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THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I want a quarter of a dollar, Jane."

This was addressed by a miserable creature, bloated and disfigured by intemperance, to a woman whose thin, pale face, and heart-broken look, told but too plainly that she was the drunkard's wife.

"Not a quarter of a dollar, John? Surely you will not waste a quarter dollar of my hard earnings, when you know that I can scarcely get food and decent clothes for the children?"

As the wife said this, she looked up into her husband's face with a sad, appealing expression.

"I must have a quarter, Jane," was the firm reply.

"O, John! remember our little ones. The cold weather will soon be here, and I have not yet been able to get them shoes. If you will not earn any thing yourself, do not waste the little my hard labour can procure. Will not a sixpence do? Surely that is enough for you to spend for—"

"Nothing will do but a quarter, Jane, and that I must have, if I steal it!" was the prompt and somewhat earnest reply.

Mrs. Jarvis laid aside her work mechanically, and rising, went to a drawer, and from a cup containing a single dollar in small pieces, her little all, took out a quarter of a dollar, and turning to her husband said, as she handed it to him—

"Remember, that you are taking the bread out of your children's mouths!"

"Not so bad as that, I hope, Jane," the drunkard replied, as he clutched the money eagerly, something like a feeble smile flitting across his disfigured and distorted countenance.

"Yes, and worse!" was the response, made in a sadder tone than that in which the wife had at first spoken.

"How worse, Jane?"

"John!" and the wife spoke with a sudden energy, while her countenance lighted up with a strange gleam. "John, I cannot bear this much longer! I feel myself sinking every day. And you—you who pledged yourself—"

Here the voice of the poor woman gave way, and covering her face with her hands, she bent her head upon her bosom, and sobbed and wept hysterically.

The drunkard looked at her for a moment, and then turning hurriedly, passed from the room. For some moments after the door had closed upon her husband, did Mrs. Jarvis stand, sobbing and weeping. Then slowly returning to her chair near the window, she resumed her work, with an expression of countenance that was sad and hopeless.

In the mean time, the poor wretch who had thus reduced his family to a state of painful destitution, after turning away from his door, walked slowly along the street with his head bowed down, as if engaged in, to him, altogether a new employment, that of self-communion. All at once a hand was laid familiarly upon his shoulder, and a well-known voice said—

"Come, John, let's have a drink."

Jarvis looked up with a bewildered air, and the first thing that caught his eye, after it glanced away from the face of one of his drinking cronies, was a sign with bright gold letters, bearing the words, "EAGLE COFFEE HOUSE." That sign was as familiar to him as the face of one of his children. At the same moment that his eye rested upon this, creating an involuntary impulse to move towards the tavern door, his old crony caught hold of his coat collar, and gave him a pull in the same direction. But much to

the surprise of the latter, Jarvis resisted this attempt to give his steps a direction that would lead him into his old, accustomed haunt.

"Won't you drink this morning, Jarvis?" asked the other with a look of surprise.

There was evidently a powerful struggle going on in the mind of the drunkard. This lasted only for a moment or two, when he said loudly and emphatically.

"No!"

And instantly broke from his old boon companion, and hurried on his way.

A loud laugh followed him, but he heeded it not. Ten minutes' walk brought him to the store of a respectable tradesman.

"Is Mr. R— in?" he asked, as he entered.

"Back at the desk," was the reply of a clerk.

And Jarvis walked back with a resolute air.

"Mr. R—, I want to sign the pledge!"

"You Jarvis?" Mr. R— said, in tones of gratified surprise.

"Yes, me, Mr. R—. It's almost a hopeless case; but here goes to do my best."

"Are you fully sensible of what you are about doing, Jarvis?"

"I think I am, Mr. R—. I've drunk nothing since yesterday morning, and with the help of Him above, I am determined never to drink another drop as long as I live! So, read me the pledge, and let me sign it."

Mr. R— turned at once to the constitution of the Washington Temperance Society, and read the pledge thereunto annexed:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to each other, as gentlemen, that we will not, hereafter, drink any spirituous liquors, wine, malt or cider, unless in sickness, and under the prescription of a physician."

Jarvis took the pen in his hand, that trembled so he could scarcely make a straight mark on paper, and enrolled his name among the hundreds of those who, like him, had resolved to be men once more. Thus done, he laid down the quarter of a dollar which he had obtained from his wife, the admission fee required of all who joined the society. As he turned from the tradesman's store, his step was firmer, and his head more erect than, in a sober state, he had earned it for many a day.

From thence he proceeded to a hatter's shop.

"Well Jarvis," was uttered in rather a cool, repulsive tone, as he entered.

"Are you in want of a journeyman, Mr. Warren?"

"I don't want you, Jarvis."

"If you will give me work, I will never get drunk again, Mr. Warren."

"You've said that too many times, Jarvis. The last time you went off when I was hurried with work, and caused me to disappoint a customer, I determined never to have anything more to do with you."

"But I'll never disappoint you again," urged the poor man, earnestly.

"It's no use for you to talk to me Jarvis. You and I are done with each other. I have made up my mind never again to have a man in my shop who drinks rum."

"But I've joined the temperance society, Mr. Warren."

"I don't care if you have; in two weeks you'll be lying in the gutter."

"I'll never drink liquor again if I die!" Jarvis said solemnly.

"Look here, you drunken vagabond," the master hatter said, in angry tones, coming from behind the counter, and standing in

front of the individual he was addressing—"If you are not out of this shop in two minutes by the watch, I'll kick you into the street! So there now—take your choice to go out or be kicked out."

Jarvis turned sadly away without a reply, and passed out of the door through which he had entered with a heart full of hope, now pained, and almost ready to recede from his earnest resolution and pledge to become a sober man, and a better husband and father. He felt utterly discouraged. As he walked slowly along the street, the fumes of a coffee house which he was passing, unconsciously, struck upon his sense, and immediately came an almost overpowering desire for his accustomed potation. He paused—

"Now that I try to reform, they turn against me," he said bitterly. "It is no use, I am gone past hope."

One step was taken towards the tavern door, when it seemed as if a strong hand held him back. "No—no," he murmured, "I have taken the pledge, and I will stand by it, if I die."

Then moving resolutely onward, he soon found himself near the door of another hatter's shop. Hope again kindled up in his bosom, and he entered.

"Don't you want a hand, Mr. Mason?" he asked in a hesitating tone.

"Not a drunken one, Jarvis," was the repulsive answer.

"But I've reformed, Mr. Mason."

"So I should think from your looks."

"But, indeed, Mr. Mason, I have quit drinking, and taken the pledge—"

"To break it in three days; perhaps three hours."

"Won't you give me work, Mr. Mason, if I promise to be sober?"

"No. For I would not give a copper for your promises."

Poor Jarvis turned away. When he had placed his hand to the pledge, he dreamed not of these repulses and difficulties. He was a good workman, and he thought that any one of his old employers would be glad to get him back again, so soon as they learned of his having signed the total abstinence pledge. But he had so often promised amendment, and so often broken his promise, and disappointed them, that they had lost all confidence in him; at least the two to whom he had, thus far, made application.

