, their children do also; and this has led some to suppose, that, music is more natural to some families than to others. In some measure this may be true, and so it may with every other talent. As a general thing, however, this difference in the musical taste of different families, may be attributed to the fact that children, in some families, early acquire a taste for music from the singing of their parents, whose musical sounds they soon learn to imitate. Some have received their first musical impressions from the soothing songs of the tender mother—impressions which, in after years, have returned her a rich reward in the daily improvement of her children. Let parents often sing to their children, and they will soon learn the important fact, that singing families become so by hearing music in childhood and youth, and not by any unequal distribution of natural powers; though each gift may be given in unequal degrees to different persons. No matter how simple their strains, they would catch the attention of their children, and initiate them into sacred song. Sounds for the imitation of children, at first, should not indeed be presented to them in their combined and melodious forms, but first one at a time, then in diatonic succession, after which they may sing simple but pleasing melodies, and thus continue their progress. I am aware, however, that there are now many parents, as well as teachers, who have never learned to sing; all, however, can place their children in schools in which singing, now is, or may be taught.—Teachers who could sing might be selected for all our public and primary schools. Perhaps the best way would be to sing both at the opening of the school in the morning, and at the close in the afternoon. The teacher should so pitch the tune as to bring it within the natural limits of their voices, that they may all sing in unison. The children could easily commit to memory a few short and suitable hymns, which might be sung daily in sweet and simple melodies. This would be sufficient to interest them in the subject, which would soon lead to the use of the black-board, and other means for a more thorough musical education; and soon, as a matter of course, all our teachers would be qualified for this pleasing part of their duty.

The use of music, as a branch of common education, in many places, has produced the happiest effects; and it has been strongly recommended by some of the most able writers on education. A writer, in a recent number of the *New York Evangelist*, says, in reference to Church music in Boston, "For many years music has been taught in most of the common schools at Boston, as a

branch of Education; the consequence is, that the people of Boston are a singing community. It is just as easy and natural for a large congregation of Bostonians to sing a popular church melody in good concert, as it would be for the same number of them to read in concert, the plainest and easiest paragraph in the English language."

Milton, in a treatise on Education, strongly recommends the use of Music in Schools, and says, "If wise men and prophets be not extremely out, it, music, has a great power over dispositions and manners, and soothes and makes them gentle, from rustic harshness and distempered passions."

The celebrated Dr. Rush is very clear on this subject. He says that singing should never be neglected in the education of any youth, especially young ladies. Besides its cheerful and moral influences, he considers the exercise of singing important to health. "I here introduce a fact," says he, "which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the other causes, amusements, expose them."

In many countries, especially Germany and Switzerland, singing is now made a part of Common School Education, and, if intelligent travellers and writers can be credited, its good effects are most obvious. A celebrated Sicilian scholar, on hearing of the sad effects of too close study among the literary men in the States, inquired what were their amusements? On being told that they did not consist of music, he expressed great astonishment, and said that he did not wonder they became sick with study and died. Within the last few years, however, singing has been made a branch of Common Education in most parts of the United States.

Another writer, in urging the importance of "Music in Schools," says, "Mankind are framed for social enjoyments; that society which is forbidding in its amusement, too austere and too gloomy, will show drunkenness and crime as the inevitable results. How deeply important it is, then, that our amusements should be social in their character, and harmonizing in their influence—they should be such as the family may unitedly participate in. It is indisputably true that thousands on thousands of our youth are ruined, by being forced abroad for amusements; and then they do not meet those which are either refined in kind or beneficial in influence. Let, then, those who would stay the tide of intemperance, and guard the morals, and secure the permanent enjoyment and happiness of the great mass of the people, ponder well if there be any step which promises such unmixed good as the general cultivation of Music, rendering social intercourse more cheerful, and realizing the sweetest enjoyment our Creator has placed within our reach."

The Rev. Dr. Channing, after referring to the many happy influences of music, says, "These remarks shew the importance of encouraging the efforts which have commenced among us, in Boston, for spreading the accomplishment of music through our whole community. It is now proposed that this shall be made a regular branch in our schools; and every friend of the people must wish success to the experiment."

With this quotation I conclude my article, and humbly submit it to the indulgence of my respected readers.

USES OF BOTANY.

Very many excellent people—men, women and children—have made it a constant rule of their lives, when they purpose doing any thing, to ask themselves what good purpose it would answer. So we are now to answer the question—What good will it do to study Botany? Our answer shall not be very long.

First, it is a healthy employment. When we say that the study of Botany is healthy, we mean that it will lead you into healthy practices. You will be abroad, every opportunity you have, riving among the trees, in the fields, or perhaps on the mountains. You will be glad to do so to breathe the fragrant and pure air. And it is healthy.

Secondly, it will lead you to observe what is before you. Many boys and girls go through the world almost without seeing it. Now, he who has eyes, and does not use them in such a beautiful world as this, is very much to be pitied. But the study of Botany will learn him to keep his eyes open. The habit of noticing things

say, Fully incline our hearts to thy will! We talk of going to the Crimea, and it may be so, but I see no further than the operation. 'There I rest, and can with cheerfulness leave the future in the hands of perfect wisdom.' Sweet and truly Christian is such a state of mind, and one according to the Lord's own heart!"

I ought to say in reference to French and German copies of the Temperance History, that the editions in both languages are exhausted. In French it is not possible to find a single copy. If I live until next winter, we shall have another edition out in that language, containing a continuation of the history of temperance efforts down till this time. It is absolutely necessary to have this done, not only for Russia, but for other countries—especially Holland, Italy, and Turkey. I am in hopes that the Tract Society, which has hitherto done so much for this good cause in Europe, will give us the means of accomplishing this object.

The History of the Temperance Societies, continued down until the summer of 1849, has appeared in Danish, at Copenhagen. Two thousand copies have been published, one half of which will be sent to Norway and Iceland. The work was translated under the superintendence of Mr. Braestrop, the Director of the Police, who had the goodness to read the manuscript. I hope that now the good work will go on in both Denmark and Norway. I wish I could devote the entire of the coming summer to those countries.

