

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

VOL. IX.

JULY 15, 1843.

No. 6.

The Tee-total Pledge.

A lean, pale, haggard looking man advanced to the table, at which sat the patient and good tempered secretary of the society, and asked if his reverence would be in shortly. A pretty delicate looking young woman, very scantily clad, but perfectly clean, was looking over his shoulder, as he asked the question.

'I think I have seen you before, my good man,' said the secretary, 'and it's not many weeks since.'

'It was more his brother than he—it was indeed,' answered the haggard man's wife, curtesying, and advancing a little before her husband.

He interrupted her. 'Don't try to screen me, Nolly, good girl, don't; God knows, Nelly, I don't deserve it from you. See the way I beat her last night, gentlemen, on both arms, like a brute as I was.'

'It wasn't you, dear,' said the young woman, drawing her thin shawl more closely over her bruised arms: 'it was the strength of the spirits that did it and not himself—he is as quiet a man as there is in the city of Cork, when he's sober, and as fine a workman; and he wouldn't hurt a hair on my head, barrin' he was in liquor.'

The poor creature's affectionate appeal in behalf of her erring husband was interrupted by the secretary again, demanding if he had not taken the pledge before.

'I did, sir—stand back, Nelly, and don't try to screen me. I came here and took it from Father Macleed—and, God forgive me, I broke it too, I broke it last night, or rather all day yesterday, and—'

'Never heed telling any more about it, James dear,' said his wife eagerly; 'never heed telling any more about it. A man may be overtaken once, and make a fine Christian after all. You wouldn't be sending him from the priest's knee because he broke it once, when, as I said before, it was his brother who was in it, and not he, only for company.'

'I had no heart to come this morning only for her,' said the husband; 'she remembered his reverence preaching about there being more joy in heaven over one like me, than ninety and nine good men. Oh! if she would only let me tell the wickedness of my past life, and the sin and shame that have followed me.'

'It was the drink, James, it was the drink,' reiterated his wife earnestly. 'Don't be distressing yourself, for it was nothing but the drink. Sure, when sober, there isn't a more loving husband, or a tenderer father, on all Ireland's ground—and now ye'll be true to the pledge, and it's happy that we'll be, and prosperous—for the master told me this blessed morning, that, if he could depend on you for soberness, you'd earn twenty-five shillings a week, and have the credit of being a Monday man: and ye will James, ye will—for my sake, and the sake of the children at home.'

'Ay,' he interrupted, 'and for the sake of the broken-hearted mother that bore me—and for the sake of little Mary that I crippled in the drink. Oh, when the sweet look of that baby is upon me—her sweet patient look—I think the gates of heaven can never open for such a sinner.'

When he made this confession, his arms hung powerless by his side; and his pallid face lengthened into an expression of helpless, hopeless, irreclaimable misery. The wife turned and burst into tears. Several evinced the quick sympathies of Irish natures; for they shuddered, and

murmured, 'The Lord be betwixt us and harm, and look down upon them both.'

The woman was the first to recover consciousness: impelled by a sudden burst of feeling, she threw her bruised arms around her husband's neck, recalling him to himself by all the tender phrases of Irish affection. We can never forget the agonised earnestness with which the unhappy man took the pledge, the beautiful picture of the enduring wife, as she stood beside him, or the solemn response that followed him from a score of voices, 'Oh, then, God help you to keep it.'—*Ireland, by S. C. Hall.*

The Harvest and Tee-totalism.

We observe that the attention of our brother tee-totalers in England has been drawn a good deal of late to the solution of the problem—whether the harvest could be reaped without the use of beer or other intoxicating drink; and numerous testimonies have been given, all of them the result of experience, in proof that it may be better and more quickly cut and gathered in *without* the aid of these pernicious beverages than with them. In different parts of the country the matter has been brought to the test, by setting abstainers and beer drinkers to compete with each other, and in every case it has been abundantly proven that tee-totalers can, in a given time, perform *more work with less fatigue*, than those who use beer to "strengthen" them. The practice of Scottish farmers goes to support the *tee-total* side of this question: for, however they may err in celebrating the "kirk" (harvest-home,) it is by no means the general custom in this part of Scotland, and where it was formerly the case it is now fallen into disuse, to furnish either mowers or reapers with intoxicating drink of any kind; and there is no complaint made that either men or women employed in cutting "the golden treasures of the field," do not perform a sufficient amount of labour. On the harvest-rig no other beverage than pure water, or perchance buttermilk, is commonly used, and the toilsome work proceeds as briskly from morn till eve, as it can possibly do in those parts of the kingdom where the labourers are excited and spurred on with strong drink. We shall quote a few of the testimonies given by English farmers and labourers in support of the cold water system, inasmuch as they corroborate and establish the doctrine of some of our most eminent physicians—that intoxicating drinks *do not impart strength*, and are quite unsuitable for persons undergoing unusual fatigue.

The first is from a letter from John Trotter, Esq., Dysham Park, near Barnet, Herts, published in the *Temperance Recorder* for the Eastern counties of England. He says:—

"Having tried the system of total abstinence last year, 1840, during the hay season, with my men, and having found it answer in every respect *perfectly*. I beg you will allow these few lines a place in your *Journal*. I had my men from Bedfordshire, and having calculated the expense of the former allowance of beer per day per man I gave them exactly the same amount in *money*, and my bailiff assures me, that nothing could be more regular than the men; and on a Monday morning, instead of being weaker as formerly, from the effects of Saturday and Sunday's drinking, they were refreshed and stronger than ever; that he never had an angry word during the whole season, and never heard an oath. And such was the success, that I shall never have any more beer in my fields, and I know that I shall be

much benefited by the steadiness of my men, as the men will be by the saving of their constitutions and money."

The next is from John Jarman, labourer, Clipston, Northamptonshire, who writes under date, June 3, 1840, and says:—

"By the blessing of God, I have done the chief part of my work for the past four years without any intoxicating drink; and for the last nineteen months have been a total abstainer. Instead of beer, my master pays me one pound for the harvest month, and for grass mowing one shilling per acre extra. I am thankful to say, that I never enjoyed better health, or did my work with as much ease and comfort."

Mr. D. Ellis, farmer, Clipston, says:—

"I give my men one pound for the month of harvest, instead of beer, if they like, and I can truly say, that I have a great deal more work done than when I gave them strong ale, and particularly in hot weather. I always find that the men that drink broth, milk, gruel, &c., stand their work best when they are most wanted."

We quote the following from the *Cambridge Chronicle*:—

TEE-TOTALISM PUT TO THE TEST.—On Tuesday week Mr. Edward Shelford, a tee-totaller, of Great Chesterford, was challenged to mow three acres of oats on that day, which extraordinary task he accomplished in 14 hours and 23 and a half minutes, commencing at a quarter past four o'clock in the morning, and finishing at 12 minutes to seven, without drinking any beverage stronger than tea or coffee. It is remarkable that whilst the field in which the labour was performed was rendered unusually difficult, in consequence of the vast quantities of grass being intermixed with the oats, yet the amount of work done was quite double the quantity generally accounted a good day's work. This circumstance will tell well in behalf of the water-drinking system.

The last testimony we shall adduce at present, is an interesting letter from an agricultural labourer, which we find in the October number of that valuable periodical, the *Temperance Recorder*, (published by Mr. Burton, Ipswich).

WICKHAM MARKET, September 13, 1841.

"By the blessing of God I have completed the labours of another harvest upon temperance principles, and have great pleasure to inform you that I have been able fully to prove to a demonstration the fallacy of the declaration which many make, that hard work cannot be done without the use of strong drink. The weather being rather showery at the commencement of the harvest, we lost some little time, which brought all our powers into action when it was fine; and I can truly say that we never did so great an amount of work in so little time during the nine harvests that I have been through; and I am thankful to say, I have had the power to do my share in every respect with the eleven men that worked with me, leaving them at least without excuse. It would be an act of ingratitude on my part were I not to tell you, that my master, in every respect, allows me the full amount in money which I otherwise should have in malt, although, as you are acquainted with his liberal principles, on that point you would not have entertained a doubt. You will recollect that I told you at the Temperance Hall that I had a tee-total cow, the result of tee-totalism last year, I have great pleasure to inform you that I have got the price of another cow rounded up this year, ready to buy one as soon as I can happen on one to my liking. Some of our Christian professors tell me that it is all for the sake of getting of money that I abstain from strong drink, but I can say that three societies receive benefit every week from my abstaining. It is not well to make a boast of what we do, therefore I shall withhold the amount of my subscriptions; but suffice it to say, that I have given more towards the spread of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ these last eighteen months, than I did for eight and twenty years before. My motto is, get all I can and give all I can. I have not the fear of the man of sin now, being a member of the honourable Order of Rechabites. I could enlarge, but thinking this will probably produce as much effect as would a volume of words, I leave them with you to insert or not as you may think best,—I remain, &c."

EDWARD LENCH.

We could easily extend this list of testimonies, but think the above quite sufficient to satisfy any reasonable person that laborious work can be performed better without stimulating drinks than with them. We are glad to observe that the custom of furnishing workmen with intoxicating

liquors to "support" them while engaged in laborious employments, is everywhere on the decline; and we are convinced that, just in proportion as men get enlightened, and follow the dictates of common sense, will this absurd and ruinous practice be entirely abandoned.—*Scottish Temperance Journal*.

[We ask the attention of Canadian Agriculturists to the above article, and in case they should object that the climate of England is not so warm and oppressive as ours, we beg leave to assure them that in the United States, where harvest weather is even hotter than in Canada, the same great truth is almost universally admitted and acted upon, viz.: that intoxicating drinks are neither necessary nor useful, but rather injurious in the harvest field, and that there are many substitutes for these drinks, incalculably preferable.—Ed.]

The Tavern-keeper's Reward.

(ORIGINAL.)

About eighteen miles from K——, on the shore of the Bay of ——, there stands a beautiful edifice surrounded by commodious outbuildings, which commands a magnificent prospect of the Bay and surrounding country, where it might appear to the traveller that the inmates must possess happiness, if happiness can be enjoyed in the abundance of worldly goods; but alas what is its history. The proprietor of this grand establishment about twenty years ago was a prosperous yeoman: he had an only son on whom his paternal affections, and hopes of domestic happiness were in a manner concentrated. Not being contented with the ordinary income of a happy farmer, he engaged in the sale of fire-water, and converted his peaceful home into a tavern, which increased his wealth with rapid progress—and every thing glided along smoothly down the tide of life, whilst his son was approximating toward manhood. As a natural consequence, however, the boy acquired a great taste for the article which he was every day engaged in handling; but the father was insensible to his danger, and would oftener extol him as a manly drinker, than reprove him as a dissipated youth.

This young man moved in a respectable class of society, and married a beautiful and amiable young girl, who exulted in the thought that prosperity and happiness were dawning on her youthful head, as she became the wife of an only son, who heired such a great estate—

But oh sad disappointment's car
Roll'd swiftly to her door,
Prosperity's bright morning star
Had set to rise no more.

His habits of dissipation soon increased to such an alarming extent that the disappointed girl began to despair of ever beholding the happy days she so eagerly anticipated. She was soon the mother of a child, born to the neglect of a drunken father, and the care of a faithful and feeling, but unfortunate, mother. Only a few years were numbered with the past, when his habits became so intolerable that she was obliged to leave him alone with his demon, to be numbered with the mighty to drink strong drink. She returned to her home with a care-worn brow, denoting that she was the sister of sorrow and the child of adversity. After some months' separation, however, they again became reconciled to each other,—as he was full of promises of reformation, and affectionate woman is every ready to forget and forgive; but, alas! the old habits appeared altogether unconquerable, and he soon again was reduced to a complete state of penury, his family living on charity, and he a poor unfortunate scabby bloot. His last resource was a steer, which he sold for £3, swearing that with the money he would drink himself to death, and in accomplishment of his design poured the liquor down at the rate of two or three quarts a day, until he could do nothing but roll about on the floor, with the liquor running out of his mouth as fast as he

could drink it, and still be forcing it down, raving, foaming, and looking more like a putrescent carion than a human being. His store of liquor, however, being exhausted he tried to die, but was obliged to live a little longer, a disgusting but pitiful sight to every moral eye, and a living spectacle of the dreadful effects of that poison, the drinking of which is tolerated by many of our preachers of the gospel.

