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THE

CANADA



TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

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DECEMBER, 1841.

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**MONTREAL:**

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

**-LIST OF LANDS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA, FOR SALE BY J. & J. DOUGALL.**

No. of Lots.	Concession.	Township	Quantity.	Price.	Remarks.					
East half No. 119 Whole of — 120 — 121 — 122 — 123	3d Concess.	Sandwich	400 acres.	15s.	} Will be sold in a block, being very desirably situated about 34 miles from Windsor. If sold separately, the price will be from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per acre.					
No. 17...						9th do.	do.	200 do.	10s.	Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
— 17...						12th do.	do.	100 do.	12s. 6d.	On the Township line, between Sandwich and Maidstone. Do. do. do. do. do. do.
— 12...						12th do.	do.	113 do.	11s. 3d.	
Broken Lot — 1 } East parts 5 and 6 }						8th do.	do.	78 do. }	12s. 6d.	} Forms a block of 200 acres—will only be sold in one lot—7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A good road goes through the lots.
No. 23...	4th do.	do.	122 do. }							
West half No. 10 } East do. do. 11 }	14th do.	Sombra.	200 do.	10s.	This is on the north branch of Bear Creek, and excellent land. The Creek runs through a corner of it. These lots will be sold together. There is a Log House and Barn, and considerable clearance laid down in grass on them, and the land is excellent.					
	6th do.	Moore.	200 do.	15s.						

☞ Terms of payment, one third down, and the balance in two annual instalments.

Sandwich, August 1, 1841.

**CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,**

**T**HE Committee of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION beg to intimate to the Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, that in addition to their former stock of WORKS, suited for Sabbath School Libraries, they have received from the London Religious Tract Society an additional supply, among which are some of the latest publications of that excellent Institution—all of which will be sold at cost and charges.

They have also received FIFTY LIBRARIES of the same kind as before, which, for the present, will be furnished under the usual regulations to Sabbath Schools only, for £3 10s. Currency, although valued at £6 15s. Sterling, and consisting of 101 volumes.

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

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.**

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

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

JAMES MILNE, Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**

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

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

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

JAMES MILNE,  
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

**GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.**

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

JOHN KELLED.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 8.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1841.

VOL. VII.

## THE WINE BOTTLE.

The following story is literally true, with the omission of names for places, and the substitution of others for those of individuals. With a trifling alteration this sketch of biography would be true of multitudes in our land:—

GURDON SPRING was the son of a respectable farmer in ———. He was the third of ten sons, all of whom were trained to the strictest economy and industry. The *wine bottle* was never seen in their father's house. At the age of nineteen, Gurdon became the clerk of a neighbouring merchant. Many of his early habits fitted him for usefulness in his new calling. He gained and merited the confidence of his employer, who recommended him to more extensive and lucrative business in ———. After becoming a "thorough merchant," and having established "a good name" which "is better than precious ointment," he commenced business for himself in ———. Success attended his laudable efforts, and every month added to his "trade" and profits. In two years from his settlement, in this place, he was the husband of Sarah Gould, a young lady of cultivated mind, polished manners, and hopeful piety.

They commenced housekeeping in a frugal way. The *wine bottle* was kept on the *bureau*, but it was seldom used. Time moved on, Mr. and Mrs. Spring were the happy parents of five sprightly, handsome children. Their wealth grew faster than their family. Relatives and friends made frequent calls and long visits. The *sideboard* was well provided with the choicest wines and cordials. Parties became more frequent, as the children advanced to man and womanhood, and extended their acquaintance. Their minister frequently enlivened by his wit and learning their assemblages. When the two oldest sons had completed their collegiate course, a great party was made. After the *wine bottle* had passed freely, their spiritual teacher gave some lessons to the three sons and their two sisters, respecting the most genteel manner of pouring out wine, handling the *wine glass* and sipping its contents. The children frequently practised the lesson and the example given them from so respectable a source. In 182—, the father died, honored and respected; leaving an estate of 52,000 dollars. John, the eldest son, chose the profession of surgery and medicine. Before he obtained his parchment making him M. D., he was often "the worse for liquor." He has squandered his patrimony, and is now a useless vagabond on the earth. Robert, the next son, studied law. Bright were his prospects and high the expectations he raised in the bosom of his relatives and friends. He prided himself on the gentility with which he handled the bottle and glass of wine. He often "played for amusement, but never for anything more than to make the game interesting." When exhilarated with wine, but far from being drunk, for he had not yet been seen in that situation, some *black-legs*, under the guise of gentlemen, induced him to play. The *wine bottle* was often shoved round; "Esquire Spring's gentility in handling the glass" was frequently noticed, and before the next morning's sun he had lost every dollar, earned and left him by his father. He often played "to win back his

former losses," and drank deep to silence an upbraiding conscience. In a fit of *delirium tremens*, he applied the pistol to his ear, and rushed unbidden, and unprepared to the judgment bar.

William, the third son, was "kept in the store." He continued the business after his father's death, and soon married a lovely intelligent wife. The *wine bottle* was always on the dinner table, and convivial parties frequent and brilliant. His business was neglected or entrusted to clerks. Wine "mocked" him, and led, not only to the neglect of business, but to bad bargains, bad company, and bad habits. He became a bankrupt and a drunkard. His wife died of a broken heart, and William is now often seen standing at the corners of the streets, with a saw and buck on his shoulders, a ragged, bloated, remnant of a man.

Jane married one of her father's clerks. Both of them loved the *wine bottle*. Her patrimony was soon wasted. They have four children. Both the parents are intemperate, poor, and often quarrelsome.

Sarah, the youngest of Mr. Spring's children, came "into company" after the temperance cause had done much to purify and bless mankind. She saw the desolation produced by the *wine bottle*, on those she most tenderly loved. She early signed the *pledges*, though ridiculed by her brothers and sister for so doing. She dismissed three suitors because they would occasionally take a glass of wine. She said and practised, "TOTAL ABSTINENCE OR NO HUSBAND." At the age of twenty-three, she was married to a worthy clergyman, whose talents and influence are felt through a wide circle. She is useful, honored, and happy.

Youthful reader! is there any benefit results from drinking wine or other intoxicating liquors? How many estates have you known squandered, reputations lost, hearts broken, and lives destroyed by commencing the moderate use of such drinks? What course will you pursue in regard to them? —Recorder.

## "O, I HATE TO SEE THOSE BAGS."

In the routine of my pastoral visits, I stopped at a house where resided one of the sisters of the church. It was one of the cold days in the winter season. The snow covered the ground: the highway was hard trod, and sleighs were passing and repassing in quick succession. This woman, nearly sixty years of age, was sitting by a window which commanded a full view of the highway. My own position afforded me a like opportunity. The clangor of horse bells at this instant, drew the eyes of us both to the road. Several sleighs were passing, piled up high with long full bags. As she drew her eyes away from beholding this spectacle, and as they met mine, I saw them fill with tears. With a quivering chin and a faltering voice, she said, "Oh, I hate to see those bags! Little do they think, who carry them, what misery their contents will inflict upon wives and children. It goes in bags, but it returns in jugs and bottles to scourge and curse the innocent." The truth was, the bags were on their way to a neighboring distillery, and this woman was the wife of a besotted whiskey drinker. She knew full well, how loads of bags had affected herself and family. To her they had furnished the cause of destroying his affection and covenant vows; a wasted estate, a destitution of bread, unclothed

children, raging anger, an abusive tongue, a clenched fist, a coiling cow-skin, a bruised body. No wonder she would utter with tearful eyes, "I hate to see those bags." Nor was it any unmeaning truth, when she said, "Little do they think who carry them to the distillery, what misery their contents will create for innocent wives and children." The seller pockets the money and returns unharmed to his house; but the avails of his distilled grain creep into the drunkard's bottle, and thence down his throat; and this at the expense of his reputation, the peace, the comfort, and even the lives of his family, as well as his own certain ruin. It is no sacrilegious use of the divine word, to say of distilleries, "The smoke of their torment ascendeth up," and shall we add, "forever and ever?"—Let the grain growers of our community decide.—*Maryland Temperance Herald.*

### THE TEMPERANCE PAPER.

S. Chipman, Esq., an able and indefatigable temperance agent who travelled through New York, Vermont and Maine, thus speaks of the temperance papers as the means of advancing our cause:—"I cannot close this report without remarking that in all my travels in promoting the temperance cause, I have never met with so few temperance publications as in this county. In fact, there are but two or three places where I have met with a temperance paper, and these were the places where I have found the cause in the most prosperous condition. This is as might be expected, for whatever other agencies may be used, the cause must languish without publications to diffuse information and keep up an interest; they alone keep the subject blazing before the public mind. Temperance lecturers may arouse the people from their slumbers, make some new converts, strengthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and reclaim wanderers; but the temperance publications come too often with their cheering accounts of the onward progress of the cause, with their interesting facts and anecdotes, and with their stirring appeals, to permit the interest wholly to subside, or the slumbers of the temperance men long to remain undisturbed. If the arrival of the temperance paper does not excite a special interest in the breast of the father, the children hail it as they would the return of the long absent friend; they gather around the domestic fireside—they devour its pages, and its contents are read and repeated with all the glee and enthusiasm of childhood and youth; and with the stated return of such a monitor, the interest is kept up and the cause advances. In Vermont and Maine, where they have within two years established their temperance papers, the beneficial effects have been apparent in the rapid and uninterrupted progress of the cause. Their efforts and expenses have been abundantly repaid by witnessing a vastly increased interest; indeed, by what might almost be considered an entire resurrection of the cause."—*B. T. Journal.*

### THE FIRST GLASS OF WINE.

*Young Ladies, read it.—Young Men, read it.*

Mr. Hiram J. Thomas, in giving some account of his history and experience, related the following thrilling occurrence:

"When I was about 18 years old," said Mr. T., "and a resident of Wayne county, Indiana, I became very intimate with two young men. They were moral and respectable. We often met in the social circle. At a party one evening I saw a young lady—and a lovely young lady she was—offer my young friend K—a glass of wine. I saw him falter and hesitate, for he was a total abstinence man, though he had never signed the pledge. Upon her insisting on his drinking, I saw him shrink back from her importunity; yet, as she continued to insist, he could not refuse, for she was his affianced bride.

Two years after, she was the mother of an infant child, and the wife of a drunken husband. In the autumn of '38, he sought a refuge from those who had witnessed his degradation, in the wilds of Iowa. Only last March, my other friend, of whom I have spoken, was travelling in the territory, and he thought that he would enquire about our mutual friend K—. What do you imagine were his feelings on being told the sad tale of the end of K—. About a year and a half ago, a neighbour of K— called in one morning to see how the family were, and there within his death-cold hand was the fatal knife, with which he had

murdered his wife, his child and himself. They there lay prostrate upon the floor, weltering in their blood together.

All this was the result of drinking that first glass of wine, of which he loved the danger, and to which he was invited by her whom he knew better than any other being on earth.

But that glass of wine cost the poor thoughtless, but then gay girl, her life—the life of her child—the life of her husband? From that single glass of wine he went down to a drunkard's grave, and a suicide's and a murderer's eternity.—*Amar. Paper.*

### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

MR. BLACK'S JOURNAL.

DURHAM, Nov. 6, 1841.—I reached Danville on the 18<sup>th</sup> of Oct., the same evening that Mr. Wadsworth delivered his lecture there. On the following day I commenced operations; and although I was uniformly received with kindness, and often with marked attention; yet I felt considerable disappointment in consequence of the coolness manifested by many, toward that cause which I had come to advocate. Visited 12 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 13 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 20.—Visited 14 families to-day, distributed 6 *Advocates*, obtained 19 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting in the evening, in Nicolet school-house; got 4 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 12 more signatures to the temperance pledge.

Oct. 21.—Felt much discouraged to-day, houses widely scattered, many of the people from home, and more indisposed to identify themselves with the cause of temperance. Visited 10 houses, distributed 5 *Advocates*, got two subscribers to *Advocate*, and only 2 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 22.—Went a few miles out into the bush, woods almost impassable. Felt all my labour amply compensated, when, at night, I was able to number 19 signatures to the pledge. Visited 10 houses to-day, distributed 4 *Advocates*, and got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*. Lodged in the settler's, and in the morning, Oct. 23, visited several families whom I had been unable to visit the previous day. Several individuals of intemperate habits also joined the society. Visited 10 families to-day, distributed 4 *Advocates*, got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 13 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 25.—Visited another settlement, met with great encouragement; visited 12 families, distributed 6 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 39 signatures to the pledge; several of those individuals were also persons of intemperate habits.

Oct. 26.—Visited 6 families to-day, distributed 3 *Advocates*, obtained 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 11 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 27.—Visited 14 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 24 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting at night in the school-house near Mr. Richardson's, 12 more signatures to the pledge, in all 36.

Oct. 28.—A barren field to-day. Held a meeting at night in the house of Mr. Mathews, obtained 11 signatures to the pledge, called upon 14 families, distributed 6 *Advocates*, got one subscriber to *Advocate*.

Oct. 29.—Visited 15 families, distributed 10 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and 20 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting at night; no immediate results, but I trust a spirit of enquiry has been awakened, which will, in the end, be beneficial to the cause.

Oct. 30.—Visited a little settlement about 8 miles from Danville, in the Township of Tingwick, established a small society there, called the Tingwick Auxiliary to the Danville Temperance Society. Spent the Sabbath among the people, got a few of them out to a meeting; found between 40 and 50 children in the settlement, but neither day-school nor Sunday school; urged the parents to turn out and put up a temporary house for a school, this they promised to do, and I went round the settlement in order to engage two or three individuals in the meantime, to commence a Sunday school, that the children might not be altogether destitute of instruction. I was aware, that in this case, I was exceeding the bounds of my commission; but when I heard one man say, that although the settlement was only of three years standing, he believed that not less than 300 dollars had been expended on ardent spirits! and when I heard another affirm, that the rum had

out last year would have kept a school for their children, I felt that it would be criminal not to interest myself in the subject. Visited 12 families, and saw the heads of one or two more whose houses I had not time to go to. Distributed 18 *Advocates*, and enrolled 16 members as a commencement of this little society, and several others promised to join it when it holds its first meeting.

*Nov. 1.*—Returned to Danville, held a meeting at night in the church; got 5 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 3 signatures to the pledge; visited 5 houses in the morning, and distributed 2 *Advocates*.

*Nov. 2.*—Visited 8 families, distributed 8 *Advocates*, got 7 signatures to the pledge.

*Nov. 3.*—Visited 7 families, distributed 3 *Advocates*, and got 7 signatures to the pledge.