Baron Berzelius writes that the cause goes on well in Sweden, and that the number of distilleries has diminished from 160,000 to 120,000, through the influence, as he says, of temperance societies. This is good, and most encouraging. But Satan rages dreadfully in Sweden, and makes horrible opposition.

In Holland, some one is needed to arouse the people. A few good men take an interest in the subject, but nothing scarcely has been done. In Poland, some good men are ready to translate the Temperance History into Polish the moment it appears in Russia.

In Prussia, a National Society is a great desideratum. I hope that another year will not pass without one having been established. A letter from Professor Kramichfeldt announces the results which his long-continued experiments on the nature of wine and alcohol have led to. He has submitted them to Borschus, who is at this moment examining them. Here they are:

1. Every liquor containing saccharine substance is transformed by fermentation into carbonic acid and the vinous principle; not into carbonic acid and alcohol, as is commonly believed.

2. That the vinous principle is changed into alcohol by a heat exceeding 30° of Reaumur; wherefore all distilled spiritous liquors, without exception, contain alcohol, and all the fermented liquors contain the vinous principle. Fabroni and Fourcroy held this opinion, but were unable to prove it.

3. A portion of wine and an equal portion of water with as much alcohol as the same is found by distillation to contain, were exposed to a heat less than 30° of Reaumur; the result was that the mixture of alcohol and water gave mere alcohol; but that of the wine and water gave a liquid different from it, of a vinous smell and taste; of another consistence; and would not burn.—On the contrary, all these qualities appeared when the vinous principle was exposed to a heat which causes water to boil.

Such are the conclusions to which he has come as he has stated in a letter addressed to Dr. McGowan, a young American physician in this city. I state them for the consideration of those who take an interest in such investigations.

BERMUDA.

The National Temperance Advocate contains a letter dated 1st April last, from the Rev. T. Penn, Wesleyan Missionary, from which the following gratifying extract is made:

"You will be glad to hear that total abstinence principles are gaining ground rapidly. The benefit which some have derived by abandoning alcoholic drinks is already visible in their looks and apparel; and some, who for years had not visited a place of worship, since they have signed the pledge, have come 'to hear words by which they may be saved.' In Hamilton parish we have many zealous advocates, and few are left who are not ashamed either to buy or drink. The [sic] sellers are nearly 'left alone in their glory.' Their traffic is dying a lingering death. I would it were

so in every parish. The following anecdotes will show you the strong hold which the principles have on the minds of the people: one man, who had long been in the habit of taking too much, shortly after signing the pledge, was taken sick of nervous debility; the doctor was sent for, who told him it was because he had left off drinking, and advised him to take a little. The man replied, 'No, I will take no more if every bone in my body is shaken out of my skin.' A boy who had signed the pledge, was requested by a dealer in rum to carry a message to a retailer in the country, to say that 'the punchon of rum was ready if Mr. ——— would send for it.' The boy replied, 'Sir, I will carry any message, or do anything for you I can, but I will have nothing to do with rum.' Another was requested to bring a person some water, but when he saw it was to mix with rum, he carried it back, saying, 'I will neither drink myself, nor help others to do so.' We have recently had some awful deaths occasioned by intemperance: one man, Jonathan Johnson, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, threw himself into the sea, and was drowned. Another, on David's Island, literally drank himself to death, and died in a fit of madness, leaving a wife and children in a state of utter destitution. Can they bless his memory? And last Monday, 28th March, a woman died of apoplexy, brought on by drunkenness. O, when will Christian ministers, and the Christian church, be awake to these things, and with an authoritative voice, which shall be heard and felt, say to the demon of intemperance, which is going through the land, 'It is enough, put up thy sword, devour no more.' Here we have very little active opposition to the good cause, but we regret the apathy of some and the coldness of others. But their indifference should excite our zeal. Our excellent Governor still feels interested in the spread of the tea-total society; and we hope the cause, so auspiciously begun under his patronage, will progress until the demon of intemperance shall be driven from these interesting islands."

The Report of the American Temperance Union contains some additional information. It states:

"A gentleman of Bermuda, writes our Secretary, April:—'I have much pleasure in stating that the march of tea-totalism is onward—at the annual issue of the 'spirit licenses' in this island, in one parish not one license was taken; in the same parish a vessel has been built and launched—no spirit or intoxicating beverage used by the workmen—a new era in the history of Bermuda. The cause has progressed on its own basis. No adventitious influence of rank or wealth has at all propped it. The apathy of the influential men of the community is felt here. The clergy look on. The roll-book contains upwards of 1000 signatures."

INDIA, CHINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The report of the American Temperance Union gives the subjoined information respecting these countries:

"An active society is in correspondence with your committee at Lodianna in India, where temperance societies are formed among the British troops at nearly all the stations. Ardent spirits in those distant regions is easily relinquished, but wine and beer are thought indispensable, especially by the officers. But public opinion is rapidly advancing in favor of the cause. A total abstinence society is formed at the stations including all the church members.—'Our prayers,' say they, 'are with you; your success is indispensable to our own. The world can never be converted to God till the monster is exterminated.'

Your Committee still send monthly, 200 Journals to Bombay, subscribed for by the excellent Archdeacon Jeffries.

The conflict of China in resisting the introduction of opium has been deeply interesting to the friends of temperance. It was a temperance war, which has been lost sight of in a measure amid the conflicts of the two mighty powers. But its true character and importance are still viewed with interest by a few.