His wife, after suffering all kinds of wretchedness, and all the sorrows of adversity, a second time returned to her father, giving up all hopes of ever again associating with him who once vowed to love, comfort, honour and support, her until death should them part. He also again returned to his father, where, it is said, he was allowed access to the liquor, for the designed purpose of hurrying him out of the world, which had the desired effect. A few nights ago, as was the case every night, he went to his bed drunk. Through the course of the night he was heard calling for a little water, but received no attention from his parents, nor any one in the house, until about ten o'clock the next day, when they opened the door and found him lying on the floor a cold stiff corpse, wrapt in the arms of a premature death, swept away in the prime of his life, which had been a life of debauchery and iniquity. Yesterday I saw him lowered into the cold earth, with a few of his friends trying to force a tear, but they could not raise the mountain of sorrow to an overflow, for one whom they had long wished in the narrow house. Whilst I looked and reflected on this scene the thought occurred to my mind, Tavern-keeper, tavern-keeper, is this thy reward? If this is thy reward on earth, with fearful apprehension look forward to futurity? Let this be a caution to all who are daily besmearing their hands in their fellow-creatures blood,—may they think of the father and mother of this young man, who, by their traffic, murdered their only son, who are burning with the same flame that he burned, and who, unless they reform, must, in all probability, be numbered with those of whom it is said they "shall not enter into life."

E—, March, 1843.

B.

VICTORY UPON VICTORY.

We have now arrived at that stage of the temperance reform, when victory treads so rapidly upon the heels of victory, that we scarce know how to guide our pen with due modesty. The day is ours; and while we are complaining that our cause does not reach the higher classes and has not therefore a permanent basis; our eagle is sitting upon their palaces, and our banner is floating amid their proudest festivities. But for some of these victories, where are they.

No. I. A vote of the Honourable Corporation of the City of New York that they would provide no intoxicating liquors at the reception of the President. This was a resolution alike honourable to the Corporation and to the President himself. "For it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes to drink strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law and pervert the judgment of the afflicted."

No. II. No intoxicating liquors provided at the great dinner in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the magnificent Bunker Hill celebration. This was the proudest day for temperance. With 300,000 people abroad, no booths or stalls for intoxicating drinks; and at a dinner most splendid and magnificent, a dinner for the chieftains of the state and the nation, where wealth and patriotism did their utmost to honour the proud deeds of our Fathers, not a drop of the bewitching but maddening poison! What an achievement for the cold water Army! Rich fruit of twenty years untiring labour!

No. III. At a late meeting of the Washington State Society at Hartford, the Legislature of Connecticut adjourned, and, in a body, walked in procession with the temperance army to the place of public meeting, and joined with much gratification in the services of the occasion. One member remarked that they were sent there by their constituents for no such business; but an overwhelming ma-

ajority thought otherwise, and gave their patronage and support to a cause, which if suffered to prevail, will render almost half the business of legislation unneeded and un-called for. Legislatures are the last bodies to favour moral movements. When they show their approbation, we have an index not to be despised.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE! Onward! onward! You are labouring for your country and the world. Persevere with a steady hand, with undivided counsels, with a single object, and you must, you will remove from among men one of the greatest moral curses. The professed philanthropist, or patriot, who stands out against you, has nothing to plead. He knows he is wrong. He knows he is in danger. He knows he brings disgrace upon himself and his children. He knows he has reason to blush when he claims either of these proud appellations. He is neither philanthropist nor patriot, unless he changes his course and bids you onward.—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

A SOLILOQUY.

I WILL SELL NO MORE RUM.—Why should I sell rum? Does it do any one good? Does it bless the parent or the child—the wife or the husband—the neighborhood or the community? Does it bring me money which I cannot otherwise gain? Is the traffic one on which I can reflect with comfort in the dying hour, and for which I can give a good account to him who made me? Why should I sell rum? Was my father in the business, is it my inheritance? Is it because I keep a tavern and it is expected of me by the public? Is it an essential part of the business? Would not my tavern be better without it, than with it? Why should I say, I WILL SELL NO MORE RUM? Shall the wife of the drunkard answer for me? Shall the father of the drunkard, or the drunkard himself? Shall the voice of an injured community? Or shall it be left to conscience? I to conscience, that inward monitor so unwillingly consulted; I WILL SELL NO MORE RUM. It makes drunkards. It makes maniacs. It makes murderers, and self-murderers. It makes men flout at God, and heaven, and laugh with fiends and league with hell. A good resolution! No more rum shall go from my house, or my store, or be freighted in my ship, or be landed on my wharf; and if my son is a drunkard, he shall never say, my father made me so.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Woolford, June 13.—The First Anniversary of the Woolford Young Men's Total Abstinence Association took place on the 2d inst, when it appeared that we had, within the year, held seven meetings, and obtained 108 members, being the greater part of the young men and women of the place; there are, however, a few, here and there, who wish to be free to drink or let it alone. Office-bearers, H. Putman, Pres.; C. M'Crea, Sec. and Treas., and a Committee of eight. A collection was taken up to assist the Montreal Society, the amount of which I enclose, wishing it had been more.—COLONEL M'CREA, Sec.

MERSA, June 25.—A meeting was held on the 3rd April last, for the purpose of forming a Society, when the Rev. K. Creighton delivered an eloquent address, and 17 of the assembly associated together, depending on Divine aid, to suppress the evils of intemperance in the settlement, and throughout the community, from which number the following officers were chosen, viz.: Mr. Joseph Sheldon, Pres.; Mr. Joseph Malotte, Vice-Pres.; Mr. Francis Wilkinson, senior, Treas. A constitution which had been got up some time after Mr. Saul visited this place, in Nov. 1841, was now presented and adopted—thus ended the first meeting, and pursuant to public notice, we held a meeting on 28th April, when 14 more joined, and at two subsequent meetings 28 more, making a total of 59. We hold our meetings once a month, which are opened and closed, invariably, with prayer to Almighty God for success. We do rejoice to hear of the rapid strides the cause of temperance is making in the world, and most sincerely do we pray that God would awaken the people, that the banner of temperance may, ere long, be unfurled, and triumphantly wave

over a ransomed world, and usher in the glorious millennium of peace, piety and happiness, when Christ shall reign without a rival in the hearts of his people.—**JOSPH D. OTTER, Sec.**

CLARKE, NEWCASTLE, July 1.—The following is a short account of the first Temperance Soiree in this place. The company assembled from all quarters, on a beautiful piece of ground, belonging to W. McIntosh, Esq., whom, after a brief address from Mr. Cleghorn, they formed into procession, and walked, with various appropriate banners and mottoes, &c., to the village of Newcastle. On their return the company were served with tea, coffee, and abundance of suitable refreshments; and the Rev. Mr. Thornton, of Whitby, delivered an excellent lecture, after which the company retired to their homes, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.—**A WELL-WISHER OF THE CAUSE.**

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 30.—A procession of the members of the Williamstown Total Abstinence Society took place in this village on Thursday last, the 28th inst., joined by several persons from the Cornwall and Lancaster Societies, numbering in all about 400. The procession, with banners and music, marched through the principal streets of the village, and proceeded to the house of James Cumming, Esq., the President of the Society, where tea had been prepared by Mrs. C. Too much praise cannot be accorded to this lady, for her exertions and generosity upon this occasion. After the tea had been disposed of, the company returned in procession to the School-house, where an excellent and suitable address was delivered by the Rev. W. McKillean, after which seven names were added to the list. To this Rev. gentleman our society owes much, for his gratuitous exertions towards its advancement. At the close of the lecture the meeting separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day. Our Society now numbers, one hundred and nine consistent members.—**JOHN ROBERTSON, Sec.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

A poor old woman, named Judith Magher, from Emily, left her home some time since as a wandering mendicant; she was about sixty, and had been the mother of eighteen children. Having found her way to Cobourg, she was assisted by one of the National Societies, and by many benevolent individuals, but it appears that all she received was requisite to supply her with spirituous liquors.

She went to the house of a poor woman on, or about, Friday night last, and having begged a night's lodging, was not refused, here she remained until Tuesday morning, when death removed her to another world.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body the same day, when it appeared in evidence, that on the day after admission to the house she sent for a quart of whiskey, and on receiving, it drank a tumbler full, and put the rest past till she would want to use it, on the following day (Sunday) she finished the whiskey; that on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, she sent for another quart of whiskey, and had it drunk at two o'clock, (only three hours) on Tuesday morning she arose from her bed, and asked for more whiskey; on being told there was none in the house, she said if she did not get some whiskey she would die, and having shortly after fallen on the floor, she was lifted into bed, and in less than five minutes from the time she fell, she was a corpse. The Jury having heard the evidence (including that of a Surgeon) gave in their verdict, "That the deceased came by her death in consequence of her excessive drinking of ardent spirits, and exhaustion arising therefrom."

Cobourg, April 27, 1843.

D.

HINTS AND FACTS.—"Mr. ———, why have you left the ——— and gone to the Temperance House?" "Because, when I consider that it was established, that those who are annoyed with the noise and profanity in and about most taverns, might find a resting place far from such pollution, and that those who are struggling to overcome their desire for strong drink, may have a home without being constantly tempted, yea, even solicited, to take a little; (which, of course, paves the way for more) and when I consider that well regulated Temperance houses are powerful aids in the temperance cause, I feel myself called upon, as a consistent teetotaler to patronize them, although in doing so I am compelled to break off old acquaintances and form new ones, and make other sacrifices.

If Alcohol should send a fellow being into the deep, and unprepared into eternity, and if alcohol should act upon the brain of

the proprietor of one of the most respectable hotels in Montreal, so as to make him abuse in the most shameful manner, one of the inmates of his house, swearing like a mad-man, juggling all who heard and saw him! who would not say you had better encourage temperance.

The former of those circumstances took place on Saturday night last, when an intoxicated soldier fell off the *Juno* steamer about seven miles below Kingston, and notwithstanding every possible exertion was made to extricate him, he found a watery grave. The latter took place in this city last evening, when alcohol showed in glowing colors, how completely he could and did metamorphose man. Yes, man who was made a little lower than the angels, is by alcohol debased beneath the brute.

Montreal, June 13, 1843.

WITNESS.

POPULAR POISON.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced in that organ; and next inflammation of the delicate coats of this part, which is sometimes dangerous. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and, if taken in large quantities, cause insensibility, stupor, irregular, convulsive action, difficulty of breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily but is often undiscovered, till too late for medical relief.—*London Med. and Surgical Journal.*

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.—Light moves with a velocity of 192,500 miles in a second of time. It travels from the sun to the earth in seven minutes and a half. It moves through a space equal to the circumference of our globe in the eighth part of a second, a flight which the swiftest bird could not perform in less than three weeks.—*Brewster's Treatise on Optics.*

[What a length of time is required for light on the Temperance question to reach some minds!—Ed.]

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.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1843.

LECTURING AND COLLECTING TOUR.

Desiring to advance the best interests of the temperance cause in Canada, and feeling the pressure of debts to the extent of about £450, the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have deputed one of their members to make a lecturing and collecting tour through Canada West. The gentleman in question, Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, was formerly City Missionary in Manchester, England, and is now student of divinity in this city. The following (God willing) will be his appointments, which we hope will be made sufficiently public. The meetings will be held in the evening.

