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THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

MAY, 1841.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society take this method of informing the public generally, that the stock of *Bibles* and *Testaments* in their Depository in M'Gill 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.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, *Depository.*

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

They have also received FIFTY LIBRARIES of the same kind as before, which, *for the present*, will be furnished under the usual regulations to Sabbath Schools only, for £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.

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have on hand, a supply of TEMPERANCE TRACTS at cost price, viz. 1s. 8d. 3s. 4d. and 6s. 8d. per parcel; and they expect, by the spring vessels, a quantity of Tee-total Medals of different sizes and devices: Application to be made to Mr. James Court, Montreal; or Mr. J. Christie & Son, Toronto.

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

ACCOUNTANT AND LAND AGENT.

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

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

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

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

Letters to be post paid.

JAMES COURT,

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

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

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 1.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1841.

VOL. VII.

CIRCULAR.

ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN CANADA, AND TO BENEVOLENT INDIVIDUALS WHERE NO EFFICIENT SOCIETY EXISTS.

Dear Sir,—The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society resolved a short time ago to visit every house in the city, for the purpose of asking every family to subscribe for the Temperance Advocate: and the success they have met with in carrying this resolution into execution, far exceeds their expectations. Indeed the number of Subscribers in Montreal will probably not fall short of 1500.

This result induces us to believe, that if the inhabitants of every city, town, village, and township, in Canada, were visited in like manner by Committees or benevolent individuals, the number of copies at present taken would at least be doubled. And when it is considered that such a measure would introduce Temperance principles into an immense number of families, break down pernicious prejudices, and awaken a general interest in the Temperance cause; that it would probably be the means of saving many drunkards, and persons likely to become such; of increasing the numbers of Temperance Societies, and greatly promoting the prosperity of the country, we feel that we can with confidence request you to carry a similar measure into effect in your place. We may add, that no further trouble will be necessary on your part after the subscriptions are collected and remitted, as each copy will be addressed separately through the Post-Office, if required; although the whole will stand in the Society's books in the name of the party ordering them.

We are, your very obedient Servants,

JOHN DOUGALL, Pres.

JAMES COURT, Cor. Sec.

Montreal, April 30, 1841.

THE HISTORY OF A REFORMED DRUNKARD.

The following narrative lately appeared in a religious periodical, published at New York. The writer is a mechanic of that city, and is well known to the Editor, who vouches for the literal truth of the whole statement.

It is now better than eleven years since I was plucked as a brand from the burning. When very young I often had serious impressions, which continued until I was in my twentieth year; and then I sought the Lord day and night for several months; God spoke peace to my poor heart, and I was made to rejoice; and had I only been faithful to God, I should have saved one of the best of mothers many months of pain and grief. But I was unfaithful. For about three years I tried to believe that I was a Christian; but most of that time I had only the form of godliness. I commenced business for myself when but nineteen years old; and, as it was customary in those days to use liquor, and the business being hard and laborious, and the men whom I employed

expecting their grog, as it was called, I formed a taste for it, and after a while could take my grog without any difficulty; for I got so, that I wanted my bitterns in the morning, and then again at ten o'clock, and in the afternoon; little thinking where this practice was leading me. Not that I was without conviction; but I had a shield against all, which was, "Old professors of religion do the same." Much hurried in business, I neglected secret prayer; and, at last, could spend the Sabbath at my boarding-house, a tavern, and most of it in the bar-room. While in this state, I received a letter from my eldest brother, requesting me to pray for him; saying, he believed in the prayers of the righteous. This was like thunder to my heart. "What," said I, "must my brother think of me, when he knows that I have left off prayer?" I resolved from that time to try and do better; but my resolutions were soon gone. I had just begun to fancy that I should be rich! but one loss after another overtook me, until I could not meet my payments. My property was sold for less than half its value, and I found myself involved in debt to a considerable amount. In this state I knew not what to do. I had forsaken the Lord; and almost every man that had pretended friendship to me, now treated me with coldness; and the church, instead of trying to win me back to God, slighted me. But I have no one to blame but myself. I now tried to drown my troubles with strong drink; but still I should have shuddered at the idea of being a drunkard. Some of my friends saw my state, and warned me; but I continued my course, until at last I cast off all restraint, and after a while made myself believe in the doctrine of universal restoration. I tried to be an infidel in full, and at times was so;—a course I followed for several years, until all my relations, except my mother, gave me up for lost. My friends were ashamed of me; and drunkards and infidels were my associates. None but drunkards can tell the feelings of the drunkard.

About this time I went to see my mother; and she, dear woman, pitied me, and clasped me around my neck, and wept over me. O, the love of a mother! My hard heart was broken. I promised faithfully that I would reform; but how to set about it I knew not. I meant to break off by degrees, and made an attempt, and for four or five days with some progress: but my thirst for liquor was such, that I would have parted with my coat for it, sooner than have gone without it. O the feelings, the awful feelings, of poor drunkards! Who can point them out? They would be glad to reform, but have lost the power. They stand and reason, and at times start, and say, "Am I not a man, and can I not overcome this besetment? Yes, I can and will." But then there is that hankering for liquor left; and they reason again with themselves, "I can use a little, and it will do me good:" but soon, to their shame and sorrow, they find, as did our first parents, instead of being wise, and like gods, they are more like devils. O how often did I fall in this way! and the least trouble I had, I increased the dose. O, what a mercy it is that I am out of hell! I had a consultation with several Doctors, and they told me I could live but a very few months; and some of them, instead

of months, said, but a very few days; and when I did die, it would be suddenly; and that they should not be surprised if I did not live a week. I now began to think of death, but could not bear the thought. I had tried to steel my heart against every thing that told me my poor soul was in danger of eternal damnation. For when I could not hold to my infidelity, I used to fly to Universalism.

But all these props began to fail me, and I concluded that I must be damned; for to hope in the mercy of God looked like presumption and mockery. When closing my eyes at night, I took water to wet my parched throat, and said to myself, "Perhaps, before I awake I may be in the torments of the damned, and never taste water again."

Reader, you may try to paint my feelings, but you will try in vain. To ask God to have mercy on me, I durst not; and in this extremity, I called on the devil to help me. I called in vain. I was far away from my friends and home; and I came to the resolution to put an end to my life, and know the worst of my state, and was on the point of jumping overboard from a steamboat; but a gentleman, observing my actions, caught hold of me, or no doubt, instead of giving a history of the affair to the world, I should have been in the torments of the damned. Glory to God for his interposition! by which I was saved from a watery grave, and the damnation of hell. "Bless the Lord, O my soul."

I was miserable both day and night, and at times delirious. I increased the quantity of my drink, and several times to that degree that I was helpless and senseless. O what a mercy it is that God keeps me alive! But still the blessed Jesus was not willing to give me up.

I came to the determination, while under the influence of liquor, that I would drink no more; and as I took the last drink of rum, I said, "Now I shall die, and I deserve to die." But if this had then been all, death would have been a welcome messenger: but there was a dread of events and evils beyond.

The first night I slept until about daylight. I arose weak and trembling. My first thought was of the vow I had made to abstain from liquor. I walked about until breakfast was ready, but not without being tempted to drink. My hand trembled so that I could scarcely hold my cup. I drank one cup of coffee, but could not eat. I arose from the table, and walked out. Minutes were hours to me. Several times I was about drinking, and then I would stop. My breath was short. People asked me what was the matter, and told me I looked like death,—that I looked frightful. I told them I was sick, but did not tell them how I felt. In this way I passed the first day. Night came on, and the time to retire. Several times I got up to breathe, as my breath would stop. I got into a doze, and felt as though there were a hundred pins sticking in my flesh. I took the water, and viewed it by the lamp I kept burning, and then said to myself, "Perhaps this is the last that I ever shall be permitted to drink. I may soon be in hell, calling for water in vain." Then I tried the strength of my infidelity, and said, "There is no God. The Bible is all a hoax: there is no truth in it." But then the Spirit of God again shone upon my heart, and I looked back to the hour when God spoke peace to my soul; and I found myself adrift on the fearful waves of despair. Then I said, "God is love. Surely my punishment is enough to satisfy him. Jesus Christ tasted death for every man; and it is his will that all mankind should be saved, and he bath all power. His blood was shed for all men, and he will save all. He will save me." But then again it would sound in my ears, "The wages of sin is death;" "and in hell the rich man lifted up his eyes, being in torment;" and the Sodomites are "reserved in chains against the day of judgment, suffer-

ing the vengeance of eternal fire." And again I found myself deprived of every prop. To ask God to have mercy, I durst not, but still resolved that I would die sober; and if my wretched death would alarm any, so that they might not come to the like peril, I should be glad. The night appeared to be as long as a year; but at last the light of the morning broke forth.

I had eaten nothing through the day past: I was very weak, and every thing I saw seemed to be clad in mourning. I tried to take some breakfast; and the people seemed to pity me, and tried to get me to eat; but I could swallow very little, and what I did swallow made me worse. I walked about to find peace; but "there is no peace to the wicked." I suffered many sore temptations that day to drink. The enemy brought new pleas to me that I could hardly resist. He told me, as did the Doctors, that I ought to break off by degrees, and then I might live; I surely should die if I did not drink a little. If I took a little I might leave off in that way; and then, when my mind was settled, might seek for religion; but as I was, it was of no use to pray; for it would be presumption for such a poor wretched wretch as I was to pray: I must stop gradually, not all at once. This argument had like to have overcome me; for I thought if it would put me in the way of salvation, I ought to yield to it: but then my oft repeated vows came to my mind, I saw how many times I had tried to break off gradually, and could not; for as soon as I drank one glass, I had no more power to resist. When these thoughts came to my mind, I again resolved to die as I was, rather than return to my old course. O what a day of suffering! I dreaded the night that was approaching; but it passed off much the same as the second night. On the morning of the third day I would have thanked God that I was alive, but I dared not take his name in my lips, nor so much as indulge one thought of mercy from him. This day passed much the same as the day before, only I had many pains that I had not had before. The fourth night came on. In this way I spent five nights and days, growing worse and worse.

The fifth day arrived. In the morning, O how I suffered by being tempted to drink! I went to a tavern, and had almost asked for rum. I was so feeble that I could scarcely walk there; and a thought was suggested to me, to ask for milk, which I did, and drank about a pint, and was going away, when the landlord called me by my name, and said, "Take a little bitters; you look like death: are you sick?" "Yes, I am sick," said I. "Well," said he, "take a little bitters: it will make you feel better." But I refused,—how I hardly knew; for the temptations were such, and my feelings such, that I could hardly resist; for I believed that it would make me feel better, and my agony of body and soul altogether was ready to overpower me. I was about to tell the landlord my vows; but then I was afraid that I should break them, and my hell would be the worse. In the afternoon of this day I had such feelings as I cannot describe. God had begun to show me my wretchedness:

I saw the justice of God in my damnation. I stood on the very verge of hell. Several times I was gone, but came to myself again,—and what to see and feel? If ever a poor fallen being was allowed to feel the pains of the damned, I was. Something seemed to whisper, "Pray:" but that made me more miserable; for it seemed to me that God could not be just and pardon such a wretch as I was. Now, dear reader, you may think you have a frightful picture: but I tell you, that there is as much difference between the picture drawn, and the feelings I then had, as there is between a shadow and the substance. But the Spirit of God pleaded with me to pray, so often and so powerfully, that I resolved to begin. My prayer was, "O God, have mercy

on me, the worst of sinners. Save my poor soul from the damnation of hell." I prayed aloud. I fell down on my knees in the middle of the floor. The people said I was crazy. I told them I stood on the very borders of hell, and my soul before next morning would be shrieking in torment. I tried to get them to pray for me; but none of them had ever prayed in their lives. They became alarmed, and sent for a Doctor. Some ran one way, and some another; but I, like the blind man by the wayside, cried the louder for mercy. Just before day, by much persuasion, I went to bed, fell asleep, and slept until after sunrise. This day,—memorable day to me!—while praying, for the first time, I felt tenderness of heart, and wept aloud. On another day, I met a professor of religion, and instead of comforting or encouraging me, he almost drove me to despair. He told me he believed God had given me up, and that my doom was fixed; and I have no doubt that he was sincere in what he said. My own dear praying brothers and sisters have since told me, that they felt as though they grieved the Spirit when they tried to pray for me. But, blessed be God, Jesus Christ had not given me up; my dear mother had not given me up. She had made a vow to God never to give me up, nor give over pleading with God till he had blessed me. Christ heard and answered. Just as the natural sun was setting, the Sun of righteousness arose in my heart, on the ninth day after I forsook rum, and the fourth day after I dared to try and hope in the mercies of God. This is now more than eleven years ago; and, blessed be God, I am still on the way to heaven. My business called me every day in the week with those that tried for some time to entrap me, and get me to drink; but God gave me grace, and I was not overcome: but those that tried to entrap me soon became shy, and shunned me for fear of being reproved. Then I used to entreat them to flee from the wrath to come. Some of them turned to God, and are now happy: but others are on their way down to the gulf of misery, and some have died drunkards. But those I was afraid would lead me astray fled from me; for they could not withstand love, and I always addressed them in a kind manner.