A correspondent of the Union, writes our Secretary from Borneo, November 12, 1841:—"As the American Temperance Union is laboring for the whole world, it cannot be ungrateful of the vast family of the Chinese. Myriads of eyes are now turned towards China. The statesman is watching with deep concern the turn of political events. The commercial community is agitated with

me—and therefore I am not guilty! You are the chief man in this business—the others are only subalterns. You are the 'poisoners-general,' of whom Mr. Wesley speaks, who murder your fellow-citizens by wholesale. But for the retailers to do your drudgery, you would have nothing to do. While you stand at the bulk-head, and open the flood-gates, they from this river of fire draw off the small rivulets, and direct them all over the land, to blight every hope, and burn up every green thing. The greater your share in the traffic the greater is your guilt. There is no avoiding the conclusion. 'The same reasoning will also apply to the manufacturer. If any man has priority of claim to a share in this work of death, it is the manufacturer. The church must free herself from this whole business. It is all a sinful work, with which Christians should have nothing to do, only to drive it from the sacred enclosures of the church, and if possible, from the earth.'

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

CANADA EAST

DURHAM, July 15.—On the 13th instant, the friends of temperance in the townships of Durham and Wickham, held their annual celebration in front of Mr. Dunkerley's residence. They were joined on the occasion by the Kingsley Society, and others; and after the procession about 250 persons sat down to tea. The meeting was addressed by the President of the Durham and Wickham Society, and by Messrs. Parker, of Danville, Anderson, Bartlett, and Thomas, of Melbourne, and also by Mr. Saplin, of Kingsley. The day was remarkably fine, and the scene one of real enjoyment.—**D. DUNKERLEY.**

CANADA WEST.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 5.—A temperance meeting was held in what is commonly called Snyder's School House, on the 29th June. The meeting being organized, by calling Samuel Hemingway to the chair, it was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Menally and Smith, and at its close a Society was formed, and 35 signed the pledge.—**J. SNYDER, Sec.**

MURRAY, July 19.—Report of the Murray 3d Concession Temperance Society.—The Committee in presenting their first Annual Report, desire humbly and sincerely to thank Almighty God for the success that has crowned their efforts, for the advancement of the Temperance Reformation during the past and first year of their operations. This society was formed May 3, 1841, by a few individuals who were deeply convinced of the immense evils which the use of intoxicating drinks entails on the human family, and of the necessity of more active and efficient measures for the advancement of the glorious cause of total abstinence. It commenced with 25 members, and has now 62 names enrolled. Within the year ten public meetings have been held. The anniversary was held on the 17th May, when several appropriate addresses were delivered. The following persons were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year—Charles P. Werden, President; Mathew Wright, Vice President; and a committee of nine.—**J. B. REYNELL, Sec. and Treasurer.**

PORT DOVER, July 1.—Our Society is doing well and numbers something over 200 members. The Society has exerted a most happy influence in the place; there is quite a number who have to all appearance been effectually reclaimed from habits of dissipation. All that is now wanting to make them happy, more useful, and active members of society, a blessing in the world, and an ornament to the church, is the grace of God implanted in the heart. And, I am happy to say, there are instances in which there are the most favorable indications of this nature. It is well known by all who have been acquainted with the place that there has been a very great change for the better within the last six months; the community begins to wear quite a moral aspect; the general feelings are mellowed, and there is forming a cement bordering on brotherly love. Business of every kind is carried on with more life and animation. We have meetings in a general way once a fortnight, and not over a month apart at any time. We always have some addition to our numbers.—**J. MARR, President.**

KITLVY, July 4.—The semi-annual meeting of the Temperance Society was held here this day in the spacious building erected by Messrs. Collins and Watson. Among the speakers were Mr. Mine, agent of the Montreal Bible Society, and the Rev. John

Carroll, Wesleyan Minister. We have now the aid and countenance of magistrates, ministers of the gospel, and the most wealthy and respectable part of the community. But the best of all the Almighty approves of the cause.—**V. M'CARTHY, Sec.**

NORTH ANGSTA, July 7.—The third anniversary of the Bellamy Mills Total Abstinence Society, was held 21st May last.—The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, Canadian Wesleyan Minister, after which 6 names were added to the pledge. Our meetings are held quarterly, and the society numbers 197, 103 of which have been added within the last year. We have one respectable Temperance House within the society's limits, and have a promise from Mr. ———, of our little village, that he will not sell any more spirituous liquors when his present stock, which is small, is disposed of.—**C. LANE, Sec.**

[If the sacrifice is small why not make it at once?—**Ed. T. A.**]
CHATHAM, July 7.—The anniversary of the Temperance Society in this place, was celebrated by a soiree, after which the report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted, and the office bearers for the ensuing year were chosen. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Smith and Fant, and Dr. Cross, the President elect. The greatest harmony prevailed, and the audience separated with the happy consciousness that rational enjoyment does not consist in excitement of the animal spirits. The cause is making slow but steady progress in this place; and the opposition which was at first manifested to its principles has given way to a better state of feeling. The Society numbers upwards of 200 members. The office-bearers for the present year are: Dr. Cross, President; T. M. Taylor, S. Fant, and D. Fraser, Vice Presidents; and an executive committee of nine.—**U. BASSETT, Sec. and Treasurer.**

MONTAGUI, June 13.—Attended an appointment in the Rose settlement, for the purpose of forming a total abstinence society. The whole neighbourhood comparatively speaking was in the habit of taking the moderate glass, as the people please to name it, and some to great excess. The meeting was held in a barn well calculated for the reception of a large congregation. The appearance of rain near the appointed time for meeting prevented many from attending. Notwithstanding, we had a very good attendance. The meeting was opened by singing and prayers. I then chose the words of Isaiah, 5th chap. 21st and 22d verses, as a foundation to address the audience, "Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes and prudent in their own sight, woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." The audience were very attentive and solemnly appeared to prevail, while the truth was declared objections seemed to give way, and at the close of the exercise volunteers were called for to come on board the total abstinence ship, which was sailing to the port of safety; much had been said, and opposition raised against the cause, yet the most influential of the place were the first to come forward to sign the pledge. The people appeared to be awake to their best interest, and 35 in all gave in their names. The society is called the Rose Settlement Total Abstinence Society.