July 25.....*	Matilda	Aug. 15.....	Pictou
" 27.....*	Williamstown	" 16.....	Belleville
" 28.....*	Martintown	" 17.....	Brighton
" 29.....*	Vankleeck's Hill	" 18.....	Cobourg
Aug. 1.....	Bytown	" 21.....	Peterboro
" 2.....	Richmond	" 22.....	Cavan
" 3.....	Kemptville	" 23.....	Port Hope
" 4.....	Merrickville	" 24.....	Bawmanville
" 5.....	Smith's Falls	" 25.....	Whitby
" 7.....	Ramsay	" 28.....	Whitechurch
" 8.....	Lanark	" 29.....	Holland Landing
" 9.....	Perth	" 30.....	New Market
" 10.....	Isthmus	" 31.....	Richmond Hill
" 11.....	Kingston	Sept. 1.....	Toronto
" 14.....	Napanee	" 2.....	Oakville

Sept. 4.....Hamilton
 " 5.....Dundas
 " 6.....Brantford
 " 7.....Simcoo
 Appointments to be
 made by Talbot Dis-
 trict Union for the 8th
 and 9th upon the way
 to St. Thomas:
 " 11.....St. Thomas
 " 12.....London

" 14.....Chatham
 " 15.....Dawn Mills
 " 16.....Wallaceburgh
 " 18.....Windsor
 " 19.....Amherstburgh
 " 22.....Drummondville
 " 23.....St. Catharines
 " 25.....Niagara
 " 27.....Brockville
 " 28.....Prescott
 " 29.....Cornwall

If strength permits, Mr. M'KAY may hold meetings on some of the days left vacant above; and on the Lord's days, he designs to labour in the Gospel as he has opportunity and ability.

We request our respected friends to receive him with their wanted hospitality, in order to diminish expenses, and wherever public conveyances do not suit the times of meetings, to provide the means of transporting him to the next place on the list, as he is necessarily unacquainted with the country.

We also respectfully request that at each meeting a collection may be made in aid of the funds of the Montreal Society, to which, we hope, all who are of a willing mind will give according to their means. He will also receive any payments that may be made on account of the *Advocate*, &c., and all sums received by him will be acknowledged in the *Advocate*.

N.B. We call attention to the additional appointments, marked with an *, above, which are rendered advisable by a change in Mr. M'KAY's arrangements, and again beg leave to remind all our friends that the Montreal Society is deeply in debt; and that its current expenses, including a gratuitous circulation of near 2000 copies of the *Advocate*, are still heavy.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE EVILS OF THE LICENSE SYSTEM, WITH MORE PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CANADA.

Continued from Page 72.

SEVENTH PROPOSITION.—*The licensing of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is human law sanctioning one of the greatest impediments to the success of the gospel.* Taking into consideration the object and designs of the gospel, the blessings which it carries along with it, blessings commensurate to the highest capacities of our immortal nature, blessings eternal in duration; when it comes to raise from hell and exalt to heaven; nothing can be of an importance worthy to be compared with it—its extension is the highest object for which men can live. Religion comes within the sphere of a thousand influences of different degrees of importance of injuring or promoting. Whatever tends to further or prove an auxiliary to this great object, receives an incalculable value from this relation, and on the other hand whatever tends to counteract or circumscribe its extension is a most obnoxious impediment. The system in question legalizes a traffic that has a great influence on the success of the gospel, but an influence of what kind and tendency? certainly not to further or promote it. Who ever heard of intoxicating drinks making a man religious, or when a Christian, increasing his Christian graces? But on the other hand they exert an incalculable amount of influence in retarding and impeding the progress of evangelization. This is shewn

1. In the awful doom of intemperance. We have the declaration of the Bible "that the drunkard shall not inherit the Kingdom of God." These words are a flaming sword that turns every way to oppose his entrance into the celestial paradise. The great evil of drunkenness not only, like many sins, excludes man from heaven, but it has the effect of increasing the obstacles to his spiritual reformation, it counteracts the influence which the gospel, as "the power of God," might have on his convictions and conscience. A man that is an unbeliever, though not an inebriate,

belongs not to the Kingdom of God, yet the great difference between him and the drunkard lies in this, the former is placed within the reach of the agency of Christian means, which may enlighten his understanding, and purify his heart, the latter so debases and disorganizes his moral and reflective powers, that by his continuing so, he cannot be acted upon by those agencies of spiritual enlightenment, those motives of unparalleled love, that the gospel presents, and by which it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. It is thus the drunkard shuts himself out of heaven by shutting himself out from the instrumentality of divine truth. Think of the 600,000 drunkards in Britain, the thousands in the United States, the numberless multitude in other countries: the hundreds, aye, we may say the thousands, in Canada, whose doom is thus awfully depicted if they continue as they are, and observation tells us how strong are the fetters the demon manacles them with. Think of the innumerable multitudes in all countries who have gone to the drunkard's grave, and with this view the realization of what they now suffer under the infliction of that sentence which the Bible has recorded against them. The heart trembles at the thought, and yet these men might have been Christians as well as others, and were not prevented by the preoccupation of infidel opinions; but they listened to the syren voice of pleasure, and made shipwreck of their eternal interests. O there is no vice that is seen, ripening the soul for hell more than drunkenness; none bears on its front and features so much of the infernal stamp as this; the character debased by intemperance is the greatest assimilation of human nature to the depravity of fiendish spirits; the drunkard's misery on earth is an antepast, a prefigure of his deeper and eternal woe, it is the twilight of that very darkness of despair, that must for ever settle around his soul. How come they to be so debased? To counteract the influences of the gospel, to insult, quench, and grieve the Holy Spirit? It is because they have swallowed the contents of the fatal cup, they have drank of the noxious waters which are now flowing through the flood gates of legislation. Oh what danger, danger to the soul in tampering with a beverage so soul-ruining, so soul-endangering. The traffic thus legalized has ruined the eternal interests of thousands, has it ever saved or been the means of saving a single soul?

2. In the spiritual deterioration connected with moderate drinking, beyond the circle of intemperance, there comes a wider though less conspicuous obstructive agency on those who use them moderately, as it is termed. Men who make a profession of religion, yet whose profession is either insincere, or their religious progress sensibly impeded by the use of the pernicious drink. How common for thousands to use them before retiring to rest, yet how they can do so, and discharge the duty of family or secret prayer aright, we cannot find out—they either neglect the duty, or the religious feelings in its discharge must be deteriorated, their offerings to the Lord must be mingled with the offering of "strange fires." Even ministers of religion, acting under the strong delusive nature of these drinks, have often made use of their stimulating effects to produce excitement, and warmth of religious feeling in the pulpit; some even have sunk to the lowest grades of sensuality by intemperance. But blessed be God, the spell is breaking, the witchery of this mighty magician is fast dispelling, and his agencies are seen connected with the "wicked one." It is known to ministers, to office-bearers, and other members of churches of all denominations, that drinking is a prolific source of causes for the exercise of ecclesiastical censure and discipline, and even drinking not to a great excess. There is no doubt but this universal beverage has long lowered the standard of morality and religion among congregations; it has lain like a

mighty incubus on the heart and vitality of Christian feeling and effort. But ministers of the gospel are awakening, they are taking a view of the injury done to the church and the gospel; many are using personal effort, and ecclesiastical bodies are sending forth their warning voice. O let legislation sanction that which withers our churches and fills the temples of debauchery and ungodliness! which retards and impedes, so far as it influences the gospel.

It is well known also that Sabbath profanation prevails to an alarming extent on this account. Taverns are allowed to be partially open on Sundays, they are open for the reception of travellers, and they are allowed to sell drink to them, but in what numberless instances is this liberty abused; under the pretext of accommodation for travellers, there is a wide-spread profanation of the Sabbath of the Lord. Legislation professes not to act against the moral law—yet the fourth commandment is sadly and widely violated by this injurious traffic, by this anxiety for the accommodation of the public.

3. The legalized traffic causes a great restriction to the contributions to the support and extension of the gospel. It is a clear inference from the vast expenditure on this worse than superfluity, that the pecuniary aid for religious purposes must be incalculably lessened. It is a startling, yet, ascertained fact, that "the amount spent in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of every institution for the spread of the gospel, is on an average, but 3d for each individual per annum, while the amount spent in the drunkard's drink amounts in the same space of time to £1 10s. each." Were the inhabitants of Great Britain to abstain from these drinks, and to devote the amount to the Bible Society for only *five months*, every family on earth might be furnished with a 5s. Bible. In a sermon preached at Brooklyn, U. S., the Rev. J. S. SPENCER thus speaks—"men of strong drink are paying more for their beverage in *seventeen days*, than all that has been given to the American Bible Society during the whole *twenty-four years* of its operation; more in *a day* for drink, than in *a year* for the Bible." O what a perversion of the talent thus given us, to be traded with; what account shall these stewards give when the master comes, it is worse than the wrapping it up in the napkin, it is absolutely throwing it away, nay, a great deal worse; and yet with that same talent what an extent of good, of spiritual good might be produced. The traffic that absorbs this money, that drains the pecuniary resources of the people is a traffic licensed by law. O how injurious to the interests of true religion, to the extension of Christianity is this legally authorized business!

In Canada there is, too, a vast expenditure on these drinks, and yet how poor is the pittance that is often raised for the support of religious ordinances, so meagre, in many cases, that the minister who seeks to send forth into the world the blessed influences of the gospel, is in worse worldly circumstances than the pampered retailer, who sends forth a tide of demoralization, and the missionaries, sent out from the churches in Britain, have to look to British Christians in a great measure for their support. The scattered and mixed population may indeed be one cause of this, but there is no question but that the cause of Christ is incalculably impaired by the enormous waste on intoxicating drinks.

The labours of the missionaries to the heathen have sometimes been sadly blighted by the introduction of those drinks, witness the sad defalcation that took place in the Sandwich Islands, where the gospel has been so extensively and successfully introduced; but commerce from civilized countries brought the fatal beverage, and sad was the consequence; yet the evil was only temporary; the king used his legal authority in preventing it, distilleries, and importation of the article were prohibited by law. A fine of 1000 dollars was imposed on any ship that should import it,

and in the *Morning Herald* of April 29th, 1841, it is stated—"A law has been enacted by the Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, the first section of which is as follows:"—"If any man take potatoes, sugar-cane, melons, or any other article of food, and transform it to an intoxicating liquor, and drink it, he shall be fined one dollar, and if he do the like again, the fine shall be two dollars, and thus the fine shall be doubled for every offence even to the utmost extent." Let Legislators and Magistrates of countries longer under civilization, contemplate this legislative action to prevent demoralization and irreligion. Though we cannot legislate a man into virtue or religion, yet legislation may do much to prevent evils, at all events, let it never legalize, let it never be seen on the side of, what produces evils of every kind, and affecting man in all his relations, whether to his fellow-creatures, or to his God.

We have heard it stated by missionaries among the Indians in Canada, that they make little or no impression on those individuals or tribes among them who are addicted to drinking; what is said of the red man might, in many cases, be said of the white man. It is no doubt true that law licenses no such traffic among them; here legislation has taken upon it to prohibit, under penalty, the giving or selling intoxicating liquor to them, but this enactment is, in a great measure, a dead letter; so long as there are such multiplication of taverns, so long as the sources of temptation are to be met with, and so long as tavern-keepers can be unprincipled enough to contravene the law, so long will the tyrant of intemperance make fearful havoc of their lives and souls.

The connexion between the entire disuse of these drinks and religion is a most important one; the connexion between the cause of Temperance and the cause of Christ is close and intimate, and it is when viewed under this aspect and relation, that the former acquires its chief value and beauty. It is when viewed as the pioneer of divine truth, as the precursor of gospel morality, as an auxiliary in subservency to the cause of truth and the extension of Christianity, that the Temperance movement becomes relatively great and glorious. This connexion is evidenced by many striking results, and by the reformation which has been effected in many degraded drunkards, who are now not only raised to the level of men, but by the grace of God, have become subjects of the renewing influences of the gospel. We by no means say that this is always the case, but there have been many such cases, sufficient to exhibit this important relation; though the agency of the gospel on the drunkards *prevented* rather than *reclaimed*, constitutes by far the greatest good, and establishes the connexion.

If there is this connexion, so on the other hand is there as close a relation between the use, both moderate and immoderate, of these liquors and irreligion; it is in this point of view that they are seen in their most awful aspect, and produce their most dangerous effects, effects extending through an eternity of woe. Surely so important a relation is overlooked when human law thus sanctions this *A TAN* in the camp of God, and on account of which the battles of the Lord have often been unsuccessful, because the Lord was not fighting with them. Let the shield of power not protect the accursed thing, and let the church arise and root it out for ever!