After leaving the shop of Mr. Mason, Jarvis seemed altogether irritable. He would walk on a few steps, and then pause to commune with his troubled and bewildered thoughts.

"I will try Lankford," he said, at length, half aloud; "he will give me work, surely." A brisk walk of some ten minutes brought him to the door of a small hatter's shop, in a retired street. Behind the counter of this shop stood an old man, busily employed in ironing a hat. There was something benevolent in his countenance and manner. As Jarvis entered, he looked up, and a shade passed quickly over his face.

"Good morning, Mr. Lankford," Jarvis said, bowing, with something like timidity and shame in his manner.

"Are you not afraid to come here John?" replied the old man sternly.

"I am ashamed to come, but not afraid. You will not harm me I know."

"Don't trust to that, John. Did you not steal—aye that is the word—did you not steal from me the last time I employed you?" The old man in manner was stern and energetic.

"I was so wicked as to take a couple of skins, Mr. Lankford, but I did very wrong, and am willing to repay you for them, if you will give me work. I was in liquor when I did it and when in liquor, I have no distinct consciousness of the evil of any action."

"Give you work, indeed! O no, John, I cannot give you another chance to rob me."

"But I will not get drunk any more; and you know, Mr. Lankford, that while I was a sober man, and worked for you, I never wronged you out of a sixpence worth."

"Won't get drunk any more! Ah, John, I have lived too long in the world, and have seen too much, to heed such promises."

"But I am in earnest, Mr. Lankford. I signed the pledge this morning."

"You!" in a tone of surprise.

"Yes, I signed it."

"Ah, John," after a pause, and shaking his head incredulously, "I cannot credit your word, and I am sorry for it."

"If I have signed the pledge, and if I am really determined to be a reformed man, will you give me work, Mr. Lankford?"

"The old man thought for a few moments, and then said, half sorrowfully, "I am afraid of you, John. You are such an old offender on the score of drunkenness, that I have no confidence in your power to keep the pledge."

"Then what shall I do?" the poor wretch exclaimed, in tones that made the heart of the old man thrill—for nature and pathos were in them. "Now that I am trying in earnest to do better, no one will give me a word of encouragement, or a helping hand. Heaven help me!—for I am forsaken of man."

"Have you been to see Warren?" asked the old man.

"Yes, and he threatened to kick me out of his shop."

"Mason wants a hand, I know. He will no doubt be glad to employ you."

"I've tried him, but he will not give me work."

Mr. Lankford stood thoughtful and irresolute for some moments. He pitied, from his heart, the poor creature who thus importuned so earnestly for work, and whose trembling hand indicated that he had forborne, at least for a time, his accustomed stimulus. But he did not wish to have him in his shop, for he had no confidence in him. At length he said "John, if you will bring me a certificate from Mr. R——, that you have signed the total abstinence pledge, I will give you another trial; but if you disappoint me again, you and I are done for ever."

The countenance of Jarvis brightened up instantly. He turned quickly away, without reply, and hurried off to the store of Mr. R——, the Secretary of the Society he had joined. The certificate was of course obtained.

"And you have joined sure enough, John," Mr. Lankford said, in a changed tone, as he glanced over the certificate.

"Indeed I have Mr. Lankford."

"And you seem in earnest."

"If I was in earnest about anything in my life, I am in earnest now."

"Keep to your pledge then, John, and all will be well. While you were a sober man, I preferred you to any journeyman in my shop. Keep sober, and you shall never want a day's work while I am in business."

"By the aid of him who knows how much in earnest I am, I will be true to my pledge," Jarvis said, meekly, and yet in a solemn tone.

"Only trust in him John, and he will be strength in your weakness."

"I will try," was the humble and sincere answer.

The poor man was now shown his place in the shop, and once again he resumed his work, though under a far different impulse than had, for years, nerved him to action. But his nerves were all unstrung. His hand shook so, that he could with difficulty use, with the required skill, the implements of his calling. He experienced, likewise, a sinking, sickening feeling; and at times a dizziness and obscurity of mind would suddenly come over him, exciting the liveliest emotions of fear, lest nature would not bear up, under so sudden a withdrawal of its accustomed stimulus. Gradually, however, as his mind became intently fixed upon his work, and his body felt the impulse of manual activities, a slight reaction took place, and the whole machinery of his physical frame moved on with something approaching to a healthy tone. His hand grew steadier, though it still trembled.

Two hours brought his regular dinner time, when Jarvis, who began to feel the want of food, returned home, with new and strange feelings about his heart. One impulse was to tell his wife what he had done and what he was doing. But then he remembered how often he had mocked her new springing hopes—how often he had promised amendment, and once even joined a temperance society, only to relapse into a lower and more degraded condition. "No, no," he said to himself, after debating the question in his mind, as he walked towards home, "I will not tell her now; I will first present some fruit of my repentance; I will give such an assurance as will create confidence and hope."

{To be Continued in our next.}

FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—NO. 1.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you for insertion in the *Advocate*, if you think fit, the following account of a melancholy occurrence, which has lately taken place in this town; proposing to give you from time to time notices of similar events, which may spring from the use of intoxicating drink. For the sake of propriety, I shall divide this communication into separate parts.

The Tragedy.

On Monday evening, the 28th of last month, about nine or ten o'clock, an old man, named John Williams, long a resident in this place, and who has been for years in the habit of drinking freely, is called upon by an acquaintance, also a frequenter of the bar-room, whom he accompanies to a tavern near at hand, kept by a man who, at this time, had no license to sell intoxicating liquor, where, with two others, one of them son to the old man, they remain drinking till after midnight. During the night the old man finds his way home, and, being let in by his daughter-in-law, proceeds up stairs to go to bed. Next morning, about eight o'clock, she goes up to his room, and finds him with his clothes on, lying on his face—dead; his hands placed under his face, and his feet outside the bed or bunk; the upper part of his body inside, apparently as if he had fallen down as soon as he went up stairs, and died suddenly.

The Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held on the body the same day, and a number of witnesses examined, principally his drinking associates of the former evening. The evidence given plainly proves that the old man was intoxicated; even the tavern-keeper himself, in whose house they met, declaring that he was intoxicated when he left to go home, though able to walk, and confessed that he had set before them a decanter of malt whiskey, and left them to take as much as they chose.

The Jury.

Six of the jury either are at present, or have lately been engaged in tavern-keeping, three of them having occupied successively the very house, where the old man, whose mortal remains now lay before them, had last been indulging in the intoxicating cup. One of them is the present occupier of the house. He was also a witness in the case, as well as a jurymen. About half a dozen men of the jury are in the habit of drinking freely,—not unfrequently to excess.

The Verdict.

"Died by the visitation of God!" Three of the jury dissented from this verdict, thinking that intoxication had been the cause of the old man's death.

The Tavern-keeper's Reward.

On the day of the funeral, the tavern-keeper is fined £5 for selling liquor without license, not, however, for doing so in this particular case merely, but on former occasions.—Next day he applied to the proper authorities, and received a tavern-license, and may now sell as much liquor as he pleases; die who may in consequence.

Reflections.