The following officers were then appointed, viz.:—H. Rose, President; B. Vandoozen, Vice President; G. Davis, Secretary, and a managing committee of five.

The people appear to be very much interested in the cause, and I expect in a short time to hear of their numbers being augmented; my prayer is that the cause may progress throughout the Kingdoms of the earth till the demon (alcohol) shall be banished from the sight of the human family. Having been a stern uncompromising foe to intoxicating liquors of every kind nearly fourteen years, I shall remain the same.—**H. LANE, Meth. Epis. Minister.**

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.—A Temperance Chopping "Bee" came off near Milford, on the farm of Mr. Solomon Dulmage, on Wednesday last, at which 56 men attended. Between six and seven acres of heavy timbered land were cleared at the close of the day, and the party separated in a cheerful and rational manner. How such an amount of labor could have been accomplished at a 'Bee' without a corresponding amount of artificial stimulants, would have been a puzzler a few years ago.—**Pietou Paper.**

ENGLAND.

CORNWALL.—The cause of Total Abstinence has lately been

less than 20 names were received to the pledge, except in two instances. The regular meetings were held at Courtices, Darlington; Orr's School-house, ditto; Highfield's, Pickering; Hope's, Clarke, two places; Hatch's, Darlington, eighth concession; and at Bowmanville, the total result of which was 470 members. Late in the fall the Whitby Township Association was formed, the town divided into six districts, and meetings were held according to a regular plan. When the first circuit was finished 390 names had been obtained. The progress of the cause, we are happy to say, exceeds the anticipations of its friends, and we trust will continue to do so. We shall look for further accounts with much interest.

MUSIC.

We request the earnest attention of the friends of Education to the able article on *Music*, by Mr. Lucas, recommendatory of its introduction into Schools as a Branch of Education.

SPIRITS, IRELAND,

On the motion of Sir Robert Ferguson, a return has been made of the spirits taken out for home consumption in Ireland, since 5th January to 5th April last, and corresponding periods of 1840 and 1841. The decrease, as will be seen, is enormous: in the quarter ending April 5, '40, the number of gallons taken out for home consumption was 2,212,465, while in the corresponding quarter this year it was only 1,682,548, a reduction of 529,917 gallons in three months.

We have permission to publish the following extract of a letter from RICHARD ALLEN, Esquire, Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union, and an influential member of the Society of Friends:

DUBLIN, 4th of 4th Month, 1842.

My Friend and Fellow-labourer,—Our cause is wonderfully onward. The number on FATHER MATHEWS' books, this day week, was 4,286,750—the wise HALF of Ireland. Still the work is not completed. There is labour—hard labour before we finally triumph. O'CONNELL is a steady teetotalter; he and FATHER MATHEW headed the Cork procession, stated to be 60,000, this day week.

Tell the Irish amongst you to keep up the credit of their country, and to be all teetotalters. Sincerely thine,

RICHARD ALLEN.

The formation of *District Temperance Societies*, with a view to organize a *Provincial Society*, is a subject of growing importance, and we have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following request.

COBURG, July 2.

The Executive Committee of this Society has been requested to call a Convention of Delegates, to represent the various Societies in the Newcastle District. After some deliberation, the request has been acquiesced in; I am therefore requested to call, through the medium of the *Advocate*, a Convention of Delegates from the several Societies in this district, (each Society to send one or more, whose expenses they will be expected to defray), to meet at Cobourg, on Wednesday the 31st of August next. The object of the Convention is to ascertain the number of total abstinence members in the District, together with any other statistical information deemed interesting; to consolidate our operations; to unite our efforts and strength; to adopt more uniform and efficient plans for promoting the cause of Temperance; that thus we may present a more formidable aspect to the enemies of our cause and of our country. The Delegates should be here on Tuesday Evening, so as to be able to commence business at Eight o'clock on Wednesday Morning.

Your's truly,

W. KINGSTON, Cor. Sec.

THE TEMPERANCE READING ROOM,

Is now supplied with the London Patriot—Watchman—Record,

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

Just received and for sale at the DEPOT.—Temperance Sermons, Lectures, and Discussions—Dunlop's Drinking Usages—Baker's Curse of Britain—Baker's Idolatry of Britain—Garland of Water Flowers—Temperance Fables—Crack Club—Morning Star—Volume Tracts—Temperance Wafers, &c. &c.

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

145.—A once respectable farmer near Bedford died through liquor lately. He had sold his farm, and his wife and family had to leave him. The persons near him gave him liquor to the last. When he died he was actually crawling with vermin, and had to be taken to the river to be cleansed. He lay for two days about the road side close to the grog-shops drunk before he died.—J. W.

146.—St. Johns, July 25.—A Canadian hung himself on Saturday. He was seen for two days before going drunk about the village. He was a drunkard.—J. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—May be effectually cured, by giving the person attacked with it in the early stages of the disease, a strong decoction of wormwood, taken as hot as it can be borne, and repeated until the agitation subsides and sleep is obtained.

By such treatment, Dr. Butler assures us, nearly 100 cures have been performed at the House of Correction in this city. In some cases, where there has been delay, a temperate physician may administer opiates, if the above fails of effecting the desired relief, but in almost all instances it is sufficient. Capt. Pillsbury, during the time he was warden of the Weathersfield States Prison, did not lose an individual committed to his charge.—*Boston Temperance Journal*.

SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.—We mean that young man in broad-cloth and ruffles, and tasselled cap; with "soap locks" dangling about his ears, and an ivory headed cane dangling about his legs. A few moments since, he was to be seen at the bar swallowing his glass of brandy and water. Presently you will see him with a segar in his mouth, in a chaise or gaily trimmed cutter, driving a smart trotting horse through the street. Hello there! young man! you are on the high road to ruin; soon you will drive down the steep precipice into everlasting disgrace; Rein back—put up your team—cast a way your segar—lay off your broadcloth—abstain from the cup—procure some agricultural or mechanical tools—cultivate habits of industry—aim to be an honest and useful man. By so doing, you may yet retrieve a falling reputation, and make yourself a useful and respectable member of society.—*St. Louis Wash*.