*Recapitulation.*—I have visited 136 families, distributed 89 *Advocates*, got 22 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 228 signatures to the temperance pledge. WILLIAM BLACK, *Agent*.

## MR. JAMES M'DONALD'S JOURNAL.

## DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD.

*Oct. 2d*, Buck's School-House, *Ameliasburgh*.—Here I began my operations as Agent for your society, was assisted by Rev. J. Gardner, Episcopal Methodist, and J. P. Roblin, Esq., M.P.P. Out of a small assembly 11 gave in their adherence to total abstinence. Thomas M'Mahon, Esq., a respectable merchant in this township has given up, the past year, the sale of intoxicating drinks. [A few days since the above meeting, a most lamentable occurrence took place in this section. An old man by the name of James Heneacy having been for a long time very intemperate, getting into some trifling dispute with his wife, struck her with a butcher's knife in his drunken rage, so that it is said her bowels came out. She survived but a short time, and he is now in Pictou gaol awaiting his trial for the homicide.]

*3d*, J. Cooper's School-House, *Hallowell*.—Delivered a lecture to an attentive audience here, where it was said tee-total principles could not take root; was quite cheered in afterwards finding that 18 had signed the pledge. May they bring forth much fruit.

*4th*, Bowdoin's, *Hillier*.—This neighbourhood seems anxious to promote the cause. A constitution was adopted, and officers appointed; J. Ferguson, Pres.; C. Platt, Sec.; 39 members in all, a majority of whom had signified their intention of forming a society at a previous meeting.

*5th*, Bird's Mills.—Exerted myself to shew the evil effects of moderate drinking, and the duty of self-denial on the part of professing Christians, to a small collection of people, who had assembled in the school-room, notwithstanding one or two leading men stood aloof. It was thought they would be able to form a respectable society here, 15 names to begin with. May they go on and prosper.

*6th*, *Consecon*.—This village, pleasantly situated at the outlet of the Consecon Lake, is the centre of a flourishing society; we had a pleasant meeting here, Mr. J. Post in the chair—was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Haw and Reynolds, obtained 8 new subscribers to the pledge. This was formerly one of the most dissipated places in the district, it is now one of the foremost in the cause of temperance.

*7th*, *Carrying Place*, head of navigation on the Bay of Quinty.—Our meeting here was prevented by a dreadful storm. They have both pledges in connection here, owing to some differences among the friends; in consequence, I was informed, the cause was in rather a languid state. C. Biggar, Esq., who was formerly engaged in the traffic, has for some years banished the article from his store. A meeting, I hear, has since been held near by, when 7 new members were obtained.

*8th*, Raynor's Mills, *Hillier*.—Addressed at considerable length a very attentive company, obtained 13 signatures, including an unfortunate mechanic, who had almost literally drunk up his house and lot. A few *Advocates* will be sent for, I think, soon.

*9th*, *Wellington*.—Among those who addressed the meeting were the Rev. Messrs. Botlis, (Methodist,) and Mr. M'Ewen, (Lutheran.) The audience seemed highly delighted, 14 names were attached to the society. In this village, no longer ago than last winter, tee-total principles were first advocated, by the writer and a few others with much hesitation. The cause has since taken

deep root and sprung up rapidly, so that even now the reformation embraces almost the entire population. Why may not every village in our land be as zealous and prosperous as Wellington?

*10th*, Striker's School-House.—This seems to be a neighbourhood rather indifferent to the cause, gave a lecture however, and distributed some tracts, several expressed a wish to have another meeting.

*12th*, Elsworth's School-House.—Notice of the meeting not having been generally given, there were only about a dozen in attendance, to whom a few words were addressed by myself and a talented young man, one of my early associates, who came very near falling a victim to the drinking usages of the community, but who lately concluded to augment the cold water list. When will the public see the necessity of putting forth efforts to save many such noble minded young men?

*13th*, Badgely's School-House.—There was but a small attendance here, and very little impression seemed to have been made, none would sign the pledge, and I was almost discouraged in pursuing my tour further.

*14th*, Wormsley's School-House.—But a small attendance, notice not having been circulated, some professors opposed, others stood afar off, 2 signed the pledge.

*15th*, Minaker's Meeting House, *South Bay*.—A pretty full attendance, very few, however, were willing to sign the pledge of total abstinence, a favourable impression seemed to be made, and if followed up may produce good results.

*16th*, *Long Point*.—This is a remote settlement in the township of Merryburgh. The success here was as unexpected as it was cheering, after the hard soil travelled over a few preceding nights, I formed a local society with 20 members, others, it is said, will soon join.

*17th*, *Milford*.—Delivered a lecture here on the Sabbath, 2 manifested their willingness to undergo the necessary self-denial, it is said this is a very intemperate locality, several drunkards came in, seemingly with intent to disturb the meeting.

*18th*, *Town of Pictou*.—Here we had the largest meeting ever assembled on the subject of temperance in this district. For two hours this meeting seemed delighted by the address of the Rev. Mr. Ewen, Lutheran Minister, who gave an interesting account of the success attending the Baltimore Lecturers in the United States. 47 gave in their names to total abstinence.

*19th*, below the Rock, *Marysburgh*.—Here is an active little society, which we had the happiness of assisting in raising up last summer, addressed an attentive congregation in the school-house, after which 6 new names were obtained.

*20th*, Kerr's School-House.—In consequence of its being the day for public training at Milford, very few attended, gave a short address and distributed some tracts; could get but 8 subscribers to the pledge, although I went from house to house; during the forenoon of the next day, was told that the Rev. Mr. Macaulay of the Church of England had preached against the principles of the society on a preceding Sabbath; and as a great share of the inhabitants at this place are attached to that church, the unhappy influence exerted (no doubt unintentionally) is the more extensively diffused.

*21st*, *Gerolomy's, Bayside*.—Addressed at considerable length, a small congregation in the school-house. It is said there is but little liquor drunk in this neighbourhood, and although the people appeared very attentive, yet they seemed disinclined to much self-denial; they, however, told me that many belong to the old system. Obtained 4 names, one at least of which had been heretofore of very intemperate habits, he is capable of becoming a very useful member of society. May he, by divine aid, prove hereafter even so.

*22d*, *Demorestville*.—The meeting here in the Methodist Chapel seemed to be interesting and satisfactory, but the company assembled consisting almost entirely of members, we could get no new adherents to the cause.

*23d*, *Northport*.—The weather proved so unfavourable that the meeting was nearly a failure. A few words of encouragement were addressed to those friends who had ventured through the rain, by myself and Rev. Mr. Gardner; got some names to the pledge, and distributed some *Advocates* through the day.

*24th*, *Big Island*.—Met the people here in company with the Rev. Thomas Demorest. In the lecture endeavoured to prove

that the principles of the total abstinence pledge were in accordance with those of the Catholic Religion. Another meeting will soon be held here, when probably a local society shall be formed; 15 gave in their names as a beginning.

25th, Saunder's School-House, 2d Concession, *Sophiasburgh*.—Unexpectedly found a small society already formed here. Had a very agreeable meeting, in sixty young people, obtained here, and at *Rightmyer's* in the same Concession, where we held an extra meeting last night, 14 new names to the association.

27th, Carson's, *Marysburgh*.—The meeting in the school-house was disturbed by a person in a state of intoxication. After adjourning to a private house to avoid the interruption, a short address was made to those who had come over, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Methodist, a devoted friend to the cause, who had accompanied me. Our troubles appeared not yet ended; for the principles and propriety of the Temperance Society were vehemently opposed by a Universalist, and an Exhorter in the Canadian Wesleyan Concession, a conversational argument being kept up to a late hour. In the turmoil I obtained only 8 new subscribers to the pledge.

28th, Tubb's School House, *West Lake*.—Was assisted in addressing a few friends here, by Mr. Blake, teacher, and Mr. W. Hubbs. Obtained 13 names, among whom was one hard drinker, who, if he strictly adhere to total abstinence, will an hundred-fold repay all the labour the writer has bestowed on the cause.

I have now completed my tour through this District, during which I have held 24 meetings, seen 275 persons sign the pledge of total abstinence, and obtained 26 new subscribers to the *Advocate*, exclusive of some who sent through the Post Office, and others who will soon send.

It is now just two years since societies were first formed in this District on total abstinence principles. At present the old ground of abstinence from distilled spirits only, is almost totally abandoned; there is not, I believe, one organized society on this principle, and but about 150 scattered members. Nearly all the friends of our cause, although admitting that a great amount of good has resulted from the operation of the old system, feel convinced of the propriety of greater self-denial in order to reclaim the intemperate, and save the rising generation.

The reformation, I am convinced, is steadily gaining ground among all classes. All the ministers of the three branches of Methodists, eight in number, in the District, are *tee-totalers*; and are advocating the cause more or less. The same remarks will apply to the Presbyterians. The ministers of the Quakers, particularly the orthodox, are also friendly to the cause, but from their peculiar ecclesiastical polity, or perhaps other views, their members, generally, decline enrolling themselves. The same remarks will nearly apply to the Disciples, a kind of Baptists, a small but respectable society of which exists here. But above all, too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Mr. Lalor, Roman Catholic Priest, for his exertions to promote temperance in the society with which he is connected. He has succeeded so far, in a remarkable degree, in renovating the habits of a class, who formerly were notably intemperate, but now are among the most orderly of the community.

Many members also of the Church of England are taking a deep interest in the cause; and we trust the time is at hand when the whole weight of their influence will be thrown into the scale. When such an event takes place, the reform will progress rapidly, as they embrace a great share of the official class; against whom loud complaints are sometimes made for their backwardness in the cause, but I am not sure that sufficient grounds exist for such complaints in Prince Edward. Eight Magistrates are now pledged members, as many more either adhere to the old system, or are acting on the principles; and are decidedly friendly to the cause, and I have no doubt will soon enrol themselves. And here I may remark, that one of them, who owns a share in a brewery, won't drink his own beer!

Every physician in the district appears to be convinced of the propriety of total abstinence, as the accompanying certificate, which I had the pleasure of seeing signed by all the physicians in the district will shew, and most of them are members of the society. Several retailers, within a short time, have ceased selling the destroying fluid; and as far as I could learn, there is not one of the public innkeepers, or distillers, a member of any

religious society, and but one or two of the shop retailers who are professors.

Upon the whole I may say, there is more enlightened, zealous action on the subject, than at any former period; and that the small District of Prince Edward, containing only a population of 14,000 souls, but having in its borders 1800 pledged total abstinence members, exclusive of those on the old pledge, is among the foremost in the cause of Temperance.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. McDONALD, Agent.

Pictou, Nov. 1, 1841.

#### CERTIFICATE.

An opinion, handed down from ignorant times, has become very general, that the use of some portion of alcoholic drink—as of wine, beer, or spirits—is beneficial to health, and even necessary for those subjected to hard labour.

Anatomy, Physiology, and the experience of all ages, when properly examined, must satisfy every mind; that the above opinion is altogether erroneous.

Man, in ordinary health, like other animals, requires no such stimulants, and cannot be benefited by the habitual employment of any quantity of them, large or small; nor will their use during his life-time increase the aggregate amount of his labour; in whatever quantity they are employed, they will rather tend to diminish it. When he is in a state of temporary debility, from illness or other causes, a temporary use of them, as of other tonic medicines, may be desirable; but as soon as he is raised to his natural standard of health, a continuance of their use can do no good to him, even in the most moderate quantities; while larger quantities (yet such as by many persons are thought moderate) do sooner or later prove injurious to the human constitution, without any exception.

(Signed by all the physicians in the District of Prince Edward viz.) Thos. Moore, A. Austin, A. V. V. Pruyn, Ben. Cory, John Keogh, J. P. Powers, H. Weeks, R. J. Chapman, W. C. Dorland.

#### MR. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have this day completed my third temperance tour, which, notwithstanding the general unfavourable state of the weather, has been attended with some good results.

*Monday 8th*.—This morning I left Montreal and arrived in *Bytown*, *Wednesday 10th*.—I met with some of the Committee, and made the necessary arrangements for a series of meetings. The meeting this evening in the Wesleyan chapel, though not numerously attended (about 80 being present), was not without interest: Mr. D. Kennedy, President, in the chair; the address occupied an hour and a half; at its close 26 joined. I distributed 100 tracts, and shewed my *Communion wine*, this had a good effect. Visited the doctors here, and procured their names to the same testimony given by those at Quebec. In this town are 79 places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, only forty of which are licensed. Messrs. C. B. App and Bishoprick are truly devoted to the cause.

*New Edinburgh, Thursday 11th*.—There is a distillery here in full operation. Held the meeting in the school-house, 50 present, 9 of whom signed the pledge. I recommended the *Advocate*, circulated a few copies, and about 60 tracts.

*Chelsea, Friday 12th*.—On account of the very short notice, only 15 persons assembled in the school-house, one half were members, none of the rest would join; distributed 30 tracts and *Advocates*. An unhappy feeling exists here, arising out of the alleged inconsistency of some members who support men in the traffic in preference to others whose stores are conducted on *tee-total* principles.

*Aylmer, Saturday 13th*.—Rev. Mr. Jamieson was very active in preparing for the meeting held in the school-house, at which 30 individuals were present, to whom I spoke upwards of an hour; at the close 17 joined, amongst whom were two physicians; produced my *wine*, circulated 40 tracts, and obtained 5 subscribers to the *Advocate*.

*Bell's School-House, Sunday 14th*.—The lecture in the forenoon was attended by 50 persons, and while I endeavoured to improve an hour from Jer. xiii. 23, the possibility of saving drunkards was not only believed, but its probability excited earnest prayer for the certainty.

*Scott's School-House, Sunday 14th*.—To this place, through bad-roads, 35 persons found their way to hear the lecture in the afternoon, from Prov. xx. 1. The remarks and illustrations were well received, and I think a general feeling prevailed in favor of total abstinence from drinks so pernicious in their effects.

*Bytown, Sunday 14th*.—The Wesleyan chapel in the evening accommodated a very respectable congregation of about 250 persons, who had assembled for the lecture; the passage of scripture

chosen was 1 Cor. vi. 10. I spoke for nearly two hours, and met the most plausible objections to tee-totalism. The fixed attention manifested during a service which lasted two hours and a half, leads me to hope, that the seed did not fall "by the way side." Having rode 13 miles on horseback through the woods, and lectured three times, I felt considerably fatigued at the close of this Sabbath.