When I obtained mercy I owed above one thousand dollars, and had not the value of two shillings to help myself with, and could not have got credit for a glass of rum; but I commenced work, and instead of spending my money in rum, and my time in drinking it, in about four years I was able to pay every man; and now my property is worth above four thousand dollars. God hath given me not only peace and joy, and a happy little family, who cause my heart to rejoice, when I see them all bow, morning and evening, with me at the throne of grace; but hath given me to make the heart of the poor widow and orphan rejoice. I hold nothing as my own. I am only a steward; and when God says, "Give," am enabled to do it with cheerfulness.

Reader, if you are not a drunkard, and never was, you have reason to be thankful. You ought to pity the poor drunkard. Many men may, by kind treatment, be reformed. Now fix your eye on one, and use all the influence you have for one year, and see if you cannot make a family happy, and be instrumental in the hand of God of saving a soul from hell. Do not be discouraged by some failures, but be bent on it, and make it the burden of your prayers; and see what God will help you to perform. Do not get weary, but use all the means you have in your power, and God will crown your efforts with success. What you say to him in love he will feel when alone, and will often weep. The most miserable being on earth is the drunkard. He may feel pleasure while under the operation of liquor; but when that is gone off, no one knows how he will feel but himself. His character is gone, he is despised and shunned, he is

discouraged, and the least disappointment or trouble will send him to the glass for help; and thus the poor man is hurried on by his own appetite and the devil. But had his friends, he might be saved. I have often felt as though I could be willing to bind myself to any man that would have undertaken my reformation. I have gone farther; I have been on the point of going to the state prison, and offering to stay there two or three years to wean myself from my cups. Once I got in front of the prison, and was about addressing myself to the keeper, when it was suggested to me, "They will think you are a lunatic, and will not pay any attention to you. I might as well try and break off myself. I can, and I will." But soon something would come in my way to cross me, and then I doubled my dose. O that the poor, unhappy, intemperate man, only knew how willing Jesus Christ is to help him!

Now, unhappy man, let me say a few words to you to encourage you. You need not think your case too hard for Jesus Christ, or your sins too many or great for him to undertake your cause. It is the devil that tells you you are too bad to come to Jesus. Though your sins are as scarlet or crimson, you may come. You are out of hell, blessed be God! You may yet be happy, and make your poor wife and children's hearts rejoice: yes, your father and mother, your brothers and sisters,—yes, and all who know you, will feel pleased; even the drunkard himself will be glad; and the church is ready to receive you with open arms. You may yet be a useful citizen, and an honour to the name you bear.

I said God had blessed me with both temporal and spiritual blessings. When I embraced Jesus Christ I was poor, much in debt, my credit all gone. But now my credit is good: and I will tell you how I established it. In the first place, I was resolved not to ask any man to trust me at all, if I could possibly avoid it; and, in the second place, to save all I could spare from my earnings, and pay every man that I owed as fast as I could. I owed several hundred dollars in small debts, and these I paid as fast as called upon; and my larger debts I discharged by small payments, until they were all paid. In the third place, I resolved to be perfectly honest, in every sense of the word; and on one occasion a merchant's clerk, in exchanging money for goods that I had bought, paid me one dollar too much. I soon found it out, and at once made up my mind to return it. Previously to this I had asked for a little credit of the merchant, which would have been a great advantage to me, as I could have finished my work to much better advantage. But though I had traded with him considerably, and paid the money, he very politely refused me. I had asked him to let me do work for him for goods, as he sold the articles I manufactured; but this he said he could not do, as he had to take work from other persons. As I was going into the store to return the money, it was suggested that they would thank I did it to establish my credit. But I silenced the temptation by coming to the determination not to accept of credit if offered. I paid the money, and that day they gave me work to the amount of more than 100 dollars; and it helped me much. On another occasion the merchant made a mistake in weighing, which made about 75 cents. in my favour. This I paid; after which he urged me to buy a larger quantity, and said he would take my note at five or six months. I accepted the offer with reluctance, and it was 50 dollars profit to me. This is the way I have endeavoured to do, and ever mean to do.

Another thing I may mention: I never undertake any thing without asking the blessing of God; and if I feel that I have not the approbation of God, I let it alone. Hewho told us to ask for our bread day by day, has told us to make all our wants known by supplication and prayer.—May the

Spirit of God attend this history, and give it the desired effect on every heart.

Now, reader, if you have relations that are drunkards, do not give them up, though you have tried a hundred times to stop their course, and have as often been disappointed. Try the throne of grace. God hears prayer. O what cannot be done by mighty prayer! Your friends will be awakened; they will be miserable; God will trouble their minds, if you pray in faith. O may God help every one to do all they can to stop the progress of intemperance! I close, reader, with the prayer that God may assist you in this matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WOLFORD, Feb. 5, 1841.

SIR,—On the 14th November last, a Society was formed in this township, under the name of the Rideau Total Abstinence Society, whereof Philip Wickwire was appointed President; H. D. Smith, Secretary; and Joel Putnam, Treasurer. The Society now numbers upwards of one hundred members. Your's truly,

H. D. SMITH, Sec.

EIGHTH CONGRESSION, ROXBURGH, Feb. 10, 1841.

SIR,—From the rapid progress and direful calamities that intemperance was spreading in our once peaceful, and, may I say, moral and happy settlement, three or four of us, anxious for the safety of our families and neighbours, and alarmed at the prostitution of character, the waste of property, and the profanation of God's holy day, agreed to form ourselves into a Society on the total abstinence principle. Accordingly a meeting was held on the 13th ult. Mr. John Finlayson was called to the chair, and the writer appointed Secretary. After appropriate remarks, a pledge was adopted, discountenancing alcohol in every shape, when eighteen came forward and affixed their names. Your's, &c.

JOHN FRASER, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S, February 20, 1841.

SIR,—The fifth Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society was held here last evening. We were favoured with the presence of several gentlemen from a distance, to whose zeal in the cause, and the able manner in which they advocate its claims, we were indebted for an evening of rational entertainment and profitable instruction. The Chair was taken by the President, W. G. Blanchard, Esq., and several appropriate resolutions were passed, one of which appointed the following gentlemen the office-bearers of this Society during the year now ensuing.—W. G. Blanchard, Esq., President; Charles Benedict, Esq., Vice-President; Mr. John Black, Secretary; with a Committee of seven.

We are persuaded that the stand made by the Society here, against the progress of intemperance, has been the means of preventing much evil, and we know instances where it has been the forerunner of peace, health, domestic comfort, and we hope of piety also.

Notwithstanding what has been done there are places around us where intemperance reigns despotic, cruel and deceitful as ever. Not many months since a drunkard died lying on a bench. Some time afterward his little boy attended a temperance meeting, and signed the pledge. When he returned home, his mother on discovering where he had been, and what he had done, immediately beat him, and obliged him with threats of further vengeance should he refuse to go to the tavern for a bottle of whiskey. Subsequently, and not far from the same place, a man died in the prime of life in the delirium tremens. He continued drinking to the last, and seemed anxious to anticipate the miseries of the second death, the horrors of which fearfully haunted his departing spirit.

O for the arrival of that period when the vices, the sufferings, and abominations of intemperance will be known only as a matter of history—when its recorded details will produce a stronger feeling of abhorrence, than the visible reality does now—and when it will cause great astonishment how men who professed patriotism and morality, and Christian, and Christian ministers could by precept

and example assist in spreading the great—the soul and body destroying sin of intemperance. I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
J. EDWARDS, jun., Baptist Minister.

WARWICK, February 24, 1841.

SIR,—About a year ago a society was formed here on the moderation system, and obtained a good number of members, some of whom found fault with the Secretary because its existence was not mentioned in the *Advocate*. But, Sir, now it can be taken notice of, and we think under a more appropriate title, such as "The Rise and Fall of the Warwick Half way House to Drunkenness." We are now happy to inform you, that with some of the old materials, and some new ones, another edifice has been erected which we hope will stand the test, its foundation being total abstinence from all that intoxicates. We have at present one hundred members, and have prospects of more. Sir, we cannot close this communication, without acknowledging our debt of gratitude for the additional expence you must have incurred in furnishing us with a supplement to the November *Advocate*. The Sermon and the Address do honour to the heads and hearts of their authors. We would also take this opportunity of publicly expressing our obligations to the Rev. Mr. Hardie for his several addresses to this Society, and his promise still to continue them. If ministers of the gospel generally, were as zealous in the cause of temperance as he is, the land might very soon be clear of one of the greatest barriers to the progress of the gospel.

JESSE KENWARD, Sec.

WHITBY, February 27, 1841.

SIR,—I am desired by Mr. Durbar, Sec., to say that lately the Society in Pickering, which arose from a small beginning about a year ago, had a Soiree upon the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. It was designed to furnish a practical demonstration of the common fallacies regarding the need of inebriating liquors for promoting sociality, and for celebrating in an interesting way, the return of those seasons of the year which have been generally considered as *times to rejoice*. Bring only a country population, it was feared that the thing would be a failure, it was, however, all that could have been wished. Upwards of sixty persons sat down to dinner. The display of good things was highly creditable to the young females of the Society, under whose auspices the preparations were conducted, and the way in which the viands disappeared, gave evidence that artificial whets were wholly unnecessary for a due relish of such wholesome fare. Mr. Parker, the President, after the tables were drawn, took the chair, and after stating the objects of the meeting, called upon the writer to make some remarks on the occasion, which he accordingly did. The evening was then spent in the most agreeable and lively manner, in conversation of a very different kind from what would have prevailed around the flowing bowl, of which those by whom its praises were fondly sung, have often drunk till at last "it bit like a serpent and stung like an adder." Vocal and instrumental music, with a few interesting pieces of recitation, enlivened and diversified the evening. About nine o'clock tea and coffee were served round, and after much exhilarating, and certainly not unedifying conversation, the meeting broke up, with a settled conviction in the minds it is believed of all present, of the superiority of the total abstinence principles and practices to those which bring most commonly on such festive occasions "sorrow, contention, redness of eyes, and wounds without cause," this Sir is the candid testimony of your obedient servant,

R. H. THORNTON.

HOWARD, WESTERN DISTRICT, March 8, 1841.

SIR,—I was lately requested to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society in the township of Romney, and the following is the result:—It is denominated the Romney Temperance Society. John Robinson, President; William Lowes and John Coutsworth, Vice-Presidents; T. Martin, Secretary; J. Dawson, Treasurer. And a Committee of five.

The pledge is upon two principles at present, one the tee-total, the other the old pledge. The Society now numbers on the tee-total pledge 14, old pldge 24—total 38. My impression is, that the tee-total pledge will finally prevail. This I urged as the only safe course. I am, &c.

S. MILES, Wesleyan Minister.

LONDON, March 8, 1841.

SIR,—The first annual meeting of the London Temperance Reformation Society, was held on Friday evening last, March 5, in the Congregational Chapel in this town. The President of the Society, Rev. W. Clarke, occupied the Chair, and the meeting having been opened by prayer, the following report was submitted:—

The first year of the humble efforts of this Society, has passed away, and the Committee cannot but call upon their constituents to unite in heartfelt gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the prudent zeal—the heartfelt union—and the marked success, which have characterized their co-operation.

When they contemplated almost the whole mercantile interest as arrayed against them, and nearly every gentleman of professional or official influence, (in appearance, at least) opposing himself to this great and good cause, together with the fearful prevalence of intemperance in this town and neighbourhood, it was with many fears they entered upon the duties assigned them; and now, in resigning their trust, it affords them much gratification to state, that the Society numbers both mercantile and professional gentlemen among its members; that it has rescued some from impending ruin, towards which they were hastening; and must have been instrumental in preventing crime, by decreasing the quantity of intoxicating drinks, formerly used by many of the three hundred and nineteen individuals now members of this Society. It affords them pleasure in the review of the year, that they commenced on tee-total principles alone; to this they in a great measure attribute the pace they have enjoyed, and the preservation of its members from those frequent delinquencies common in the old Society. Tee-totalism thus proving itself the only ground of safety, not only for the habitual drunkard, but for the moderate drinker, preventing his gradual descent into the vortex of intemperance.

Let us not cease our exertions, till its pernicious influence shall be no longer felt in the family, in society, nor in the Church of God, until temperance and religion are triumphant, and the song of angels universally realized, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men."

After reading the Report, several appropriate resolutions were passed, and the following Committee appointed, Rev. W. Clarke, Pres; James Givens, Esq., Simeon Morrill, Esq., Dr. Phillips, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. L. Lyman, Sec.; Mr. W. F. Clarke, Assistant Sec.; and an executive Committee of ten. The meeting was of a highly interesting character, and at its close 44 persons were added to the Society, making the whole number 363.