THE PILOT AND THE PLEDGE.—A Pilot relating his experience in Cincinnati, said: "My home had become a domestic hell. I drank all I could get, and have not been home for three weeks to my family without being intoxicated. Of course I was always ready for a quarrel. I went one night to a Washington meeting. I was sober. I listened to what was said. My heart leaped for joy at the hope that I might be reformed, and I signed the pledge.

I went home to my family; it was earlier than usual. I took a seat, but said nothing.—I observed a frown upon the face of my wife, as if she expected abuse as usual. But presently the cloud cleared away, and after observing me for some time she inquired—'Husband, are you sick?—What is the matter with you?' 'No,' I said, 'I am not sick, and there is nothing the matter with me. I am sober. I have been to the Washington Temperance meeting, and have signed the pledge.'

'Is it possible?' said she. 'Yes, it is true that I have signed the Washington pledge, and intend to stick to it as long as I live.'

'In a moment,' said the pilot, 'all the wife was up in her beam. Her eyes were full of tears. She clasped me round the neck with

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the most fashionable as well as the most convenient and agreeable time for the voyage. Some dine before they set out, but the greater number take their dinner on board. Among the visitors to Point Just-Enough, there are a few who go very irregularly, and at long intervals, others who go only every second or third day, and some only on the Sabbath day; but the great majority, unless prevented by illness, go every day of the year at the same hour, and never allow either business or pleasure, or even bankruptcy, or insolvency, or trouble, or the death of friends or relatives, to interrupt the regularity of their daily sail across Pleasant Bay. Kings and queens, lords and ladies, knights, and members of imperial legislatures, professors of all arts and sciences, merchants, traders, artisans, and even those who subsist upon charity, are to be found among the daily visitors to Point Just-Enough: the Christian, the Jew, and the pagan; the white, the black, and the olive; the democrat, leveller, and aristocrat; the busy as well as the idle, the wise as well as the foolish, the learned as well as the ignorant, the grave as well as the gay, the young as well as the old. Parents bring their children with them, and teach them to navigate the Drunken Sea, as birds teach their young to fly. Employers bring their workmen, and masters their servants; the latter however require but little teaching, having generally had the advantage of an early apprenticeship to the art.

It is worthy of remark, that of the countless multitudes who daily sail upon Pleasant Bay, there is not one who can be persuaded that it forms a part of the Drunken Sea. It is also remarkable, that every one of those who make a daily practice of sailing upon this bay, acquires an invincible dread of water, and cannot be prevailed upon to drink it unless when sick.

It has been observed besides, that with the exception of man, all animals have an antipathy to the Drunken Sea, and cannot, without great difficulty, be persuaded to navigate even that part of it called Pleasant Bay. From this fact some naturalists have deduced a distinctive character of man, and instead of describing him as an animal, erect, biped, rational, with teeth intermediate between graminivorous and carnivorous, define him simply, an animal which sails upon the Drunken Sea.

The longitude and latitude of Point Just-Enough never having been exactly ascertained, either from its being situated, as already mentioned, in a floating island, or whatever other cause, geographers have found it very difficult to assign the precise limits of Pleasant Bay. It is perhaps, to get rid of this difficulty, that some geographers describe Pleasant Bay as extending the whole way from Soberland to Topsy Island. But whether it be or be not geographically correct to apply the name of Pleasant Bay to that part of the Drunken Sea which lies between Point Just-Enough and Topsy Island, it is quite certain that there is no part of this sea where the sky is so bright, the air so fresh and exhilarating, or the motion of the water so lively and buoyant as it is here. It happens, therefore, as might be expected, that many of those who leave Soberland, with the intention of going no further than Point Just-Enough, do yet, when they arrive at that point, extend their voyage to Topsy Island, tempted by the increasing beauty of the scene, the favouring wind and current, and the easy landing which the shore of the island presents at no great distance. Besides those who thus voluntarily extend their voyage from Point Just-Enough to Topsy Island, there are others who, overshooting the Point either through ignorance or inadvertence, miss stays in their attempt to tack, and are carried to the island by the force of the wind and current.

As it generally happens that those who have once visited Topsy Island in either of the ways just mentioned, soon return to it again, direct from Soberland, and repeat their visits with great regularity during the remainder of their lives, Topsy Island is always full of visitors. The sensations experienced on this island differ only in degree from those which are felt at Point Just-Enough. The pulse and heart beat a little quicker and stronger, the eyes become brighter, the skin hotter, the face more flushed, the voice louder, the gestures more vehement, the conversation less connected, the ideas rambling and incoherent. Some dance, some sing, some swear, some fight, all stagger about; some become loyal, others patriotic, some poetical,

others philosophical; all are voracious, disinterested, magnanimous, chivalrous. It is usual to remain several hours, and even to pass the night upon the island. A few remain upon it for several days together; but it is considered discreditible to be seen upon it in the morning; those who regard appearances usually leave for Soberland some time before day break; many fall asleep on the island, and are carried in that state to their boats. In the morning all awake unrefreshed, with a parched mouth, hot skin, red eyes, aching head, and no appetite for breakfast, and spend the day drinking soda water at the great fountain on the quay of Soberland, which looks towards Pleasant Bay, and longing for evening in order to return to Topsy Island, or at least as far as Point Just-Enough.

Topsy Island is said to have been first discovered by Noah, who planted vines upon it. It was afterwards sacred to Bacchus, whose temple, situated about the middle of the island, is in a high state of preservation. It has been visited by Alexander the Great, and most of the illustrious men both of ancient and modern times, the names of many of whom are to be seen, carved with their own hands, upon the bark of the vines.