EIGHTH AND LAST PROPOSITION.—*The laws licensing this traffic are acting against the principles of revealed truth.* We would premise a remark, which is, the religion of Jesus is more a religion of principle than precept. It is not a code of laws with numberless sub-divisions of duties and regulations. It rather seeks to imbue the mind and heart with certain great principles, which, when received, will become the fountain-head of an influence that will pervade, control and purify the whole course of thought

feeling and action. Between a parent and a child, in a natural point of view, the God of nature has not laid down a minute and varied list of duties, but he has implanted love, a reciprocity of affection, that love is a controlling and guiding power, and without which he could never perform his duty to his child, or the child to the parent. In nature God gives the principle. So in the gospel, in the religion of Christ the grand principle of action is love, love to God and love to man, this is the principle of spiritual life, which we had lost, and which the gospel seeks to restore. If this principle be received and acted upon, it will leave a spiritual child in little doubt as to his duty to his heavenly Father. Love is the fulfilling of the law, it is the principle of all relative duties; he that loveth God will love his brother also. Now look to the traffic in intoxicating drinks in reference to this law of love—the sum of the moral law requires to love God supremely, and to love our neighbour as ourselves; the sixth commandment says “thou shalt not kill.” If it be true what has previously been stated, if only a tenth of it were true, but we have not dealt in superlatives, we have not exaggerated, truth may have suffered, but suffered in our impossibility to shew the extent and enormity of the evils of drinking; then the traffic is not only immoral, but a part of that immorality cannot be taken from Legislators and Magistrates who give it the license to kill and to destroy.

We are well aware that attempts have been made to prove that the Bible sanctions the use of intoxicating drinks, yet it has been clearly proven in the Essay, *Anti Bacchus*, that the wines of Scripture, which were allowed, were unfermented and wholesome and unattended with the pernicious effects attributed to wines in Britain or America, and more especially spirituous liquors. The word of God has been canvassed, to find out arguments against the bright principle of total abstinence; but the effort is fruitless, “by their fruits ye shall know them.” The blessings of abstinence when contrasted with the evils of moderation or excess plainly tell “which is on the Lord’s side.” Nor is it surprising that the sacred word has been advanced against the principle, when we consider that it was advanced by many in Britain, at one time, against slave emancipation, and is so still in parts of the United States, that it was raised against the discoveries of a Galileo and the truths of Astronomy, that it is raised by some against the inductions of Geologists; but these prejudices, that have their root in ignorance and custom, fade away before increasing light, so shall it be found in reference to the Temperance question; the Bible has never suffered from the lights of science, and surely it shall never suffer in its consistency and its divinity from the principles of intire abstinence from intoxicating and pernicious liquors. The Temperance Reformation exhibits a long train of its blessings, that it is not in opposition to the word of God, nay its chief lustre and dignity is the relation which it has in proving an instrument, auxiliary to the reception of its principles and the extension of its triumphs. Is not the system that licenses men to act in the manner they do, in supplying their fellow creatures with this destructive poison, based on a principle opposed to the principles of revealed truth; and yet such a system is acted on in civilized and Christian countries.

We have thus laid down and endeavoured to prove our Eight Propositions; some of them may be deemed rather strong and startling; but they are our sincere and enlightened conviction. The great point to be proved, is, are intoxicating drinks a benefit or an evil to the community; the strength of the argument rests in a great measure on this, and we have endeavoured to prove that in whatever point of view, or under whatever relations, to individuals and communities they are an evil, a decided, an incalculable evil, an evil counterbalanced by scarcely the shadow of good, that the

traffic in them is consequently wrong, and it is wrong that that traffic should be legalized. It may be said we have not tried to state their benefits, that they have surely some advantages; we hesitate not to advance all that can be said in their favour.

Physically, they may minister to the gratification of a sensual and diseased appetite, or medicinally they may in some cases be of temporary service.

Intellectually, they may brighten wit, and mislead the imagination.

Socially, they may add to the hilarity of convivial parties.

Politically, they may give a little augmentation to the revenue

Morally, they may

Religiously, they may

We are unable in all the circumference of our observation or reading, or in the resources of our conjecture, to supply the hiatus in the last two. In the four former we may put a feather’s weight into the scale of good; but what is it to the accumulation of evil in the opposing scale; and while in the last two we have nothing to act as a counterpoise, we have an aggregate of evil of incalculable weight and enormity. We invite any impartial hand to try the balance for himself, so far as his own experience or observation enables him, and we will not feel dubious as to the result of the experiment.

It is abundantly apparent that the traffic, which is not only partially but altogether an evil, and that continually, ought not to have the sanction of legislation in any form. Nor is it enough to reply, that the object of legislation is to restrict the evil, if it be an evil, then under no pretext of restriction ought it to be licensed. The original intention of legislation in interfering with this traffic, we allow, might have been to prove a salutary check, not to their use but to their excess; but these times of ignorance are passing away, and the spell has been broken that bound the world so long under this great delusion. No pretext of restraining what is now seen to be completely an evil will enable a man or a body of men to give it legal authority, such an alliance is unnatural, impolitic and unholy. It is the union of two agencies that should be seen either completely aloof, or in a state of opposition. We do not see why there should not be licensed brothels as well as licensed taverns, they are both evils, and if licensing under the pretence of restraining applies to the latter, it may be said equally to apply to the former; they are both destructive to the temporal and spiritual well being of man, they are both repugnant to the law of God, therefore no pretext can admit of their sanction by human law. Were the evil inflicted by the traffic merely of a political character, then we would not be so urgent, but when it intrudes on the sanctities of private and social life, yea and dares to cross the sacred fence that is thrown around the church, then is the unseemly character of its relation to law more apparent and odious. Let Legislators and Magistrates be assured that the ally whom they thus equip with the national banner is a dangerous one to themselves and the country; like the elephants that were taken of old to battle, and placed in the front of the army, but which often took alarm and turned on their own ranks behind them, trampling the soldiers under their feet, and creating more confusion and havoc than all the phalanx of the enemy, so the traffic thus legalized oft turns against themselves, and does more damage to the nation than could be produced by the invasion of an enemy.

But it might be enquired, what then is to be done? what is to be substituted in the room of the present system. Whether this question be answered or not, does not at all affect the validity of our former propositions. The least thing that could be asked of human law, would be, to stand aloof from the traffic altogether.

Some might be startled, and say, what! would you throw the traffic open to every one? we reply, that rather than have law occupying the position it now does, we would have the traffic uncontrolled, except by public opinion. It is questionable if many more would engage in the traffic than those that do, and the power of Temperance effort would have a more effectual energy. But it might be that less respectable persons would engage in it—true that might follow, it would only be the sinking of the business to its own level; it is immoral, and would become identified with the more disreputable and depraved. Human law would thus be seen, if not in the moral attitude of hostility, at least, in the decency of distance and dissociation; and the customs and fashions in respectable life might also rise in elevation, to shew a broad line of separation from the dissolute and the intemperate; and the tavern-keeper would not have legal justification for all his acts of immorality, or the statute book, pillowed on which his conscience may sleep and sleep soundly.

But more than this decency of separation might be expected from law. Its moral dignity might be seen not only in a state of neutrality, but more in a state of opposition; in defending the community, as far as practicable, from the evil. It already interferes with the traffic, but that interference, instead of yielding to or indulging it as it does, should have this wide distinction, it should stand in high and unflinching hostility to its demoralization. Its enactments, instead of being a flood-gate, would become a barrier to oppose, as far as expedient, its progress. If it hold out its shield of protection, let it be to protect the community and not the aggressor; instead of erecting military engines under covert of which the enemy may sap our walls with lessened impunity and molestation, surely it should rather fortify and defend as much as possible from the formidable assailants. This is and can be the only legitimate interference of legislation in reference to the traffic in question, it is on the principle of hostility alone, that if it legislate on the subject, it should base its enactments.

How far legal interference should extend, whether there should be none or only partial, or entirely prohibitory, it is not perhaps necessary at present to inquire; we have laid down the principle which we conceive the true and safe one. We are aware that these drinks are so generally used, and that they are so connected with old customs, that the voice of public opinion is still strong in their favor; we are also aware that a Representative of Parliament must act to a considerable extent according to the voice of the people, and that consequently a sudden or precipitate measure, like that in 1736, might meet with much opposition; yet though legislation might not be able to oppose the evil to the extent of actual prohibition; it might be able to withdraw its sanction from it, and be seen separated from it, and "touching not the unclean thing." Then, as public opinion becomes leavened with the principle of Temperance, it would arrive at such a moral power as successfully to destroy this ARCADE from the land, so that God might not withhold from us his guidance, his protection and blessing. Our anxious endeavour, however, at present, is to awaken the public mind, and more especially to incite the guardians of the public good to the duty of enquiry on this momentous subject, and to a sense of the load of responsibility resting on them, from this relation of human law to a great source of crime and irreligion. The subject is one so intimately connected with the national health, prosperity and happiness, that the neglect of enquiry is a gross and palpable neglect of duty. Let them, therefore, enquire individually, and also as a legislative body, so that in both their private and official capacity, they may aid the great cause of national reform. Whatever pretext or palliation Legis-

lators and Magistrates may have had in times gone by, certainly it cannot be extended to those of the present day. Medical men, and men of enlightenment, who are placed on the observatories of Science, have begun to announce the principle that is now fully established. Ministers of the gospel, planted as watchmen on Zions walls, have begun to blow the trumpet and sound the alarm. Let those in authority be at their post of protection, and, if necessary, of repulsion and attack. This subject has already occupied the attention of several Legislatures in the United States, and, in some, been attended with pleasing results. Would that the British public and Legislators would make it more a matter of serious deliberation. They have already wiped away one dark stain from their national purity, the stain of slavery; let them yet wipe away another, as deep a stain, the stain of legalizing the traffic which chains and manacles the moral energies of tens of thousands, and lays them under the oppression and scourge of the tyrant of intemperance.

Let the Canadian Legislators and public not be behind in this glorious endeavour. Let them be assured that they are licensing a traffic that is injurious to the best interests of the province. Ponder over the system that gives this legality; it is based on an error, and it cannot and will not always stand. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*; it is a structure built on sand, which if not taken down will fall before the wind and tide of public opinion. The public mind has begun to be deeply and widely agitated on this subject; the breeze has already sprung up, it is yet a gentle whisper, yet it is increasing, and minute events, those "downs and feathers" of public life, tell us its motion and direction, blow on then breeze of heaven, cease not thy course till thou hast driven away from our land, and from the world, the breath of pollution, the *miasma* of the plague, and the stench from the dens of wickedness and crime; though thou shouldst come to us in a tempest, whatever petty damage thou shouldst occasion, it will be far more than compensated by thy refreshing and purifying the moral atmosphere!

Let the friends of Temperance rally round the principle they have professed to adopt; let them know their own power, their numerical and moral strength. There has been a reinforcement of ten thousand added during the past year in Canada alone; the cause is making rapid strides. Let them not relax their efforts, the foundation of the cause has already been laid, the structure is in the course of erection, every day is adding to its materials, its size, and its beauty—it is no Babel, impiously affronting heaven, if it were, God would confound and overthrow it; but God has been blessing their endeavours, and because it has a connexion—an important connexion with the magnificent temple, of which Jesus is the corner stone, and believers are the living materials, it is under the superintendence of Him "who is head over all things to the church, which is his body." Let them not abate their zeal, nor relax their energies, till the pleasing structure has been completed; till the last stone has been laid upon it, and the last touch of a tool has consummated its grace and adornment; till then, let not their hearts be discouraged, or their hands be relaxed; and then, when all is completed, may they pause to admire, then may their organization give way like the taking down of the scaffolding, to exhibit the edifice in its symmetry, its completeness and grandeur.

—
Wednesday, the 5th July, was a great day for the young teetotalers of Montreal, who, according to previous arrangement, met to the number of nearly 2000 in Bellair Orchard, where being marshalled into companies, they were supplied with refreshments, whilst the fine band and bag-pipes of the 71st Regt. alternately discoursed eloquent music. After banners, pennons, &c ,

had been distributed, the procession was formed by the marshals, and perambulated some of the principle streets of the city, apparently much to the satisfaction of all concerned, especially the spectators. Towards the close of the procession a thunder shower scattered the juveniles before receiving the closing address, to the great delight of sundry tavern-keepers and others, who have no particular affection for temperance principles.