Who is answerable for this man's death? Can his companions of that fatal evening plead that they are altogether innocent of the blood of old John Williams? Is it according to law that a jurymen should also be a witness in a case upon which he has to decide? sitting in judgment on his own evidence! If not contrary to law, is it expedient, or does it look well, or is it a likely way to promote the ends of justice that such a thing should be done? Was it fit or decent that this man should sit at all as a jurymen in such a case? The man in whose house old Williams was last seen, before he went home, in a state of intoxication! The man, moreover, who, in his evidence says, that he set before the deceased, and his drinking associates that night, a decanter of whiskey, and left them to drink as much as they liked! With regard to the composition of the jury which consisted of 23 persons, 6 of them were tavern-keepers, as many more, shall I call them drunkard's? Let them answer for themselves. Are such persons likely to be the most impartial judges in deciding upon a case of this kind? The verdict too! "Died by the visitation of God!" Is this according to the evidence? No body doubts that the deceased was intoxicated. Is it right to say that

a man dying suddenly in a fit, while intoxicated, has died by the visitation of God? Does it not look like an attempt to shift the blame from himself, or from others upon whom it might rest, and cast it upon God? Did the jury think of this when they returned such a verdict? Will they think of it now? And what are we to think of the tavern-keepers reward? Legal authority given him to destroy, without hindrance, the souls and bodies of his fellow-men! However, the above questions may be answered, one thing is plain—intoxicating liquor has once more in this case done its work; another victim has been added to the many that have already fallen before its deadly power. Who may be the next victim here, we shall probably know before long. The work of death, it is to be feared, is not yet done. If common report be true, this last loud warning has failed to produce any good effect upon some, at least, of those whom it ought to have arrested in the path of drunkenness, or in the business of making drunkards! How long is this state of things to continue? how long shall it be that in every newspaper we take up, we shall find some new account of the deadly effects of intoxicating drink? how long will the legislature legalize, and the people tolerate such a traffic in the land? One question more to those who are engaged in this traffic,—knowing, as you do, the daily effects of the liquors you sell, can you continue in the business without being answerable for the consequence—not merely at the bar of public opinion—but before the tribunal of a just God?

SPECTATOR.

PERTH, April 13, 1842.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

VICTORIA DELEGATION.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. WILSON AND MITCHEL.

First Week.

Cornwall, 4th April.—Meeting in the Court House, a complete jam. The meeting went off with great spirit. At the close a tavern-keeper tried to disturb us, but he soon found that nothing would do but cold water; 41 signed the pledge.

Moulinette, 5th.—The still here, as well as in Cornwall, was a great novelty, and they were much surprised to see so much alcohol taken from a quart of beer, and then to find what kind of stuff the beer was.

Osnabruck.—The meeting was held in a tavern. A pint and a half of wine was distilled, and the audience was quite surprised to see a blue flame arise from what they thought so nourishing and strengthening; at the close 10 signed.

Williamsburgh, 6th.—Meeting in school-house; 9 signed the pledge, one of whom was a tavern-keeper, who is determined to sell no more. Another is to give his name soon.

Matilda.—A good meeting; a pint of port wine was distilled, which gave great delight to the audience; 34 signed the pledge.

Prescott, 7th.—At two p. m., addressed about forty soldiers and distilled a quart of beer. At the close of the meeting 12 signed the pledge. In the evening a meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel, which was full, many spirit merchants and distillers being present. A quart of port wine was distilled and yielded three gills of strong spirit, which greatly surprised the audience; 37 signed the pledge.

Brockville, 8th.—The meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel, and although it snowed, we had a large audience. A tavern-keeper went for a quart of his own beer to distil, and charged nothing for it. He was greatly surprised to find what kind of stuff he was selling; 85 signed the pledge, and when I invited any physician present to inspect the stomach plates, Dr. Dunham addressed the audience and told them that there were persons present who had worse looking stomachs than these, for these ought to have been more black and bloody to appearance; 15 more signed after he spoke, making 100 in all.

Kingston, 9th.—A small meeting. A bottle of the best London porter was distilled, and the audience were as usual astonished to see so much spirit taken from it; 15 signed. 10th.—Religious temperance meeting in the evening. We visited several families, and the gaol this day. We found that two clergymen sometimes visited the gaol, but no person visited or distributed tracts regularly. They are to set this on foot directly. There were about 40 in the

gaol, who all told us that alcoholic drink had brought them there. 11th.—At 6 o'clock this evening addressed the soldiers in the Garrison, but owing to a mistake few attended. A quart of beer was distilled and sixteen signed the pledge. At eight o'clock the meeting in Rear Street Chapel was a complete bumper. A great many had to go away. It is a pity a larger place could not be obtained, but all the official gentlemen and a great part of the religious community are against the cause. The drinking customs of Kingston have, however, got a good shake. A quart of port wine was distilled. At the close 69 signed, making in all 100 in this place.

The number who have taken the pledge since we left is 350, and all the Societies are going to prepare for good meetings on our way back.

Second Week.

Belleville, April 12.—Meeting in Methodist Chapel. The cause is greatly sold down here. A brewer and a brewer's man tried to disturb the meeting, and when we sent for beer they procured it from the brewery for fear it might not be good if got elsewhere; they also washed out the still, and yet to their surprise a gill and a half of strong spirit was extracted from a quart. 39 signed the pledge. Another meeting was held on the 13th, at which a quart of port wine was distilled, and three gills of spirit were extracted from it. The same brewer and man made some disturbance and had to be put out. 25 signed the pledge.

River Trent, 14th.—Meeting in school-house. The tavern keeper boasted that his wine was pure juice of the grape, and had no spirit in it; he was therefore much surprised to see us take the alcohol from it. 15 signed the pledge.

Carrying Place.—They have the old pledge here. A quart of cider was distilled, and the moderation men were greatly surprised to see so much alcohol from it. 22 signed the pledge.

Brigton 15th.—A pint of port wine was distilled, and 9 signed.

Colborne.—A quart of cider was distilled, which greatly surprised the audience, especially the vender from whom it was bought. He called us imposters and vagabonds. His wife went out crying to think that she had been necessary to the amount of evil that intoxicating liquors had brought on the community. 12 signed. The reformation in this village is great; places for the manufacture and sale of liquors are shut, and merchants have abandoned the traffic.

Haldimand, 16th.—Church completely filled. A quart of cider was distilled to the amazement of the audience to see so much alcohol taken from it. Signatures 65.

Cobourg.—Church full, a great many vendors, brewers, and distillers present. When the brewers saw a quart of beer distilled it was hardly possible to keep them quiet. They were invited to state their grievances, but no one came forward. Some one went out and threw two stones at the windows. A poor drunkard, who is a man of property, went home and broke three bottles which he kept; one at the back of the bed, one in the collar, and one in the stable. 39 signed at the meeting, and 59 afterwards.

Queen's College, Cobourg, 18th.—7 o'clock morning. Distilled a quart of port wine, which greatly amazed the students of both sexes, who all belong to a Temperance Society in the College, except 4 or 5. In the evening a meeting was held in the town hall, which was crowded, and more than 200 failed to obtain admittance. 77 signed the pledge, making in all 156 in this place. The greatest excitement prevails here.

The whole number added to the Temperance ranks in consequence of meetings held this week is 334. We have had the utmost kindness and attention showed to us.