E. L. LYMAN. } Secretaries.
W. F. CLARKE. }

BRANTFORD, March 13, 1841.

SIR,—We are advancing but slowly, and our meetings are not well attended. I cannot account for these things, except the bad influence that distilleries, and their friends the sellers, exert around us. There are nine or ten distilleries within eight miles of us; four in this little village, twelve taverns licensed to sell the poison, together with eight licensed stores to deal it out by the quart or gallon. This is within the bounds of about one mile long by half a mile in width, where yet the population does not exceed 800 souls, of all ages and both sexes.

The Indian population living on the borders of this town, are still found intoxicated in great numbers among us, though there is a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to them, in any quantity, or for any pretence whatever. We cannot find out from the Indians, who sell to them, and of course the vender will not confess his guilt. I say *guilt* here very appropriately as concerns the vender or maker, in thus setting at naught the law, and despising those that endeavour to maintain it; while they will universally appeal to the law for their justification in making or selling drink to others. "I pay Government for a licence," is an overwhelming argument with them, and one that tends much to satisfy conscience on the subject.

The coloured people have a Society separate from ours, of I believe about twenty or thirty members, which is exerting a good influence among them. Your's truly,

JOHN M. TUPPER, Sec.

[We have an appalling account, signed by an Indian, of the

murder of an intoxicated Indian woman by some Indians who were also intoxicated, near Brantford, in Sept. 1839. It lays a great part of the guilt of selling to the Indians to the charge of a respectable distiller in Brantford. We may, perhaps, publish extracts from it at some future time.—Ed. C. T. A.]

LAPRAIRIE BARRACKS, March 20, 1841.

SIR,—We had a "Temperance Soirée" at the School-room, 65th Regt., on the 18th inst., got up by the voluntary subscriptions of the members composing the Military Temperance Society of this Regiment, The Assembly was numerous and respectable. After the company had been sufficiently regaled, several excellent addresses on temperance were delivered by the chairman (Mr. Campbell, of Laprairie), the Rev. H. O. Crofts, and others; and the party separated much satisfied with the rational pleasures of the evening. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES SHEFLEY, V. P. 65th Regt. T. S.

LA CHUTE, March 24, 1841.

SIR,—We have had three temperance meetings at this place since our regular quarterly meeting on the 3d of January, 1841.

One of them was attended by several missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and by the Rev. W. Blood, Minister of the Church of Scotland at La Chute; several eloquent addresses were delivered on the occasion, after which nine joined the pledge.

The last meeting was addressed by Mr. Dougall from Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Blood, and the Vice-President, after which thirty-seven joined the pledge. We trust that this is but the dawning of better days.

R. POLLOCK, Sec

MONTRÉAL, March 28, 1841.

SIR,—A meeting was held on the 26th inst., at Henryburgh, in the Seignior of Lacolle, for the purpose of advocating the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The meeting was well attended, and we obtained at the close twenty-one signatures to the pledge. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. Addyman and myself, and we hope that this is only a beginning. I am, Sir, your's affectionately,

H. O. CROFTS.

MURRAY, March 29, 1841.

SIR,—The temperance cause is advancing here, and I rejoice to learn that it is advancing in various parts of the world. Would it not do well to have petitions sent from every district in the Province to the united Parliament, to enquire into the evils of intemperance, and put a stop to the soul-destroying traffic in intoxicating drinks? HARVEY BRUNDAGE.

GRANBY, March 29, 1841.

SIR,—We have quite an interesting Juvenile Society on the tee-total principle in this place. We obtained two or three signatures in September last, to the children's pledge, published in one of your *Advocates* for 1839, and our number gradually increased till November 24th, when we held a Social Tea-party at the residence of the Rev. W. Fox, our juvenile band numbering thirty-nine. We met again on the 3d inst., when a constitution was formed and our Society regularly organized, to be called the Granby Juvenile Tee-total Society. Medals were also presented, though only half of our number have been supplied; we now number sixty-four.

JAMES KAY, Sec.

CONSECON, March 30, 1841.

SIR,—The Anniversary meeting of the Conseccon and Pleasant Bay Temperance Society, was held on the evening of the 26th ult., in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in this place, Rev. J. Black in the chair; when an interesting speech was delivered by Dr. Weeks, in favour of temperance, showing the properties of alcohol, and the deleterious effects it has on the animal system. Seventeen names were then added to the society, which now numbers 221.

It appears quite evident from the present state of things at this place, that the exertions of the Committee of this Society have not been in vain, for although this place was but a short time ago noted for intemperance and vice, it has been reclaimed in a great

degree, and has now become one of the most peaceable and happy villages of our country. May God ever prosper the exertions of his creatures in this respect, and all others, until the whole human family are brought to stand upon an equal footing. I remain, respectfully yours,

C. WILLIAMS, jun., Sec.

PERRIN, April 1, 1841.

SIR,—The total abstinence cause in this place has been rather at a stand for some time back, but I trust it has got an impetus in the meantime which will greatly help it forward. We had a very interesting meeting in my church last Monday evening, at which Mr. Cameron, newly elected member for the county, gave us an able and interesting address, after which the names of fifty new members were added to the list, making in all 404 members in our Society. We have only the total abstinence pledge.

We resolved at the meeting on Monday, to prepare a petition to be signed by the inhabitants of the place, to be presented to the approaching meeting of the Legislature, praying for the adoption of such measures, in regard to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as may be likely to arrest the progress of intemperance throughout the land. Would it not be well for other places to get up petitions on the subject? I am, your's faithfully,

T. C. WILSON.

BRock, April 2, 1841.

SIR,—Three Temperance Societies have been formed on this circuit; one in the township of Georgiana of forty members,—this Society owes its formation and success to the influence and efforts of Lieut. Johnston, R.N.: who is president, a gentleman who is ever ready to help forward any institution that has for its object the well-being of his fellow-men. The second Society is in the township of Brock,—it consists of between twenty and thirty members.—This Society, and the one in Georgiana, are formed on the principle of total abstinence. The third Society is in Mariposa. I think it now numbers more than forty members; but it is to be regretted that it is not based on the total abstinence principle; however it is contemplated by the officers of this Society to remodel it according to the tee-total pledge. I am, Sir, your's, Sec.

J. HUTCHINSON, Wesleyan Minister.

NIAGARA, April 7, 1841.

SIR,—A Total Abstinence Society is now in full operation in the Third Battalion Incorporated Militia, numbering at present forty-nine members. Our officers generally are its firm supporters. I am, your obedient Servant,

JAMES GRAHAM BOYS, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURGH, April 10, 1841.

SIR,—We have held three public meetings within a short time, the increase at which was ninety-six, which makes our numerical strength in all, 150. Some of our most interesting meetings were held at a place called the Four Corners, situated about six miles back from the St. Lawrence. At one of those, fifty-six took the pledge of total abstinence, some of whom were of that class whose case is generally thought to be hopeless. When they gave in their names, our enemies said "they would soon fall." Our friends had their fears, but thank God they continue steadfast and immovable in the midst of temptation.

It is such triumphs as these that strengthen our hands, and make our hearts rejoice. Language cannot describe the feelings of a man who is interested in the temperance cause, while holding converse with a fellow-being who has been snatched as it were from the drunkard's grave, and who is now travelling in the safe road of tee-totalism. The ladies take great interest in the cause here. I am, your obedient Servant,

J. W. ROSE, Sec.

CORNWALL, April 14, 1841.

SIR,—At the instance of a number of respectable young men of this town, a temperance meeting was called by the newly elected president of the Society, George M'Donald, Esq., Mr. Carnegie, the old president, having resigned in his favour. The meeting which was a numerous and highly respectable one, took place on the 9th instant,

and was addressed by the president, and Messrs Ridley and Gillie. The result was beyond expectation, sixty having given in their names to the total abstinence pledge.

Another meeting will be held in a few days, when a great accession of members is expected. It may not here be out of place to mention, that a number of the merchants of the place have joined the Society, and others have intimated their intention of doing so, so soon as they could dispose of their present stock of Liquors.

I am also happy to inform you that a number of the men belonging to the Battalion stationed in this town have enrolled their names.

At our next meeting a collection will be made to enable the Committee to get a number of copies of the *Temperance Advocate*, for gratuitous distribution; the result will be reported in course.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

JAMES M'DONALD, Cor. Sec.

PRESBOTT, April 15, 1841.

SIR,—Our quarterly meeting took place in the Methodist Chapel on the 12th inst., when we were favored with an address from Rev. W. Jeffers of Brockville, who very zealously advocated the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; concluding remarks were made by our ever-ready supporter, the Rev. H. Wilkinson.

The meeting was quite as well attended as usual, and at its close 6 persons offered their names as new subscribers to the pledge. A resolution was passed authorizing the President to appoint some person to represent our Society at the Convention to be held at Montreal in June next.

Since our last meeting, in January, 49 called to enrol their names, of whom 34 are still retained as faithful members.

There are several of the number who by strict adherence to the pledge, appear to have gained the mastery of their former slavish love of intoxicating drink; which in my humble opinion is ample reward for the past exertions of our Society, even if no other object had been effected. I am, respectfully yours, &c.,

W. D. DICKINSON, Sec.

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, MAY, 1841.

We advise our readers to preserve the *Advocate*, and bind it at the end of the year, when a title page and index will be furnished. It is our intention to fill it with the most interesting and valuable extracts we can make, from the best publications upon Temperance, Agriculture, and Education, three subjects of the first importance to Canada; and we hope it will prove worthy of preservation.

In the anticipation that before the close of the year, the *Advocate* may have 10,000 subscribers, the Committee have authorised the printing of that number of copies. Each of these copies, if preserved, will make an addition to the literature of the country of a volume quarto, containing 192 pages.

It is the intention of the Committee to supply the members of the Provincial Parliament, with the *Advocate*. When Parliament is in session, it will be forwarded to Kingston, and at other times to their homes. It is hoped that this measure will have some effect in rendering the laws of our country more wholesome, or at all events in awakening through the personal influence of members, an interest in Temperance, Agriculture, and Education, in every part of the Province.

It is also the intention of the Committee to supply the Superintendants of all Sabbath Schools with the *Advocate*,

in order that they may, from month to month, communicate such portion of its contents to their scholars as they shall see fit, and with the hope that Sabbath School Temperance Societies may be formed. Such Societies are very numerous, and found very important to the prosperity of the temperance cause in the United States; and very interesting ones have recently been formed in two Sabbath Schools of this city, the particulars of which we hope shortly to lay before our readers.

To supply the Ministers of religion, the Teachers of Day Schools, the Superintendants of Sabbath Schools, the Editors of Newspapers, and the Members of Parliament of Canada, will require probably 2000 copies of the *Advocate*, involving an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. We consider the money, however, exceedingly well laid out, and therefore request our friends throughout the country to assist the effort by donations.

Each dollar given for this purpose will, perhaps, be the means of influencing two individuals, who, in their turn, have the means of influencing public opinion in their respective localities.

We have already received letters from a considerable number of our old, and some new correspondents, all without exception approving of the change in the appearance and character of the *Temperance Advocate*, and generally stating that their orders will be much larger than formerly. It is our anxious desire to conduct this periodical in a manner that will secure for it the favour and confidence of the whole country. Will no one endeavour to introduce it to the attention of the inhabitants of the counties of Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford, and the Talbot Street? We fear that its existence is scarcely known in that country. We may also add the Huron Tract.

The Temperance Reformation has recently made extraordinary progress in Montreal. Since the meeting announced in our last, four others have taken place, of which we shall only give a brief account, as they have been already noticed in the city newspapers.

Three of the meetings took place in the American Presbyterian Church, each of which was, if possible, more crowded, and marked by a deeper interest than its predecessor. The Rev. Messrs Crofts and Strong and Mr. Dougall successively filled the chair. The Rev. J. Caughey, to whom the Montreal Temperance Society is most deeply indebted, was the chief speaker on these occasions; and his addresses, on account of their varied illustrations, convincing arguments, and pathetic and solemn appeals, entitle him to a place in the first rank of Temperance advocates. Addresses were also delivered each night by one or more of the following gentlemen, viz. the Rev. Messrs. Strong, Crofts, Taylor, and Blood. At the first of these meetings 222 individuals took the pledge, at the second 236, and at the third 147.

The fourth meeting took place in the Congregational Chapel, and was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Crofts and Taylor. On this occasion 45 joined the Society.

The additions obtained at these meetings, with the numbers previously reported, and some who have called at the Secretary's office to sign the pledge, make a total increase to the Montreal Society of 1112 probationary members within six weeks, all of whom will, we trust, send in their tickets, and become members in full standing.

In view of such an astonishing result, let all who love the Temperance cause—the cause of peace and purity—join in praise and thanksgiving to God, who alone giveth the victory.