**Buckingham, Monday 15th.**—The meeting here was attended by 20 persons, I proposed forming a society, whom I joined; obtained 5 subscribers for the *Advocate*. Distributed 50 tracts, and promised, if possible, to address them again in the winter. The Rev. Mr. Brady, Roman Catholic Priest, has formed a large society, and is doing much good here.

**Clarence, Tuesday 16th.**—Meeting held in the new school-house, about 60 persons present, principally Scotch. Mr. Matthews, President, in the chair; addressed them for an hour and a half, I hope to profit. Here my ~~w~~ was no novelty, it having been already introduced into the church; 8 joined the society, and 80 tracts were circulated, after which a select choir sang two temperance hymns. Rev. Mr. Edwards and his son are "always at it" in this place.

**L'Original, Wednesday 17th.**—The labours of the Rev. J. T. Byrne have been blessed to this part of the country. He is a decided friend, and an able advocate of the temperance cause. The meeting in the Congregational chapel was attended by about 60 persons. Mr. R. Brook, President, in the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Byrne and Edwards spoke for a short time; my address lasted an hour and a half, when I solicited names, 11 were given. Distributed 70 tracts and *Advocates*, which were thankfully received; showed the unfermented grape juice, which was declared to be superior to the brandied and drugged wines sold in the stores and taverns.

**Greenville, Tuesday 18th.**—Mr. Rogers kindly gave the use of his house for a meeting, at which 40 persons attended; 13 were added to those already pledged, and the society was organized. Six subscribed for the *Advocate*, 20 of which, with 40 tracts, I circulated amongst them.

**Chatham, Friday 19th.**—The meeting in the Wesleyan chapel was one of considerable interest. Out of 60 present, 31 joined, as did 8 more before I left the place; 9 subscribers were obtained for the *Advocate*, and the society will be properly organized at an early date. The pure wine was pronounced good by all present. I distributed 100 tracts. Even the stony places shall become even.

**Chatham (rear), Saturday 20th.**—At noon, in the Baptist church, about 50 individuals had come together. After the address 26 joined; tracts and *Advocates* to the number of 70 were received by them with thanks.

**Lachute, Saturday 20th.**—In the evening about 40 adults and several youths met in the school-house. Rev. Mr. Kennedy (Secession) introduced me to the meeting, which I addressed for an hour; 11 joined the society, and having distributed 60 tracts and *Advocates*, I started for St. Andrews to avoid travelling on Sabbath.

**St. Andrews, Sunday 21st.**—The first lecture in the Union chapel, at three o'clock, P. M., was attended by about 100 persons. I spoke from Isa. xxviii. 7, 8, endeavouring to shew the injuries inflicted upon the church, directly and indirectly, by the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks. The second lecture, in the same place, at half-past 6 o'clock, was still better attended, on which occasion, the foundation of my remarks was the word "drunkenness," Gal. v. 21. The sin of drunkenness being first considered, some of the most formidable objections to our societies came under observation, I hope to the edification of all present.

**Monday 22d.**—A public meeting, held in the same place, was attended by 25 persons, whom I addressed for an hour; 17 members were added to the society, and 40 tracts and *Advocates* distributed, the exhibition of my wine was very well received.

**St. Eustache, Monday 22d.**—When I arrived here, a few persons had assembled for an address, but having travelled 27 miles in the rain, and over very bad roads, I did not feel able to meet them. Rev. Mr. Shanks had made all the preliminary arrangements for a meeting, and was prepared to give me every encour-

agement. Mr. Mitchell, of the Union Hotel, was extremely kind, and would receive no payment.

My closing remarks, though numerous, must necessarily be brief. 1st. Duty binds me to acknowledge the assistance of Rev. Messrs. Barber, King, Dignam, Bosworth, and McKillean; as also Mr. Barber, sen., in holding the meetings of the last eight days. 2d. I wish to express my thanks to those hospitable friends who have ministered to my wants. 3d. I think the time is come when the "wine question" deserves the attention of ministers of religion and pious people throughout this country. In several places the pure juice of the grape is used instead of intoxicating wine. 4th. Voluntarily patronizing the traffic, while it is inconsistent with the spirit of our pledge, is fraught with many evils, and has been an occasion of stumbling to some of our members. 5th. I am more than ever satisfied, there need be no compromise of Christian principles in being identified with total abstinence societies. 6th. It being generally acknowledged that in proportion as tee-totalers become moral and pious, their influence will increase, it is the duty of all public advocates of this cause to recommend, by example and precept, an unblameable life, and a constant reference not only to the temporal but spiritual advantages arising from entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. 7th. Praise and prayer are, in my opinion, exercises so delightfully adapted to stimulate the energies of temperance men, that they should form a part of all public temperance meetings.

In conclusion, I feel thankful for being preserved while I have travelled 309 miles during the last 15 days; and also for my success, having visited 15 places, delivered 12 addresses, 5 lectures; originated 4 societies, added 188 names to the millions already pledged, and obtained 28 subscribers to the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. I received the names of 14 Doctors and Physicians to the testimony mentioned in a former part of my letter.

I am, yours very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Agent Montreal Temperance Society,

Montreal, November 23, 1841.

**BARRIE, August 28, 1841.**—A society founded upon the total abstinence pledge was organized on the 10th of February 1840, and we can now number 80 good substantial members. Our officers are, Mr. Andrew Graham, Pres.; John Chantler, Vice-Pres.; Thomas Smith, Treas.; John Pearson, Sec. There are eight places for the sale of intoxicating drinks in our bounds. One confirmed drunkard has been reclaimed, and his testimony at our last monthly meeting was instructive and encouraging. The young men connected with the society are very determined and self-denying, and it is gratifying to see them braving every affront, and clearing every obstacle, for the advancement of this blessed cause. We have had several soirees since the formation of the society, and they have been pleasing and delightful seasons.—JOHN PEARSON, Sec.

**DURHAM, Sept. 16, 1841.**—Our society numbers upwards of 90 members, two of whom have broken the pledge. I am witness of much good that has been done here, by adhering to the tee-total institution. Formerly we had two licensed taverns, two dram-shops, two stores selling liquors, I may say in any shape or quantity. We have now but one tavern, and from what I can see, (*living next door*) the owner will have to draw on his own private property to assist in paying the license. "Well, Mr. Boyce," some women will say to me, "we dont live as usual, no' fighting, now I may go myself to the store, no tavern gets our earnings, the miller now knows where we live, and pow say, dont we send our little ones to school, as clean and as passable as most of the town children? Oh the blessing of heaven on the first friends that ever thought of temperance, and all that backed them."—W. BOYCE, Secretary.

**HAMILTON, Oct. 19, 1841.**—I have just completed a tour of more than 300 miles west of Hamilton. I am sorry that my very numerous engagements would not allow me to do more than I did in the temperance cause. I was happy, however, to find that the *Advocate* had found its way into some of the most obscure settlements, and is rapidly preparing the minds of the people for the adoption of the entire abstinence principle. Where I had not an opportunity of lecturing, I endeavoured to supply the lack by conversing freely on the subject, and I have reason to believe



in this way I was not unsuccessful. In one settlement on the Lake Erie shore, in the upper part of Raleigh, I found that nothing had been done in the cause of entire abstinence. In this place I delivered a lecture to a crowded and attentive audience, after which 28 persons signed the pledge. We then appointed a President, Rev. J. Warren, one of our Ministers, and a Secretary, Mr. Buchanan, the School-Master, a man of very superior attainments, and a Committee of seven persons. I think the way is now open in that neighbourhood for doing much good. I have confidence in the Committee, and I believe that many more of the people are ready to sign the pledge.

A man, not far from London, offered to bet a sum of money, that he could induce 10 religious men, whom he named, and who generally speaking were thought highly of, to take as much liquor as would make them high (or drunk). If he could do it, saying nothing of his consummate wickedness, what a fearful stigma on the church. Is it not true that every member came forward to roll away this reproach.—JOHN ANDYMAN.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 19, 1841.—The members of the Montreal Society, and the friends of total abstinence elsewhere, will, I think, be pleased to hear of the interest created in the cause here, through the instrumentality of your zealous and efficient agent, Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, who delivered yesterday, in the Methodist chapel, a most appropriate lecture, to a numerous and attentive audience.

Monday: This day a meeting was convened at the school-house, and after the opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Botterell, Mr. Wadsworth gave an interesting account of his tour, concluding with an appeal in favor of the claims of total abstinence, and after which, in going round 23 names were obtained, and the office-bearers of the society for the ensuing year were elected. The Rev. D. Dunkerley from Durham, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the notice of the meeting a Mr. Black lately from England, who is to labour for some time under the auspices of your society.

In view of the efforts of your society, in thus diffusing temperance information, it was then on motion of the Rev. Mr. Botterell, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Anderson—

*Resolved*.—That this meeting very gratefully appreciate the valuable services of the Temperance Agent, Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, with which the Township has been favoured during his present visit, believing that his zealous and judicious efforts will very materially contribute (under God) to the revival and progress of the temperance reformation in the vicinity.

D. THOMAS, *Cor. Sec.*

PERCY, Oct. 20, 1841.—Percy has become a wonderful place for intemperance. There is no less than three taverns here, all within one mile of each other, and they are frequently thronged with tipplers. Almost every day, Sundays not excepted, we behold drunkards reeling to and fro through our little villages, some with a black eye, or a bruised head, and many a little dirty crime committed, which would not be worse if not for the vendors of intoxicating drinks. There are two merchants here who have been in the habit of dealing some in inebriating liquors, but I think they are getting a little ashamed of it. We have no magistrates here, and when an occasion requires one, we sometimes have to send to Colborne for one, who is a maker and a vender of the baneful stuff. Our society makes but slow progress, we now number about 90; we have had meetings frequently, and addresses delivered by Rev. D. Wait (Baptist), and Elder Benson Smith (Methodist). Our meetings are rather thinly attended in general. Our society was organized last January: Anson Plumb, Pres.; James Skinner, Vice-Pres.—E. S. SANBORN, *Sec.*

ZONE MILLS, VICTORIA, Oct. 21, 1841.—On the 12th ult., a meeting was held here, and an appropriate address delivered by the Rev. Thos. Williams, Wesleyan Minister, after which the tee-total pledge was signed by twenty-six persons, and a society formed, to be called the Zone Mills Victoria Total Abstinence Society.—S. G. KERBY, *Sec.*

MILLE ROCHE, Oct. 21, 1841.—The cause of temperance is steadily advancing among us; there have been two meetings since Mr. Wadsworth was here, at one of which the society was organized, and officers chosen, and a number of signers obtained. The society now numbers seventy-nine, and our prospects are cheering. The person who made the disturbance on the night Mr. Wadsworth lectured, has since signed the pledge, and as far as is known has become strictly temperate.—F. SINCLAIR.

GODERICH, Oct. 22, 1841.—Intemperance has made sad havoc in this place for several years, many a fine form has been paralysed, several bright geniuses have been prostrated, and some have gone to an untimely grave. O! Sir, to witness the haggard forms that stalk these streets, and the ruin and dismay caused by intemperance, is calculated to arouse every lover of his fellow-man to exert himself to extirpate a foe so dire. In view of these facts, a society was formed on the old pledge, but went to decay. Last year my precursor, the Rev. Charles B. Goderich, raised his voice against the enemy, and several joined on the old pledge, amongst whom were two habitual drunkards. Some time after, however, they were overcome by taking too much beer, but have since taken the total pledge, and are doing well. Efforts were again recently made to hold temperance meetings and to organize a society, on the total abstinence pledge. We could not obtain a sufficient number for office-bearers, till the Rev. W. Clark of London, visited Goderich on a Temperance Mission, and advocated the cause of temperance in an indefatigable manner, visiting new places, and holding meetings every day. Several took the pledge and a society was formed in this town of about 45 members, when the following persons were appointed office-bearers for the year: viz., the writer President; George Bysit, Vice-President. Since our organization we have had one meeting, which was well attended, when I gave in their names.—THOMAS FARWELL, *Wesleyan Minister*.

LANCASTER, Oct. 23, 1841.—Since we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Wadsworth, the prospects of temperance in this village and neighbourhood are the most cheering. Two meetings have been held in different Concessions, and the result is that 17 of the Volunteers, and 47 of the inhabitants have signed the pledge, making a total of 64. We intend having another meeting in a Concession (not yet visited) on Tuesday evening next, when we expect to receive a large addition. At the last meeting the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, Mr. W. Ross, President; Mr. Thos. Scott, Vice-President; Mr. Thomas Ross, Treasurer; Mr. John Stewart, Secretary; and the undersigned Corresponding Secretary, with a Committee of 7.—BENJ. C. STEWART, *Cor. Sec.*

CAVAN, Oct. 25, 1841.—At a meeting of the Cavan Temperance Society, held on Friday the 8th ult., for the purpose of appointing officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were unanimously elected: viz., John Knowlson, Esq., President; Asahel Dexter, Vice-President; Matthew Knowlson, Treasurer; Robert Grandy, Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmour of Peterboro, delivered an eloquent and forcible address on the occasion, in which he displayed much research with regard to the nature and qualities of alcoholic drinks, and before the meeting closed the following resolution was adopted.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Bishops of London and Norwich, for their praiseworthy exertions in favour of the temperance reformation, and also to those Clergymen of the Church of England and of other denominations of Christians in Great Britain and Canada, who are nobly defending the tee-total or total abstinence institution.

[Other resolutions were passed, and would be inserted but for their length. They state that 31 members have broken their pledge, who were formerly most of them of the tipping or habitual drinking class, and calls upon all moderate drinkers to abstain, and thereby prevent an evil which it is exceedingly difficult to cure. They also deplore the efforts made by men claiming the title of respectability, to prostrate the designs of the Society.]

NORTH GWILLIAMBURG, Oct. 29, 1841.—A few friends of temperance have united in attempting to organize a society on the tee-total principle in this neighbourhood. We have had two meetings, and received 17 signatures to the tee-total pledge. This little band has formed itself into a society under the name of the North Gwilliamburg Total Abstinence Society. The President of this society is Mr. George Chipperfield.—ELLIS WILLOUGHBY, *Secretary*.

NEW GLASGOW, Oct. 30, 1841.—Through the philanthropic and praiseworthy influence of the Rev. Father Phelan of Montreal, our Catholic brethren here have awakened to a sense of the propriety of ever abandoning intoxicating beverages, because the fertile source of human misery and wretchedness. A favourable feature in the character of this society is, that it is divested of party spirit. The society numbers 30; Mr. Phillip Shevlin is President, and Mr. Robert Holland Secretary.—H. LLOYD.