All navy and regimental messes are held upon this island, and there is no part of the world where the point of honour is so strictly observed, or so many duels fought. It is here that White Bait and other ministerial dinners, election treats, Lord Mayor's feasts, and Sheriff's breakfasts are given. Barristers always dine here when upon circuit, and medical consultations are sometimes held here. Great discussions on religion and politics take place here, and many of the most famous speechless members of imperial legislatures have been composed, and not a few of them delivered in this place. There are several magnificent race-courses on the island, and gaming tables on new and improved principles. It is also the favourite resort of pirates and smugglers, robbers, burglars, and murderers, who have performed some of their most famous exploits upon it. As there is no church nor other place of religious worship on the island, none but the most abandoned are seen upon it during church hours on the Sabbath day; soon after church hours the boats begin to arrive, and continue arriving until a late hour on the Sabbath night.

It is impossible to mistake the habitual visitors of Topsy Island, when you meet them any where in Soberland; their hands are tremulous; their eyes muddy; those parts of their face which should be white are red, and those parts which should be red, and particularly their lips, are blue and purple; they are consumed by an unquenchable internal heat and thirst; have little or no appetite for solid food; are infirm in their gait, either attenuated or bloated in their form, fretful, timid, irresolute of purpose, apprehensive of evil, and have no disposition for useful and active exertion, nor any taste for virtuous society or intellectual enjoyment. Ten thousand millions of money are annually expended in loss of time upon the Drunken Sea and Topsy Island, paying the tolls and fares, manufacturing porter hogsheads, spirit punchons, and wine pipes; and supporting work-houses, jails, penitentiaries, and penal settlements, police commissioners and policemen, stipendiary magistrates, dispensaries, hospitals, and lunatic asylums for the use of the visitors of Topsy Island.

Over against Topsy Island on the mainland, and about a league beyond point Just-Enough, is the port of Paphos. Many of the boats touch here as they return from the island. Malaria is prevalent in this port. The hospital, which is a very large building, and always full of patients, is situated on a hill immediately above the port, and commands a fine view of the Drunken Sea.

Off Topsy Island, on the side furthest from Paphos, are three sunken rocks called the Horrors. The visitors on Topsy Island are frequently dashed on these rocks by an eddy or whirlpool which surrounds them, and sucks in every boat that comes within a certain distance. Dreadful as is the fate of those who perish at once by this accident, that of the survivors is worse; the strength of their muscles is gone; their stomach rejects its food; their memory and perception are impaired; they are careless and indifferent about their property, friends, and nearest relatives; they are haunted by vain terrors, and not unfrequently imagine that dead or absent persons are present and talking with them; imbecile alike in body and mind, they have no happiness but in Topsy Island, which they

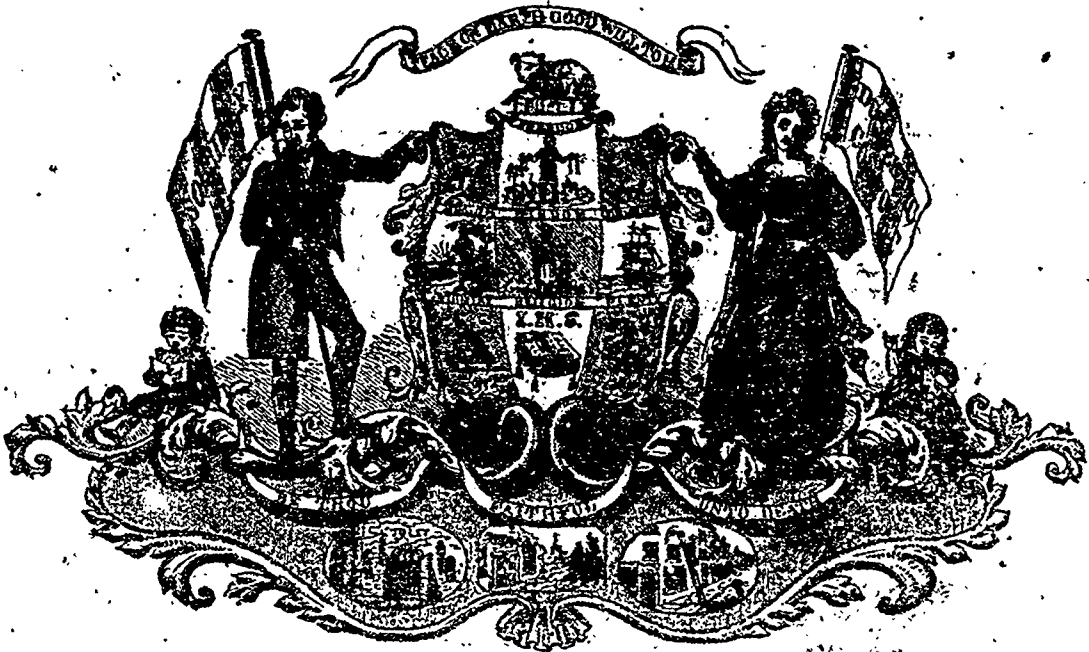
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THE
CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

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alternate hopes and fears in relation to trade or no trade. But the Christian looks upon the drama for higher purposes and nobler ends. He sees here a train of events which is to eventuate in pouring the light of the gospel day upon all that great portion of the human race. But before the happy period arrives, all obstacles must be removed. The greatest of these will no doubt be found to arise from the use of opium, arrack, wine, &c. Whether there is more intemperance from opium or from liquors of various kinds it is difficult to tell. The disastrous effects of intemperance in a country so thickly populated as China, must be great beyond all calculation. Doubtless nearly all the pauperism, crime, disease and death, may be traced to this prolific source. We must act the part of intercessors now, and as soon as the Empire is open, those who can must attack the strong hold of the enemy and labor first of all to banish every particle of 'black mud,' and every particle of intoxicating liquor from the Celestial dominions. Only by this can we hope to see this wonderful nation become a trophy in the Redeemer's crown."