The Canadian Methodists are very warm in the cause. Some of their ministers have travelled with us to three or four meetings, and parted with us with reluctance. We have invitations to visit so many places that we could not get through them in three months.

Third Week.

Peterborough, April 19th.—Meeting in Scotch Presbyterian Church; was opened by Rev. W. Gilmore, and went off in fine style; a quart of wine was distilled, and 65 signed the pledge.

Port Hope, 20th.—Church filled; a great many distillers and tavern-keepers who tried to break up the meeting. Three pigeons

were let fly in the church, but all would not do; the meeting continued, and 32 signed the pledge.

Hope Chapel, 21st.—A bottle of home-brewed beer was distilled, and its alcohol burned, which greatly surprised the audience, especially the farmer who made it; 34 signed.

Port Hope, Front Road.—A fine attendance; no society here; 30 signed the pledge, and a society was formed auxiliary to the Port Hope Society.

Bowmanville, 23d.—A good meeting; sixty-four signed.

Watby.—Chapel thronged; meeting opened by Rev. Mr. Thornton; a quart of beer was distilled, and 100 signed.

Toronto, 23d.—A small meeting; mostly members; 5 joined.

Sunday 24th.—Visited a few families, which were in a dreadful state of drunkenness. In the jail we found thirty-two prisoners for different crimes, who with one voice, declared that intoxicating liquors had brought them there.

25th.—Full meeting in the Methodist Church; 41 signed.

26th.—Garrison afternoon meeting; a quart of beer distilled, and 21 Members added to the society; meeting in the evening in the Congregational Chapel; a quart of wine was distilled, which the audience called logwood and allum, and 53 signed the pledge. Number added to the total ranks this week—445.

Fourth Week.

Credit, Indian Village, April 27.—Attendance good; many red men present; nine, being all present who were not already members, joined the society.

Oakville.—Crowded audience; very great opposition by tavern-keepers and distillers, whose language was extremely abusive; a quart of port wine was procured with difficulty, and on seeing it distilled, their rage was augmented to an awful pitch; forty signed the pledge.

Nelson, 28th.—A poor attendance; ten signed; great opposition to the cause here, although none was manifested to us.

Waterdown.—Port wine and beer were distilled; audience declared that the wine was nothing but log-wood and alum after the alcohol was taken off; twelve signed. Next morning, Mr. Griffin called together many of his acquaintances, some of whom were cider drinkers; a quart of that liquor was distilled, and they were much surprised to see so much spirit in it.

Dundas, 29th.—A very large attendance; forty-six signed.

Ancaster.—No preparations.

Brantford, 30th.—At the close of the meeting, which took place at mid-day, the members joined in procession, and walked through the village with flags flying and a band playing; they were joined by about 150 from Paris, and numbered about 350 in all. At five o'clock we all sat down to tea, which was provided by the ladies of Brantford, and after tea we adjourned to the meeting-house, where a quart of wine was distilled, and seventy-five signed the pledge.

Hamilton, May 2.—A *soirée* was held which was well attended; after tea, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Nall; a quart of beer was distilled, and thirteen signed.

Lake Side, May 3.—A meeting was held for the soldiers; Col. Gourlay and some other officers attended; twenty-one signed. The Col. wishes to get up a regimental society. Meeting at Hamilton in the evening, at which sixty-one signed. Number added to the society this week—287. Whole number of signatures to the pledge in four weeks—1,416.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN MITCHEL.

JOURNAL OF REV. R. H. THORNTON.

As I formerly intimated, my duties are of such a nature as prevent me engaging in any very extensive efforts; it gives me pleasure, however, to be able to report invariable success, so far as I have had the means of making any proper trial. The change in opinion for the better, is rapidly and extensively effected throughout the whole of the neighboring country; among the many happy evidences of it I have to state, that according to appointment I held a meeting on the 21st ultimo, at Hatchers school-house, Darlington; it was the first upon the subject ever held in the neighborhood. The place was crowded by the hour appointed, and intense interest displayed during an address of some hours in length; I then read the pledge, and upon request

ing adherents to it, 103 came readily forward, being, it was supposed, nearly, if not all, the grown up people that had not joined elsewhere.

On the 30th, I attended in Bowmanville, in the Methodist Chapel, according to previous appointment. This is a place where the renovating influence of Temperance operations are much wanted. Like all rising villages in Canada, and especially where the means of intemperance are manufactured and sold, it had not a few victims and wretched families in its population; at length, however, a spirit not simply of enquiry, but of reaction seems at work. Previous to the above date the business was begun, two meetings, I think, had been held; the first conducted by the Rev. Mr. Machen, the other by Rev. Messrs. Huntington and McCallum, when, in all, somewhat over 60 joined at the two meetings. Several individuals joined on these occasions, regarding whom *hope* had almost ceased to be exercised, and by the time I went several were noticing the improvement in their personal appearance. These cases have already, I believe, been a blessing to others, for being so marked, they have occasioned reflection and enquiry; and, accordingly, on the evening of the 30th, I found the chapel, which is large, quite filled by an attentive and highly respectable audience. After an address of three hours, 69 new adherents to the pledge came forward; the number would have been much larger, but for the 103 referred to above who were mostly within two or three miles of the village. There are now in Bowmanville 122 members. The friends of Temperance in Darlington, following our example in this place, are uniting into a Township Society, and the Rev. Mr. Machen, was on the above evening, elected President of it. I had before me two solicitations from Clarke, of which you will hear by and by. It is a very pleasing proof of the friendly spirit that prevails regarding the cause, that from upwards of a dozen places where I have held meetings beyond the township since the winter began, I in every instance went by request. Indeed, since it was known that I was acting as an Agent, not a week passes in which I have not a request from some quarter. Every thing, in short, betokens a complete triumph, and that at no distant day, of our principles.

Whitby, April 3, 1842.

R. H. THORNTON.

DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD.

I have just completed a tour through Prince Edward, which I undertook for my satisfaction, and to obtain certain statistical information: during which I have held meetings in different parts, and obtained 215 subscribers to the pledge.

There are 20 Societies including the Roman Catholic, numbering over 4,000 members. From the census returns there appears to be little over 9,000 souls above 12 years of age, and consequently about *one half* of the adult population of this district are pledged. But the best of all is, that between 190 and 200 reformed inebriates are included in the above number, many of whom manifest the utmost zeal in the cause. Surely this is an astonishing change in two or three years! The number of licensed shops, formerly 17, is reduced to 3. The number of distilleries, at one time 5, is reduced to 1; and the owner of that having lately broke, it is now sustained by a professing christian. Think of that! A christian in Prince Edward running a distillery! Tell it not in—Montreal. We have now 5 Temperance Hotels; and, I am sorry to say, 57 licensed taverns yet; but the landlords of two of them have lately run away, and more will have to follow, if alcohol keeps at such a discount here,—or at least turn Tee-totalers.