It is our pleasing duty to record, in this number of the *Advocate*, one of the most interesting movements which has taken place in the Temperance cause. The ladies of the Montreal Temperance Society, deeply commiserating the forlorn and wretched condition to which thousands of families are sunk in this land, through the instrumentality of intoxicating drinks, nobly resolved to raise a fund for the maintenance of a travelling temperance lecturer, to be the Agent of the Montreal Society, in disseminating temperance principles, with all their attendant advantages, through the length and breadth of the land. In order to raise this fund, the ladies gave a Soiree on the 31st March, in the school-room of the Congregational Chapel, of which, as a report has already appeared in the newspapers, we shall only give a very brief account.

The company, which was respectable, might have been much more numerous, had the place been larger. As it was, the room was full: the arrangements of the ladies were excellent, and they supplied their guests with abundance of good cheer, as well as with suitable music by a tee-total choir.

The Rev. C. Strong filled the chair upon the occasion, and the speakers besides himself, were the Rev. Messrs. Wilkes, Crofts, Byrne of L'Original, and Mr. Dougall. These speakers explained and advocated the object of the meeting, in favor of which they proposed suitable resolutions, which were carried unanimously. A committee of ladies then went round with a subscription book, in which donations to the amount of £105 12s. 6d. were entered on the spot, to which were afterwards added the net proceeds of the Soiree, about £16, and some other sums, making in all nearly £130. The company retired at an early hour, and upon the whole we never saw any social party pass off better or give more general satisfaction. We may add that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the inhabitants of Canada may yet have cause to bless the ladies who gave it, and the purpose for which it was given.

PROGRESS AMONGST THE MILITARY.—The following is the number of military members lately added to the Montreal Temperance Society.

	Sergt.	Corp.	Privates.
23d Regt.....	2	2	6
73d Regt.....	1	3	15
83th Regt.....	1	1	34
Artillery.....	0	1	5
Hussars.....	0	0	12
	4	7	47

There is a movement in the 83d Regt. stationed at London, which has already resulted in the formation of a Tee-total Society of 47 members, of which Sergt. Foster is President, and Corporal Holland Secretary.

In the United States St. Patrick's day has this year been characterized by general harmony and sobriety. Accounts of great temperance processions have been received from nearly all the cities and towns of any note; and the whole country appears to admire and rejoice in the extraordinary change which has taken place within a few short months.

In Albany, within ten months, a Society of 2540 Roman Catholic tee-totalers has grown up. Their celebration on St. Patrick's day was a magnificent affair; and when they walked in procession they formed one mile of tee-totalers. Had the Rev. P. Phelan's Society been formed on the same pledge, we have no doubt that our Irish fellow citizens of Montreal would have had as large a Tee-total Society as their brethren in Albany.

GREAT DOINGS IN NEW YORK.—The five reformed drunkards from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, held in a few days eighteen meetings, and induced 1737 persons to become tee-totallers. At one meeting 334 took the pledge. A meeting was held in the Park, attended by about 3000 persons, many of whom had never before been at a temperance meeting. The speakers were mounted on rum puncheons, and produced a deep impression.

The Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, at a meeting held on the 5th March, passed a resolution, requesting their respected President, the Rev. T. Atkinson, to represent the Society at the Third National Temperance Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the last Tuesday of July next.

A writer in a Notary's office in Montreal, cut his throat a short time ago under the influence of *delirium tremens*, of which disease it is said he had formerly had two or three attacks. The details of the case are of the most painful description.

A Schoolmaster at Henrysburgh cut his throat a few days ago, under the influence of the same dreadful malady. He believed that sentence of condemnation had been pronounced upon him by the Almighty in the presence of angels and devils, and that the latter were sent after him to execute the sentence. He read his bible, prayed most fervently, and requested others to pray with him, but all was unavailing. This was a man of excellent abilities and education, who had a wife and family, and some property; yet all were sacrificed for drink.

We deem it our duty publicly to acknowledge receipt of the following gratifying note, with its enclosure:

Government House, April 14, 1841.

Mr. Grey is directed by the Governor General to enclose the sum of Five Pounds to Mr. Dougall, as a donation to assist in promoting the philanthropic objects of the Society of which he is President

We have been favored: with a copy of an address upon Total Abstinence, by JOHN KNOWLSON, Esq. of Cavan; also of an address from the Ottawa Temperance Society to the inhabitants of that District; both of which, we presume, have been extensively circulated. It affords us much gratification to see the press of Canada sending forth original compositions of a high order upon the subject of Temperance.

We are glad to see that several newspapers in different parts of the province, have added an agricultural department, or inserted articles upon husbandry in their columns. In Canada, where a great portion of newspaper readers are farmers, it is strange that this measure was not sooner or more generally adopted. We also see, with pleasure, that temperance articles are freely inserted by almost every paper in the country. This is a great change, and a pleasing evidence of the progress of temperance principles.

Secretaries of Temperance Societies who have received Circulars, are requested to return them with their answers written on the same sheet. Such as have not received Circulars in the letter form, are requested to number their replies to the different queries.

In answer to queries on the subject, we have to state that Societies may order as many copies of *Anti-Bacchus* as they choose at 1s. 3d.; and that the Committee expect to supply these orders by the 1st July.

Should societies or individuals, who order a number of *Advocates*, find it more convenient to have each copy addressed separately through the Post Office, we can do so without additional charge, upon being furnished with a list of subscribers.

Montreal subscribers to the *Advocate*, who change their place of residence this season, will please leave their address at Mr. Court's office.

Single numbers of the *Advocate* may be procured at the Book Store of Mr. Greig Montreal, or the Hardware Store of Messrs J. Christie & Son, Toronto—price 3d.

Letters have been received from John Davidson, Dundee; L. Campbell, Laprairie; W. Edwards, Clarence; Uri Bassett, Chatham; T. Demorest, Demorestville; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott; S. Fournier, Rigaud; N. Wilson, Peterboro' East; S. W. and C. M. M. Montreal; Angus M'Intosh, Thorold; J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh; Ezra Sanborn, Percy; Charles B. Knapp, Bytown; David Robertson, 71st Regt. St. Johns; R. H. Thornton, Whitby; Alex. Christie, Toronto; D. Cattenach and James M'Leod, Lochiel; "A Tee-totaller," Quebec. This last letter was not post paid. We request all our correspondents to post-pay their letters.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

IRELAND.

By the *Caledonian* we have Irish papers to the 1st of March. It having been generally understood that Father Mathew had incurred considerable pecuniary responsibilities by his devoted exertions in the Temperance cause, a subscription had been set on foot to relieve him from them. But he forbade it, saying, "It is not necessary, and will injure the Temperance cause."

At a meeting in Cork, on the 25th of February, at which the Rev. Mr. Mathew administered the pledge to considerable numbers, the Secretary of the General Society, Mr. Kennagh, read the following statement, showing the results of the Reverend gentleman's labours.

"They had eight Roman Catholic prelates enrolled, and 700 of the Catholic clergy (cheers.) The late tour produced 1,147,000—which added to the former general returns—namely 3,500,000, left the total 4,647,000 (tremendous cheers.) Yes, four million six hundred and forty-seven thousand of the population of Ireland, were at that moment sound and determined tee-totallers (cheers.)"

This, says the *Irishman*, is a most glorious result—cheering to every friend of humanity. Neither the adulation of men nor the wealth of the British treasury could adequately compensate the great and good man who has, by his almost unaided exertions, wrought such a happy change in our national habits, and laid the foundation for so much future individual happiness and national well-being.

THE REV. MR. MATHEW.—We understand that the King of the French, Louis Philippe, has expressed a desire that the Apostle of Temperance should either forward him a packet of his cards and medals, or visit that kingdom to disseminate his teetotal principles. The Rev. Mr. Mathew has also had an invitation from the Duke of Devonshire, and a second letter from the Protestant Bishop of Norwich to visit England and make their princely residence his head-quarters whilst in that country.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Father Mathew's secretary receives a salary of £2 per week, besides travelling charges. The Rev. gentleman is himself £1,500 poorer than when he preached up the great cause of temperance, and he is indebted £1,100 for medals at Birmingham, in fact he has given out often more liberally than he has received.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

SCOTLAND.

At no period has the Temperance cause in Scotland been in a better condition. With few exceptions, it is now established in every

populous district; and through the unwearied exertions of Mr. Mason, the Isles of the North have been put under its influence. In England the cause is progressing; in Wales it is now, in many places, the dominant power; and in Ireland, through the instrumentality of Father Mathew, it is triumphantly driving the curse of Erin from the soil. This last we conceive the most favourable symptom of all. In Britain the principle has been adopted so partially, that amid the constant drinking continued among us, the only visible good is, here and there a case of reformation. Whereas, in Ireland, the universality of the practice, in those districts where Temperance has prevailed, gives broad and palpable proof of the benign influence of our principles. The effects which have followed total abstinence in Ireland, are just what we and others have all along predicted, and what any sane mind might expect; but so dull of comprehension are our moderate drinkers, that they cannot see it, unless it stare them in the face in the shape of actual experiment. Father Mathew has done more good to Ireland than any government, whig or tory, ever did, with all its cumbrous machinery of commissions of inquiry, armed police, boards of education, &c. And what has been done in Ireland, may be done in Scotland. Every minister in Scotland might be a Father Mathew in this respect; and although every one could not be so signalised as he is, each in his own sphere, by doing what he can, would soon morally regenerate our country, and give a blow to the kingdom of Satan that would hasten its overthrow. The continued apathy of Christians and Christian ministers is what grieves us. They stand aloof from our movement; and if our honest but ill-informed advocate say anything "out of joint," it is laid hold of as the very life-blood of our cause, severely criticised, and publicly exposed; and the principles of our Society, forsooth, found untenable, because one of its friend's has been found fallible! If we are wrong, our principles are before the public; let us be tried by these, and cause shown that we are in error. If we are right, every man who bears the name of Christian, and who has not joined us, should confess past delinquency, take farewell of cups and of his drinking customs, and consecrate his influence to the deliverance of our country from alcoholic slavery.—*Scottish Temperance Journal*.

GLASGOW HIGHLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—In December last, a meeting of Highlanders was held in Rev. Dr. Bate's church,—Donald Macintyre, Esq. in the chair; when, after addresses had been delivered in Gaelic, by Mr. Fraser, agent of the Western Union, and others, it was resolved to form a "Highlanders' Total Abstinence Society." A committee was chosen, but office-bearers have not yet been appointed. Several meetings of the society have been held since, and the number of members daily increases. This society has a fine field to work upon, and we trust it will flourish, and do much good to our Celtic brethren in Glasgow.—*Scottish Guardian*.

RESOLUTIONS—passed Dec. 16th, 1840, at the quarterly meeting of the Primitive Methodist preachers in the Chester circuit.

1. It is the opinion of this meeting, that the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, (except for chemical and medical purposes), cannot be regarded in any other light than as being highly immoral, considering the flood of light that has poured upon the world, showing the pernicious nature of all alcoholic drinks.—
2. We therefore affectionately request all our preachers, leaders, and members, to abandon the use of such drinks.—*British Temp. Advocate*.

The Temperance Reformation is making great progress at Washington; 300 persons subscribed the pledge at one of the last meetings in that city, and Protestants and Catholics are going to have a union meeting, and co-operate with each other.—*American paper*.

In Baltimore there are 12 large societies, with a great number of branches, and a most efficient organization. The cause is advancing with extraordinary rapidity. From many other quarters similar intelligence is received.—*Id.*

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.—We are informed that 500 took the pledge of total abstinence, in the Catholic Church in Jay street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening Feb. 22d. We learn, further, that a great many of the former customers of a large distillery in that place, have gone to the distiller, and paid off their debts, and abandoned the business. The distiller very naturally enquired for

the kegs and demijohns, when they paid over the money, expecting of course, that new supplies must be needed, when the money came in so freely. To his astonishment, the general reply was:—"We want no more of your liquors—we are going for temperance now."—*Olive Leaf*.

The City Hotel of Hartford, Ct., has been purchased by Mr. Judson of New Haven, for \$41,000, and is to be made a Temperance House.

Over 800 persons took the temperance pledge in St. Mary's church, Boston, on Sunday the 14th ult. after a sermon by Dr. O'Flaherty.

TEMPERANCE.—We learn that Bishop Fraser has determined to give the Temperance cause in this Province the benefit of his countenance and support; and that instructions have been received from him, to form such of the Roman Catholic population of this place, as are desirous to become members, into a Temperance Society.—*Halifax Guardian*.