**L'ORIGINAL, Nov. 1, 1841.**—I have just returned from a visit to Bytown. I attended the annual meeting of the Bytown Total Abstinence Society, on which occasion 21 signatures were added to the pledge. I called on Rev. E. W. Cruikshank, the Presbyterian Minister, with whom I had an agreeable interview on temperance. I found him decidedly favourable to total abstinence as a remedy for intemperance, and I am led to conclude that soon he will either form a congregational society on that principle, or connect himself with the general society. I was much pleased with his remarks, and think he will prove a valuable agent in the temperance reformation. The Rev. Mr. Carroll, the Wesleyan Minister, is decidedly and avowedly a tea-totaller,—with him I had pleasant communion, and I was much pleased with his able speech at the annual meeting referred to.—**JAMES T. BYRNS.**

**DEMORESTVILLE, Nov. 6, 1841.**—On the 2nd inst. we held our semi-annual temperance meeting to elect officers for the following six months. We number about 65. Officers as follows:—Jacob Howell, Esq., Pres.; Rev. Thomas Demorest, Sec.; Gilham Demorest, Esq., Treas.; and managing Committee of five.—**THOMAS DEMOREST, Sec.**

**RUSSELLTOWN, Nov. 10, 1841.**—On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., a temperance meeting was held at the meeting-house in this place, when a very appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Barnabas Hitchcock. The Rev. David Gibb, and the Rev. John Rann also delivered addresses, which proved so effective on the audience, that 25 names were added to the temperance list, augmenting the number to 280 members of the society. It now becomes a painful duty to report, that one more unfortunate miserable drunkard has lately languished away most pitifully into eternity. At the same time we rejoice to say, that the unauthorized retailing whiskey stores, by the vigilance of temperance members, are reduced from eight to two in this vicinity, since our last report. This is as it should be, for this, with what is going ahead in other places, plainly shows that intemperance is rapidly on the wane.—**JOHN MANNING, Cor. Sec.**

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, August 17, 1841.*

**RESPECTED FRIEND,**—I cannot promise to be a very regular correspondent, but I am quite willing to send you a line occasionally from the Emerald Isle; to tell you, from season to season, of the triumphs of temperance amongst our people. We are just now after troubled times. The whole country has been agitated by a general election, and glad am I to say that the temperance cause has lived through it, unscathed and uninjured. What a contrast did the late elections present to those of former times! Of old, each Parliamentary candidate vied with his opponent as to the number of dens of iniquity (public houses) he threw open, for the electors to visit and drink in, free of cost to themselves. And such things produced their inevitable results. Disorder and drunkenness were the order of the day—and mobs paraded the streets—no one could tell where they would stop! But now—how changed! That there was no political excitement on the late occasion, no one can deny; that the people were deeply interested in the struggle, and disappointed in many instances—in Dublin, for instance—at their defeat, is equally certain; but how did they behave? But a very few persons, I believe, were taken up for drunkenness, and at the conclusion of the election, the vast gathering quietly separated. I had the curiosity to walk round the neighbourhood of the polling booths, during the time the votes were being taken. I looked anxiously to see if even one public house had inscribed on it the name of either candidate. But not one! There was a shop in which refreshments were sold—and in the balcony in front of it was the insignia put forward as the strongest inducement to vote on the popular side—a large, *verruca* a small loaf—the result depending on the repeal of these iniquitous legislative enactments, the Corn Laws. I observe that throughout the country the same firm adherence to the temperance pledge prevailed. I again acknowledge that there was much excitement—that some large assemblages collected, and used unjustifiable means to carry elections—but there was a thorough absence of drunkenness; and the people were engaged in a struggle for what they felt were their rights, and which they apprehended were likely to be withheld from them by the non-possession of the elective franchise.

But let us now turn to the charges of our Judges, who are now going circuit, (since the elections,) and judge of the state of the country by their remarks—they cannot be suspected of partiality. Of Clare, a large and often disturbed county, Judge Ball says, "I am happy to announce to you that the calendar of the present assizes is one of unusual lightness. Gentlemen, there are but ten cases returned for trial; of these, five are for larceny, and that of such a petty description that they might easily have been disposed of at session, so that five only can be considered as properly belonging to the assizes. Under such circumstances, I have merely to congratulate you on the state of the calendar, which, from the great population and extent of the county, is indeed unparalleled; it is a matter which can be referred to and spoken of with equal pride and satisfaction, and I sincerely trust that such a state of things will remain among us."

**City of Limerick.**—Judge Ball. "On my arrival here, I have been presented with a calendar of seven larcenies, which comprises all the crime to be tried at these assizes."

**City of Waterford.**—"I have the satisfaction to state that here are only three cases for trial on the calendar."

**County of Waterford.**—Baron Ponysfather. "There appeared but three cases of moment on the calendar."

**County of Roscommon.**—The Chief Baron. "The numbers on it (the calendar) are few indeed. This state of things, gentlemen, to my mind, bears testimony to the improving moral habits of the people, and to their just observance of their relative duties by all classes of society, which is the best guaranty for the peace and good order of the community."

**County of Sligo.**—The Chief Baron. "I therefore feel happy to congratulate you and your county on the appearance of the calendar, so far as it is indicative of the peace and good order of your district."

**County of Mayo.**—The number of cases of your calendar appears exceedingly light, and small also as regards the character of crime."

In the **County of Louth**, Judge Perrin said, the calendar was unprecedently light, and reflected great credit on such a large and populous county.

I am indebted for the extracts to the *(Dublin) Monitor* newspaper, a periodical which has distinguished itself for its unflinching advocacy of temperance. The extracts I have made are but a small portion of those I could adduce. I have preferred offering you official details, as a convincing proof of the reformed state of Ireland. But to appreciate the real alterations, a comparison should be made with the charges of the same Judges three short years ago, and then the difference would appear in all its vastness. Ireland was famous for drunkenness and crime. Does she not now seem pre-eminent for order and sobriety? Most ardently do I hope this state of things will long continue!

I could overload you with facts proving the real results of temperance here. A friend of mine lately complained to me that all his men had left him and gone to America. He blamed tea-totallers for it. I said, how? Why, said he, they made so much money they went to where they do more with it. We never had our business half so well done as since they became total abstinents, added he. This gentleman, however, would not join himself; possibly if he had, a bond of connexion brotherhood would have kept his men at home. But in holding back from the movement, he is *but* a sample of thousands of others, of that class who ought to lead the way, but who prefer the continued indulgence of a sensual gratification to assisting in relieving their country from her most deadly curse. The Dublin Savings Banks continue to give evidence of increased prosperity. Notwithstanding the extreme depression of trade here, and the vast numbers out of employ, a comparison between July, 1840, and July, 1841, shows the following:

Lodged, July, 1840, about .....	£12,000
Withdrawn .....	11,000
Balance .....	£1,000
Lodged, July, 1841, about .....	16,300
Withdrawn .....	13,000
Balance .....	£3,300

Thus not only is there a great increase of lodgements, but a large additional fund of savings left. But my paper warns me I must stop.

May my countrymen in America be in no wise behind those at home in their love of temperance. Respectfully your friend,  
**RICHARD ALLEN, Sec. Irish T. Un.**

The Kingston Total Abstinence Society held their first Soirée on Thursday evening, in the Athenæum, which was fitted up expressly for the occasion. The room was well lighted, and interspersed with evergreens; behind the chair was a transparency with the Crown and the letters V. R. The Rev. C. Vandusen, the President of the Bath Total Abstinence Society, was called to the Chair, in consequence of Mr. Rorison, the President of the Kingston Society, being unable to attend from indisposition. The meeting commenced with praise and prayer, and after a few remarks as to the object of the meeting by the worthy Chairman, the Rev. H. Wilkinson delivered a very excellent address, in moving the first resolution. Tea was then served up by Mr. Keiller, in a manner that reflects great credit on that gentleman's abilities to manage the most essential department of a Soirée. After tea the meeting was addressed in succession by a number of gentlemen, both from town and country, which kept up the interest of the meeting to a late hour. There was also an excellent choir of singers present, who sang appropriate pieces, some on Temperance, at intervals between the speeches. Towards the close of the evening an abundant supply of fruit was handed round, and at the same time the committee passed copies of the pledge through the room, when 18 names were added to the society. We should think nearly 300 were present, of which full one half were ladies. The whole passed off without the slightest jar, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much; and we are much mistaken if we do not see another Soirée got up in the course of the coming winter, under the auspices of this society.—*Com. Kingston Chronicle.*

The *Toronto Examiner* contains an account of a Temperance procession in that city, which, it says, "came off in despite of sleet and rain, in a manner most imposing, and exhibited a body of tea-totallers quite unexpected." The number was estimated at about 1500.—*New York Evangelist.*

**PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.**—The Temperance reform which has of late been extending itself with such amazing rapidity in Ireland and other parts of the kingdom, and the great progress of which in Nova Scotia the papers from that Colony have recently been recording, has now extended to ourselves. It is with feelings of the most unmixt gratification that we are enabled to lay this satisfactory intelligenge before our readers; and every man who values the advancement and happiness of the country, and the well-being of the population, will readily participate with us in this feeling. The number up to last evening, to whom medals had been distributed, exceeded fourteen hundred. The greatest spirit animates this movement, and numbers who to our knowledge have led the lives of habitual drunkards have now renounced the poisonous cup for ever.—*Newfoundland Paper.*

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—We are informed that a man in Flushing, who had for years kept a dram shop, has recently, from the influence of the reformed drunkards, given up selling liquor. But the best part of the story is to be told; he first cut down his sign post, prepared it for the fire, then collecting his bottles, liquors, and other drinking implements together, he applied the torch to the pile. We are inclined to believe that this will not be the last bonfire of the kind on Long Island; although this man is deserving of all credit for setting the example. May prosperity attend him, for he who dares attack and conquer his worst enemy, need not fear the scoffs and jeers of those who are still slaves to the bottle.—*Long Island Farmer.*

Extract of a letter received from a commercial house in Liverpool, acting as agent for several houses in this city, by the *George Washington*, dated July 24, 1841.—"The temperance cause is making rapid strides into the minds of all classes in this country. Here we daily see and feel its powerful influence; in proof of which we will merely say, that in the late general election throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, not a single rioter or disturber of the peace was found to be a tea-totaller."—*Albany Argus.*

In the last quarterly report of the Washington Temperance Society of this city, it is stated that 69,680 persons have already been rescued from intemperance by the new movement.—*Even.*

Fourteen hundred gallons of spiritous liquors were lately burnt as they were in Barré, Me. The liquors constituted the stock of

several retailers who promised to give up the business on condition that the temperance people would pay for what they had on hand.

**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, DECEMBER, 1841.

**APPOINTMENTS FOR DECEMBER.**—Mr. Wadsworth will leave Montreal (D. V.) on Monday the 6th December, and hold meetings in the following order:—

Berthier.....	Tuesday.....	7th December....	Evening.
Three Rivers.....	Wednesday.....	8th	do.
St Maurice Forges.....	Thursday.....	9th	do.
Batiscan.....	Friday.....	10th	do.
Quebec, (Lecture).....	Sunday.....	12th	Forenoon.
do	do	do	Evening.
do, (Meeting).....	Monday.....	13th	do.
St. Sylvester.....	Tuesday.....	14th	do.
Leeds.....	Wednesday.....	15th	do.
Inverness.....	Thursday.....	16th	do.
Ireland.....	Friday.....	17th	do.
Halifax.....	Saturday.....	18th	11, Forenoon.
St. Sylvester, Lectures.....	Sunday.....	19th	Evening.
Quebec.....	Monday.....	20th	do.

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

**TEMPERANCE MEETINGS FOR THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.**—The Agent, Mr. J. McDonald, proposes to hold meetings in the following order:—

Gananoque and } neighbourhood. }	.....	Monday and Tuesday.....	6th and 7th Dec.
Mallory Town, or Jones Mills.....	.....	Wednesday.....	8th Dec.
Brockville.....	.....	Thursday.....	9th
Stevenson's Shoal House, Elizabethtown.....	.....	Friday.....	10th
Keillier's do do	.....	Saturday.....	11th
Farmersville.....	.....	Monday.....	13th
Lansdowne.....	.....	Tuesday.....	14th
Beverly.....	.....	Wednesday.....	15th
Kitley.....	.....	Thursday.....	16th
Smith's Falls.....	.....	Friday.....	17th
Wolford.....	.....	Saturday.....	18th
Merrickville.....	.....	Monday.....	20th
Kemptville.....	.....	Tuesday.....	21st
Oxford.....	.....	Wednesday.....	22d
Johnstown.....	.....	Thursday.....	23d
Prescott.....	.....	Friday.....	24th
Adgusta (say old chapel).....	.....	Saturday.....	25th
Belknap's Mills.....	.....	Monday.....	27th
Reid's School-House, near Maitland.....	.....	Tuesday.....	28th

The friends of the cause in the different places will please make arrangements for carrying the above meetings into effect—they will be held in the evening.

Mr. McDonald is authorized to receive subscriptions, &c., for the Montreal Temperance Society and *Advocate*; and friends of the cause generally are requested to give him all the aid in their power, in his arduous undertaking.

N. B. The Editor of the *Christian Guardian* is respectfully requested to copy the foregoing appointments.

Rev. Messrs. S. Warner and T. Demorest, Wesleyan Ministers, write that they intend to perform a gratuitous temperance excursion through some parts of the Victoria District in January and February next, and furnish a list of their appointments which will be published in our next number. Such conduct is highly praiseworthy; and we will send them a supply of tracts and *Advocates* for gratuitous distribution.

**A WORD TO TEMPERANCE MEN IN CANADA.**—The Montreal Temperance Society has for some years past sustained considerable loss in publishing the *Temperance Advocate*; on account of the number of copies sent gratuitously. This year, however, owing to the increased size, extra expense of cover, and a greatly increased gratuitous distribution, the loss will be much augmented. Indeed in all probability it will not fall far short of £250. The society has, in addition, gratuitously distributed tracts throughout the country to the value of about £30. It has also undertaken to pay various sums, amounting in all to about £300, for the service of travelling lecturers, of which amount scarcely £100 has yet been collected. These statements of expenditure, from which are omitted all of a local nature, will show that the Montreal Society will be left between £400 and £500 in debt at the close of the year, and be forced to discontinue its efforts for the benefit of the province, unless speedily and effectually aided by other societies. Of the £249 13s. 2d. pledged to the Convention by various societies for the support of travelling lecturers, not a dollar has, we believe, been received. As, however, the work has been undertaken, and lecturers engaged on the faith of these pledges, we cannot suppose that any of them will be broken. But though they be all paid, they are not enough to meet the exigency.