In view of the above facts it is doubtful whether Niagara be entitled to the appellation of the "Banner District"—A district convention was also held here on the 28th of April, when a District Temperance Society was formed, and his Honour Judge Gilkison, appointed President, and C. Pier, Esq., Secretary, with a Vice President for each Township in the District. The Victoria District has also met to form a District Society. Midland has already one in operation. Will the Johnstown, Bathurst and Eastern not allow another month to pass before they also have District Societies formed. I intend, personally, to urge those West to do so.

Among various resolutions passed by the Convention in this District were the following:—

"Whereas the Montreal Temperance Society has been, and still

is, at a heavy expense in carrying out its benevolent designs, under the reasonable expectation that the friends of the cause throughout Canada would afford it assistance therein: and whereas the adjoining Districts have made liberal donations to support the Society's operations; therefore

Resolved,—That we will take immediate steps to raise such a sum in Prince Edward for such purpose, as would be creditable to us as a District, where great benefits have been realized from the spread of Temperance principles.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to co-operate with Eastern Canada in petitioning the Legislature in reference to the subject of Intemperance; and that we approve of the form of a petition furnished us by the parent society, and that it be circulated for obtaining signatures by the local societies, and returned to the Secretary of the District Society before the sitting of the Legislature."

Pictou, May 5, 1842.

JAMES McDONALD.

P.S.—Having now completed my six months tour, permit me to state some statistical facts, and to make some general observations. I have travelled over 2,000 miles, delivered 154 addresses, originated 35 new societies, obtained 2,275 signatures to the pledge, and procured about 180 subscribers to the *Advocate*. In the whole tract of country over which I have travelled there is not one society exclusively on the old pledge, I found three or four that had both pledges in connection, but every where else there exists a singular unanimity of sentiment with regard to the propriety of the new.

Bathurst—Has near 3,000 tee-totalers, among a population of some 26,000, or 1 in 9; no Temperance House established; a very large number of places for vending, some occupied by professing christians; in one place, I recollect, they made the distiller a deacon in the church! 3 magistrates enrolled; no physicians; country mostly new.

Johnstown—Has over 4,000 enrolled members in about 35,000 inhabitants, or near one in 9; a considerable number of the magistrates are enrolled; but few of the physicians; 3 temperance hotels; not more, are found among the large number who sell rum; several wealthy gentlemen and christians are engaged in the traffick! Ministers have shed an unholy influence in some places by opposing the principles of the society. Temperance papers are pretty well read in this district.

Midland—Has near 30,000 inhabitants; and must have in her borders near 5,000 tee-totalers, or 1 in 6, among which are a great share of the country physicians, and some of the magistrates. But as for Kingston it is the seat of Government, you know, of King A—1; there has been one temperance hotel opened, and there is one or two more to be soon; and in the western part of the district a great fund of temperance information is being rapidly spread.

Victoria—This district has less than 2,000 members, among some 15,000 inhabitants, or about one in 8; with the exception of 3 or 4 societies, the cause is yet in its infancy; 3 magistrates are enrolled, and the sheriff of the District, but no physicians, or at most but one. No temperance hotel has yet been established, but the friends are about to assemble from all parts of the district to consult about one, and to establish a district Society.

Prince Edward—has about half of the adult population in her limits enrolled, among whom are near 200 reformed drunkards; 5 temperance hotels opened; all the physicians, except 2, and a considerable share of the magistracy, as well as the judge of the district court, the M. P. for the county, &c. &c.—JAMES McDONALD.

Essex, March 16.—Since the 2nd of October last, the cause here has been quite in a flourishing condition; we have averaged 24 new members each month, which, considering the difficulties that we have to contend with, &c. is pretty far in a country place. We had lately a splendid source, upwards of 200, got down to tea, &c. The speeches were eloquent; the vocal band acquitted themselves admirably; the suitability of the songs contributed much to the entertainment, and also to the edification of the audience, they being composed for similar occasions, and bearing on the subject of temperance.—D. MATHESON, Cor. Secretary.

Oakville, March 21.—On Thursday, January 20th, a Temperance Meeting was held in the New Congregational Chapel, in this place, which was well attended and addressed by several

ministers and gentlemen; at the close the pledge of Total Abstinence was handed round and 23 signed. Drunkenness in this place has been and is the great cause of the poverty, misery, disease, crime, and premature death; many have gone, in this place, within the last twelve months, to the drunkard's grave.—We held another meeting, February 14th, which was numerously attended; after the addresses 21 more names were added to the pledge. Another meeting was held, March 21st, when the pledge and constitution of the "Oakville Temperance Reformation Society" was read, and adopted; and office-bearers appointed to conduct the Society. Several addresses were delivered, when 14 more signed the pledge, 6 others have sent in their names, making in all 64. Here we meet with much opposition, but we neither wonder at nor regard it, we intend to persevere; good has already been accomplished; many drunkards have been reclaimed, and their families are reaping the benefit. J. Foreman has opened a Temperance Inn, who I hope will meet with encouragement.

Feb. 17.—A Temperance meeting was held at Bronte, a village about four miles distant, the School-house was crowded; this was a very interesting meeting; 14 signed the pledge.

March 7.—I attended a meeting at Georgic Town, in Esqueving, this is a sober, industrious and prosperous village. There is a factory, where from 20 to 30 hands are employed, mostly young persons; the owners, four brothers, are members of the Temperance Society, and will not have a drunkard in their employ.—The meeting was well attended, and 43 signed the pledge. There are several other places round here, in which I intend as soon as possible to hold Temperance meetings.—H. DENNY.

LANARK, March 21.—The cause still prospers here, the visit of Mr. McDonald was very acceptable and resulted in much good. Our Society expressed, by a vote of thanks, their gratitude to the Montreal Society for sending him; they also presented him their thanks, for the manner in which he performed his mission, and as a proof of their sincerity, contributed, according to their ability, towards his support. In my last communication I stated there were two stores, in the village of Lanark, dealing out intoxicating liquors, I am happy to state that one of these has renounced the business of making drunkards, breaking the peace of families, and the community. May the other be induced to follow the example; there is certainly a fearful amount of responsibility resting upon the proprietors of such places.—JAMES DICK, Sec.

HUMBER, March 22.—I take this opportunity of informing the friends of Total Abstinence, the progress it is making in this place; the Society was organized in April 1841, since which time we have continued to hold monthly meetings; have now upwards of 200 members, (10) of whom joined within the last two months exclusive of the Society, in connection with the Sabbath School, which numbers about 30 members. The cause is gaining ground in this place, for experience proves it is the only way a drunkard can be reclaimed from his evil habits, and the temperate preserved in the paths of sobriety.—MICHAEL LOVELL, Secretary.

PETITE NATION, April 7.—It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to state, that we have had the addition of 71 members to our Total Abstinence Society, in less than a month, 38 have joined the Society since the Agents' visit on the 14th ultimo. We held our annual meeting on the 3d ultimo, when the following individuals were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year: Stephen Tucker, President; F. F. Boulton, V. President; Humphrey Hughes, Treasurer; and a Committee of six members.—G. W. CAMERON, Secretary.