From the Sandwich Islands the temperance information has been less favorable than in some previous years. The repeal of the law forbidding the importation of alcohol into the islands, affected by the French treaty, was followed by large importation and sale of the article by the French consul and others. The consequences were disastrous. The formerly quiet town of Honolulu, became a scene of revelry and noise, and the resort of the vicious, never before surpassed. In a letter to our Secretary, dated Sept. 1841, an American missionary writes, "I have been down to Lahaina. There is lying a schooner from New Holland with a hundred barrels of rum on board. Four barrels have just been rolled ashore and sold to a foreign resident who is fitting up a sailor's boarding house, *alias*, a drunkery. The captain will doubtless find other purchasers, so that Lahaina will be drenched with rum during the ensuing season." "I occupy a post of labor twenty miles from Lahaina, and remote from any harbor visited by large ships, but the plague is reaching us. There are some ten foreigners in this neighbourhood, nearly all of whom visit Lahaina during the shipping season for the purpose of trade. Some of these are reviving their taste for strong drink, and are prostrate in the dust. I intend to introduce your journal among them. I hope it may be read, and be the instrument, in the hand of God, of reclaiming them from this besetting sin. O, I bid you God speed; you will triumph ultimately, though the struggle may be protracted." By the king of the islands a law has been published, prohibiting his subjects making and using intoxicating drinks, and the revolutionary movement of the French has been in some measure checked."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.—A temperance journal is published in this place. The following extract from an English paper, will be read with interest:

"From this most drunken of all places in the world we have just received a direct communication. Our correspondent states, that with a population of 135,000, the revenue from ardent spirits alone was £150,000. From this alcoholic sink of iniquity, there is cheering news. A good society is formed; a report to September 1841, is before us. The cause has received an impulse during the past year by a procession of the members—by a visit of five weeks from the zealous advocate, Archdeacon Jefferys, of Bombay, who, at public meetings, in private conversation, in the pulpit, or among the importers of beer barrels, ceased not, in a spirit of love and charity, to urge the precept, 'It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak;' and to declare its application to all men in the present age; and by the appointment of a chaplain to this post, Rev. T. Adam, an able and zealous advocate of total abstinence. Both the quarterly and society meetings have been sustained in a surprising manner. The Theatre of the School of Arts is always filled, and it has been crowded. A benefit society consisting of 93 tea-totallers is formed; the number of registered tea-totallers is 1842, of whom 812 joined last year. At Paramatta a society had been formed, and in the district of Illawarra a Roman Catholic clergyman, Rev. J. Roney, had induced 100 to sign in one day, since which the members number 560."

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. xiv. 21.—*Macnight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1842.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

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

Weston, on the River Humber	Monday August 15.
McDougall's Chapel, 4th Con. Vaughan	Tuesday . . . 16.
Pine Grove, do	Weddy. . . . 17.
Clareville, Etobicoke,	Thursday . . . 18.
Hewitt's Chapel, 6th Lane,	Friday 19.
Mono Mills,	Saturday . . . 20.
Brampton, Chinguacousy,	Monday 21.
Streetsville,	Tuesday . . . 22.
Norville,	Wednesday . . 24.
Georgetown,	Thursday . . . 25.

Each meeting will be held at 5 o'clock, P.M., if not altered by the friends, who will please make arrangements. Mr. McDONALD will take with him a small still, with which to analyze wines or malt liquors, Dr. Sewill's plates of the stomach, unfermented wine, &c. He is authorised 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. Mr. McDONALD states in his last report that he had not received any donations, but many promises of something to be done "after harvest." We lately read of a Temperance Lecturer walking up to the Secretary after a meeting at which his services had called forth a vote of thanks, to request a copy of the resolution, in order to pay his travelling expenses with it. We beg the friends of temperance to bear in mind, that however agreeable to the feelings and proper, expressions of thanks are, the cause cannot be kept up without more substantial testimonials of friendship.

INTOXICATING DRINK—THE RACES—AND THE THEATRE.

The ancients represented the three Graces as sisters, entwined together and supporting each other. In the opinion of right thinking men, the same connection exists between intoxicating drinks, the races, and the theatre. We were never more struck with this belief than on a recent visit to Quebec during the races. Wishing to show the plains of Abraham to a young friend, we went out in the early part of the day, previous to the commencement of the races that are held on this memorable spot, once the scene of mortal strife, which was to decide for French or British rule, but now, desecrated by the petty rivalries and contentions of the race-course. We were greatly surprised to find about forty tents, nearly all of which were of the common class of grog-shops, a convincing demonstration that racing, and the use of intoxicating liquors are closely allied. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the best evidence of the character of a custom or practice is the kind of people it employs or draws together.

Returning, we noticed bills on the walls intimating that the theatre was to be open during the races. Some argue that the theatre is a school of morality. If so, the morals must be of the same character as those taught at the race-course and tavern, for the patronage of the same class of persons who frequent these places, was expected for the theatre.

The Races, we perceive, are to take place at Montreal this month. Can it be possible for tea-totallers, we will not say professing Christians, to give the least countenance to them, and act consistently? If the races give support to the tavern, and

diminished demand for the article, has doubtless contributed to this result; but to show the direct agency which the breaking up of the stop-milk business exerted on the whiskey manufacture, it need only be remarked here, that the molasses distilleries, which are in no way affected by it, with but one exception, still continue in operation.

The profits on whiskey sales, in former years, have been estimated to average from thirty to forty per cent. But the proprietors of distilleries, of late years, in order to save their business from ruin, resorted to a new expedient, to turn the slop to advantage. For this purpose, some connected a hot water pipe with the gutter which discharges the slop from the still; by which means the slop, when it reaches the cistern from which it is delivered to the dairymen, is diluted more than half, and sometimes more than two-thirds, by the addition of hot water. The pecuniary benefit resulting to the distiller by this process is obvious.—Whiskey at the present prices affords no profit, and is indeed a sinking concern; the profit must therefore be made on the swill. The undiluted slop of 100 bushels of grain, at nine cents, would yield but ninety dollars, which would not defray the expense of the manufacture; but when diluted with water, so as to produce one hundred and eighty dollars, it becomes a saving operation.—In this way, by converting the slop into milk, the grain distilling business amongst us has been, and to the extent carried on is still supported.