HALIFAX.—On Sunday the 24th ult. a numerous meeting took place at Saint Mary's Chapel, when upwards of 500 persons took the pledge against the use of intoxicating liquors, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Laughlan, the officiating minister. On Sunday the 31st, upwards of 400 were added to the list, under the auspicious exertions of the same Reverend gentleman. We trust that this success will go on and reach all parts of the province where reformation is necessary. In addition to the above, we have the pleasure of announcing that upwards of 500 persons took the pledge yesterday,—making the goodly list to swell over 1500 in the space of one fortnight!—*Halifax Temperance Recorder*.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—At Hatton Garden, lately, Sarah and Ann Norman (sisters) were placed at the bar, charged by Charles Norman, their brother, with being drunk and disorderly. The prosecutor stated that on Saturday the prisoners and their mother, who resided in Lilley-street, Saffron-hill, got drunk together, when his mother fell down stairs, and broke her neck. Witness made preparations for her funeral, and had her deposited in her coffin! and on Tuesday morning, about ten, whilst witness was in her room, the prisoners both came to the place intoxicated, for the purpose of taking away some of her property, which he endeavoured to prevent them from doing. They became violent, and resisted, when they upset the coffin, and the body of their mother was thrown out upon the floor!! Witness immediately gave them into custody. The prisoners stared vacantly at the magistrate, and could scarcely keep their perpendicular through intoxication, and one of them pretended to faint. The prosecutor said they were continually intoxicated: they were most depraved characters. Sarah (with a hiccup) denied being drunk, and also the charge against them. Ordered to be brought up when sober.—*British Temperance Advocate*.

FAMILY RUIN.—A family residing in this town was notorious for drunkenness. The wife, when in this state, overlaid two of her young children, and killed them both. Soon after, her husband beat her in a most shocking manner; the consequence was, she was delivered of a dead child that night, and died the following day. The husband was apprehended, tried, and committed for eighteen months—came out of prison with a broken heart—went directly into the Infirmary, where he died in a very short time. So that it appears, out of a family of seven persons, five of them came to an untimely death, within a very short period, by drunkenness.—*Correspondent of British Temperance Advocate*.

HORRIBLE BURNING.—Mr. S. Fursman, Captain of the Watch, has communicated to us the particulars of a most horrid case of burning, that occurred in our city last night. A little after seven, a messenger came to the Watch House requesting Captain F. to repair with medical assistance to the house of John Thatcher, near the Canal.—On reaching the house, a child nearly a year old, was found lying on the floor near the door in the agonies of death from the burns it had received, and its wretched mother was sitting on the side of the bed with her right side, breast and face burnt nearly to a crisp, and in a state of beastly intoxication approaching to

utter unconsciousness. Before any medical assistance was rendered, the child died, and the mother is expected to live but a few hours. The child is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and the woman, with an instinct of maternal feeling which even intoxication could not extinguish, probably caught up her offspring and held it to her breast, and thus communicated the flames to her own clothes. It was a sudden and horrible exemplification of the curse of intemperance.—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

A child in Baltimore, aged five years, seeing his father drink some whiskey, in the course of the evening, and observing where the bottle was placed, rose from its bed in the night, and drank so much, that it expired before morning!—*Am. paper*.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—It is but seldom that we have occasion to notice an example of such unmitigated misery in all its details, as has been brought to light within the last few days in Southwark. The circumstances are as follows:—On Friday last, a man by the name of Jarvis called on Mr. Murray, one of the Guardians of the Poor for the district of Southwark, and asked him for an order for medical attendance for his daughter, who, he said, was very sick, and he thought would die. The order was granted, and the physician attended the patient. On his return to Mr. Murray, he related that he had been taken to an unfinished house in Sixth street, near to Catharine street—the roof of the house was on, and floors laid, but there were neither doors nor windows—he was taken to a room, the windows of which had been boarded up and covered, in the inside, with newspapers, a rude door was hung, and the whole place presented the appearance of the most abject misery—there was no fire on the hearth, and in a corner on a pile of shavings lay the form of a young girl of nineteen years, pale, wan and emaciated, sinking from very want into an untimely grave, a little covering (all that was to be had in the house) was spread upon her; in another part of the room lay the corpse of a fine boy who had perished from the gnawing tooth of hunger, while two other children sat shivering with cold and perishing with want.—The father was in the room, in a beastly state of intoxication. Immediately on its being known, the neighbours hastened to render every assistance—fire was procured, a mattress placed under the unfortunate girl, and warm clothes and victuals brought, but all in vain. She had come past recovery, and ceased to live on Sunday afternoon. The little boy and his unfortunate sister were buried yesterday, and the two other children placed under the care of the Guardians of the Poor. Jarvis is represented as being a first rate mechanic in his trade of a mason; he is said to be a drunken sot, and totally lost to every thing like the consciousness of the enormity of the crime of which he has been the cause. Much praise is due to Mr. Murray, and to several ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, for their philanthropic endeavours to relieve the sufferings of the wretched family.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Last Thursday, Dr. Huntington was called to Mrs. Arven, a miserable inebriate, living in Belvidere. He left medicine for her, and she was again visited on Friday and Saturday, and each time was found to have been drinking, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Physician to the contrary. She, her husband, who had just returned from the House of Correction, and their two little boys, aged seven and nine, all slept in the same room. Sunday morning, one of the boys got up, and went into another tenement in the same house, and told a woman whom he found there, that his mother was dead. Some of the neighbours were immediately summoned, and, upon entering the room, they found that the words of the boy were true, and that his mother was indeed dead. She had died some time during the night, in the trundle bed with the two boys. On another bed, in the same room, lay the beastly husband, sound asleep, and entirely ignorant of his wife's death. The woman had drank a pint of brandy, which she sent for by one of the boys on Saturday: the husband had drank, according to his own confession, a pint of rum, procured in the same way, and under the head of the wife's corpse lay a half emptied rum-bottle. The little boy, to protect himself from the cold, had again crawled into bed, beside his mother's dead body, where his brother was still lying.—*Lowell Courier*.

A DRUNKEN FATHER AND HIS LITTLE SON SEVEN YEARS OLD FROZEN TO DEATH.—Aaron Burbanks of Varick, in this county, and his son, a child, were found on Saturday, the 2d inst.

frozen to death in a by-road leading through the swamp from the log tavern kept by Bogert to the tavern kept by Lerch. He had been drinking at Manning's tavern, having his child with him, on New Year's day, left there, on being turned out, and went over to Bogert's. After spending the remainder of his money for liquor, and night coming on, he left Bogert's with his little boy to go through this unfrequented road, either to Lerch's tavern or to his aged mother's in the neighbourhood. He was found next morning lying at full length on the ground, the deep snow having been partially scraped away, and his head resting on his budget. The little boy, a few rods behind him, lying bent up in the snow, both frozen stiff. The child, by the appearance, had been sitting on a log with his little elbows resting on his knees, and his face bent down into his hands, benumbed in this position, he had tumbled off. Little transparent icicles adhered to his face from his eyes down to his chin.—*Orid Bee*.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A gentleman in this village, not long since, was passing a drunkard's house, and heard a noise within that induced him to enter suddenly. The husband had his little child by the heels, and was just swinging it back as if to dash its brains out against the chimney. His wife was struggling with him in agony, and imploring him not to murder the child! What rum-seller can have the heart to continue his traffic, when such are its horrible results?—*Northampton Courier*.

On Monday last a man named Charles Boyle was discovered dead in a school house, township of Marlborough, seven miles from the village of Richmond. It was supposed that he had been drinking too freely. He has left a wife and young family to mourn his unfortunate end.—*Bathurst Courier*.

Toronto, March 1, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

SIR,—If you think the following FACTS will tend in any degree to warn the *dissolute*, or to awaken the too deadened sympathies of the *moderate drinker*, or give a renewed impetus to the exertions of the promoters of *strict temperance*, please give them to the world:

A few nights since, a woman, in Broad Lane, in this city, having indulged too freely in excessive drinking, lay exposed in the street till she was so badly frozen as to render necessary the amputation of *both arms and both legs*. Her unfortunate husband has subsequently signed the total abstinence pledge.

Within a day or two of the above, another woman, in March Street, was found dead, having literally *drowned herself with whiskey*! Three quarts were drawn from her by the stomach-pump!

And another!!! On Saturday last, in the lower part of the city, a woman died suddenly. On a post mortem examination, it was found that the inner coats of the stomach were gone! devoured by alcohol!

O that men (and women too) would apply these awful results of drinking, and be wise betimes!

T. A.

These are a few of the effects produced by intoxicating drinks, the use of which, strange as it may appear, is still sanctioned by Kings, Governors, Judges, Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN'S WORK.—On that extreme cold night of the 2d Sabbath of February we were passing down Broadway from church, and overtook a respectable looking woman labouring to hold up something in the shape of a man, and get him onward to some spot where he should not perish. We stopped a second, and asked her if that was her husband. Yes, sir, she replied. Ah! thought we, this is woman's work, and hard work it is—and yet how many women are there in our city, who, by the free circulation of wine and cordials, and laughing at the temperance society, are preparing themselves for the same work. What a transition, we thought, from the now warm and splendid parlour, where nothing reigns but luxury and love, to leading a poor drunken husband home at ten at night—thermometer below zero! Ladies, stop where you are, or you may try the experiment.—*Journal Am. Temp. Union*.

UNFERMENTED WINE.—This wine, so well fitted for the communion, may be had of Mr. Pomeroy, No. 63, Water street, New York, at no greater expense than the ordinary imported alcoholic wines, by those who wish to avoid the use of such at this holy festival. It has been introduced into some of the largest churches in this vicinity.—*Journal of American Temperance Union.*

DELAWARE.—This is the only State in the Union without a State debt, and with an actual "surplus" revenue—amounting to a million and a half. It is also the only State in the Union in which there is no distillery.—*New York Planet.*

Two sailors were one day sitting on the gunwale of the ship, drinking grog, when one said to the other, 'This is meat and drink, Jack:' he happened at that moment to fall overboard, when his facetious companion coolly said, 'And now you've got washing and lodging, Tom.'

The depression of the labouring classes of Great Britain has other causes than political faults. Here is one: the bread of Great Britain and Ireland costs twenty-five millions sterling: the *strong drink*, upwards of fifty millions. The consumption of gin alone amounts to more than twelve millions.

AN EXTREME CASE.—A man who resides in Beaver street, being in a state of partial intoxication, on Wednesday afternoon, took the cradle and cradle bed from under his child and pawned it or disposed of it in some way, to obtain further supplies of liquor.—He was seen staggering through the rain, with the cradle, &c. on his shoulder. We have seldom seen a more disgusting instance of drunken brutality.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Warren, in Livingston County, N. Y., has manufactured from his own vineyard enough of pure unfermented wine to supply all the churches in the State. The process is the same as that by which imported unintoxicating wine is made, namely, by evaporating the water from the *must*, or newly expressed juice of the grape.—*Temp. Rec.*

There are nearly 300 churches in the state of New York which use pure unintoxicating wine at the communion.—*Ibid.*

FIRES OUT.—We understand that the largest distillery, probably, in New York, and perhaps in the United States, is about to be closed for want of a market at home and abroad for its fiery products. The owner says the movements in temperance have ruined his business.—*New York Evangelist.*

The late Sultan of Turkey died of delirium tremens, the result of vinous indulgence. The present Sultan, his son, on his accession to the throne, issued a proclamation against the use of wine, and caused a million of piasters' worth of it to be thrown into the Bosphorus.

It was once said by a sensible Irish woman, in speaking to a governor, "that Thaddy was as good a cold water husband as ever lived, but you open a shabean at every corner and tempt him to drink the maddening *crathur*, and then penetratiary him for his crime. Why not imprison the *crathur* and let Thaddy alone?"—*Western Temperance Journal.*

STRIKING TESTIMONY.—"After an experience of twenty years, as governor of *Richmond Penitentiary*, during which period at least twenty thousand persons were committed to the prison, a great proportion of whom were for drunkenness, I never knew of one solitary individual suffering from being at once cut off from any thing stronger than milk. The contrary is the fact, that they invariably improve in health from being debarred the use of any intoxicating liquor.

Nov. 9, 1840.

THOMAS PURDON, *Gov.*"

[How can that be a good thing, abstinence from which improves health? Does physiology or scripture contradict fact?—*Ed.*—*British Temperance Advocate.*

AMHERSTBURGH.—The anniversary of the 43d Regiment Total Abstinence Society was celebrated on the 3d February last, by a Soiree, for which the use of the Garrison School-room was granted by the commanding officer. Bugle-Major T. Smith, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the Rev. George Cheyne implored the Divine blessing, when about one hundred persons partook of the good things, which had been provided in great abundance. The Rev. Wm. Scott then returned thanks, and the

remainder of the evening was occupied by addresses delivered by the Reverend gentlemen already named, and Private Alexander, Mr. Bell, Mr. Askew, and Color-Serjeant Bampton. All was peace, happiness, order, and contentment. May the tee-total banner of the 43d wave in triumph wherever they go! and may all commanders, like Major Furlong, sanction every effort that is made for the suppression of intemperance!—*Western Herald.*

The citizens of Amherstburgh have a public Reading Room, which is well supplied with newspapers, and well supported by subscribers. This measure was opposed by all the strength of the tavern-keepers, as they foresaw the consequences which have since resulted, namely, a great diminution of drinking, especially in the evenings. For the honor of Amherstburgh it should be stated, that this room is shut on the Sabbath, although the most interesting papers arrive on the morning of that day.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

"HE who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race," were the words of an eminent philosopher; and the object of the science of Agriculture is to confer the benefit referred to, namely, increased productiveness of the soil. That it is not a useless science, but has done much to accomplish its object, is evident from the fact, that the people of Britain, though not half so numerous, were more exposed to dearths and famines a century ago than they are at present, though they actually import less food in proportion to their numbers now, than they did at some former periods. At the time referred to, the attention of the farmer was chiefly turned to a small portion of the best of his ground laid down in grain; and the proper modes of tillage, draining, and using manure, were unknown. The cultivation of clover, and the improved grasses, however, did much to enhance the productiveness of the soil; and the general introduction of green crops, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, &c., doubled the value of that produce.