We may add, that if it be desirable that the *Advocate* should continue to be sent free of charge to clergymen and school teachers (and we know of nothing connected with the temperance cause more important), we trust that philanthropic individuals and societies throughout the country, will consider it a duty to share in the expense. We also earnestly request all who owe for the society's publications, *Advocate*, *Anti-Bacchus*, *Tracts*, &c., to remit immediately. We insert below some remarks appropriate to the subject in hand, and request the attention of our readers to them.

WHAT HAS TEMPERANCE DONE FOR ME, AND WHAT HAVE I DONE FOR TEMPERANCE?

These queries, with the remarks which follow, are from an English paper. We give them a place in our columns because they are deserving the attention of all the friends of total abstinence, whether members of the society or not.

"You acknowledge the blessings which attend total abstinence. Many of you bear living testimony in your persons, your families, your domestic comforts, and, more than all, an enjoyment of the blessed realities of the christian faith, to the benefits which follow the adoption of our principles.

"You are ready to acknowledge what total abstinence has done for you. But what have you done for total abstinence? What first convinced your mind of the value of its principles? A tract or paper? How many tracts or papers have you purchased and distributed? Was it by attending a meeting? You know there are expenses which unavoidably attend every meeting. In what degree have you helped to pay those expenses?

"Perhaps you are poor. Try to reckon what you have saved by abstaining from intoxicating drink, and we are sure that you will no longer make this excuse for doing absolutely nothing. We make these remarks not so much in the spirit of finding fault, as for the purpose of drawing the attention of our members to what has been too much overlooked, and the increasing conviction that the gigantic and desolating evil against which we contend, can only be effectually checked by the vigorous and combined efforts of all the advocates of total abstinence.

"In many parts, there are individuals who acknowledge that they save considerable every year, in consequence of having discontinued the use of intoxicating drinks in their families. They have also better health, and less to pay the doctor. Many also will not deny that their workmen are more valuable to them; but while acknowledging all this, they, perhaps, have never subscribed any thing to the society, but have suffered a few individuals to bear almost the whole of the expense. This must arise from a total abstinence from proper reflection on the subject—a description of abstinence with which we have no fellowship, nor can we regard it as in accordance with the plain requirements of justice."

**NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA.**—Nothing surprises us more, than the course of some leading journals throughout the province with regard to the temperance reformation. Upon all other subjects of importance, they consider it their duty to speak out, or at all events to record any remarkable facts which transpire concerning them. Thus religion, which is not considered a suitable subject for political papers, is noticed so far as the doings of conferences, synods, &c., are concerned. The movements of national and agricultural societies are also regularly noticed, and even masonic lodges and curling clubs have their proceedings set forth at great length. But upon the progress of the temperance reformation, these journals are profoundly silent.

The editors of the papers in question may possibly be inclined to excuse their want of faithfulness as public journalists in this respect, by saying, that the subject is of little importance. But we would ask them;—Is the movement, which has unquestionably been the instrument of rescuing 70,000 human beings in Great Britain from the drunkard's grave, of little importance? Is the reform which within the last year has induced 60,000 confirmed drunkards in the United States, entirely to abandon the intoxicating cup, of little importance? Is the society which enrols 25,000 of the people of Canada under the tee-total banner, and to which an average accession of about 1000 members is making every month, of little importance? Is the cause, for the furtherance of which millions of Irishmen have united themselves in a solemn compact, of little importance? Verily, we would say to these gentlemen, You will find out your mistake, and that ere long.

We would not be understood as speaking of the conductors of newspapers generally. The greater part of them, whatever their feelings may be, do their readers the justice to keep them more or less informed on this subject, as well as others. The papers to which we allude will easily be distinguished by their readers, who will hardly fail to make the proper application of this article.

The Recollect Temperance Society held a very interesting quarterly meeting on Sunday the 21st ult., which was addressed in his usual eloquent style by the Rev. P. Phelan. Upwards of sixty were added on the occasion to the tee-total list, which now numbers, we understand, upwards of 2000.

We are much gratified to observe, by the last *Western Herald*, that a series of resolutions has been passed by the Amherstburgh Temperance Society, concurring in the most important recommendations of the Convention held in Montreal in June last, and pledging the society to carry out several of them.

We request Editors of papers, or persons friendly to the temperance cause throughout the country, to send us a copy of such newspapers as contain statements of deaths by drinking, or other important temperance information.

The following are extracts from an eloquent address by Rev. E. E. Tupper, which have been too long crowded out of our columns.

*Extracts from an Address delivered at the 13th Anniversary of the Bagdad Temperance Society, 8th June, 1841: by Rev. R. E. Tupper, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.*

"The very fact, that intemperance exists, through the length and breadth of this fine country—that it stands opposed to the various interests of men—and that temperance associations can, and do, in proportion to their popularity, arrest the evils of intemperance; are sufficient to warrant all your zeal of argument, all the self-denial with which you tax yourselves—all the influence of your example, and all the influence you can possibly secure by association.

That intemperance exists is too much like an axiom to require proof: it is evident at the very mention of it. The practice of grog-drinking obtains in every city, village and township in our country. Intemperance invades the highest ornaments of the learned professions, and obtains in all ranks of society. Suppose now we take an imaginary peregrination through the country: how many shall we find whose sprightliness, and learning, and opportunities in youth, induced their country's hope, that they would rank among the ablest guardians of its liberties and laws, who now present us with nothing but the sorry figures of emaciated—grinning—roeling toppers! Oh, it is fearful when intemperance invades the bar and the bench, and dares to place his dilapidating foot within our legislative halls! May we not then cry out, alas for our country's honour!!

But again. Let us notice those who are the legal arbitrators on their neighbour's rights. There are many among them who hold up to the public view, the trembling nerve, the reddened countenance, and fluttering tongue of inebriety, instead of the impersonated sobriety of justice; and who curse the country with the pestilential influence of a *drunken Magistracy's* example. And then again we are shocked to see so many of the medical profession (a class of men whom we regard as the conservators of our health and lives) the victims of intemperance.

But those we have mentioned are only a few of the devotees of Bacchus—in *fiendish sociability* with them are a large company, who, smiling and obsequious, pour out the draught of death, to satisfy the demands of a *tyrant appetite!* We meet with equal poverty, and pitiable want; in short, with humanity in ruins, in almost every lane or street! Intemperance has done this.

But to come nearer home. Are there temperate ones in your neighbourhood? in your township? Are there any in this township, who, when at Bees and Raisings to assist their neighbours, indulge in such potations of whiskey, as cause their heads to run round, and their reason to reel? Dead-drunk droves who cannot raise themselves? Can any school-master be found in this township, who indulges in his weekly turns of drinking, until his body has turned so weak that he cannot at all times get to his domicile? And are there plenty of men who will indorse his character for morality and capacity to give direction to the youthful mind? Are there any who cannot go to and return from your places of market or trade, without being taken in the fatal snare? Are there any who carry a full canteen of whiskey along those streets for ordinary drinking? Whoever candidly answers all these questions will applaud your *most fervent* zeal.

From calculations which have been made, the cost of stimulating drinks to the District of Johnstown in one year, cannot be less than 41,000 dollars! which would improve annually 128 miles of our roads at 5s. per rod; or, erect 34 churches at 1200 dollars each, or build 100 school houses at 410 dollars each; or endow 50 schools with 821 dollars each.

The effects of intemperance on the health of men are more or less apparent to you all. A *legion of distempers* are sent on the track of intemperance. God, out of tender mercy and compassion to his creatures, says, *be careful.* But when the voice of mercy does not redeem, he proclaims in harsher tones "the wicked shall not live out half their days."

The drunkard lives in the breach of all the duties of mankind. If a father, he is unfaithful to his children. If a husband, commonly unkind, and always improvident. If a Magistrate, with

what dignity can he maintain the honour of the law, when he nods perhaps upon the bench of justice? The intemperate man places himself more completely beyond the reach of Heaven's mercy, in the ordinary communications of grace, than any other class of sinners. Are they not impervious to the operation of argument? dead to the calls of conscience, and lost to the sense of shame? They are.

There is more or less in the case of every drunkard that should move the benevolence of our hearts. There are some of them who would be gladly freed from the dominion of intemperance, but they feel that they have not sufficient resolution to shake off the chain. We have often seen one of this class who had for weeks been contending against his tyrant appetite. The tears of his wife and children, and the admonition of kind friends, had not been without some effect upon him; the unhappy man renews his promises of reformation—he vows that he will rejoice the hearts of his friends by a return to sobriety—he attends to his business with regularity—joy beams in the face of his wife, where it had long been a stranger—his children look up to him with hope and confidence: what they so fondly wish, they easily believe, and trust that their long lost parent will be restored to them in honour. But this dream is soon to end. Business or accident leads the wretched man to the tavern. The bar makes its accustomed displays of liquors—with sits the landlord, like a spider in his den—he watches the unsteady eye of the poor victim—he gloats over his wavering purpose, and hugs himself in delight when he sees him caught like a fly in the meshes of his infernal net. Smiling and obsequious, he pours out the draught of death, joyfully he receives and pockets, not thirty "pieces of silver," but three pieces of copper,—the price of a human soul!!! And when his victim has paid him his last penny, he feels no compunction in spurning him from his threshold, to sleep in the streets. The groaning of the miserable family, whose last faint hope he has destroyed, affect him not.

But we are told he is an honourable man, and has law on his side. The law allows him to get gain by selling the poison to those who are ruining themselves and families, and he hesitates not to do so. The law permits him to act as the vile pander of depraved appetite, and he scruples not. Clothing himself in the panoply of law, he stifles the voice of his conscience, and the promptings of his human feelings, and deals out to the miserable creatures who daily and nightly throng the bar-room, the draught that he knows will destroy them.

But the vocation of grog shops is by no means confined to waiting upon the drunkard and the sot; their's is also the task of schooling the rising generation in the lessons of intemperance. The temperance reform having in a good degree banished strong drink from families, it falls almost exclusively to grog shops, to train them up in the science of dram-drinking.

God has connected blessing with all lawful avocations. And is it right for a man to amass wealth; by a course of trade, which fills the land with beggars, and widows, and orphans, and crimes? which peoples the grave-yard with premature mortality, and the world of woe with the victims of despair? What if in every part of the dwelling built by the gains of this traffic, from the cellar upward, through all the halls and chambers, babbling, and contentions, and groanings, and shrieks, and wailings were heard day and night? What if the blood oozed out and stood in drops upon the walls; and by preternatural art, all the ghastly skulls and bones of victims destroyed by intemperance should stand upon the walls in horrid sculpture, within and without the building? Who would rear such a building?

What if at eventide and at midnight, the airy forms of men destroyed by intemperance were dimly seen haunting the distilleries and stores where they received their bane—following the track of the ships engaged in the traffic—walking upon the waves—sitting athwart the deck—attung upon the rigging—and sending up from the hold within, and from the waves without, groans and loud laments and wailings? Who would attend such stores? who would labour in such distilleries? who would navigate such ships?

But Sir, there is nothing, in my opinion, that so much retards the progress of this benevolent cause, as the example of temperate drinkers. I mean the example of those who use intoxicating drinks of any kind. It was forcibly remarked by one, that "the

influence of a good example is powerful; the influence of a bad one, if circumstances concur with it, is next to irresistible."

Oh how many drivelling inebriates, who are staggering on into a drunkard's eternity, shield themselves from shame and conviction, behind the example of temperate drinkers!! Is it not a humiliating fact that men do not, or will not feel themselves responsible for the influence they exert on their fellow beings. But men are not only responsible for the influence they do exert against the temperance cause, but also for the influence they might exert in its favour. And Sir, what an impetus might not the men of wealth, and rank, and influence, give to this benevolent cause? Soon might they dry up the fountain of tears occasioned by intoxication—easily carry consolation into many bosoms of woe.

The temperance association was, at first, but an experiment. It is not sixteen years since history furnished no authority, and experience no facts, by which the temperance plan could commend itself to the world. The scheme was deemed extravagant and chimerical. But thanks be to God, from whom all good proceeds, that in these days of blamable incredulity, a noble spirit of holy philanthropy was left. A few lovers of mankind moved for the world's reformation. They rushed into the field of actual demonstration, to test the merit of their theory in toils—in persecutions—in reproach. And what Sir, I ask, has been the result? Have they presented to the world a humiliating specimen of the imbecility and extravagance of the human mind? Has the zeal that inspired them proved to be the flimsy chimera of an infatuated brain? No Sir—they have raised the trophies of their victories upon the dilapidated ruins of intemperance, and won an honourable place in the annals of the age, for the records of their doings. They have furnished weapons by which the weakest advocate of temperance may successfully attack the boldest of its foes.

But Sir, before I sit down, I would earnestly solicit all to join. I beseech the intemperate to join this association, that they may avail themselves of the sympathies and prayers of its members, and the salutary restraints of its discipline. I beseech the temperate to join out of charity to their supplicating country. I beseech the good to proscribe this enemy of God and man before they go hence—it will be the best legacy they can give to bleeding morality. I beseech the young to approach this altar, and vow eternal hatred to alcoholic drinks. I beseech the ladies to join out of charity to our afflicted humanity. I appeal with confidence, for I know the work of benevolence accords well with the female heart, and suffering humanity never appeals to them in vain. Join all. Your object will awaken the approving voice of conscience, clothe you with the appellation of philanthropy, and cheer you with the smile of God."

Correspondents are requested to excuse the delay which sometimes occurs in attending to their instructions. Matters of business connected with the *Advocate* being confided to Mr. Wadsworth, necessarily lie over till his return from the short journey which he makes as Temperance Agent.

#### MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

24.—A melancholy affair happened on Tuesday evening, at a place about five miles from Laprairie, between Dunn's Mills and Caughnawaga. It appears that a father and son, Jean Baptiste and John Pomanville, were drinking together in the father's house, on the evening mentioned, when a dispute arose between the parties, on which the son, aged about twenty eight years, drew his knife, and stabbed his father in five places, from the effects of which he died. Yesterday, at three o'clock, the Police apprehended the son, and he remains in the Police Station, awaiting the Coroner's inquest. The father, we are informed, was a respectable farmer.—*Montreal Gazette*.

25.—Sometime ago, mention was made in the *Advocate*, of a clerk in a brewery in town, who declared that his business was of such a nature that he could not survive it two years; being obliged to drink in every tap-room which he visited in his

collecting tours. And we merely allude to this circumstance now to mention, that the individual referred to died about a month ago.