The accessions to the Irish pledge in the city, during the year, it reports to be 7,343. German 1,300, colored 1000. Signatures to the society's pledge during the year, 12,795. Total reported in 14 years, as taken in the city, 195,517. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Holt, Sewall, and other gentlemen.

KENTUCKY.—A large temperance convention was held at Carlisle on the 18th of May. Sixty-six societies, consisting of more than 15,000 members were represented. The reports were exceedingly favorable, especially in relation to the keeping of the pledge. The two oldest men who were in attendance on the convention, signed the pledge on the first day of the meeting.—One of these patriarchs was eighty-five years old and the other was eighty. Forty thousand persons it is now supposed have signed the pledge in Kentucky since the first of December.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.—There are seventy-eight Washingtonian societies in the city of New York. Eight of them meet on Sunday evening, and during the day there are meetings on the docks, at Catharine market, and at the foot of Broad-street, and on board the steamboat Napoleon, foot of Canal street.

On Monday, 17 different societies meet. On Tuesday, 13; on Wednesday, 16; on Thursday, 11; on Friday, 11; and on Saturday, 3.

There are 18 Lady Washingtonian societies, included in the above, also, a Hatters', a Manners', a Cartmans', a Butchers', a Shipwrights' and Caulkers', and a Printers'.

The editor of the *New York Washingtonian* says that he spent every evening last week in visiting these societies, every one of which he found well attended by attentive listeners, and at every meeting from 15 to 20 signed the pledge, which gives about one thousand a week.—*Columbia Washingtonian*.

At the great dinner given in Kentucky to Mr. Clay, no spirituous liquor was furnished. This shows fine progress at the West.

STATE OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN EUROPE.—A LETTER FROM THE REV. ROBERT BAIRD.

To the Editors of the *New York Observer*.

I have postponed, until the last hour, to write to you on several points. The first and most important of all is that of the Temperance cause on the continent.

I have never felt the importance of our having a capable man in this part of the world to devote his whole time to the Temperance cause more than I have done since my last return to it.—There is enough for one man to do in promoting the cause in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Hungary and Transylvania. Alas, up to this time, no one has been found to do this work, or rather no arrangement has been made to find and sustain a man in this great field. As to myself, I have other work to do, and the utmost which I have been able to accomplish in the temperance cause has been to spend

three summers, within the last seven years, in the north of Europe, and there to excite some attention to the subject. But it is necessary that some one should visit every year all those countries, and spend his time wholly in promoting this great cause. An impulse given at distant intervals may not be without use; but there is need that there be a following up in every case by the continued employment of the means most likely to attain the end. This has been most painfully impressed on my mind since my late return from America.

Upon my arrival in this city I found two letters from Russia, urging me to come at once to St. Petersburg. And verily the occasion was pressing. The contracts for the sale of brandy were about to be made for four years, for the whole Empire. The Minister of Finance, to whom it belongs to make these contracts, and who is known to be hostile to temperance societies, had resigned; but had accepted office again upon certain conditions, the Emperor not being able to do without him. The prospect was indeed dark enough. But how could I, who had been eight months and a half away from my family, set out immediately, in the depth of winter, to make a journey of 1800 miles, and to be absent three or four months? The thing was impossible. Besides, my work in France for our Evangelical society demanded my attention, and has fully occupied my time ever since. Under these circumstances, I resolved to postpone my visit to Russia till another time, and leave the consequences to the providence of God. It is my expectation to go in the summer, if my duties in the south of Europe will permit it.

Another circumstance requires immediate attention in Russia. When I was there in the autumn of 1840, the Emperor gave his consent that the history of the temperance societies should be published in Russia and in Finnish, and committed the supervision of the translations of the book into those languages to the Minister of the Interior, Count Strogonoff. But the persons to whom the task of preparing those translations was committed, were so long about it that Count S., who is most favorable to the object, left office before he had time to read them. His successor, who is probably not so favourably inclined, has hitherto, (or rather at the date of my last letters from St. Petersburg, which were written about the middle of February,) done nothing in the matter. Nor is there any one on the spot who can look after the affair as it should be. All that I can do at a distance has been done; and I have hope that when the Emperor learns the facts in the case he will give orders for the immediate publication of the work.

An extract or two from one of the letters which I have received from St. Petersburg may interest your readers.

"It will please you," says the writer, "to hear that on the last day of the year, when whoever would pass the evening with Mr. N., no wine was brought, as used formerly to be the case. This is a considerable step, because Mr. N. moves in a very extended circle.

"In Odessa, Revel, and here there is a little band who cling fast to total abstinence principles, which is a cause of thankfulness, and may act as a little leaven.

Will you make serious efforts that we may have here German and French copies of your history. We have not had one German, and no more French than those which were sent to me, so that there are none for sale. I could distribute many more, if they could be sent gratis, for many of the nobility have not received any; and this would be one way of opening the eyes, and of sowing seed. Let the brandy-contractors place their drinking houses on estates, since that evil cannot be warded off, yet the land-owners have full power over their fields, and if they enter into the subject and exemplify it themselves, they may do very much in staying the overwhelming evil.

Our beloved Prince Galizin has now retired from all public offices on account of his blindness, which has greatly increased.—To lose him is very painful, for he was the medium of communication with the Imperial family for charitable subscriptions, and we know not who may follow in his line. His intention is to have his eyes operated upon by Dr. Soloman, in May, and after that return to an estate which he possesses in the Crimea. A few days ago I called on his dear sister, and she inquired very kindly after you, and sent a message of love. Speaking of her brother she said: 'People may judge me and say I do not love him, because I cannot pray that the Lord would restore his sight. I can only