It may not be obvious to all, in what manner the cultivation of clover, turnips, &c., will greatly increase the food of man, but the Flemish proverb will explain the matter: "Without forage no cattle—without cattle no manure—and without manure no crop." Grain, it is true, forms the chief part of the produce used by man; but a continuous system of grain cultivation will reduce the best farm to sterility, as is strikingly evinced amongst our French Canadian *habitants*. On the other hand, a farm upon which a proper proportion of green crops is cultivated, will yield not only more grain than the other, but a large quantity of butter, cheese, wool, beef, mutton, and pork, to the bargain; and will be always improving, instead of running out.

Thus we see that in Britain, a population of nearly thirty millions, owing to improved husbandry, are better supported from the same soil than twelve or fifteen millions were at former periods; and unquestionably farther improvements in agriculture are yet to be made. Indeed it is believed that *tile draining*, a system recently introduced and rapidly extending, will again, in many districts, nearly double the productive powers of the soil. We therefore see clearly the value of improvements in agriculture; but in order to introduce them, it is necessary that some should try them first, and that others should learn their success. Now this is just the use of an agricultural publication. It will increase knowledge, and enable all to benefit by one another's experience. A farmer may think half a dollar or three shillings a large sum to give for the *Advocate*, but if he see as much there as will enable him to raise one additional bushel of wheat, he will be repaid. And we hope to convey information to all our readers, which will enable them to get back their subscription money at least a hundred times over.

The British Ministry intend to reduce the duties upon all foreign commodities, whether imported from the United States or elsewhere into Canada, from their present rates of 15, 20 and 30 per cent. to a general rate of 10 per cent., over and above the duty leviable upon the same articles imported from Britain; and to admit teas from the United States upon the payment of a duty one-tenth greater than that payable upon teas from Britain.

As far as regards security of person and property, absence of restriction upon industry and enterprise, freedom of speech, and the press, and immunity from taxes and public burdens, this country is now one of the most favored on the face of the earth. Let us all study to improve our advantages.

MANGEL WURTZEL.—A fair average crop of potatoes is about 200 bushels per acre—an average crop of mangel wurtzel is 700 or 800 bushels an acre, or about four to one. Mangel wurtzel is preferred to potatoes by cattle, sheep, and hogs; and a single root of it a day, with straw, will keep a cow through the winter.

To grow it well, the land should be rich, the drills two feet apart, and the seed sowed two or three together seven or eight inches distant in the drills. A good way to secure regularity in sowing, is to have a stick with three prongs, seven or eight inches distant from each other at the points, upon each of which there should be a small knob. This stick will make holes at regular distances along the drill for the seed, which should be put in as early in the season as possible.

We are informed, upon undoubted authority, that if gypsum be sowed in Spring on grass and clover when they begin to grow, the weight of produce will be increased probably one-fourth, and the beneficial effects will be visible for two years, especially on light soils. Gypsum costs about 10s. per barrel, and one barrel suffices for two acres. It is sowed with the hand. We advise farmers who have not tried this experiment, to get at least a single barrel, and observe its effects.

Letters have been received from Dr. Rolph, containing the pleasing intelligence that the immigration into Canada this year will be very large—that a more than ordinary proportion of the immigrants will be from England—and that the greater part of them possess property. It is to be hoped that the Government, the Immigrant Societies, the Forwarders, and the people of Canada, will all be prepared suitably to receive and welcome our fellow subjects who are coming to make their homes amongst us. Upon the influx of immigrants depends in a great measure the advancement and prosperity of this country. And all who attempt to impose upon them, or take advantage of their want of experience, should be regarded not merely as mean, selfish, and unjust, but as enemies to the prosperity of Canada.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—The sheep, if we consider the uses to which its wool is put, being probably the animal of greatest importance to man, we give it the first place in a series of articles upon *Live Stock*.

We insert from *Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture*, a short account of the breeds of sheep most esteemed in Britain, premising that the Leicester or Dishley breed is that which has been found to be most suitable for this country.

THE SOUTHDOWN.

The Southdown is a breed of fine-wooled sheep, now greatly esteemed and extensively diffused on the light soils and chalky downs of England. They are without horns; their legs and faces are gray, and, like the sheep of the mountains, they are light in

their fore-quarters. Their wool is fine and short, being from 2 to 3 inches in length, and weighing, on an average, about 2½ lb. the fleece. Their flesh is of excellent flavor; they are a hardy class of sheep, kindly feeders, and well suited to the species of pasture on which they are chiefly reared; they are about the size of the Cheviot sheep, the wethers, when fat, weighing about 18 lb. the quarter.

These sheep have been reared from time immemorial upon the chalky soils of Sussex; they have spread into other districts of light soils and downs, and also into some to which they are not well adapted.

DISHLEY.

The improved Dishley breed is very generally termed the New Leicester, from having been formed by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, in the county of Leicester. This gentleman was well aware of the external characters which indicate a disposition to feed, and, by a steady course of selection continued during a lifetime, he obtained animals of superior feeding properties to any that had been before cultivated. By constantly breeding, too, from individuals of his own flock, and consequently near of blood to each other, he gave a permanence to the characters of his breed which it retains to the present hour. Successors to Mr. Bakewell have continued the same system, and bestowed the utmost care in maintaining the purity of their flocks; and thus from the county of Leicester as a centre, this breed has been spread to every part of England, where the breeders have thought fit to receive it; and it has entirely changed the character of the greater part of the long-wooled breeds of the kingdom.

The sheep of the new Leicester breed are inferior in size to the other varieties they have supplanted. The wool is but of moderate quality, and in weight it falls short of that of the larger breeds; it weighs from 7 to 8 lb. and has a length of pile of from 5 to 7 inches. The value of the breed, therefore, does not consist in the size of the individuals, or the quality or abundance of their wool, but in early maturity, and aptitude to feed. In this latter property, the New Leicester has not been surpassed, nor indeed equalled by any other breed of cultivated sheep.

IMPROVEMENT OF BREEDS.

The breed of sheep to be reared in any case must be selected according to the nature of the pastures, and the artificial means possessed of supplying food. If a mountain breed is selected for rearing on a low arable farm, then the advantage is lost which the farm possesses of producing a larger and finer class of animals. If, on the other hand, a lowland breed is carried to a mountain farm, an error of a different kind, but yet more hurtful, is committed; for a fine stock will be ruined if placed in circumstances where it cannot be maintained.

The breed, then, being selected which is the best suited to the circumstances in which it is to be placed, the province of the breeder is to breed from the best individuals.

Disposition to feed, and early maturity, are the properties most regarded in sheep to be reared for food. But the property of yielding good and abundant wool is not to be disregarded; and there is another property essential in the rearing of this class of animals, namely, hardiness and sound health of individuals.

In the case of the sheep as of the ox, refinement in breeding may be carried too far, and with more danger. By breeding from animals near of blood, the same means exist in the case of the sheep as of the ox, of giving that prematurity of age which produces fineness of the bones and a disposition to feed. But it is attended too with the same effect, of rendering the animals more delicate, and subject to diseases.

Whenever, then, the sheep of any flock become too near of blood, the breeder should resort to the best animals of another family, but of the same breed, to continue his stock. This species of crossing is now easy, since there is scarcely any of the cultivated breeds of which superior males may not be procured from other flocks. In the case of the new Leicester, so widely diffused and highly improved, no necessity can exist for breeding from animals too nearly allied.

FORM.

In the sheep, as in other animals, certain external characters indicate a disposition to feed, and at an early age. Other characters indicate a disposition to produce wool, and the quantity of

wool, it has been said, is not to be disregarded in the rearing of the sheep. But the main purpose in rearing the sheep in this country being for food, the province of the breeder is to accomplish this object with as little sacrifice as possible of the secondary qualities.

A property that indicates a tendency to feed in the sheep as in the ox, is a general rotundity of form and fineness of the bones. The chest should be broad, and the ribs well arched, and the back and loins accordingly broad, flat, and straight. The sheep, like the ox, occupies, independently of the neck and head, nearly a rectangle, and the larger the proportion of this rectangle which the body occupies, the more perfect is his form as a feeding animal. His body, therefore, should be large in proportion to his limbs, or, in other words, his limbs should be short in proportion to his body; his breast should be well forward, and his belly straight; his head should be small and his ears thin; his limbs to the joint should be fleshy, below delicate and covered with short hair: his skin should be soft and elastic; his wool soft to the touch, thick, and coming well forward to the face, but not covering it: his face and forehead should be covered thickly with short hair, and his eyes, as indicative of health should be lively.

We would take this opportunity of impressing upon the minds of our readers, the importance of Sheep Husbandry. In Canada ewes of the Leicester breed yield a fleece of from 6 to 8, and rams of from 9 to 12 lb. each, and their wool is long and well adapted for domestic manufactures. These sheep also fatten well, at an early age, and command a high price from the butcher, on account of the superior quality of their meat, which is often sold at 7d. to 9d. per lb. Good three-year old sheep of this breed, fattened in the stable, have for some years been sold about the month of March by several farmers in the vicinity of Montreal, at from \$13 to \$16 each; and farmers who live even 50 or 60 miles from a city, if they had ten or a dozen such sheep, would find it worth their while to bring them to market in sleighs! These sheep fatten well upon mangel wurtzel, of which they are very fond, or any other suitable food, such as turnips, potatoes, coarse grain, &c. Ram lambs of the pure Leicester breed may be bought at from \$10 to \$20 each in the fall of the year. The foregoing facts are furnished by Messrs. Brodie, Penner, and Dodds, farmers near Montreal, whose reputation as experienced, judicious, and enterprising agriculturists stands very high. The latter gentleman adds, as a striking illustration of the superiority of the Leicester breed over the common American breed, that he had a flock composed partly of both kinds, which received the same feeding, care, and attention, so that it cost him about the same sum to fatten one kind as the other. When he sold them, however, the American sheep brought only \$5, whilst the Leicester brought \$13 each.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.—We deprecate the old practice of trimming fruit trees in autumn, winter or spring. Vegetation being then dormant, the tree can make no speedy effort to cover the wounds inflicted by the knife and saw. These wounds, exposed to searching winds, and a scorching sun, become diseases, and often bring on premature decay. Besides, an attentive observer must have noticed, that whenever pruning is performed in the spring, three shoots are often thrown out where one has been cut away, so that the very evil which it is intended to remedy, a redundancy of useless spray, is increased rather than diminished. If pruning is performed in summer, after the first growth, say in the first fifteen days in July, or the last seven in June, the tree then abounds in elaborated sap, the wounds are speedily healed, and amply protected, by the foliage, from the malignant influence of the sun and winds. We have remarked in successive years, and the fact is noticed by others, that when a tree is pruned in summer, there are very seldom any sprouts seen to shoot from the parts where the knife and saw have been employed. If the reader will try the experiment of summer pruning upon a few trees, we have little doubt he will agree with us, that it has a decided preference over that performed in any other season. The grand error of our farmers consists in not pruning at all, or only at long intervals,

when it becomes necessary to take out large limbs, and in doing this, the axe is too often employed, which mangles the trees so badly that they seldom fully recover from it. Pruning should be performed annually, while the limbs to be taken off, and the spray, are small. The operation is then trifling and safe, and the wounds speedily heal. We want no better evidence of a slovenly farmer, than to see his fruit trees so enveloped with succors as to render it doubtful which is the parent—a case which, may sometimes be often witnessed by the traveller.—*Cultivator.*

SEED CORN, should be first soaked, say 12 hours, in water heated to near the boiling point, to saturate the grain, and induce early germination; then having put half a pint or more of tar in an iron dish, with a quart or two of water, heat it till the tar is dissolved or incorporated with the water, when the whole may be turned on to the already soaked seed, which is then to be well stirred. The flavor of the tar thereby strongly impregnates the seed, and prevents the birds or squirrels taking it. Then take the corn from the water, and mix it with as much gypsum as will adhere to the grain; and put six or eight kernels into a hill, reducing the number of plants at the first hoeing to three or four, and them the most thrifty and promising. This will require six extra quarts of seed to the acre, and the consequent increase of product, in consequence of each hill having its complement of stalks, will not be less than six bushels. So effectual is this method of preparing seed in saving the crop from the depredations of birds, that we have dispensed altogether with the use of scare-crows. Last year, one row in a corn-field was accidentally left unplanted. It was afterwards planted with unprepared seed. The crows took up most of it, while we could not discover that they had taken a hill planted with the tarred seed.—*Ibid.*