26.—A physician who arrived in this country from England a short time ago, took up his residence at a tavern, where he gave himself up to excessive drinking. He changed his lodgings, and abandoned the intoxicating cup; but too late, as he died shortly after.

27.—*Quebec*, Nov. 16, 1841.—On Friday the 5th inst., one of the Coldstream Guards being teased by two of his comrades for a glass of something, and he being on the spree, invited them into the Canteen, he called for a pint of brandy and three glasses, which were given to him; he set the glasses down, and taking the pint of brandy drank it off, then sitting down he sung a verse or two of a song. Finding the brandy affecting him, he said, "I don't think I shall sing any more" they were his last words, he was taken to the hospital, and died almost immediately.—*W. Holl-house*.

28.—Drowned on the 17th instant, from off one of the Rideau Canal steamers, near Hog's Back, Joseph Doucet, of Drummond, within a few miles of town. We understand the accident occurred, while under the influence of liquor. He was returning home after a short absence, to a now bereaved widow and helpless family. Another warning to the drunkard.—*Bathurst Courier*.

29, 30, 31.—A correspondent in Bytown gives us the following particulars under date, Nov. 1, 1841.—Last year a man of this town, who acquired some wealth, indulged in drink and died from its influence. And what did his widow do to raise a monument to her departed husband, but erect a sign over her door! Last summer, one B. took a month's spree, and at last he became ill. He wished to see a minister, but died before he arrived. About the beginning of August last, a tavern-keeper at Bellamy's Mills came to this place upon business, he drank, and one morning was found dead in his bed. This case was grievous to me, having been acquainted with the man 16 years ago. He was then a respectable, sober, and without exception, the best looking man in all the settlement, and a regular attendant in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, but, he commenced tavern-keeping. The first day of last month being the Agricultural show-day, and as might be expected, a multitude of men and women were in town. All was pretty quiet until the evening, when raucous and hallooing began as tipplers were going home. About dark, as a country farmer was on his way home, a short distance from the town his waggon gave way, and while fixing it, a cry was heard, "clear the way, clear the way;" when up comes a number of riders at full speed; one of the horses stumbled on the waggon, the rider fell and lay upon his back speechless, medical aid was immediately procured, but to no purpose. He died next morning, leaving a widow and six helpless children in poor circumstances. What a fearful picture this presents to the mind, and who could be so dead to feeling, as not to shudder at the thought of a fellow-mortal, in the fury of a bewildered brain, crying, "clear the way, clear the way," just as he was leaping to eternity? the very thought is dreadful. Laeten to the cry ye partakers of the tragedy. Another case of an extraordinary nature occurred here about two months ago, but the individual was extricated from a fearful situation. This was a rather respectable female, who was at New Edinburgh purchasing some articles, among which was some brandy, and what the bottle could not contain she drank. I may notice that in the spring, the Rideau bridge which was within 50 yards or so from the falls, was carried away with the flood; the people of New Edinburgh put a foot bridge across, which was perfectly safe for a person with proper balance. The woman, in returning, seems to have been rather top-heavy, which caused her to fall over about the middle of the bridge; she was carried down to the falls in a few seconds, and providentially for her, a large saw log was stuck on a sharp rock on the very brink of the fall, where she anchored until she was taken from her perilous situation by some individuals who were on the spot; she saved the brandy to put away the freight she got, but let all the rest of the things over the falls. I have many other incidents which I intend to write, but I fear my letter is already too long. I will only add, that the traffic which is producing those results, is eagerly earned on by professing Christian people, some of whom are magistrates on the bench.

32, 33.—(GOVERNOR'S INQUESTS.—) On Monday, 1st inst., an inquest was held on the body of Alexander P. ... who died on Saturday

in the street at the corner of Collins & Haines' Commission Store. He was one of those unfortunate persons who have been infesting our streets for some time past. The Jury returned the following verdict, "That the said Alexander Davis came to his death from his intemperate habits and destitute state, having neither friends nor home." The same day an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Parison, who was drowned from one of the barges, on the Rideau Canal, a few miles below Kingston Mills; verdict, "Accidentally drowned"—*Kingston Whig*.

34, 35, 36.—An esteemed correspondent writes us as follows: *Whitby, Nov. 30, 1841.*—In the growing village of *Ontario* in this township, within a few weeks, there have been two deaths by "*delirium tremens*," both of which were attended by manifestations of the grand reign of this soul-destroyer, too horrific to be described. The annoying spectacle presented by the first victim, was witnessed by several, upon whom it is hoped salutary impressions have been made. But many alas regard no warning which can be presented to their minds. To these even a third has just a few days ago been added, which presented one of those numerous instances of homeless and friendless wretchedness, so often beheld in the regions over which alcohol extends his blighting influence. On the inclement evening of Saturday, 23d Oct., the victim referred to left a house where he had been for some time, late in the evening, in a state of almost stupidity, and where he was advised to remain till morning, and at early dawn he was found a few rods onward, with scarcely any symptom of life. He was carried into the house nearest, where, although the family was in distress, he was humanely attended to, and medical aid sent for, but no more signs of life ever appeared, the hopeless victim had been hurried into the eternal world. He had just, late in the day, been at a distillery, close by the place of his death, where he received the last and fatal draught. "Who slew all these?" is a question which will be pressed with appalling earnestness on the final day, on many who now selfishly exclaim, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

37.—An inquest was held on Sunday last by D. Bealey, Esq. upon the bodies of Mary Anne Bennet and her infant child found dead that morning in the immediate neighbourhood of this town. It appeared that the unfortunate woman had put her head and neck into a small barrel through which water ran from a neighboring spring, and was suffocated. Her baby about two years old was found near the deceased quite dead, with some slight bruises about the neck and head. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned, occasioned, as usual, by drunkenness.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

38.—An inquest was also held last week upon the body of a man named Thorn, who it was supposed came to his death by a too great indulgence in intoxicating liquors.—*Id.*

The following statement of facts that have recently occurred, are from a valued correspondent in London U. C.—Ed.

39.—THE LOGGING BEE, AND THE WHISKEY.—*No Fiction*.—"Tomorrow, Janet, I hope to have the whole of that piece logged up," said the farmer to his wife, when looking forward to an addition of ten acres to his clearing. "I have bought five gallons of as good whiskey as ever came from the still. Mr. B.— said it is some of the strongest he ever made, and after I had taken what he offered me, I really thought it made me twice the man I was before. But look ye, Janet, you shall have some after all your toil and trouble; it will do you good." The good housewife had been very long in cleaning, cooking, and washing, and she sat down and took a comfortable glass of the good *crater*, and united with her husband in pronouncing it some of the very best. The morning came. All, from the father and mother down to the wee bit of a lad, were busily employed. The men, and the oxen arrived. Some of the hardest and stoutest handpikes were prepared, and soon they fell to, and with tales and shouts and laughter the work went on. Many a jest was heard, and many a sneer was given, and many an oath was sworn, as the cold water society came under review. The wife was busily engaged in cooking the best food they could procure for the occasion. The husband took the lead in drawing and rolling up the logs, while his boy of ten years of age acted as *grog boss* on the occasion. To him it belonged to carry the bottle, and at stated intervals hand out the whiskey. The occasions were not very few nor far between, and as often as they occurred he was told

to remember himself, nor did he forget the instruction. The fumes of the whiskey began to affect the nerves of the poor boy. He acted strangely, as he handed the glass, which called forth the noisy laugh and the boisterous cheer from the somewhat excited men. At length Willie staggered towards the house, and fell near the threshold completely drunk. The work brought to a close, the good wife announced that the meal was prepared, but ere they partook of it, requested, that as there was no room in the house, Willie might be carried and laid on the barn floor. The drunken boy was taken to the barn, they sat down around the tables, after which drink and songs and laughter and cursing closed the day. As the night drew on, they began to separate. It was soon perceived that few had escaped the influence of the maddening draught. The family left alone, and the younger children put to bed, another and yet another glass was taken until reason was completely prostrated, and both father and mother sank helpless and drunken on the bed. At midnight, the elder boy heard Willie screaming in the barn. Unable to rouse his parents, and afraid to go to the affrighted boy himself, he left Willie to his screams and betook himself to his slumbers. The day had dawned, and the sun was gilding the eastern sky, when the father opened the barn door. He found Willie exhausted, unable to look or to speak, and apparently lifeless. Medical aid was immediately sought, but the nearest doctor was six miles from the spot, and before he had arrived the boy had breathed his last, a victim to whiskey at the logging bee.

40, 41.—APPALLING, BUT TRUE.—From the same correspondent. Dr. R.— was a gentleman universally esteemed, both on account of his professional skill and estimable character as a friend and citizen. His parents were of high respectability in England. In opposition to their wish, he married a lady from the stage, a school neither celebrated for good morals nor the charities of social life. Having by this act incurred their displeasure, and all intercourse having been prohibited between them and his wife, he received a part of his portion and emigrated to Canada. Here he purchased a good farm, built a snug little cottage, where they might have been useful and happy, but unfortunately they both became ensnared by the intoxicating cup. About six months ago, he returned from a visit to his friends in the old country, and brought with him a considerable sum of money; thus proving that his friends had kindly received him, and generously assisted him. He soon found his domestic circumstances exceedingly unpleasant. During his absence his wife had been almost habitually intemperate, and as this is a sin which is never found alone, she had also been guilty of infidelity to her husband. This was most afflictive intelligence. For her he had incurred the displeasure of his parents, deprived himself of the endearing intercourse of his family and friends, and exiled himself from his native land. He once loved her as his own soul, nor could he cease from loving her, though she stood portrayed to his view, a guilty adulteress. He then resolved, not to abandon so ungrateful and worthless a woman, not to seek consolation from the religion of the cross, no,—but he resolved to live with the destroyer of his domestic peace, to drown the agony of his mind, and hasten his destruction. His last illness and death was occasioned by his dissipated course. The latter event was attended with another, at once melancholy and appalling. His wife became increasingly intemperate. Neither the sickness nor approaching death of her husband could make a pause in her drunken habits. At length, a few days before his death, when expecting the daily arrival of his father from England, she gave up the intoxicating cup, but then *delirium tremens* had seized her. Her mind, as well as her body, was deranged. She threatened that she would not long survive her husband, and accordingly about the time of his decease, while the nurse was gone for some neighbour to be present in his dying extremity, on her return she was found burnt to death, her clothes entirely consumed, her body charred, and scarcely a figure of her face discernible. Her end was occasioned by the ignition and burning of the bed clothes, into which she had thrown herself, and which it is generally supposed she lighted with her own hands. Once, and once only, the sick man was observed to breathe as he was removed from the suffocating and awful scene. Much excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood by this most melancholy affair. Here is a young man, scarcely thirty years of age, in the height of prosperity, the offspring of a

wealthy and respectable family, beloved by all, who knew him, suddenly cut off, and carried from the habitations of the living to the cold and solitary grave, the victim of intemperance. Here is a young woman, the cause of much of his misery, falling along with him the victim of her own misguided passions, developed by intemperance and sensuality. Here is a warning to all, and especially to the young, to consult the wishes of experienced parents in the choice of a companion for life; and above all, to touch not, taste not, handle not the intoxicating cup.

42.—The penalty of the law was executed on the unfortunate man Newson, on Monday last, at a quarter before twelve, A. M., in the presence of a vast concourse of people, of both sexes, from Detroit and the neighbouring townships. As we always avoid such spectacles, we can only say, as we were informed, that the culprit ascended the platform, extending from the jail window, with tolerable firmness, and that he repeatedly asserted his innocence of the crime for which he suffered. He told the spectators to take warning by his fate, and avoid the intoxicating cup and evil company, which were the principal causes of his dreadful and ignominious punishment. He died without a struggle as soon as the drop fell, and his body was given up for dissection. It is the impression of the clergyman who attended him, and others, that he was innocent! It is possible that he was, although not very probable.—*Western Herald.*

[We insert these heart-rending accounts, not to harrow the feelings of surviving friends, but as a solemn duty which we owe to the public. We consider it right to add, that we insert none except such as are sent by correspondents, with whose respectability we are acquainted.—Ed. C. T. A.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE CAUSE!**—After Britain had committed the horrible murder at Cambridge upon a young woman who would not marry him, a bottle belonging to him was found, which would contain a little more than half a pint, and containing a spoonful of gin. This led to the suspicion that he had been drinking spirit before he committed the dreadful deed! It has subsequently been shown by his own voluntary confession, that he procured this gin, on the Saturday evening previous to the murder, while abroad on liberty—and that before he committed the deed, he drank it for the very purpose of *nerving himself up to the commission of the fatal act.* This adds one more to the numerous facts, which go to show the demonic influence, which intoxicating drinks exercise over the mind of man. Nine tenths of the quarrels, the assassinations, the duels, the murders, which disgrace civilized society, and carry shame and sorrow into many families, have their origin in the use of intoxicating drinks. The man, who, by his own example, discourages the use of such a beverage, renders a very important service to society.—*Mercantile Journal.*

**A TEMPERANCE STILL.**—A gentleman met Father Matthew in Ireland, and told him he had a *Temperance Still*, on which he had lately laid out one thousand pounds. Father Matthew asked him what he meant by a temperance still. He replied, that "his still was still on account of temperance."

**AWFUL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.**—The *Jerseyman* of the 3d inst., published at Morristown, says: On Sunday the 24th ult., Mr. Geo. Vandune, of Pequannoc township, in this country, aged about 30 years, was found lying on the fire in his own house literally roasted to death. On Saturday evening he purchased a quart of whiskey as usual "to keep Sunday," and during the night, whilst intoxicated, flogged his wife. On Sunday morning he plied the bottle again, and his wife, fearing another flagellation during his intoxication, took her only child and went to a neighbor's a few rods distant, leaving him sitting in a chair by the fire. Some time after, an unusual smoke was discovered pouring from Vandune's chimney, when Mrs. V. and some of the neighbors went to the house, and found him lying on the fire lifeless, with his breast, bowels, and body so burned, that it was with difficulty he could be removed.—*Evangelist.*

**A FACT.**—Not long since, a Washingtonian, who had previous to his signing the pledge, been a hard drinker, was taken very sick, and for a time was unable to speak. His friends wishing to stimulate him, offered him some liquor, he could not speak, but shook his

head, and continued to do so as often as it was offered him. When he recovered, he requested his friends not to offer him liquor unless they wanted to hurt his feelings—"Especially," said he, "when I am sick don't give it to me—it nearly killed me when I was well." "ON HAND."—A farmer hired a sailor to dig a patch of potatoes, upon the condition of being allowed a bottle of whiskey to begin with. In about an hour the farmer went to see how the son of Neptune had progressed with his business of farming, when he found him holding to a stump, the bottle lying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dug. "Halloo, you rascal," said he, "is this the way you dig my potatoes?"—"If you want your potatoes dug," (hiccup,) said the sailor, "bring 'em on, for I'm not going to (hiccup) run all round the lot after 'em."—*Organ.*

**ANY PORT IN A STORM.**—One of our Washingtonians says, that he served his time at the grocery business with a rum-selling deacon, and that his master was in the habit of making his own Port wine. He says that he had often been told to "go up stairs and grind some logwood as the Port wine was most out."—*Organ.*

**TO PARENTS.**—The parent who uses intoxicating liquor in his family incurs a fearful responsibility. Though he may drink in moderation he is unable to determine the amount of influence he is exerting upon those who are growing up around him, nor can he say but that his moderate glass may be the cause of ruin to his son.