ASPHODEL, April 14.—I removed from Dummer to Asphodel Mills, late last fall, where I found a small religious society, but no temperance society; myself and one more individual the only teetotalers in the place; and I must say, for so small a place, it was the most intemperate I ever saw. On Christmas day, I appointed a Temperance meeting, obtained some 18 or 20 names, organized a Society; proposed another meeting, obtained other names; have had two meetings since, one addressed by Mr. Watson Robinson, President of the Smith-town Teetotal Society, and the other by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Methodist Minister; we now number 70; and I have obtained 11 subscribers for the *Advocate*. For the last two months I do not believe there has been a pint of liquor drunk in the neighbourhood! 3

habitual tipplers have joined, one of whom addressed us at our last meeting, stating the misery of his own mind while a drunkard; the ruin he had brought on himself; accidents he had been witness to; his resolution to maintain the position he had taken—believing Total Abstinence to be the only way to reclaim the drunkard.—About a week after our first meeting, a revival of religion broke out, in which about 50 were supposed to have been converted to God. I mention this circumstance, because there is something in it that speaks loudly for the Temperance cause, as Fire professed to be blessed with the grace of God at the first meeting, and from five to seven the four succeeding evenings; all of whom had signed the Total Abstinence pledge! After this the revivals will become more general. This appears to me to be an eloquent argument to prove that Total Abstinence is intimately connected with the means of evangelizing the world.—Peter Pearce is our President; James Beckett, V. President; and a committee of nine.—JOSEPH WHEELER, Secretary.

KINGSTON, April 15.—The anniversary of the sixth Concession Total Abstinence Society, was held at Wm. Powly's, School-house, February 27, when the Report of the Society for the past year was submitted and adopted. The officers for the present year, are: B. Atkinson, President; John Graham, Vice President; and a committee of eleven; four of whom are females. Mr. McDonald, your Agent, was here on the 24th November last, and was well received, after he addressed the meeting, the Rev. Wm. H. Williams, Wesleyan, and the Rev. George Taylor, M.E., Ministers, addressed the meeting; the speeches were very impressive; when the Secretary solicited signatures to the pledge 27 names were given. Mr. McDonald also visited us at our anniversary, and delivered another very interesting address. We hold our meetings monthly in different places in our township, and by so doing we have formed two Societies, which, we think, are likely to do well; we now number 163 steady teetotalers. To God be all the praise.—THOMAS GRAHAM, Secretary.

MURRAY, April 14.—The formation of the Juvenile Temperance Society, took place in the Murray School-house, on Monday, the 14th February, last. The following persons were elected managers: Joseph F. Way, President; Allan Way, Vice President; and a committee of seven. The Society has been favored with three able addresses and numbers 53; it was got up by young people, but has since received the advice and support of the aged.—WM. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LOCHIEL, April 15.—Extract from an address by D. Cattenach, Esq., to the Lochiel T. Society, at their Anniversary Meeting:—"Mr. John Duggall, of Montreal, who visited this place in Feb., 1841, held a meeting and obtained 12 signatures to the pledge, from which sprang this 'gad' or troop, so that the worthy gentleman, when he visits us again, may adopt the words of the Patriarch, 'For with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands.' Our success, under God, depends much upon the judicious election of office-bearers; efficient men, zealous men—men that shall be willing to spend and be spent in the glorious cause. Your Committee found it profitable for themselves and to the cause generally, to hold frequent meetings; during the last winter 12 were held. Our Society this day numbers 312; if each member so enrolled shall within the current year yield in ratio, the one shall soon 'become a thousand and the feeble one a strong nation.' The Temperance cause is progressing, not here alone, but in other sections of the county also, not only among the mean, the low and indigent, (as its enemies would have it) but among the respectable and most influential part of the community; we have magistrates, elders, a minister, a colonel, captains, lieutenants, non-commissioned officers, district councillors, school commissioners, teachers, and the most promising of their pupils, together with the most virtuous of the 'fair sex'; so that the complication composing the Society, when analyzed, will be found to consist of such ingredients as will renovate its health and prosperity, and we invite the moderate drinker as well as the tippler to examine the compound; after which they shall have no occasion to say as usual—'I will not join the Society of drunkards,'—'I shall not join the Society of blackguards.'—'I will never disgrace my ancestors by joining you,' &c. &c. I regret that so few Temperance publications were received by this Society during the past year, especially of that most excellent periodical the *Advocate*, now that it has so much

increased in value and interest and that it is to issue semi-monthly, and that the Society has a corresponding growth and interest.—I hope there will be a proportionate demand for it." The meeting was opened in the usual way by the Rev. Wm. McKillean, when the Secretary read the Report, after which the following office-bearers were unanimously chosen, viz: Mr. Alex. McCrimmon, President; Malcolm McGillvery, Vice President; John Campbell, Treasurer; and a committee of six. The Rev. Messrs. McKillean and Fraser then addressed the meeting, and 5 additional names were added to the pledge.—D. CATTENAGH, *Secretary*.

MURRAY, 3RD. CON. April 16.—The glorious cause of Total Abstinence is flourishing, in the farthest back, of our settlements. The writer has, within three weeks past, assisted in forming two new Societies in neighbourhoods, where the people were almost entire strangers to the Temperance movement, each of these infant Societies numbers about 17 members; and the Society of which the writer is Secretary, although not yet one year in existence, numbers about 70 members.—J. R. REYNELL, *Secretary*.

LAPRAIRIE, April 18.—I forward herewith the sum of 20s. which has been subscribed by a few members, for the purpose of being placed at your disposal, for the furtherance of the cause; and I can see no objection why an annual subscription should not be made by every member in Canada, to enable the Montreal Society to distribute Tracts, Advocates, &c., on a more liberal scale, for funds are requisite for all machinery.—E. D. FITZGERARD, *Paymaster Serg. 70th Regt., Sec. Temp. Society*.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 15.—Since the commencement of the new year we have had five meetings in different parts, and received an increase of 54 to our number, making the number who have adopted our pledge since the formation of our Society 285. There have been some delinquencies, some removals and some deaths, but as an accurate state of the Society was not made out, at our last anniversary, I cannot state the actual number of members now in good standing among us, but I may safely take it at 265. We also had a soiree on the 28th January, in the house of Ira Lewis, who has turned alcohol out of doors and now keeps a Temperance House. The evening was very fine, and about 140 persons were very agreeably entertained. Temperance has taken deep root in this section of the country, and few can be found who will deny that the use of intoxicating drinks is a great evil, and that Temperance Societies have done, and are doing a great deal of good in the world.—H. W. BLANCHARD, *Sec.*

An important Temperance meeting was lately held at Sandwich, W. D., James Douglass, Esq., in the chair, at which addresses were delivered by M. Cameron, Esq. M. P. P., and Rev. Mr. Welby, of the church of England. A Society was commenced on both pledges and many of the most influential inhabitants of the town signed one or the other. We may add that Mr. Welby's name was placed to the Tee-total pledge, and that of Colonel Prince to the moderation one.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Cincinnati, O. April 30, 1842.

This is an age of wonders, and certainly not the least of the wonders of this age, is the progress of the Washington Temperance Society. For "can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" And yet a reformation has been commenced in the very ranks of confirmed sots, and that by themselves.