DURABLE WHITEWASH.—I am enabled to certify the efficacy of sea salt in fixing whitewash made of lime. In the year 1795, when I was director of the naval artillery at the port of Toulon, I was commissioned to ascertain the utility of a method proposed by the master painter of that port, M. Maquillon, for a whitewashing the ships between deck, and likewise their holds, in a durable manner, by means of lime. Our report was in favor of this process, which consists in saturated water in which the lime is slackened with muriate of soda, (common salt.) The whitewash produced by it is very permanent, does not crack, nor come off upon one's hands or clothes. The experiment was made only on wood. It appears from M. St. Bernard's account, that it succeeded equally well on walls.—*Annales des Arts et Manufactures.*

CANADA THISTLES.—I have practised mowing the thistles every month successively during the summer for three years. I have found this to be the most effectual method I have tried. Continual cutting will prevent the seeds from reaching maturity: and the same operation will in time destroy the plant from the root. The next season after I began cutting them once a month, there was not more than half as many, and they have so diminished that there is only now and then a scattered plant left, which by another season will be wholly exterminated. The spot which contained about one-fourth of an acre, now affords good pasture, which before was unproductive of any thing but the detestable weed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CUT PROVENDER.—We have the testimony of some of the most eminent horse and cattle managers in Great Britain and in the United States, founded on numerous and nicely managed experiments, that by cutting the straw and hay for our domestic animals, a saving of more than fifty per cent may be effected. The ordinary ration for a horse is 28 lb. of hay for 24 hours. It is found, that by cutting and mixing it with their grain, 8 to 12 lb. will do as well as 28, in the ordinary way. But one fact is to be borne in mind—the feed must be given in mangers, and not in racks. One third to one half of our hay is wasted, from the difficulty of masticating the long stocks, and from our slovenly mode of feeding it either on the ground, where much is trodden under foot and spoiled, or in ill constructed racks.

POTATOES, PUMPKINS AND APPLES.—By husbanding these, and not permitting them to be wasted through carelessness, and by cooking them for swine, a great saving of coarse grain may be made. Let it be remembered, that the value of these, for hog feed, is at least doubled by the process of cooking.

PIG PENS.—I make a yard, adjoining the hog-pen, equal to ten or twelve feet square for each hog, in which I deposit a layer, at least a foot thick, of black swamp earth, such as may be easily obtained in a dry time by almost every farmer. The hogs having a way to pass, deposit all their manure in the yard, which leaves the pen clean and healthy, a decided advantage in fattening hogs. If the yard becomes very muddy, I throw in litter. After the hogs are killed, I deposit another layer of the like earth, of about half the thickness of the former, and put up my store pigs to winter, which I think is far better than to suffer them to run at large. In the spring, I have a fine rich yard of manure, which I verily believe, when judiciously applied, pays more than a hundred per cent.—*Cultivator.*

STARCH.—To make Starch from wheat, the grain is steeped in cold water until it becomes soft and yields a milky juice by pressure; it is then put into sacks of linen and pressed in a vat filled with cold water; the pressure should be continued as long as any milky juice exudes; the fluid gradually becomes clear, and a white powder subsides which is starch.

FATTENING CATTLE.—We would suggest, that a yard is better than a field for winter feeding and littering stock, and a barn, or shed better than a stack for securing hay. If cattle are fed from a stack in a grass field, the sod is broken, the ground badly poached, the manure virtually lost, and the fodder wasted. All these evils are avoided by feeding in a yard, particularly if the stock are fed in mangers, under cover. They may be tied while feeding on hay, and loosened in the day time, while feeding on the straw litter in the yard. The saving in manure and fodder, the great materials of fertility and profit, will far more than compensate for extra trouble and expense.

We beg leave to repeat our recommendation, to give cattle access to salt daily, and we do it after having pursued the practice for a dozen years, with high satisfaction. Salt is of the same use to beasts as it is to man—it is a healthful condiment—a preventive, and often a cure for disease. Man finds it most congenial to these ends, and most grateful to the palate, when taken with his daily food—and it is no less so to dumb animals. When permitted free access to salt, farm stock never take it in excess, and consume but very little, if any more, in a season, than when given to them once or twice a week. We learn from a work now before us, that in Spain, they attribute the fineness of the wool to the quantities of salt given to sheep; that in England 1,000 sheep consume at the rate of one ton of salt annually. Our practice is, to have salt troughs under our cattle sheds, where they are secure from rain, and to have salt in them, accessible to the farm stock, at all times.—*Cultivator.*

YEAST RECEIPT.—To four quarts of *lukewarm* water, in a tin kettle, put as much fresh bran as will slightly thicken it; add a table-spoonful of salt; let it stand in a warm place for six or seven hours, when it will begin to ferment; strain it through a sieve, adding as much *lukewarm* water as will moisten all the flour; mix the whole of the flour at once, and proceed as with other bread. This will be the quantity required for 14lb. of flour.—*American.*

LARD LAMPS.—The use of lard for burning in lamps as a substitute for oil, is becoming very general in this region. It is a great saving of expense, and we prefer the lard lamps to any other light we have used.—*American Paper.*

TURNIPS must not only be kept free from weeds, but if not already done, they must be thinned so as not to remain nearer than six to ten inches apart, according to the size they are expected to grow. They will not bottom if they are crowded, whatever be the condition of the soil, or the species or variety cultivated.—*Cultivator.*

EDUCATION.

The Prussian system of Education has been much and justly admired, and as it will soon be necessary for the people and Parliament of Canada to take up the subject of Education seriously, we give a brief sketch of it condensed by the Editor of the *Cultivator* from a very able work on the subject, by the celebrated M. Cousin. We recommend the subject to careful attention.

The Prussian schools, from the highest to the lowest, are under the supervision of a minister of public instruction, who is responsible to the king only, aided by a council of distinguished men. The kingdom is divided to facilitate instruction, into provinces, departments, circles and parishes. Each has an organized board of officers, who have in charge the execution of the school laws in their several spheres, and who receive their instructions, and make their reports to a higher authority. The prominent object, and every class of citizens is made to feel a deep interest in its literal fulfilment, is, to EDUCATE EVERY CHILD IN THE KINGDOM, by keeping him at school at least SEVEN YEARS; and to ensure him a GOOD and useful education, by employing none but *competent* teachers, prescribing the course of studies, and watching over his habits and morals: It is to do that for every child which a wise and prudent parent would wish to do, and ought to do, for his offspring. Popular instruction is recognized as a social duty, imperative on all for the sake of all. Some insist, that it would be an infringement of constitutional right, to make the education of their children a compulsory duty of parents here. It may be so; but it may be urged on the other hand, that education is an obligation which the parent not only owes to the child, but to the state: and that if he has a natural right to bring up his child in ignorance, it is like other natural rights which he is bound to give up, and which he does give up, upon the altar of public good. It cannot possibly work an injury to the child. It may be said that all children belong to the state, and that their education devolves on the state, whenever parents fail, for want of ability or inclination, to fit them to become wholesome and useful members of society. But we proceed to give some of the prominent features of the Prussian system of Education: premising that Education in all the public schools is free.

Duty of Parents.—The law compels all parents, or those on whom children are dependent, to keep them at school from their seventh to their fourteenth year. Children must be put to the school of the parish, unless the parent shows that he is educating them at some other school, or giving them private instruction. In case of neglect, admonition is first employed, and if this fails, coercive means are resorted to. The child is taken to school by the police, and the parent may be punished by fine, imprisonment, and disqualification for local office. "Care is to be taken every where to furnish necessitous parents with the means of sending their children to school, by providing them with the things necessary for their instruction, or with such clothes as they stand in need of. Adequate means are provided for enforcing these regulations.

Duty of the Parish, &c.—Each parish is bound to maintain a primary school; each town at least one burgher or middle school; small villages, not able to maintain a primary school, may associate with the surrounding district for this purpose. The children must not exceed one hundred to a master. The law declares what is required for the complete maintenance of a school, in order that it may answer its end,

1. A suitable income for masters and mistresses, and a certain provision for them when they are past service.
2. A building for the purpose of teaching and of exercise.
3. Furniture, books, pictures, instruments, and all things necessary for the lessons and exercises.
4. Pecuniary assistance for the necessitous scholars.

The school committee are charged to make the salaries of teachers as high as possible, and a minimum is fixed, below which the salaries shall not be reduced, in order to command the best talents and qualifications. The school-house is required to be placed in a healthy situation, to be roomy, well aired, and kept with the greatest neatness.

"Every school in a village or small town shall have a garden, cultivated according to the nature of the country, either as kitchen

garden, orchard, nursery-garden, or laid out for raising bees; and this garden shall be made available for the instruction of the scholars.

"Whenever the nature of the spot will admit, there shall be a gravelled plain or court, in front of the school, for the children's exercise.

"The materials necessary for instruction consist, above all, in a sufficient collection of books for the use of the school.

"There shall be, according to the degree of every school, a collection of maps and geographical instruments, models for drawing, writing, music, &c.; the instruments and collections necessary for mathematics and natural history; lastly, according to the extent of the system of instruction, there shall be the apparatus necessary for gymnastic exercises, and the tools and implements suited to the teaching of the mechanical arts or manufactures in the schools in which that branch of knowledge is introduced.

"Moreover every school is bound to furnish gratuitously to poor scholars, books and other necessaries.

"That on occasion of any division or allotments which the parishes may make, sufficient land shall be allotted to the schoolmaster for the cultivation of his vegetables and the feed of a cow; about two acres of good land, or more if the land is bad."

No master is allowed to collect the school monies. These must be collected by the school committee, who pay the teachers. The teacher is not permitted to follow other business for profit, lest it should abstract his attention from his school, or lower his dignity or morality. The orphan children of schoolmasters have a special right to all the benefit of establishments for education, and pensions are granted to widows and orphans of schoolmasters.

"Masters and inspectors, says the law, must most carefully avoid every kind of constraint or annoyance to the children, on account of their particular creed, &c.

"In towns, public education and the maintenance of it are not to be postponed to any other of the parochial necessities or claims whatever. They are to be reckoned among the objects to be provided for in the first place.

"No one shall refuse to pay the rate levied upon him under pretext that the school of his parish, or of his religious persuasion, are flourishing; since it is necessary to provide for the general education of the parish, and all schools are open to all, and may be equally profitable to every individual."

General objects and different gradations of primary instruction.—There are two stages of gradation in primary instruction, elementary schools and burgher schools.

"The elementary schools have for their object the regular development of the faculties or man, by more or less instruction in the branches of knowledge indispensable to the lower classes, both in town and country.

"The burgher schools bring the child to that point at which peculiar aptitude for classical studies, properly so called, or for some particular professions, may manifest itself.

"*The paternal attachment of the masters, their affectionate kindness towards all their pupils, will be the most powerful means of preserving these pupils from immoral influences, and of inviting them to virtue.*

"*No kind of punishment which has a tendency to weaken the sentiment of honor, shall, on any pretence, be inflicted; corporeal punishments, in case they shall be necessary, shall be devoid of cruelty, and on no account injurious to modesty or to health.*"

Incorrigible scholars, or those who persist in bad habits, may be expelled.

"Primary instruction shall have for its aim to develop the faculties of the soul, the reason, the senses, and the bodily strength. It shall comprehend religion and morals, the knowledge of size and numbers, of nature and man; corporeal exercises, singing, and lastly, imitation of form, by drawing and writing.

"In every school for girls, without exception, the works peculiar to the sex shall be taught.

"Every complete elementary school necessarily comprehends the following objects:—

"1. Religious instruction, as a means of forming the moral character of children according to the truths of Christianity.

"2. The German Language," &c.

"3. The elements of geometry, together with the general principles of drawing.

"4. Calculation and practical arithmetic.

"5. The elements of physics, geography, general history, and especially the history of Prussia.

"Care must be taken to introduce and combine these branches of knowledge with the reading and writing lessons, as much as possible, independent of the instruction which shall be given on those subjects specially.

"6. Singing; with a view to improve the voices of the children, to elevate their hearts and minds, to perfect and ennoble the popular songs, and church music or psalmody.

"7. Writing and gymnastic exercises, which fortify all the senses, and especially that of sight.

"8. The simplest manual labors, and some instructions in husbandry, according to the agriculture of the respective parts of the country."

Every scholar, on leaving school, receives a certificate of his capacity, and of his moral and religious disposition, signed by the masters and the school committee.