**COLD WATER.**—Water is the beverage which God has provided for man. It is refreshing and invigorating to the system. Not only so, but it is in reality the most agreeable to the taste of any thing that can be used as a drink. Cold water, pure cold water from the well, is sweet indeed to the taste. Honey itself is scarcely sweeter. Water is not agreeable to those who use exhilarating drinks, because the physical powers are deranged, the taste defective, and a morbid appetite created. Bitter to them is sweet, and sweet bitter. Leave the cup, use water, and see if what has been here described is not true.—*Granite Pillar.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

**CHEAP ROOFS.**—The simple mode of roofing out-houses by nailing thin boards on light rafters, may be introduced to very great advantage, particularly in the country. It is only to subject the boards before using to the action of fire, by way of thoroughly seasoning them; nail them on immediately, and cover them with sheathing-paper and a dressing of tar; and a covering, almost for a life-time, may safely be calculated upon.

The rafters, 3 inches deep, 1½ thick; the boards half an inch thick, straightened on the edges and closely nailed. The following composition for covering such a roof was employed at Wickham twenty years ago, and is at the present time as good as when first laid. The roof is nearly flat, having a run of one inch only to the foot, the boards being securely nailed and covered with a course of sheathing-paper, such as is used under the copper-sheathing of ships, made fast by small flat-headed nails. To 8 gallons of common tar, add 2 gallons of Roman cement, 5 lbs. of resin, and 3 lbs. of tallow; boil and well stir the ingredients so as thoroughly to incorporate them, and lay on to the roof while hot, with a brush, spreading it very evenly; then sprinkle it while hot with sharp, sifted sand, and when cold, tar and sand, as before, after which a single coat of tar once in five or six years will preserve the roof for an age.

To the above may be added, an incombustible impenetrable wash, prepared according to the following directions. Slake stone-lime with hot water in a tub, covering it to keep in the steam; pass six quarts of it through a sieve, it being in the state of fine dry powder, and add to it one quart of fine salt and two gallons of water, boiling and skimming it. To every five gallons of this boiled mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and by slow degrees half a pound of potash and four quarts of fine sharp sand. The mixture will now admit of any coloring matter that might be preferred, and is to be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as stone; it will stop leaks in a roof, prevent the moss from growing and injuring the wood, rendering it incombustible; and when laid upon brick-work, causing it to become impenetrable to rain or moisture.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*



**HORSES AND OXEN FOR TEAM.**—I have observed that in many places horses have taken the place of oxen, and used for the purpose of farming, introduced, I suppose, under the impression that they are better adapted to the service, and more profitable to the owner. I am not about to contradict the truth of this supposition, or prove that a man cannot plough and harrow as fast and as well with horses as with oxen, but shall merely mention a few of the comparative merits and demerits of these animals, that may determine which is most useful and profitable.

The horse, when put to service, must have arrived at his full strength and value, consequently there is no gain on the capital invested, besides what arises from his service, and as he is good for nothing at the end of service, there will be a discount at least equal to the amount of his cost.

The ox may submit to the yoke when young, and partly remunerate his owner for cost of keeping while obtaining his growth, when he may be sold to the butcher, and the money invested in younger stock; thus there will be a constant gain in growth, while the service will be sufficient for the purposes of farming. The horse, if kept on hay alone, must have his masticating powers in almost perpetual motion; the ox reserves some of his time for rumination, hence there may be a difference in the cost of keeping. The cost of equipping a horse for the regular farm service is greater than that of an ox, and more time is required to put on and off these equipments.—In shoeing, the difference of cost is in favor of the ox, as also it is in the quality of the manure they make. The ox has an intrinsic value arising from the good qualities of his flesh and skin, the one being good for food, the other for leather, whereas very little can be made out of a dead horse. For some kinds of farm service the horse is preferable to the ox, such as light ploughing and harrowing, but for carting, hauling stones, and other heavy work, he is not so good. He is better adapted to the road service, and is useful for milling, marketing, and meeting; he also may be used journeying, and visiting. It is convenient, and, perhaps, profitable to keep both these useful animals as well as cows, sheep, and other stock, but when the number of horses greatly exceed those of oxen, or even cows, it is time to begin to count the cost, which may be done by opening account current with each animal, keeping debit and credit, or what you give for and receive from each.—*Maine Farmer.*

**TILLING THE EARTH.**—In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the persons with whom they deal. And they think to practice the same artifice upon old mother Earth. You will see them on their grounds in the spring, sly as dogs, apparently calculating that Earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken from her the last year, perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well they go to work. But the earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and tell the truth in the autumn. You cannot get the advantage of her, as you can with human customers. Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditure and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.

**PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.**—The following simple and efficient plan to remove stumps is copied from the *Western Gardener* for the present month. To any farmer who is annoyed with these incumberances (and most of the farmers in this region have them in abundance) this short paragraph is worth a year's subscription to a newspaper *ten times over*:—There is scarce a stump or a bush to be seen on my farm, except some very handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering in the heat of summer. The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry elm-lever, about twenty feet long, and six to eight inches in diameter, a good stout long chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus:—wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a leg-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever,

drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to remove the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

**GYP-SUM.**—This substance, called also Plaster of Paris, or plaster, is one of the many salts of lime, and is composed when pure, of lime 33, sulphuric acid 44, and water 21, so that it is properly a sulphate of lime. Plaster may be considered as one of the most valuable of what are called the stimulating manures, and its use, already extensive, is annually rapidly increasing. Fortunately, the supply of this valuable substance is quite abundant in the United States, particularly in the central and western counties of New-York, where, in connexion with clover, it forms the great support of the staple crop, wheat, and gives an astonishing fertility to the soil. The *modus operandi* of plaster, or the manner in which it produces its effects, have been the subject of much speculation, and various theories have been proposed, most of which the advance of science has already shown to be untenable. Some have supposed that its action was to be attributed to the force with which it absorbed and retained water for the use of plants. Others have contended, that it acts by favoring the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters; but Davy showed that the mixture of plaster with these substances, does facilitate decomposition. Chaptal supposes that its value arises from its stimulating properties, which are prevented from being destructive, like some of the other salts of lime, by the slowness with which it is dissolved in water. He says, "The solubility of plaster in water, appears to be of precisely the degree most beneficial to plants; 300 parts of water will dissolve only one of plaster. Its action is, therefore, constant and uniform without being hurtful. The organs of plants are excited by it without being irritated or corroded, as they are by those salts which, being more soluble in water, are carried more abundantly into plants, producing upon them the most injurious effects." Another theory has been lately proposed by Prof. Liebig, which is certainly very ingenious, and explains the action of plaster in connexion with the presence of nitrogen in plants, more satisfactorily than any thing yet advanced. Prof. Liebig was the first to discover that ammonia was a constant constituent of the atmosphere, and on this fact his theory is based. We quote from *Silliman's Journal*: "This fertility arises exclusively from the fact, that the sulphate of lime fixes in the soil the ammonia dissolved in the atmosphere, which would otherwise be volatilized with the water as it evaporates. The carbonate of ammonia contained in rain water, is decomposed in gypsum, in precisely the same manner as in the manufacture of sal ammoniac. Soluble sulphate of ammonia, and carbonate of lime are formed, and this salt of ammonia possessing no volatility, is consequently retained for the use of plants."

Gypsum is scattered by the hand at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, and its effects on the grasses are perceptible for three or four years. It is best strewn when the leaves are wet with a slight rain or heavy dew, and after the leaves of the plants begin to cover the ground. Some have objected to the use of plaster, that it produced greater crops at first, but that it speedily exhausted the land, and impoverished it. Those who make this objection, probably, took every thing from the land, and returned nothing to it, relying wholly on the plaster to keep up the fertility, a course manifestly erroneous. Clover should always accompany the use of plaster, and when this crop is fed off on the land, and made part of the course of rotation, no deterioration, but on the contrary, an increase of the grain crops has taken place. The plaster mills of New-York, usually reduce the material to powder after only drying it in the air, but kiln drying at a moderate heat drives off the water of crystallization, and renders it more valuable to the purchaser, as it takes in this case a greater quantity of the active materials, the sulphate and the lime, to make a ton. Considerable quantities of earthy materials are usually mixed with plaster, giving it a dark color, and on the proportion of these in the mass, much of the value is depending. Dried gypsum absorbs water rapidly, but it may be preserved many months without its

properties being sensibly affected, if headed up in tight barrels. Chaptal affirms, from his own experience, that though the baked plaster evidently produced a better effect the first year, the next three years the difference was almost nothing.—*Cultivator*.

**HAM**.—This is one of the most valuable parts of the hog, and which, if properly cured, may be preserved for almost any length of time, retaining its fine properties. The hams most esteemed, are made from hogs fed on solid food, corn being the best, which are allowed considerable exercise, which do not weigh more than 200 or 250 pounds, and which have a large portion of muscular or lean flesh in their structure. When taken from the hog, the edges should be rounded off, or trimmed, and the first step in the preparation is the pickling, or salting. To do this, almost every farmer or butcher has his own way, some applying the salt dry to the ham, and repeating the operation of rubbing in until the requisite saltiness is attained, while others prefer making a brine, and salting the hams in that way. The Westphalian hams are much esteemed, and the pickle in which they are prepared is essentially as follows:—"Boil together over a gentle fire six pounds of good common salt, two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and three gallons of spring water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the hams, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Hams intended for smoking, will be sufficiently salted in this brine in two weeks; though if very large, more time may be allowed. This pickle may be used repeatedly, if boiled, and fresh ingredients added. Hams, before they are put in the pickle, should be soaked in water, all the blood pressed out, and wiped dry." Much of the excellence of the ham is depending on the smoking. This should be done in such a manner that the ham shall be cool and perfectly dry throughout the whole operation. If too near the fire they will be heated, and their flavor injured; if the building be too close, the hams will be wet, and taste as if dipped in pyroigneous acid. At Hamburg, where large quantities are prepared, the hams are smoked in the upper story of high buildings, while the fires, which are made of oak or maple chips, are made in the cellars. In passing through such a length of pipe to the chambers, the smoke becomes cool and dry; and the flavor of the hams is excellent. Hams intended for summer use, may be kept in any way where they will be dry and cool, and secure from the fly or bug. Washing with lime, or putting in bags of coarse cloth, one ham in each, is practised by many. Some keep their hams through the season in the smoke house, making a smoke under them once or twice a week.—*Id.*

## EDUCATION.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

FROM DR. COMBE'S PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY APPLIED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EDUCATION.

The exhalation from the skin being so constant and extensive, its bad effects, when confined, suggest another rule of conduct, viz. that of frequently changing and airing the clothes, so as to free them from every impurity. It is an excellent plan, for instance, to wear two sets of flannels, each being worn and aired by turns, on alternate days. The effect is at first scarcely perceptible, but in the course of time its advantages and comfort become very manifest, as the writer has amply experienced. For the same reason, a practice common in Italy merits universal adoption. Instead of beds being made up in the morning the moment they are vacated, and while still saturated with the nocturnal exhalations which, before morning, become sensible even to smell in a bed-room, the bed-clothes are thrown over the backs of chairs, the mattresses shaken up, and the window thrown open for the greater part of the day, so as to secure a thorough and cleansing ventilation. This practice, so consonant to reason, imparts a freshness which is peculiarly grateful and conducive to sleep, and its real value may be inferred from the well-known fact, that the opposite practice, carried to an extreme, as in the dwellings of the poor, where three or four beds are often huddled up with all their impurities in a small room, is a fruitful source of fever and bad health, even where ventilation during the day and nourishment are not deficient. In the abodes of the poor Irish residing

in Edinburgh, I have seen bedding for fourteen persons spread over one floor not exceeding twelve feet square, and when morning came, the beds were huddled above one another to make sitting-room during the day, and at night were again laid down, charged with accumulated exhalations. If fever were not to appear in such circumstances, it would be indeed marvellous; and we ought to learn from this, that if the extreme be so injurious, the lesser degree implied in the prevalent practice cannot be wholesome, and ought, therefore, not to be retained when it can be so easily done away with.

When the saline and animal elements lost by the perspiration are not duly removed by washing or bathing, they at last obstruct the pores and irritate the skin. And it is apparently for this reason that, in the eastern and warmer countries, where perspiration is very copious, ablution and bathing have assumed the rank and importance of religious observances. Those who are in the habit of using the flesh-brush daily are at first surprised at the quantity of white dry scurf which it brings off; and those who take a warm bath for half an hour at long intervals cannot fail to have noticed the great amount of impurities which it removed, and the grateful feeling of comfort which its use imparts. The warm, tepid, cold, or shower bath, as a means of preserving health, ought to be in as common use as a change of apparel, for it is equally a measure of necessary cleanliness. Many, no doubt, neglect this, and enjoy health notwithstanding; but many, very many, suffer from its omission; and even the former would be benefited by employing it. The perception of this truth is gradually extending, and baths are now to be found in fifty places for one in which they could be obtained twenty years ago. Even yet, however, we are far behind our continental neighbours in this respect. They justly consider the bath as a necessary of life, while we still regard it as a luxury.