Much credit is due to Mr. WADSWORTH, who superintended all the arrangements, Mr. HENRY LYMAN, who acted as Grand Marshal, JOHN E. MILLS, Esq., who gave the use of his orchard, and Major DENNY, who lent the band of the 71st Regt. for the occasion.

In the evening the Depot, being illuminated and decorated with transparencies, was visited by a great number of the friends of the cause, and altogether the day was one likely to be remembered in Montreal.

We have received a letter from the St. George Teetotal Association, Dumfries, assuring us of every effort in their power to sustain the *Advocate* by extending its circulation, and deploring the loss the country would sustain were it to fall to the ground for want of support. This is somewhat encouraging, as from the general apathy displayed this year, it has appeared to us that the people of Canada cared very little whether the *Advocate* were continued or not. And however much it may be the duty and the privilege of the Committee of the Montreal Society to bestow their labour and expend their money upon a paper for the benefit of the country, provided the country desires its continuance; it cannot be regarded as either to intrude a publication where it is not wanted. The rule in Luke x. 10., will, we suppose, hold good with respect to Temperance as well as Gospel labours.

We have noticed with pleasure that several agricultural associations have, in order to support the *British American Cultivator*, subscribed for a number of copies thereof, equal to the number of members in their respective lists. In this way members will become much more enlightened and zealous, the Associations will prosper and the paper be sustained. Where is the Temperance Society that has shewed an equal amount of patriotism and philanthropy?

We would by no means undervalue the efforts of many zealous and kind friends, to whom we return grateful thanks; neither would we forget the peculiarly depressed circumstances of the country, but making all allowances for these considerations, we must still say there is an amount of apathy in the community, which threatens the *Advocate* with annihilation. To shew this fact clearly it is only necessary to state, that when the reduction of price was resolved upon, it was in the expectation that the number of subscribers would be doubled. There were then 4000 subscribers on the list, and there are up to this date only about 2000 for the present volume.

In this number is completed the publication of the Prize Essay on the License System; and a document more replete with interesting facts and sound reasoning, has, we think, rarely been submitted to the public. It will be published in the pamphlet form, and deserves to be perused by every influential person in the country. The author is the Rev. ROBERT PEDEN, formerly of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and now of Amherstburgh, Canada West, to whom we think a debt of public gratitude is due, for the light which his patient research and clear judgment have thrown on the important subject in question.

Having looked over the Temperance Hymn Book, lately published by Mr. WADSWORTH, we can recommend it on account of

the judgment displayed in the selection, the neat manner of getting it up, and the low price at which it is sold. We trust societies will patronize him by extensive orders, for a publication which cannot but prove conducive to the best interests of the temperance cause.

We have received 15s. 6d., proceeds of a Subscription Card, collected by the strenuous exertions of Miss E. McEACHAN, Durham, Ormstown. To this young lady and all other friends, who have similarly exerted themselves, we tender our hearty thanks, and will send copies of the *Advocate*, for gratuitous distribution to intemperate persons, which we pray them to accept, and distribute as they may see meet.

Mr. HENRY WADE has opened a Temperance Grocery store in Brantford, which we hope will be supported.

Mr. BUNCEY's Journal in our next. He has left the Talbot for the London and Western Districts.

EDUCATION.

On Education as adapted to the Faculties.

By *Physical Education* is meant the improvement of the bodily powers and functions. There is much useful instruction in medical writers on this subject; but, from this very circumstance, not only its theory but its practical application is too much held to be a medical more than a popular object, and, therefore, is apt to be lost sight of altogether. This is a great error; the physician may be required to direct the cure of actual disease, but the conditions of preserving health and preventing disease are in our own hands, and depend upon our knowledge of them. This is not the place to impart that knowledge, but only to urge the necessity of its being imparted, and of the teacher of youth being qualified to impart it, so that the pupil should not only acquire the habit of a judicious attention to health, in the different and very simple requisites of air, temperature, clothing, diet, sleep, cleanliness, all as concerning himself, but should be able to apply his knowledge to the treatment of the infant of which he may become the parent. This last office concerns particularly the other sex. The physical education of the infant necessarily begins at birth, and the mother, and all employed about it, should not only be disabused of all gossip absurdities, such as swathing, rocking, and the like, but should know and apply, as a matter of easy practice, certain rules as to temperature and clothing, avoiding cold and too much heat,—attention to the skin, and abluition from tepid water gradually to cooler, but never cold till a more advanced period,—food, from the mother's milk, to other aliments,—air,—light,—sleep,—exercise, with avoidance of all positions and premature movements, hurtful to the limbs, the spine, and the joints,—dentition, &c.

This care will occupy two years, when the child, quite able to walk alone, will commence a course of exercise in which he will have more to do himself than is done for him. His habits ought still to be well watched and judiciously directed, in all the matters of air, exercise, food, sleep, cleanliness, clothing, temperature, &c., and the advantages of attention to these so strongly and practically impressed upon himself, as to become a permanent habit for life—a *manière d'être*, the contrary of which would be an annoyance and deprivation. Temperance and moderation in all exertments, should be inculcated and practised, sedentary employment should be relieved by regular daily exercise in the open air, and that so contrived by judicious gymnastics as to exercise and strengthen all the muscles. Health may be benefited by the useful exercise of judicious manual labour in the open air. On the whole, physical education will depend on knowledge of physiology, of the parts of the body and their functions, which, as will appear in the sequel, should form a part of education.

Moral Education embraces both the animal and moral impulses; it regulates the former and strengthens the latter. Whenever gluttony, indelicacy, violence, cruelty, greediness, cowardice, pride, insolence, vanity, or any mode of selfishness show themselves in the individual under training, one and all must be repressed with the most watchful solicitude, and the most skillful treatment. Repression may at first fail to be accomplished unless

by severity, but the instructor, sufficiently enlightened in the faculties, will, the first practicable moment, drop the coercive system, and awaken and appeal powerfully to the higher faculties of conscience and benevolence, and to the powers of reflection. This done with kindness, in other words, with a marked manifestation of benevolence itself, will operate with a power, the extent of which, in education, is yet to a very limited extent estimated. In the very exercise of the superior faculties the inferior are indirectly acquiring a habit of restraint and regulation; for it is morally impossible to cultivate the superior faculties without a simultaneous, though indirect regulation of the inferior.

Intellectual Education imparts knowledge and improves reflective power, by exercising the proper faculties upon their proper objects. Moral training, strictly distinguished, is a course of exercise in moral feeling and moral acting; yet, from the nature of the faculties, moral and intellectual exercise must proceed together, the highest aim and end of intellectual improvement being moral elevation, which is the greatest happiness in this life, and an important preparation for a future. Yet nature and necessity point to an earlier appliance of direct moral than direct intellectual training.

INFANT EDUCATION.—1st, A watchful observance and management of the temper, whose abuse is the impulse to violence and anger, should commence when the subject is yet in the cradle. The utmost that can then be attempted is the diversion of the infant from the feeling, when excited, and its object, and the avoidance of all exciting causes of its activity. If this be neglected, a bent is given, which it is most difficult ever afterward to set straight!

2d, The child, so managed by his nurse as to escape the first trials of temper, should be introduced as early as possible to his fellows of the same age; the best time is when he can just walk alone; for it is in the society of his fellows that the means of his moral training are to be found.

3d, It is advantageous, may necessary, that his fellows shall be numerous, presenting a variety of dispositions,—an actual world into which he is introduced, a world of infant business, and infant intercourse, a miniature, and it is so, of the adult world itself. The numbers should rather exceed fifty than fall much short of it.

4th, But this intercourse must not be at random, each infant only bringing its stock of animation to aggravate that of its playmates, and establish a savage community. It must be correctly systematized, and narrowly superintended and watched, by well instructed and habitually moral persons.

5th, The conductor's own relation to his infant charge should be affection, cheerfulness, mirth, and that activity of temperament which delights and keeps alive the infant faculties.

6th, The infants should be permitted to play together out of doors, in unrestrained freedom; a watchful eye being all the while kept upon the nature and manner of their intercourse.

7th, Unceasing encouragement should be given to the practice of generosity, gentleness, mercy, kindness, honesty, truth, and cleanliness in personal habits; and all occasions of quarrel, or cruelty, or fraud, or falsehood, minutely and patiently examined into, and the moral balance, when overcast, restored; while, on the other hand, all delicacy, filthiness, greediness, covetousness, unfairness, dishonesty, violence, cruelty, insolence, vanity, cowardice, and obstinacy, should be repressed by all the moral police of the community. No instance should ever be passed over.

8th, There ought to be much well-regulated muscular exercise in the play of the infants, which should be as much as possible in the open air.

9th, Their school-hall should be large, and regularly ventilated when they are out of it, and when they are in it if the weather permits; and the importance of ventilation, air, exercise, and cleanliness, unceasingly illustrated, and impressed upon them as a habit and a duty.

10th, Every means of early implanting taste and refinement should be employed, for these are good pre-occupants of the soil to the exclusion of the coarseness of vice. The play-ground should be neatly laid out, with borders for flowers, shrubs and fruit-trees, tasteful ornaments erected, which the coarse-minded are so prone to destroy, and the infants habituated not only to respect but to admire and delight in them; while the entire absence of guard or restraint will give them the feeling that they are confined in, and exercise yet higher feelings than taste and refinement.

11th, The too prevalent cruelty of the young to animals, often from mere thoughtlessness, may be prevented by many lessons on

the subject, and by the actual habit of kindness to pets, kept for the purpose, such as a dog, a cat, rabbits, ducks, &c.; and by hearing all cruelty, even to reptiles, reprobated by their teacher and all their companions. An insect or reptile ought never to be permitted to be killed or tortured.

12th, The practice of teasing idiots or imbecile persons in the streets, ought to be held in due reprobation, as ungenerous, cruel, and cowardly. In the same way, other hurtful practices, even those which are the vices of more advanced years, may be prevented by anticipation. For example, drinking may, for the three or four years of the infant training, be so constantly reprobated in the precepts, lessons, and illustrative stories of the conductor, and the ready acquiescence of the whole establishment, as to be early and indissolubly associated with poison and with crime; instead of being, as is now too much the case, held up to the young as the joy and privilege of manhood.

13th, Many prejudices, fears, and superstitions, which render the great mass of the people intractable, may be prevented from taking root, by three or four years of contrary impressions; superstitious terrors, the supernatural agencies and apparition of witches and ghosts, distrust of the benevolent advances of the richer classes, suspicions, envyings, absurd self-sufficiencies and vanities, and many other hurtful and anti-social habits of feeling may be absolutely excluded, and a capacity of much higher moral principle established in their stead.—*National Education by J. Sturson.*

MOTHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Responsibility—Faults and Errors.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

(Continued from page 75.)

Do not be continually finding fault. It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be even more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding, on the part of its parent. And hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two great motives influencing human actions; hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending. If a mother never express her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last, finding that, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all effort to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behaviour makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection. In this way she will cheerish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep, or the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy to day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient." God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is, to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinarily affectionate tone, you say, "Good night my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

The judicious exercise of approbation is of the first importance in promoting obedience, and in cultivating in the bosom of your child affectionate and cheerful feelings. Let your smiles animate your boy's heart, and cheer him on in duty. When he returns from school, with his clothes clean and his countenance happy, reward him with the manifestation of a mother's love. This will be the strongest incentive to neatness and care. An English gentleman used to encourage his little children to early rising, by calling the one who first made her appearance in the parlor in the morning, Lark. The early riser was addressed by

that name during the day. This slight expression of parental approval was found sufficient to call up all the children to the early enjoyment of the morning air. A child often makes a very great effort to do something to merit a smile from its mother. And most bitter tears are frequently shed because parents do not sufficiently sympathize in these feelings.

The enjoyment of many a social circle, and the disposition of many an affectionate child, are spoiled by unceasing complainings. Some persons get into such a habit of finding fault, that it becomes as natural to them as to breathe. Nothing pleases them. In every action, and in every event, they are searching for something to disapprove. Like venomous reptiles, they have the faculty of extracting poison from the choicest blessings. Children are, very much, creatures of sympathy. They form their characters from those around them. And we must cherish in our own bosoms those virtues we would foster in theirs. If we would give them calm and gentle and friendly feelings, we must first show them, by our own example, how valuable those feelings are.