Every burgher school shall afford instruction in religion and morals, the German language, latin, mathematics, drawing, writing, singing, gymnastics—and Physical science, so far as is sufficient to explain the most remarkable phenomena of nature. Also—Geography and history combined, in order to give some knowledge of the earth, of the general history of the world, of the people who inhabit it, and the empires into which it is divided."

Masters are charged to study the particular character and qualities of each pupil. No special books are prescribed, that no shackles may be imposed to improvement. Masters are to adopt the methods which gradually and constantly enlarge the understandings of the children, and not such as instil mere mechanical knowledge. Examinations must be public. The authorities, the clergy and the masters are required to unite their efforts to strengthen the ties of respect and attachment between the people and the school.

Although youth is peculiarly the time for education, yet the power of benefiting by instruction is not exclusively confined to any period of life. We should therefore wish to see not only school libraries, but District and Township libraries formed extensively throughout the country, as one excellent means of diffusing knowledge. The time was, when a library composed of a few old manuscripts and ill printed books, chiefly in the dead languages, was considered of immense value, and the privilege of using it was confined to a very limited class of learned persons: now, a few pounds laid out in the publications of religious and benevolent societies, and other books of a similar character, will provide a wider range of useful and entertaining knowledge, communicated in plain English and easily understood, than could be found in the best libraries in Europe three or four hundred years ago. It may be said that the inhabitants of country parts in Canada, however anxious to possess and willing to pay for a library, have no convenient way of procuring the books; and this difficulty has struck us as one of the greatest drawbacks to the country, not so much on account of associations which can make efforts to procure books from a distance, as on account of the population generally, who are almost virtually shut out from literature. In Britain, there is a bookseller in every place of any importance, and the country is widely permeated by book pedlars. But in Canada, the latter class of persons is unknown, and except in the cities and a few of the larger towns, no one keeps books for sale. Country merchants procure stocks of every article needed by the people around them, except books: and as they are the only medium through which books can be procured, it will not be wonderful if the minds of the people should become rude and uncultivated for want of the necessary supplies of knowledge. There is ten times the amount of capital invested in intoxicating drinks, that would be necessary to begin this new branch of business. And we think it is time that merchants were looking out for other modes of investing capital, than the purchase

of alcoholic stimulants. We know some country merchants who have added a small book department to their general business, and found it increase and prosper with them.

The books we would recommend for a commencement are—
1. The publications of the Bible Society, comprising Bibles and Testaments of all sizes and kinds. 2. The bound publications of the London Tract Society, comprising interesting Biographies, Narratives, Missionary voyages and travels, Histories, &c., &c., which, together with the Bible Society's publications, can be procured at cost price at the Depository in Montreal. 3. The publications of the Society for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, together with those of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, such as the Penny Cyclopaedia, and Penny Magazine. 4. The best of Chambers' publications, particularly the Educational Courses. As also a variety of works published by religious and benevolent societies in the United States.

We cannot, however, too strongly inculcate the importance of selecting books of an unexceptionable character. A great number of the books that are published would do more harm than good.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are strong indications that Great Britain is about to carry the principles of free trade into her commercial policy.

By the latest advices from China, active hostilities were likely to recommence.

A letter has been addressed to the Chaplain of the Forces, by John Macdonald, A. G., dated "Horse Guards, 10th February, 1841.—All soldiers in the British Army that can read, and are desirous to have a Bible, are to be supplied."

EXAMPLE TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—More than a seventh part of the depositors in Partick Savings Bank consists of Female domestic servants, and the deposits of each servant during the past year have averaged three pounds six shillings and eightpence.—*Scottish Guardian*.

The Postmaster General of England has recently issued an order requiring the mail to be conveyed between London and Liverpool at the rate of thirty miles an hour, including stoppages.

General Harrison, who was installed President of the United States on the 4th March last, died on the 4th April,—a striking instance of the nothingness of earthly greatness. The Vice-President, John Tyler, a Virginian, is his successor in the Presidential chair.

LEAD IN IOWA AND WISCONSIN.—Dr. Owen, who was appointed by the government of the United States to explore the mineral regions of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories, states that they now produce as much lead as the whole of Europe, Great Britain excepted; and are capable of yielding as much as all Europe, Great Britain included.—*Am. Paper*.

The Wall street church, in this city, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Phillips, contributed from the first of January 1833, to the 31st of December 1840, \$51,335 for charitable objects. This is exclusive of the support of their own society.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

THE MISSIONARY WILLIAMS.—By private letters received from Australia, it appears that her Majesty's ship *Favorite*, which sailed from Sydney on the 1st of February, to search for the remains of the Missionaries Williams and Harris, has been successful in the object. The expedition was accompanied by Mr. Cunningham, the survivor of the massacre, attended by a Samoan chief, to act as an interpreter. At the fatal Naputi Bay, in the island of Erumango, several natives attended the landing of the boats, who fled precipitately, but being called to by the interpreters, returned, when negotiations commenced. The natives said that but few bones remained; that two heads were to the west of the bay, and a few bones at the east. Various temptations were offered to procure the whole, but these were ineffectual, the natives declared that they had made a feast of the bodies, at the edge of the brook; and had cast away several of the bones into the lagoon. It was not their custom to preserve any part on such occasion, except the arm and leg bones,

of which they formed tools and made fish hooks. The natives stated, however, that another tribe had made an incursion upon them, and had taken away the whole or most of their clothes. By dint of presents, the natives were then induced to bring down to the boats some human bones, which, there was no doubt, belonged to white men. Although they were unable to distinguish them, they said they were the remains of the two bodies sought for, and of another white man, of whose death no record had been preserved. Captain Croker, of the *Favorite*, felt satisfied that it was probable no other remains existed, as the Erumangos loved the fish hooks too well to miss the chance of obtaining them by allowing a single bone to escape their search. The vessel then set sail for Samoa, where, surrounded by the commander, officers and crew of her Majesty's vessel, wept over by his relatives, and deplored by thousands of Samoans who had heard the Gospel from his lips, the ashes of the venerable missionary Williams and his companion were committed to the grave.—*London Globe*.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE

Advocate.—H. Allen, Farnham, vol. vi, 10s.; C. Williams, Consecration, vol. vii, £1 5s.; S. Hughes, Holland Landing, £1 10s.; H. Brundage, Port Trent, £2; J. M'Eachern, Chateauguay, 2s. 6d.; G. H. Hyde, River du Loup, 3s. 10d.; E. Malloch, Richmond, 6s. 8d.; D. B. Gilbert, Phillipsburgh, 3s. 4d.; G. Henderson, St. Genevieve, 10s.; Lieut. Johnson, R. N., Georgianna, 5s.; J. G. Boys, Niagara, £1 5s.; D. Robertson, 71st Regt., St. Johns, vol. vi, 5s.; vol. vii, £1 15s.; T. Christie, Melbourne, 3s. 4d.; H. Ross & Co., Simcoe, 3s. 4d.; Mr. Basset, Chatham, vol. vi, 3s.; vol. vii, £2 12s.; L. Campbell, Laprairie, £1 5s.; J. Davidson, Dundee, 10s.; L. Fourrier, Rigaud, 10s.; E. S. Sanbourne, Percy, £1; D. Cattanauch, Lochiel, £1 5s.; H. H. Welton, Merckville, 3s. 4d.; C. B. Knapp, Bytown, vol. vi, £3; vol. vii, £5; Subscribers in Montreal, £43 12s. 6d.; R. Bell, Carlton Place, 5s. 10d.

Anti-Bacchus.—J. M'Eachern, 1s. 3d.; Rev. W. Taylor 5s.; Mr. Basset, 1s. 3d.

Tracts.—E. Jackson, Hamilton, 5s.; Corp. Lillie, 65th Regt., Laprairie, 10s.

Donations.—Governor General, £5; E. Jackson, Hamilton, 12s. 4d.; A. Friend, L., 5s.; Rev. W. Taylor, 5s.; A. Friend to "Sobriety in all things," £1 5s.; Mr. Bendle, 10s.; J. M'Watters, 5s.; W. Watson, £2 10s.; R. H. Perkins, £2 10s.; H. B. Smith, £1 5s.; D. Torrance, £1 5s.; B. Lyman, 10s.; Mr. Fraser, 5s.; J. C., 10s.; T. Jenking, 10s.; Cash, Sundries, £2 2s. 9d.; D. Chapin, £1 5s.; Bagg & Campbell, £1 5s.; Jas. Scott, £1 5s.; Frothingham & Workman, £2 10s.; Vallee, Boyer & Co., 10s.; J. Griffith, 10s.; John Leeming, 5s.; E. Atwater, £1 5s.; R. Scott, £1 5s.; R. Corse, £1 5s. H. Benson & Co., 10s.; Mrs. Allen, £1 5s.; F. A. La Rocque, £1 5s.; C. Geddes, £1 5s.; R. Haddan, 15s.; William Laurie, £2 10s.; A. Friend, 10s.; A. Friend, 10s.; Henderson & Hooker, £2 10s.; H. Fowler, 10s.; Capt. H. Taylor, 7s. 6d.; H. Mathewson & Co., 5s.; L. Lionais, 5s.; J. Glennon, 5s.; H. Joseph, 5s.; Hon. Col. Gore, 7s. 6d.; A. Burroughs, 5s.; J. Boulanget, 5s.; J. Sproston, 5s.; J. Smith, 5s.; A. Orr, Kingston, 5s.

LADIES' FUND TO MAINTAIN A TRAVELLING LECTURER.—*Collected at Soiree*: Alexander Bryson, £2 10s.; Rev. H. Esson, £1 5s.; Hon. Mr. Sullivan, £1 5s.; Mr. —, 10s.; Rev. J. Thomson, 10s.; Mr. Gilbert, 5s.; net proceeds of Soiree, £15 19s. 3d. *Collected by Miss Dwight and Miss Muir*: John Keller, £2 10s.; Mrs. Keller, £1 5s.; Henry Lyman, £1 5s.; B. Lyman, £1 5s.; J. Cummings, 10s.; G. Wright, 10s.; J. Holland, £1; B. Brewster, £1 5s.; D. Milligan, 5s.; E. C. Tuttle, £1 5s.; W. Thompson, £1 5s.; Mr. M'Norton, 5s.; Mr. Springler, 7s. 6d.; Mr. Mills, 10s.; Mr. Cane, 15s.

Montreal, April 26, 1841.

J. R. ORR, Treasurer.

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. M'DONALD & Co.
Gananoque, May 1, 1841.

CAMPBELL & BECKET, PRINTERS.

WILLIAM GREIG

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

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber will receive by the spring arrivals, a supply of the following important works chiefly intended for country Libraries and Schools.

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal and Information for the People. Also, Chambers' Educational Courses, being excellent plain Treatises on the Arts and Sciences, Education, History, &c. Also, their People's Editions, being standard British Works, at extremely low prices. Bibles and Testaments, with the Scotch Version of the Psalms and Paraphrases.

Orders will be received for any of the publications of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, such as Penny Magazine, Penny Encyclopedia, Pictorial Bibles, &c.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, March 31, 1841.

J. & J. DOUGALL, Amherstburgh, will also have for sale the publications above specified, together with an assortment of the Bible and Tract Societies' publications, at cost prices. See advertisements of these Societies.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.

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

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, March 31, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

C. CARLTON & Co.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

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

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

JAMES M'KIRDY, Post Master.

Amiens, London District, March 31, 1841.

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

ALEX. R. CHRISTIE.

Niagara, March 31, 1841.

FOR SALE

A Property in the village of Port Robinson.

A. R. C.

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

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

W. & C. BREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE, 1840.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.

WM. LUNN, Esq., Vice-President.

Robert Armour, Esq.
Samuel Bagg, Esq.
William Corinack, Esq.
A. J. Ferric, Esq.
Thomas Kay, Esq.

John Mathewson, Esq.
John G. McKenzie, Esq.
John Redpath, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Advocate.
James Scott, Esq.

John Torrance, Esq.

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

WM. MURRAY, Manager.

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

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

St. Paul Street,
Montreal, May 1, 1841. }

S. FORSTER & Co.

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.—The Subscribers are manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand, *Cooking Stoves* of a great variety, and of the most approved patterns, with Copper and Tin Furniture. *Box Stoves*, American pattern, but of increased weight. *Chopping Broad, Ship Carpenters' and Surveyors' Axes, Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes. Patent Platform Weighing Machines*, of various sizes—*Warehouse and Counter Scale Beams*—*Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps, &c., &c.*, which, together with a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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

N.B. All articles in the **TIN or SHEET IRON LINE** manufactured in any style or pattern.
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite the People's Bank, third door below his old stand,
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

ANDREW HAMILTON, No. 8, Market Block, King Street, Toronto, **GROCER**; Importer of *China, Earthenware and Glass*, and dealer in *Paints, Oils, Colours, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Stationery, Drugs, &c.*, Wholesale and Retail.
Toronto, May 1, 1841. 1—c

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

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Montreal, May 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.

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

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

TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

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