When we consider the importance of the exhalation performed by the skin, the extent to which ablution and bathing of every description are neglected in charitable institutions, in seminaries for the young, and even by many persons who consider themselves as patrons of cleanliness, is almost incredible. Mr. Stuart, in speaking of North America, states in his remarks, that "the practice of travellers washing at the doors, or in the porticoes or stoops, or at the wells of taverns and hotels once a day, is most prejudicial to health; the ablution of the body, which ought never to be neglected, at least twice a day, in a hot climate, being altogether inconsistent with it. In fact, he adds, "I have found it more difficult, in travelling, to procure a liberal supply of water at all times of the day and night in my bedchamber than to obtain any other necessary. A supply for washing the face and hands once a day seems all that is thought requisite."\* But, bad as this is, I fear that numbers of sensible people may be found much nearer home, who limit their ablutions to the visible parts of their persons, and would even express surprise if told that more than this is necessary to health. Certain it is, that many never wash their bodies at all, unless they happen to be at sea-bathing quarters in summer, or are oppressed with heat, when they will resort to bathing as a means of comfort, but without thinking at all of its efficacy as a means of cleanliness in preserving health. In many public charities and schools, in like manner, bathing or ablution is never thought of as a proper or practicable thing, except for the sick; and yet, it is obviously of great importance to every one, especially to the young.

On the Continent, the vapour and hot air-baths are had recourse to, both as a means of health and in the cure of disease, to an infinitely greater extent than they are in this country. Their use is attended by the very best effects, particularly in chronic ailments, and there can be no question that their action is chiefly on the skin, and through its medium on the nervous system. As a means of determining to the surface, promoting cutaneous exhalation, and equalizing the circulation, they are second to no remedy now in use; and consequently, in a variety of affections which the encouragement of these processes is calculated to relieve, they may be employed with every prospect of advantage. The prevalent fear of catching cold, which deters many from using the vapour-bath, even more than from warm bathing, is founded on a false analogy between its effects and those of profuse perspiration from exercise or illness. The latter weakens the body, and, by diminishing the power of reaction, renders it susceptible of injury from sudden

changes of temperature. But the effect of the vapour-bath properly administered is very different. When not too warm or too long continued, it increases instead of exhausting the strength, and, by exciting the vital action of the skin, gives rise to a power of reaction which enables it to resist cold better than before. This I have heard many patients remark; and the fact is well exemplified in Russia and the north of Europe, where, in the depth of winter, it is not uncommon for the natives to rush out of a vapour-bath and roll themselves in the snow, and be refreshed by doing so; whereas, were they to attempt such a practice after severe perspiration from exercise, they would inevitably suffer. It is the previous stimulus given to the skin by the vapour-bath which is the real safeguard against the coldness of the snow.

Common experience affords another illustration of the same principle. If, in a cold winter day, we chance to sit for some time in a room imperfectly warmed, and feel in consequence a sensation of chilliness over the body, we are much more likely to catch cold on going out than if we had been sitting in a room comfortably warm. In the latter case, the cutaneous circulation and nervous action go on vigorously; heat is freely generated, and the vital action of the skin is in its full force. The change to a lower temperature, if accompanied with exercise to keep up this vitality, is then felt to be bracing and stimulating rather than disagreeable. But it is widely different when the surface is already chilled before going out. The vitality of the skin being diminished, reaction cannot follow additional exposure; the circulation leaves the surface, and becomes still more internal; and, if weakness exists in the throat or chest, cold is the almost certain result. Many suffer from ignorance of this principle.

If the bath cannot be had at all places, soap and water may be obtained everywhere, and leave no apology for neglecting the skin; or, as already mentioned, if the constitution be delicate, water and vinegar, or water and salt, used daily, form an excellent and safe means of cleansing and gently stimulating the skin: to the invalid, they are highly beneficial, when the nature of the indisposition does not render them improper. A rough and rather coarse towel is a very useful auxiliary in such ablutions. Few of those who have steadiness enough to keep up the action of the skin by the above means, and to avoid strong exciting causes, will ever suffer from colds, sore throats, or similar complaints; while, as a means of restoring health, they are often incalculably serviceable. If one-tenth of the persevering attention and labour bestowed to so much purpose in rubbing down and currying the skins of horses, were bestowed by the human race in keeping themselves in good condition, and a little attention were paid to diet and clothing, colds, nervous diseases, and stomach complaints would cease to form so large an item in the catalogue of human miseries. Man studies the nature of other animals, and adapts his conduct to their constitution; himself alone he continues ignorant of, and neglects. He considers himself as a being of a superior order, and not subject to the laws of organization which regulate the functions of the inferior animals; but this conclusion is the result of ignorance and pride, and not a just inference from the premises on which it is ostensibly founded.

[We insert the foregoing important article, partly on account of its bearing on temperance; it being a well-known fact, that dust-begrimmed and unwashed artisans have a sort of feverish irritation constantly in their system, which craves after the excitement of intoxicating drinks.—Ed.]

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

By last news from Britain, the prospects of the crops continued unfavourable, and there was no abatement of the distress in the manufacturing districts.

A meeting of 650 Ministers belonging to almost every religious denomination in Great Britain, took place recently in Manchester, to consider the religious and moral bearings of the Corn Laws, and about 800 other clergymen who could not attend, signified their approbation of the meeting by letter. The most appalling statements of the vice and destitution, caused by the operation of these laws, were laid before the meeting from all parts of the country, and a petition for their abrogation was unanimously adopted.

The armoury in the Tower of London, containing 300,000 stand of arms, and the trophies of victories gained by British valour for upwards of 500 years, has been destroyed by fire.

A fraudulent emission of Exchequer bills, to the amount it is supposed of £300,000, has caused great consternation amongst the monied men of London.

An insurrection had broken out in Spain, but was speedily suppressed.

France is in a very disturbed state, and symptoms of dissatisfaction have manifested themselves in the Army.

Great satisfaction prevailed in London, on learning the result of Mr. Loock's trial, and Grogan's release. It is also understood, that the mediation of the French Government, which had been offered between Great Britain and the United States, would in case of need, be accepted.

The ship *Birmingham*, which has just arrived from Liverpool, brought four of the short horned Durham breed of cattle, consigned to E. P. Prentice, Esq. the owner of the Mount Hope estate, near Albany. The cost of importing these animals, varies from \$500 to \$800. With such aid, the farmers of this country must soon be in possession of the finest stock in the world.—*Evangelist*.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—During the last seventeen years, geological surveys have been commenced in nineteen of the States, and two Territories of the Union. This embraces an area of nearly seven hundred thousand square miles. During the last four years, the General or State Governments have employed twenty-five principal geologists, and forty assistants.—*ib.*

BOSTON AND BUFFALO.—Within a year, there will be, between Boston and Buffalo, a railroad six hundred miles in length. It will be possible to go the whole distance by daylight. Had such an event been prophesied, it would have destroyed all belief in revelation.—*Cleveland (O.) Morning News*.

TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES.—The *Genesee Farmer* says that repeated experiments show that paint put upon houses late in autumn, or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients form a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

CORSETS.—A Philadelphia physician, in a letter to a lady on the effect of wearing corsets, has the following remarks:—"I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnut and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand in any tolerable degree the inflictions of the corset, eight hours every day. No other animal could survive it. Take the honest ox, and inclose his sides with hoop-poles, put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bedcord, and demand of him labor. He would labor indeed, but it would be for breath."—*American Paper*.

### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—P. F. C. Delesdernier, Vaudreuil, 2s 6d; J. Manning, Manningville, £1; E. S. Sanbourn, Percy, £1; J. S. Fowlds, Asphodel, arrears, 8s. 4d; N. Scott, Lanark, 2s. 6d; T. Beeman, Napanee, £2; D. S. Souler, Frankford, 10s; J. S. Merry, Bolton, £1 5s; N. Samson, Simcoe, 15s; W. Chamberlain, Kitley, £1 5s; J. Meagher, Carleton, 5s; G. Bunge, and J. Sawtell, Danville, 6s; M. Byrnes, Buckingham, 3s. 4d; D. Wyman, Chatham, arrears, 1s. 3d; J. B. Frazer, Grenville, 3s; C. C. Symes, and S. Edy, Aylmer, 5s; W. T. C. Webb, London, £2 10s; J. Marsh, Whitby, £1 5s; L. Smith and S. Gardner, Whitby, 5s; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 5s; Sundnes, per J. McDonald, Agent, Prince Edward, £3 15s; and Midland, £3 6s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, 6s. 8d; Sundnes, Montreal, £1 5s. 7d.

*Anti-Bacchus*.—C. B. Knapp, Bytown, £1.

*Donations*.—Rev. Mr. Mackie, 10s; Rev. Mr. Haincell, Quebec, 3s. 4d.

*Agency*.—J. Dougall, Montreal, £25; Sundnes, Danville, £1; Temperance Society, Prescott, £5.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA  
STOVE WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a great variety of STOVES of British and American Manufacture, which he will dispose of at very low prices, viz.: Nonparall Parlor, Office, Gothic Hall, Nursery, Single and Double 18 to 36 in. Premium and Revertible Fine COOKING STOVES, portable Ovens and Furnaces, all on the most approved principle. Also, is expecting daily a more complete assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, viz., Rods and Saws and other superior Cutlery, Urns, Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Japanned, Britannia Metal, German Silver and Plated Ware, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. Steel, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Zinc, Fire Clay, Mechanics' Tools, and Farming Implements of British and American Manufacture.

Important improvements are making in the manufacture of Stoves at the Green Island Furnace; therefore the subscriber has the greater confidence in recommending them to the Public for their unsurpassed quality, convenience, economy and beauty.

WILLIAM RODDEN,

Sign of the Stove, 211, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1841.

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

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

W. & C. BREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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

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

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

PICTURE GLASS OF THE LARGEST SIZES.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

C. & J. McDONALD & Co.

Gananoque, May 1, 1841.

**JOHN DAIN, Bookbinder**, Nuns' Buildings, foot of M<sup>o</sup>ntreal Street.—Every variety of BINDING, executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable prices.

Montreal, July 1, 1841.

Reduction of 20 per Cent. on the Rates of Insurance.

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE, 1840.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.

WM. LUNN, Esq., Vice-President.

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John Mathewson, Esq.

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James Smith, Esq., Advocate.

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THIS COMPANY is composed of a numerous and wealthy Proprietary, and was established for the purpose of granting Assurance against Loss or Damage by Fire in town or country, at the lowest Rates, compatible with safety to the institution, and also with the view of preventing large sums from being sent out of the Province. The Directors for the present have adopted the Tariff of Rates acted upon by all the offices in town previous to the advance of twenty-five per Cent. thereby affording and immediate reduction of Twenty per Cent., and the objectionable charge of Policies entirely relinquished.

WM. MURRAY, Manager.

After the 1st May, the office will be removed to the building nearly opposite, formerly the residence of late Hon. Horatio Gates. Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**M. WHITE, & Co.** Dealers in *Tinware, Hardware, Oil, Paints, &c.*, opposite Mr. Trudeau's, St. Paul Street.—*Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Files, Saws, Nails, Spikes, Shovels and Spades, Climax, Cordage, Window Glass, Gunpowder and Shot, Cooking, Parlour, Office and Bedroom Stoves, Wire Meat Saws and Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Water Pipes and Plate Baskets, Slipper, Open, Shower and Foot Baths, Zinc Milk Pails and Pans, Japanned Ware, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, &c. &c.*

N.B. All articles in the TIN or SHEET IRON LINE manufactured in any style or pattern.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**SPRING GOODS.**—The Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they expect to receive per *Great Britain* and *Toronto*, direct from London, an excellent assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS for the Summer Trade, comprising Straw, Dunstable, and Fanny Bonnets, the newest styles in Plain and Figured Silks, Mousseline de Laines, &c., Merlins of all sorts, Plain and Figured Ribbons, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Ware, &c. Likewise a large quantity of PAPER HANGINGS, and LOOKING GLASSES. All which they will offer at the lowest possible price for Cash, or short approved Credit.

St. Paul Street,

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

B. FORSTER & Co.

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

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

CAMPBELL BEYSON,

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**

By S. MEACHAM,

**COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.**

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL AT GANANOQUE.**—DAVID COWAN has turned ALCOHOL out of doors, and opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL at his old stand, where true friends of Temperance can be accommodated. No charge will be made to Clergymen engaged in the good cause.  
Gananoque, August 1, 1841.

**QUEBEC TEMPERANCE GROCERY,**

Corner of St. John and St. Stanislas Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to remind the Temperance public, that he has given up the sale of Intoxicating Drinks since February last, and that in future he will constantly have on hand a general assortment of Teas, Groceries, China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., at the lowest possible prices, and of the best quality.

THOMAS BICKELL.

N. B.—T. B. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of Temperance Families, &c.  
Quebec, Sept. 1, 1841.

**MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,**

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

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

Also, Importer of BRITISH CUTLERY and HARDWARE of the best quality, and can sell at 10 per cent cheaper than any House in town, of the same quality. Expected by the first vessels, a quantity of the best Anvils, Smiths' Bellows, best Patent Cast Steel Narrow Canadian Scythes, Cradling Scythes, Sickles, and Hooks &c., &c.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 7d. single, or 16s. 8d. for 50, *The Claims of Temperance Societies*, a Lecture, by the Rev. JAMES T. BYRNE, of L'Original. May be had of Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKETT, Place d'Armes Hill.  
Montreal, October 1, 1841.

**UNFERMENTED WINE.**

THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of PURE UNFERMENTED JUICE OF THE GRAPE, or COMMUNION WINE, of a superior quality, from New York.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of the best of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, amongst which are Mrs. Hall's Tales of the Irish Peasantry, Jackson's Agriculture and Dairy Husbandry, School Room Maps, &c.

Montreal, October 1, 1841.

JOHN DOUGALL.

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

The *Canada Temperance Advocate* is sent without charge to Clergymen of all denominations, School Teachers, and Members of the Legislature in Canada. Such as do not receive it will please communicate their address to Mr. Court.

The *Montreal Victoria Temperance Society* holds its Meetings every Tuesday evening in the British and Canadian School; and every Thursday evening in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. The public, and more especially intemperate persons, are respectfully invited to attend.

Donations of cast-off clothing are respectfully solicited by the *Victoria Temperance Society*, to enable poor reformed inebriates to attend divine service. Such donations may be sent to the Secretary of the society, James Wilson, at Mr. Dougall's Store.

In accordance with the 17th Resolution of the Convention, a premium of £12 10s. is offered by the *Montreal Temperance Society*, for the best Essay upon the License System. Judges: Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Strong, and Crofts. Essays to be forwarded, free of postage, to Mr. James Court, Montreal, by the 1st of February next.

A small supply of the *Almanac of the American Temperance Union*, for 1842, just received and for sale at 2s. per dozen. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL.  
Montreal, November 25, 1841.

WILLIAM SLACK, Tailor and Clothier, McGill Street.—An APPRENTICE wanted, also two or three good COAT MAKERS. Tee-totalers would decidedly be preferred.  
Montreal, November 1, 1841.

**TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.**

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

**TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.**

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