Never punish by exciting imaginary fears. There is something very remarkable in the universal prevalence of superstition. Hardly an individual is to be found, enlightened or unenlightened, who is not, in a greater or less degree, under the influence of these irrational fears. There is, in the very nature of man, a strong susceptibility of impression upon this subject. A ghost story will be listened to with an intensity of interest which hardly anything else can awaken. Persons having the care of children, not unfrequently take advantage of this, and endeavour to amuse by relating these stories, or to govern by exciting their fears. It surely is not necessary to argue the impropriety of such a course. Every one knows how ruinous must be the result. Few parents, however, practice the caution which is necessary to prevent others from filling the minds of their children with superstition. How often do we find persons who retain through life the influence which has thus been exerted upon them in childhood. It becomes to them a real calamity. Much watchfulness is required to preserve the mind from such injuries.

There is a mode of punishment, not unfrequent, which is very reprehensible. A child is shut up in the cellar, or in a dark closet. It is thus led to associate ideas of terror with darkness. This effect has sometimes been so powerful, that hardly any motive would induce a child to go alone into a dark room. And sometimes even they fear, after they have retired for sleep, to be left alone without a light. But there is no difficulty in training up children to be as fearless by night as by day. And you can find many who do not even dream of danger in going any where about the house in the darkest night. If you would cultivate this state of mind in your children, it is necessary that you should preserve them from ideas of supernatural appearances, and should never appeal to imaginary fears. Train up your children to be virtuous and fearless. Moral courage is one of the surest safeguards of virtue.

RESULTS OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Mothers have as powerful an influence over the welfare of future generations, as all other earthly causes combined. Thus far the history of the world has been composed of the narrations of oppression and blood. War has scattered its unnumbered woes. The cry of the oppressed has unceasingly ascended to heaven. Where are we to look for the influence which shall change this scene, and fill the earth with the fruits of peace and benevolence? It is to the power of divine truth, to Christianity, as taught from a mother's lips. In a vast majority of cases the first six or seven years decide the character of the man. If the boy leave the paternal roof uncontrolled, turbulent and vicious, he will, in all probability, rush on in the mad career of self-indulgence. There are exceptions; but these exceptions are rare. If, on the other hand, your son goes from home accustomed to control himself, he will probably retain that habit through life. If he has been taught to make sacrifices of his own enjoyment that he may promote the happiness of those around him, it may be expected that he will continue to practise benevolence, and consequently will be respected, and useful, and happy. If he has adopted firm resolutions to be faithful in all the relations in life, he, in all probability, will be a virtuous man and an estimable citizen, and a benefactor of his race.

When our land is filled with pious and patriotic mothers, then will it be filled with virtuous and patriotic men. The world's redeeming influence, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, must come from a mother's lips. She who was first in the transgression,

must be yet the principal earthly instrument in the restoration. Other causes may greatly aid. Other influences must be ready to receive the mind as it comes from the mother's hand, and carry it onward in its improvement. But the mothers of our race must be the chief instruments in its redemption. This sentiment will bear examining; and the more it is examined, the more manifestly true will it appear. It is alike the dictate of philosophy and experience. The mother who is neglecting personal effort, and relying upon other influences for the formation of virtuous character in her children, will find, when it is too late, that she has fatally erred. The patriot, who hopes that schools, and lyceums, and the general diffusion of knowledge, will promote the good order and happiness of the community, while family government is neglected, will find that he is attempting to purify the streams which are flowing from a corrupt fountain. It is maternal influence, after all, which must be the great agent, in the hands of God, in bringing back our guilty race to duty and happiness. O that mothers could feel this responsibility as they ought! Then would the world assume a different aspect. Then should we less frequently behold unhappy families and broken-hearted parents. A new race of men would enter upon the busy scene of life, and cruelty and crime would pass away. O mothers! reflect upon the power your Maker has placed in your hands! There is no earthly influence to be compared with yours. There is no combination of causes so powerful in promoting the happiness or the misery of our race, as the instructions of home. In a most peculiar sense God has constituted you the guardians and the controllers of the human family.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"The Traveller"—Caverns.

When the family of Mr. Lovel were seated at the tea-table, Gilbert and Edmund talked of mountains and precipices, and then did all they could to introduce the subject of caverns. One asked his father what was the depth of the well, and if it would be dangerous to be let down in a bucket. The other produced a print of Fingal's Cave, which he had been copying into his drawing-book; and little Leonard felt sure that if men would bore a hole deep enough in the earth, they would come out on the other side of it. It was very plain that they all wanted to hear of the different caverns of the world, and in a short time their wish was complied with, while Gilbert sat on one side of the traveller, Edmund on the other, and Leonard occupied the stool at his feet.

"I believe," said the traveller, "that those who are fond of climbing high mountains, generally find pleasure in descending deep caverns. The same curiosity which prompts us to do this, induces us to undertake the other; but the disposition to enter needlessly into dangerous situations should be repressed, many dreadful accidents having been thus occasioned.

"There are but few countries in the world which have not a great variety of natural holes and caverns; for as the earth is composed of substances which, when mingled with water, are calculated to produce vapours, gases, and explosions; so it must, of necessity, be rent from time to time into chasms and fissures of different depths. The project of boring a hole through the earth must, I believe, be given up; for, without going into other objections, we cannot live without fresh air; and as fresh air is not to be found at a great depth in the ground, so we must be content to travel round the world instead of going through it, if we wish to take a peep at the things on the other side of it. But now for the caverns.

The holes and fissures abounding in the earth have been occasioned by different causes: confined air, water, vapours, gases, volcanoes, and earthquakes, have all contributed to produce them, and many were doubtless formed, when, at the command of God, 'the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven opened.' I will first speak of some of the caverns in this country, and then describe such as I have visited abroad."

Gilbert—I should like to go down into one of the large holes that are found abroad.

Edmund.—And I should like to go down into a very deep cavern.

Traveller.—Let me advise you to be careful in visiting such places, for it would be an awkward circumstance, when groping your way through a cave in the dark, to be suddenly seized by a lion or a tiger.

Gilbert.—Oh; if wild beasts are to be found in caves, I shall keep out of them. I have no notion of being eaten up alive.

Traveller.—Nor would it be agreeable, when in a deep cavern, for the earth to fall in upon you; neither would you like to be suffocated with foul air.

Edmund.—If such dreadful things as these are liable to happen, I shall stay above ground.

Traveller.—I commend the wisdom of your resolution. Derbyshire is a place famous for caverns; Poole's Hole is one of them, and a curious place it is. The entrance is low, but the passage, which is narrow, soon widens, and leads into a lofty and spacious cavern, from the roof of which hang transparent crystals in masses of all shapes, formed by the dropping of the water. One of these crystal masses is called The Flitch of Bacon; another, Mary queen of Scots' pillar. This last, they say, is so called, because the queen of Scots explored the cavern to that place. The spacious and lofty cavity somewhat resembles the inside of a gothic cathedral, and as the air is tolerably pure, and no wild beasts are to be found there, perhaps, some day or other, you may venture to inspect the place, which will amply reward your pains.

Edmund.—Do you know why it is called Poole's Hole?

Traveller.—According to an old tradition, a noted outlaw of the name of Poole once lived in it; but whether there be any truth in the story I cannot tell. Elden Hole is also a great curiosity. Many people supposed it to be unfathomable, but when afterwards explored, it was found to be a rude chasm, of the depth of about two hundred feet. Three miners descended this hole in search of the bodies of some individuals who were supposed to have been robbed, murdered, and thrown into it. Peak Cavern is a truly magnificent spectacle, and has long been considered as one of the principal wonders of Derbyshire. At its entrance the huge grey rocks rise, almost perpendicularly, to the height of near three hundred feet, uniting at top, and forming a deep and gloomy recess. In front it is overhung by a vast canopy of rock, one hundred and twenty feet wide. At about ninety feet from the entrance, the roof becomes lower, and a descent leads deeper into the tremendous hollow. Here the light of day altogether disappears, and it is necessary to be provided with lighted torches to proceed further.

Gilbert. Ay, it must look very grand by torch-light.

Traveller. It does, I assure you. The passage in one part is so low, that I bumped my head against the top several times in walking along. There is a spacious opening named the Bell House, and beyond it a small lake called the First Water. This lake must be passed in a boat, though the rocky arch above it descends to within eighteen or twenty inches of the water. You would be almost frightened at your own faces, if you were to see them in that lake by torch-light. Further on is a space, in some parts a hundred and twenty feet high, and more than two hundred long and broad, and then the Second Water is seen. Roger Rain's House is a projecting pile of rocks, whence large drops of water fall continually through the crevices of the roof. Beyond this is a tremendous hollow, called the Chancel. As I entered the Chancel every thing was silent as night, when suddenly the voices of several persons singing burst forth from the upper regions of the place. I was struck with amazement, for it seemed as though the cavern was inhabited; and not being able to discern any one in the direction whence the voices came, I was obliged to inquire of the guides. Soon after this eight or ten women and children were plainly seen standing in the hollow of a rock fifty feet above the floor; these were the choristers who had entertained us with their voices.

Gilbert.—How astonishing I should have been!

Traveller.—One part of the cave is called the Cellar, and another the Half-way House; but the hollow called the Great Tom of Lincoln is the most remarkable. The regularity of the rock in this place, the stream flowing below, and the beauty of the roof, form a very interesting picture. One of the guides wedged some gunpowder into the rock, and exploded it, when the sound rolled along the roof and sides like a continued peal of thunder. My mind was quite solemnaized by the terrific hollowings which echoed around me, and I thought of that great and terrible day, "in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." We are all too apt to forget these things, unless at such seasons when something remarkable occurs to remind us of them. The entire length of the cavern is 2250 feet, and the depth of it, from the surface of the Peak mountain, about 620. Though it is interesting to explore

the holes and caves of the earth, it is yet very delightful once more to get above ground, where the air is purer, the light more cheerful, and the whole face of creation more inviting. When deprived for a season of the blessings we enjoy, we invariably value them more. Often and often has this fact been impressed on my mind by my past experience.

Edmund.—If ever I go into Derbyshire, I shall be sure to find out Peak Cavern.

While the traveller described the different caverns that he had visited, Mr. and Mrs. Lovel purposely abstained from making any remark, that the young people might enjoy themselves the more freely, and make their own observations.

Traveller.—I must not forget the Crystallized Cavern, the new wonder of the Derbyshire Peak. Its entrance has a very terrific appearance, but the different crystallizations soon occupy the whole attention of those who explore it. You would stare with astonishment at the Music Chamber, for in the part which goes by that name the petrifications are like the pipes of an organ; but in other places they form themselves into elegant colonnades, as regularly formed as though they had been shaped with the chisel.

Leonard.—That organ would please me as much as anything.

Traveller.—After the guides had placed lighted candles in different parts of this place I could have imagined myself in a sort of fairy land. Many a fanciful account of palaces glittering with gold and precious stones, which I had read in the days of my youth, occurred to my memory. Indeed it was one of the most costly and magnificent spectacles that I had ever seen.

Gilbert.—That must have been worth going under ground to see.

Traveller.—Yet, beautiful as it was, it was greatly surpassed by an excavation about a hundred yards further on. This was called the Grotto of Paradise, being lighted up, it burst upon me with all its glory. I thought of the infinite power of God, who could thus clothe the barren caves of the earth with almost insufferable splendour, and wanted words to express myself, but I found them not. I was dumb with astonishment. The place appeared as if lighted up with the most elegant glass chandeliers, while innumerable crystals of all hues blazed around me;

Ten thousand gems burst on my sight
With countless hues of living light.

Edmund.—It does not signify, but I must see the Derbyshire caverns.