It does not create much surprise in our minds to recollect that pious men commenced a Temperance reformation, for their religious creed compels them to believe that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven;" and for this reason it was to be expected that they, being "wise to win souls," would use every means in their power to reclaim lost men, and restore them back to God. But that drunkards themselves should commence this reformation, and carry it forward with such power, is wonderful indeed. But this is not all. During the first year of the Temperance movement, it was scarcely imagined by the friends of Temperance that anything at all could be done, to save those who were now actually drunkards, but that the greatest good which the Society could accomplish, was to dry up those sources, whence arose the multitudes of drunkards; in other words, to exterminate the evil by preventing those who were then free, from falling into it. Thus the friends of Temperance labored fourteen

years, with but little reference to that fearful number, which was every year sinking to the drunkard's perdition.—But notwithstanding this, an immense amount of good was accomplished, and the public mind prepared for that wonderful reform which was commenced on April 5th, 1840, in a dram-shop! by a company of drunken revellers!

It is not my design to give a full history of that movement which has in Baltimore, New-York, Boston, and numerous other places; enrolled thousands as signers to its total abstinence pledge, nor of that one thrilling fact, that in the city of Boston already 400 reformed inebriates are said to have been converted to God. All these are glorious results, and should call forth devout thanksgiving to Him who so strikingly has brought "good from evil." My wish is to give a brief sketch of the progress of this reformation in the Great West, as I have been able to collect it from the best sources.

About the 1st of June, 1841, two delegates, Small and Vickers, were appointed by the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society, to visit cities and towns west of the mountains, and present the cause which that Society was laboring to promote. Both were reformed drunkards, and Mr. Vickers had been one of the most degraded kind, so that he particularly was prepared to relate a thrilling tale of the woes and sufferings of the drunkard and the drunkard's family. This may be inferred from the single fact related by himself, that within two years after his marriage, he had become so brutalized through the use of intoxicating drink, as on one occasion to leave his wife alone, without a farthing, when her babe was but nine days old, whilst he was carousing day after day at the horse-races. Such was the principal delegate to the West. He told the simple, unadorned experience of his life, with the skill of one who told "right on what he did know," and with the feelings of a man who had tried all he related. The effect was electrical. Thousands of besotted inebriates, hitherto regarded as hopeless by themselves and by the community, listened to the affecting narrative, and hope sprang up in their hearts. As they heard the earnest tones of that reformed drunkard, "Come up and sign the pledge, and under God you will be saved," they formed the hearty resolution never again to taste the accursed beverage. The moment their names were affixed to the sacred pledge, the charm, which had so long fascinated them, was broken, and the galling cords of perverted appetites were snapped asunder. They were free, they were happy! The lost were found, and the dead raised to life!

But what have been the specific results of this effort at the West. Within the circumference, swept by a radius of five miles from the centre of Pittsburgh, the Washingtonians number 15,000. Since Small and Vickers came to Cincinnati, in July, a space of little less than nine months, 13,000 have been enrolled as signers to the pledge, and in this one county are found 18,000. During this whole nine months, scarcely a day has passed but a Temperance meeting has been held in some part of the city, and the enthusiasm may be judged from the fact that after these meetings had been continued for six months, frequently 150 signers would be obtained in a single evening. And on the evening of April 4, at a Temperance exhibition held at the Radical Methodist church, and that too by boys from nine to eighteen years of age, 250 new signers were obtained! The Cincinnati Washington Society have sent delegates throughout this State, and to many cities and towns in the neighbouring States. The result is, that in and about Louisville there are 3000 Washingtonians; St. Louis 5000; Kentucky more than 20,000. Brown and Vickers obtained in the last mentioned State, in eight weeks, 8000 signers to the total abstinence pledge; and Porter obtained in the same length of time, in Illinois, 10,000. The Washingtonian delegates have pervaded the whole State of Ohio, and already 60,000 have been added to this mighty Temperance army, whilst every mail brings us the cheering news, "still they come by thousands!" So that making a fair estimate of those who have signed the Washingtonian pledge in the Western States, there cannot be less than 150,000, and it is probably nearer the truth to say 200,000!

But this does not present the most interesting aspect of this subject. For years it was lamented by the friends of the old Temperance movement, that, notwithstanding the 1,500,000 who had signed the total abstinence pledge, yet a very large portion of

the community at large were entirely uninfluenced by the movement, and the present reformed class was peculiarly under the dominion of intemperance. So completely were they surrounded by walls of prejudice and embittered feeling, that every effort to ameliorate their condition was found to be unavailing. In solid, "unbroken squares," they resisted all means to "exterminate the monster" who was rioting in the fond hopes, yea, in the life-blood of his victims. For instance, in 1835, after the American Temperance Society had been in operation nine years, the Annual Report notices only 1200 reformed drunkards, a glorious work to be sure, but not commensurate with the frightful number, 30,000, which were every year consigned to the drunkard's grave. But how has it been with this reformation?

Mr. Porter, who has traveled extensively throughout the West, forming Washington Societies, being himself a reformed inebriate, and most successful in his enterprise, kept an accurate account of all who signed the pledge during his agency. He states, as the result of his observation, that the average of reformed drunkards, "hard cases," as he termed them, was one to every seven signers, and that one to every four signers was a tippler. This was true in the State of Ohio, and those who are acquainted in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, &c. will not suppose the case to be any better there than here. But to be certain of being within bounds, let us suppose the average to be one drunkard to every ten signers, and one tippler to every six signers. Then in the single State of Ohio, we have 6000 reformed drunkards, and 10,000 reformed tipplers; and in the Western States, we have 15,000 reformed drunkards, and 25,000 reformed tipplers.

And, let it be remembered in this calculation, that to one who has watched the insidious process of *tasting, tipping, and beastly drinking*, the tippler is almost as hopeless as the drunkard. There is such a gradual, but continued formation of this dreadful appetite, this second nature, that we feel certain that ere he is aware, the appetite, like an ungoverned demon, will rage till its demands are satisfied, and then he is a drunkard.

Should this same average be applied to all the Washingtonians in the United States, it would be found that tremendous inroads have now been made into the enemy's favorite territory, and that his body guard, those 300,000 drunkards, have been routed, and a large portion of them taken captive. This is getting at the work in earnest, and when we remember that 25,000 have been reformed at the West, and 75,000 in the United States, we are constrained to exclaim—"The Lord hath triumphed gloriously!" That such a reformation should spring from such a source, and be carried on by such instrumentalities, and result in such astonishing and glorious consequences is indeed "passing strange." It is the prodigy of the age, and to God, Most High, let us ascribe all the glory! J. F. T.—N. Y. Evangelist.

VICTORIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We direct attention to a Total Abstinence Soiree to be held on Wednesday evening next. We understand it is intended to assist a family in distress, and also to aid in establishing a coffee-house for the resort of tradesmen, who may there retire to transact business, instead of being compelled, as at present, to resort to public-houses. Such being the chief objects of the meeting, they are certainly most worthy of support. The cause of temperance in Belfast, we understand, continues to prosper. Much praise is due to the Ladies of the Victoria Temperance Society, now 900 strong, who have so nobly helped it on.—*Belfast Paper*.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN BELFAST.—In some of our largest hotels every one of the servants have lately taken the pledge of total abstinence, and thus set an example to their superiors. On a publican's sign in this town we observe the motto, "Forget me not." The people, it seems, are forgetting to call. In another publican's window we observe the following advertisement:—"Pure tonic bitters sold here." In a short time we expect to see the apothecaries and the publicans transferring their occupations—as the latter cannot now get a ready sale for the *whiskey* they are going to try the *tonic bitters*, or some other more useful and more profitable business. The cry of the people seems to be that of the Glasgow Poet—

"Give me water—give me this;
Take your drunkard's drinks away," &c.—*Ibid*.