Traveller.—I have not half described the Crystallized Cavern; but, in my estimation, no other part of it equalled the Music Chamber and the Grotto of Paradise. The Cumberland, Smedley, and Rudland caverns are all worth the notice of the curious. The first of these is an apartment decorated with what is called snow fossil, a petrification which, in figure and colour, closely resembles snow when drifted by the wintry storm into the cavities of a rock. But I must hasten away from the Derbyshire caverns to speak of others equally remarkable. On the south side of Merdip hills, near Wells, there is a famous grotto, called Okey Hole, about 200 yards long. This is much visited, though it is not of the magnitude of those I have described to you. A stream of water rises at the far end of this cavern, strong enough to turn a mill. Plenty of eels are found there, and some trout. In a dry summer, frogs may be seen crawling about the floor and crevices, and multitudes of bats cling to the roof. Pen Park Hole is near Bristol. Captain Sturmy, attended by others, descended this place by means of ropes. He found a stream running there more than a hundred feet broad, and nearly fifty deep. A miner, who was with him, fancied that he saw something frightful in the cavern; and, as the captain died of a fever soon after he explored this place, strange tales got abroad, which prevented others from descending. At last Captain Collins resolved to go down; so taking several of his men with ropes and tacking, as well as measuring lines, candles, torches, and a speaking-trumpet, he commenced his enterprise. The result was, that the place was neither so remarkable nor so fearful as it had been supposed to be; though I dare say, that if you were to descend, you would find enough to astonish you.

Gilbert.—Captain Collins went the right way to work, in taking men with him, and ropes, and tacking, and candles, and torches, and a speaking-trumpet.

Traveller.—The cavern of Dunmow Park, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, is a great curiosity. The hole by which I descended it with a friend, was near forty yards across; shrubs and trees grow out of its sides, and wild pigeons and jackdaws were flying from one part of it to another. At the bottom of the pit the spar was

of all shapes, and very beautiful. There are knobs rising from the floor, and icicle-shaped cones hanging from the roof, so that the cave resembled the opened mouth of an enormous wild beast, with teeth above and below, ready to be closed upon us.

Edmund.—How frightful!

Traveller.—The place was so damp that our candles burned very dim; but I could perceive that the roof was spangled with bright colours, and varnished with water. Sometimes we were gazing up at the high ceiling above us, and at others crawling on our hands and knees. The turnings and windings were so numerous, that we found it necessary to tie one ball of packstring to another, after fastening it to the rock, that we might know how to return to the mouth of the cavern. Some openings were a hundred yards wide and fifty high. A little rill poured forth its crystal waters, and made sweet music, well adapted to that solitary place. My friend was an excellent singer, and our voices echoed from a dozen different places, as we sang together,

"When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys;
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.

O how shall words with equal warmth
The gratitude declare,
That burns within my ravish'd heart!
But thou canst read it there."

In the brook, the bones of at least a hundred human beings were once found, and as no inscription was placed over them, it is not unlikely that in the civil wars, or in the days of persecution, numbers of people were driven for safety into that dark hiding-place, and perished there.

Gilbert.—Tell us now of some more caverns, if you please, for I hope you have not half finished your account. The most surprising part is, I believe, yet to come.

To be Continued.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORT UPON BUSH FARM ESSAYS.

Seven Essays have been received, none of which, in our judgment, deserve the prize advertised, although all contained valuable suggestions. The Essay which we esteem most highly is entitled "Directions for Clearing off the Wood and otherwise improving a bush farm in Canada by a practical bush Farmer." And we recommend that the Author of the same be offered fifteen dollars for it with a view to its publication in the *Advocate*.

The other Essays will be returned on application, if by letter post paid, to the undersigned,

J. DOWGALL, *Amherstburgh.* } Judges.
A. YOUNG, *Port Sarnia.* }

[We request the author of the above mentioned essay to inform us whether he accepts the judges award, or wishes his Essay returned.—EDITOR.]

HOGS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE COW, A PRIZE ESSAY.

This species of live stock may be regarded as of considerable importance to farmers, consuming the offal of corn, and searching the dunghills for every kind of substance which may therein be gathered. To hogs, the refuse of the fields and the scullery is a feast, and their stomachs are a receptacle for many substances which every other animal would reject.

Many varieties of this animal prevail in Britain; but without discussing them, it may be observed, in general, that the small breeds are most beneficial to the farmer, because, such may be fed upon ordinary materials without putting him to any extraordinary expence in preparing them for market. In fact, hogs are the only animals that can be fed upon the offal, or such articles as would otherwise go to waste about a farm steading. To use these articles to advantage becomes an important concern to the

occupiers of land; and raising and supporting hogs, is by far the most profitable mode of consuming them. Upon a tillage farm of 300 acres, where 200 acres are kept under the plough, it is reckoned, in Britain, that a sum not less than £100 sterling may be gained annually from keeping hogs, were the management arranged in a systematic manner. One main advantage of such a branch of rural economy arises from little capital being required, to carry it on, while the trouble and outlay attending it scarcely deserve notice. With the addition of one acre of broad clover, and one acre of tares, for the summer and autumn months, and the like extent of ground for turnips and yams during the winter and spring months, the whole not exceeding £20 in value, the stock of hogs that we are to recommend may be amply supported. Were two breeding sows kept on a farm of the size mentioned, and their produce reared by the farmer it may be calculated that 40 hogs would be annually fed, off the value of which, taking the price of pork at 30s., would be, at the least, 50s. each. The total amount being the sum already mentioned. That such a number of hogs can be supported and fed upon the offals of a 300 acre farm, and the other auxiliary articles specified, may be pronounced a certain fact. We have tried it, and, from the result, are enabled to speak with some decision upon the subject. Where such system of management is pursued, we decidedly recommend the small breed of hogs, because they will feed in a shorter period, and thrive upon articles that would starve the larger sized animals. When speaking of a small breed we do not mean Chinese or pot-bellied hogs, but Berkshires or any other similar breed, which will fatten to about 180lbs, when eleven or twelve months old. The mode of management which we recommend is, that a boar and two good sows, of a proper age, should constantly be kept, and that one young sow shall be reared annually, in order to supply the others when they pass maturity. We would feed off the oldest sows when they arrive at three years of age, which, of course, would cause four sows to be in hand at one time. These annually would produce more than the forty pigs which are to be kept, but the remainder might be sold as they are reared. It is obvious that forty hogs, weighing eleven stones each, are worth as much, or more money than here stated, and we apprehend that people would be ready to apprehend the truth of this part of the statement, than that such a number can be supported at so little expence; but this point can only be satisfactorily ascertained by an appeal to experience. We have for several years kept a stock of hogs in the way now recommended. They went at large in the court or yard belonging to the farm, and received a feeding of offal grain in the morning, and of yams or turnips in the evening, and the meat fed in this way met always a ready demand. They got also the dish-washing of the house, any milk or whey that remained unconsumed, and had the dung-hill to roam upon, where perhaps, more food is to be gathered, especially if the horses are fed upon unbroken grain, than is commonly imagined. It will readily be conceived that under this mode of management, the latter end of summer and the harvest months is the critical period for carrying on a stock of hogs. During these months little thrashing goes forward, and horses seldom receive any oats for aliment; hence, all that can be consistently attempted is to keep the animals in a growing state, and prepare them for fattening cleverly, when food of a more nutritious quality can be given them. Clover and tares will do this effectually, the last particularly so when in a puddled state. Turnips can also be got by the end of September; and it must be recollected, that, through the summer months, a considerable quantity of milk and whey is in every farm house, upon which hogs will be found to thrive heartily. That hogs can be supported upon clover during summer is not a new doctrine; the practice has long prevailed, both in England and Scotland, and ought to be adopted extensively in Canada. In short, a more beneficial stock cannot be kept upon a farm than hogs, so long as the quantity kept does not exceed the offals upon the premises. The other articles recommended are merely meant to render the consumption of offals more beneficial, or to carry on the stock at periods when such offals are scarce. The charge of attendance is very small; indeed the benefit gained by the dung-hill will more than compensate the expenses incurred. To make as much profit from cattle or sheep, as is mentioned, requires a great advance of money; but in the article of hogs hardly any is necessary, while most part of the articles consumed cannot, in any other way, be converted to beneficial purposes.

The following is a table of the relative number of hogs that may with propriety be kept on different sized farms:—

TOTAL EXTENT. UNDER THE PLOUGH.		HOOPS.	VALUE.	
Acres.	Acres.	Number.	£	s. d.
309	200	40	100	0 0
200	1 3/4	26	65	0 0
150	100	20	50	0 0
100	66 1/2	13	32	10 0

We recommend the above Essay to the careful attention of our readers, being convinced that the Hog will be to Canadian farmers one of the chief sources of wealth and prosperity. The price of Mess Pork has advanced within a few months from 40s. to 70s. per barrel, and even at that rate it is considerably under an average price. The British market has been opened to the farmers of Canada at a duty of 2s. per cwt., and a duty of 3s. has, to please and encourage them, been laid on salted provisions from the United States—so that they have now no possible excuse for not raising enough of pork at least to supply Canada, and if possible a large overplus to ship.—Ed.]

NEWS.

Alarming riots have taken place in Manchester and Perth in both of which the Military were implicated. In the latter place the conflict was with the citizens, in the former the Military aided by a mob attacked the police. In both intoxicating drinks appear to be the chief cause of the disturbance. Our government will some day learn that it is bad policy to train soldiers to be drunkards.

The Education clauses of the Factory Bill, which aroused the hostility of all classes of dissenters in Britain, have been reluctantly abandoned by Government.

Three counties in Wales are in such a disturbed state, owing to the lawless outrages of bands of labourers, calling themselves "Rebecca and her daughters," that the magistrates have requested the proclamation of Martial Law.

The newspapers of almost all shades of political opinions are turning against the present administration—the chief accusations against it being its unpopularity in Ireland, the deficiency of the revenue, the deep offence given to the religious public in Scotland, the attempt to throw the religious education of Factory children into the hands of the Established Church, the Income Tax, the unsatisfactory and uncertain state of the Corn Laws, &c., and predictions are rife, that Sir Robert Peel cannot long bear up against the current of public opinion and untoward events.

Many of the ministers who have left the Church of Scotland can obtain no place, either for public worship or private dwelling within the boundaries of their former parishes, owing to the hostility of the landed proprietors. In some instances they have obtained small vessels, in which to visit the Bays, Lochs, Islands, &c., where they formerly labored, and hold meetings for Divine service on the sea shore.

Dr. Chalmers has resigned his professorship in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Pusey has been suspended from preaching for two years, on account of a sermon delivered by him advocating some Roman Catholic doctrines. He has appealed against the sentence, and the matter has caused considerable sensation.

There has been more fighting in India, notwithstanding the pacific proclamation of the Governor General. The Amcers of Seinde have been conquered, and a territory, equal in size to Great Britain, added to the already overgrown Anglo Indian Empire.

A British officer in the Pacific lately took provisional possession of the Sandwich Islands, it is supposed, to prevent France from doing the same thing permanently. The British Government have recognized the independence of these Islands, and ordered them to be restored to the native authorities.

There is at present an extensive emigration of Slaves from the French and Danish Colonies in the West Indies to the British Islands, where of course they instantly become free, and receive wages for their labour. It is thought that this cause alone will force these countries to abolish Slavery.

SABBATH MEETING.—A large meeting of the friends of the Sabbath was recently held at Cleveland, where a society has been organized to promote its observance, at which the following resolution was passed: "That every man professing Christianity, who

patronize boats, or lines of boats, that do violate the Sabbath, for the purpose of saving expense, and securing the more speedy transportation of his property, is furnishing the means of support to habitual violators of the Sabbath, and thus depriving the labouring poor man of employment who is keeping the commandments of God."—N. Y. Evangelist.

The steamer Columbia with 90 passengers from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool, ran on a ledge of rocks off Seal Island in a fog. All on board with the luggage and the mails were saved.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—June 29.

ASHES—Pot	25s 0d	LARD	4 1/2 d a 5 1/2 d p. lb
Pearl	26s 0d	BEEF—Mess	\$11
FLOUR—Finc	26s 3d	Prime Mess	\$9
U. States	28s 9d	Prime	\$7
WHEAT	5s 6d	TALLOW	5 1/2 d
PEASE	2s 3d per cwt.	BUTTER—Salt	4 1/2 d a 5 1/2 d
OAT-MEAL	7s per cwt.	CHEESE	3d a 5 1/2 d
PORK—Mess	\$14	EXCHANGE—London par	
P. Mess	\$11 1/2	N. York	2 1/2
Prime	\$9 1/2	Canada W.	1

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—S. Warner, Wilton, 5s; W. Brown, S. Crosby, 5s; H. Wade, Brantford, 3s 6d; D. McDonald, Perth, 3s 6d; C. Williams, Rimban, 7s; M. Moore, Pelham, 3s 6d; J. Kyle, St. George, £1 16s; Sundries, per J. Alexander, Secretary, West of Scotland Temperance Union, 10s stg.; G. Robinson, Rawdon, 3s 6d; W. Holchouse, Quebec, £2; P. McDougall, Indian Lands, £1 18s 6d, Mr. Cameron, Lancaster, 3s 6d; W. E. Pointer, Drummondville, 10s; J. White, Huntington, 3s 1/2 d; W. Curry, Ayr, 3s 6d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, £1 15s; J. Forsyth, Smithville, 10s; W. Dunbar, Pickering, £1 5s; E. Webster, Gananoque, 9s 1/2 d; M. Scott, Norwichville, 10s; Dr. Spafford, Bath, 5s; Vol. VII—Mrs. D. Sutherland, Montreal, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, 7s 6d.

Arrears.—J. Mackay, Williamstown, 6s 3d; W. Waggner Osnabruck, 5s; W. Holchouse Quebec, 10s; J. Forsyth, Smithville, £2. Dr. Spafford, Bath, 10s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—A. McLaurin, Lochiel, 1s 3d; Rev. Mr. Bourne, Rawdon, 6s 6d; Woolford Young Men's T. A. Association, 10s.

Penny Subscription Cards.—Elizabeth M. Eachern, Ormstown, 15s 6d; R. Morron, Cavan, 1s 3d; Miss Wheeler, Cavan, 9d.

TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

No. 31, Saint François Xavier Street.

THE Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have placed their Stock in the hands of their Agent, who will at all times execute orders with promptitude: it consists of—

Anti-Bacchus, stitched, 1s single, or 10s per dozen, Do, cloth, 1s 3d do, or 13s do do; Do, half bound, 1s 6d do, or 16s do do; Canadian Minstrel, half bound, 10d single, or 9s per dozen; Canadian Temperance Advocate, 7th vol., half bound, 2s 6d single; Do, 8th do, do, 7s 6d do; London Temperance Magazine, 6s single; London Tee-total Magazine, 6s do; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 8s do; Crack Club, 4s do; Baker's Curse of Britain, 6s do; Baker's Idolatry of Britain, 2s 6d do; Garland of Water Flowers, 3s 6d do; Temperance Fables, 3s 6d do; Do Tales, 3s 9d do; Do Rhymes, 2s 6d do; Wooller on Temperance, 5s do; Sermons on do, ten in number, 2s do; Lectures on do, do do, 2s do; Pastor's Pledge, 7 1/2 d; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 6d; Prize Essays, 7 1/2 d; Report of Aberdeen Presbytery, 7 1/2 d; Juvenile Certificates, a pack of 50 cards engraved, 7s 6d; Simple Stories for Young Tee-totalers, 1 1/2 d; Tracts, 4d per 100 pages, or assorted in parcels from 1d to 2s 6d each; Treatises on Swine and Cow, 4d; Tee-total Wafers, 1d per sheet, or 7 1/2 d per dozen; Stills for Lectures, £1; £2; £3; Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape Juice in 1 1/2 pint bottles, 13s 4d each.

R. D. WADSWORTH,
Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

NINTH VOLUME.

DEVOTED to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, and News, is published semi-monthly on the following

TERMS :—

To Subscribers in Town, 2s. 6d. per ann.
 To do. do. Gt. Britain & Ireland, . 2s. stg. do.
 To do. in the Country, (including postage) 3s. 6d. do.
 All strictly payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the object of the paper, will be inserted, and charged as follows :—

First insertion, not exceeding ten lines, 5s.
 Subsequent insertions, do. do., 2s. 6d.
 Above ten lines, first insertion 0s. 6d. per line
 do. do. subsequent do. 0s. 3d. per do.

All Orders and Communications to be addressed (*post paid*) to R. D. WADSWORTH, Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal, and containing the necessary remittance.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Agent,*
 Temperance Depot, No. 31, St. Francois Xavier Street.
 Montreal, May 13, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be happy to transact any business in the sale of Produce, or purchasing Goods in this Market, also in the entoring of Goods, Shipping Produce, &c.

Terms moderate.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, by the vessels in port, a select assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, Straw Bonnets, &c., also a complete assortment of Writing Papers, which he offers at low prices.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843

CARPETS, SHAWLS, &c.

THE Subscriber has fitted up a New Show Room, (entrance from St. Joseph Street, next door to Messrs. Scott Tyre & Co. near the Steamboat Wharf) for the sale of CARPETING and SHAWLS, of which descriptions of Goods he has received, and expects to continue to receive, large and beautiful stocks on consignment.

He has also on hand his usual assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, which he means to keep up by frequent supplies of the cheapest and newest style Goods that he can procure in Great Britain and New York.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, July 1, 1843.

**GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
 MONTREAL.**

THE undersigned GOVERNMENT AGENT at this Port, for forwarding the views and intentions of the EMIGRANTS from Great Britain and Ireland, takes this opportunity of advising all such persons as may require FARM SERVANTS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS, ARTIFICERS, and others, to forward to his office a concise statement of the number required, the rates of Wages to be paid, probable period for which they may be wanted, with prices of Provisions, and usual TERMS of BOARDING and LODGING in their vicinity—and at the same time to furnish such other information on the subject as may be considered of general utility to Applicants for Employment.

JAMES ALLISON,
Agent.

Montreal, June 15, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HYMN BOOK.

First Canada Edition.

THE Subscriber has used every pains to prepare a neat volume of Temperance Hymns, comprising the best and latest Poetry composed on the subject, and hopes they will universally please. The following are the

TERMS—Full Bound, 9d Single, 7s 6d per dozen.
 Bound in Cloth 7½d “ 6s “ “
 Stiff Covers, 6d “ 5s “ “

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, May 15, 1843.

FOR SALE BY

R. D. WADSWORTH.

TEMPERANCE Hymn Book. 6d. 7½d. & 9d.
 Roll Books for Temperance Societies 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.
 Sewall's Drawings of the Human Stomach, 6s. 3d., 8s. 9d.
 Cold Water Army Dialogues. 1s. 0d.
 Temperance Almanacks for 1843. 0s. 4d.
 Memoir of Father Mathew. 1s. 3d.
 History of Tee-totalism 0s. 7½d.
 Apology for the Disuse of Intoxicating Drink . . . 0s. 7½d.
 Parsons' Wine Question Settled 2s. 0d.
 First Manual for Tee-totalers. 0s. 2d.
 Bacchus 10s. 7½d.

Temperance Seals, Wafers, Letter Paper, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a select assortment of Publications, amongst which are the following :—

Moffatt's Africa, Duff's India, Martyr of Erromanga, Jethro, Mammon, Decapolis, Brown's Concordance, Sacred Lyre, Cowper's Poems, Thomson's Do., Grey's Do., Sanford and Merton, Pilgrim's Progress, Esop's Tables, Reed's Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern Histories, Gleig's England, Watt's on the Mind, Cobbett's French Grammar, Youat's Diseases of Cattle, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

A Selection of Chamber's Publications, including information for the people, complete.

An assortment of Stationery.

—AND,—

A variety of Bibles, Testaments and Psalm Books.

JOHN DOUGALL.

GALL'S KEY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Subscriber, the TEMPERANCE DEPOT, ARMOUR & RAMSAY, WM. GREIG, CAMPBELL RYSON, and JOHN BAIN, St. Joseph Street, a republication of GALL'S KEY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM, containing CATECHETICAL EXERCISES, and a new and REGULAR SERIES OF PROOFS on each answer. Eighteenth Edition, 12mo. 196 pages. Price 10d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

This is a valuable assistant to all Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers, and should be in every Presbyterian family.

Just published, on good Paper and clear Type, an Edition of the LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION HYMN-BOOK.

The Subscriber has also on hand the ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM, with or without PROOFS; BROWN'S FIRST CATECHISM; GALL'S INITIATORY CATECHISM; the SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE, &c. &c.

JOHN C. BECKET,
 204, St. Paul Street.

May 15, 1843.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. W.

BY WILLIAM BROWNLEE.

THE above establishment is neatly fitted up, and every attention will be paid to those who may favour it with a call.
Drummondville, May 16, 1843.

PROVISION STORE.

THE lower part of the premises occupied by the Subscriber, (entering from St. Joseph Street, and Commissioners' Street opposite the Steamboat Wharf) is now devoted to the sale of Provisions, chiefly consignments. The following articles are now on hand, to which the attention of Dealers and Families is respectfully requested:—PORK, BACON, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE and DRIED APPLES; and expected soon, FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, OATMEAL, and a variety of other articles.

DRY GROCERIES.—The Subscriber intends to include with the above, an assortment of SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, and other Dry Groceries, together with SALT, and the various kinds of SALT FISH in their season.

Montreal, July 1, 1843. JOHN DOUGALL.

N. B.—Samples of Leather just received from a Tannery in the Country.

THE PROGRESSIVE AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

PREPARING for the Press, and will be speedily published by P. THORNTON, Teacher, Hamilton, and the Rev. R. H. THORNTON, Whitby, a complete set of Reading Books, for the use of Schools and Private Families.

Montreal, June 28, 1843.

THE Subscriber has just received a few copies of Buckingham's recently published Work on Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. which he will sell at the same rate as they are sold in Britain, viz. 15s. stg., equal to 18s. 9d. currency. The Work is embellished by engravings, and is one of peculiar interest to the inhabitants of this Province.

July 1, 1843. JOHN DOUGALL.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

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

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—

10 tons	Fine Vermont Red Clover Seed	
12 do	White Dutch	“ “
600 minots	Timothy or Herds Grass	“
100 lbs.	Fine Yellow Onion	“
250 do	Cabbage (assorted kinds)	“
1500 do	Turnip	“ “
1000 do	Fine Red Onion	“

Together with their usual assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS. Assorted boxes for Country Merchants constantly on hand.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.
Montreal, Jan. 10, 1843. St. Paul Street.

TINWARE, HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

M. WHITE & Co., 228 St. Paul Street, (opposite the City Bank,) and facing St. Ann's Market, Commissioners' Street, have for sale:—

Tinware, Common, Black and Japanned; Iron: every of every description; German Silver, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware; Cooking and other Stoves, Paints, Dry Colours, Window Glass, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes &c. &c.

Meat Sates, Baths, &c. Tinware made to order.
Montreal, June 15, 1843.

JOHN SMITH,

CARVER & GILDER, PICTURE FRAME & LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER

133, Saint Paul Street and at 113, Nuns' Building Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Wholesale and Retail: Chimney, Pier, Toilet and Common Looking Glasses in Great Variety, always on hand.

Intending Purchasers by calling at this Establishment will be enabled to make their selections from the most extensive Stock in the Province at lower Prices than similar goods can be imported for.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT

EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

NO. 9, 11th concession, SOMBRA, 200 acres, No. 9, 12th concession south half 100 acres; (on the River Sydenham, well timbered with White Oak) No. 190, 9th concession, MALDEN, 195 acres; No. 3, 1st concession, MALDEN, (part about 40 acres) near the town of Amherstburgh; No. 22, 5th concession, GOSFIELD (part about ten acres) in the village of Colborne; No. 21, 6th concession, COLCHESTER, 200 acres. Apply to J. & J. DOUGALL, Amherstburgh, or to CHARLES BABY, Esq. Sandwich.
May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

10 Lots and parts of lots in the Township of SANDWICH, 4 lots in SOMBRA, viz: No. 23, 14th concession, east half; No. 18, 2d concession, south half; E, 6th concession, do.; D, 6th concession, west half; No. 10 and east half of No. 11, 6th concession, MOORE; No. 28 and 29, front of PLYMPTON, 200 acres; No. 11, 14th concession, COLCHESTER, 100 acres. Terms of payment easy. Particulars will be made known by

J. & J. DOUGALL.
Amherstburgh, May 1, 1843.