Rev. J. MANSIE:—Although I have but a moment to write, I think I ought to say that the cause of total abstinence progresses nobly here. Our jails, our savings banks, our Mechanic's Institutes, all tell of the improved habits of our people. The indefatigable Father Mathew goes on as untiringly as ever. The *Dublin Monthly Magazine* for last month, contains abundance of statistical details, showing what Temperance has done for us—viz.: a deposit in the Dublin Savings' Bank of upwards of £32,000 at the end of 1841 over 1840, and 1178 more depositors; a great decrease of prisoners in Bridewell; judges' charges declining the diminution of crime; also the Reports of the Waterford Temperance Society, embodying delightful results, one of which is, that there is £100,000 worth more of furniture in the cabins and habitations about and in Waterford, than there was two years ago.

Neither here, nor in Father Mathew's speeches, nor any of the speeches made at weekly temperance meetings, is there any intimation that the pledge is not accomplishing its legitimate work.

Dublin, March 1.

R. ALLAN, Sec.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, MAY, 1842.

The following article from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, written by the celebrated ALBERT BARNES, Author of *Notes on the Gospels, Isaiah, &c.* is so peculiarly appropriate at the present time, that we consider it a duty to present it to our readers, more especially to pious, moderate drinkers, with a prayer that it may meet their candid consideration:—

THE POWER AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHURCH IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

I lay down this position as fully tenable, that, as it is organized by its Great Head, the Church has power for reforming mankind which no other institution has or can have; and that in all works of moral reform it should stand foremost. It should be united. There should be no vacillating plans, and no vacillating members. Such should be the character of the Church, that any feasible plan for staying the progress of vice should call to its aid with certainty an efficient coadjutor there. Instead of going on to illustrate this sentiment in a general manner, I shall select one single department of the work of reformation, and show what ought to have been, and what *has* been the influence of the church there. I allude to the temperance reformation. On this subject I lay down the following positions.

(1.) The Church of Christ *should* have been foremost in this work; and its efforts should have been entire and unbroken. In a cause that so much affected human happiness; that was so intimately connected with religion; and was so essential to the welfare of Zion, the Church should have been in such a condition that it could have brought its united influence and power to its aid. "The law of God should have gone out of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." There should have been no minister found who would use the poison, or lift up the voice of apology for the use of it; nor one who would have uttered a feeble and ambiguous cry about the importance of the reformation. There should have been no member of the church who would persist in the use of it; and no one who would make it or traffic in it. There should have been no one in the church who would not have had Christian principle and self-denial enough to be willing to sacrifice his earthly gains to save the bodies and the souls of men.

(2.) A state of things had grown up in the church which rendered its united and efficient action in the cause, morally impossible. A very large number of its members had become engaged in importing, manufacturing, and vending that which was ruining the souls and bodies of men. An immense amount of capital was employed in the business, owned by members of the church,

and the fact that they were engaged in it had served to make it in public view respectable. Most ministers of the Gospel, too, were in the habit of indulging in the use of what was regarded as closely connected with generous hospitality, and in almost every Christian family there were habits and arrangements which would require to be changed if success should attend the temperance reformation.

(3.) The consequences were such as anyone could easily have foreseen. The church moved slowly. Its members were reluctant to sacrifice their capital, and abandon their business. The ministry hesitated long before they dared to use language such as would be understood. It became necessary to form a society out of the church—though composed to a great extent of those who were professed friends of religion—to do what should have been done in it; to endeavor to act upon even church members and ministers from abroad, and to create around them a public opinion which would induce them to take the decided stand which was necessary; and by degrees to bring the church to the position where it should have been at the commencement. It was desirable to convince church members that this whole business was of such a character that no Christian should be engaged in it; that no Christian capital should be invested in it, and that no Christian minister should be any thing but a stern and uncompromising foe of every thing which went to intoxicate and ruin men. The work was arduous and long. The church stood in the way of the progress of the cause, and still stands in the way. Mortifying and sad as it is, I hesitate not to say that, taking the country at large, in my judgment there is no so serious an obstacle to the entire success of the temperance reformation as the habits and opinions of ministers and members of churches; and it is only by an extraordinary movement out of the church that the deficiency is to be made up. Yet the church holds the power in her hands—the entire power, under God, to perfect this glorious work, and to drive the curse from the land. And that moment when every minister of the Gospel, and every officer and member of the church shall be the thorough and consistent advocate for entire abstinence; and when every member of the church shall abandon all connection with the manufacture or the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and withdraw all capital from it, will be the consummation of this great work; nor will it occur till then.—Let the church continue to embosom apologists for habits of indulgence and patrons of it, and the wheels of this great cause will be clogged and stayed, nor can it move onward to glorious triumph.

The same remarks might be made of any and every other cause of reformation. In every thing affecting purity of morals; chastity of life; the observance of the Sabbath; the cause of human liberty; the freedom of those held in bondage; the church holds an almost if not quite controlling power. Evils are always ramified and interlocked with each other, and often interlocked with good. Sin winds its way along by many a serpentine and subterranean passage into the church, and entwines its roots around the altar, and assumes new vigor of growth and a kind of sacredness by its connection there. There is scarcely a form of evil which can be attacked which does not in some way extend itself into the church. There is scarcely a steamboat or a railroad car that runs on the Sabbath, that has not some connection with some member of the church; nor is there an attempt at reformation which can be made which does not infringe on some custom in the communion of the faithful. I make not these remarks in the spirit of complaining. I pretend not here even to say what is right, or what is wrong. I am illustrating merely the power which the church holds on moral subjects, and the manner in which the power is exerted. "The law should go out of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem;" and my remark now is that the church holds power over all these forms of reformation, and is responsible to her great Lord for the manner in which that power is used.

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE RUM-SELLER.

A Physician, and a Vender of alcoholic drinks, were once conversing about Temperance, when the Doctor said to the merchant,—“Do you know that four of your book-keepers have died, two of them in the street, through habits of intemperance con-

tracted in your employment and upon your liquors? Two of these young men were sons of ministers, and all of them once highly respectable. If,” continued he, “I kept a drug which was producing the same effects on my assistants, do you think it would be my duty to continue to keep it?”

We do not know what answer the merchant made; but though a leading member of a church, which was reported last winter to be very friendly to Temperance, he still continues the traffic.

This incident occurred in Quebec.

THE MODERATE GLASS.

It is a matter of surprise, that so many christians should, in the present circumstances of the world, refuse to give up their moderate glass for the benefit of their fellow men. Though the Master whom they profess to follow, gave up all for them, they are not willing to give up a glass of beer or wine for the sake of their neighbours. We can account for this extraordinary state of things, only by supposing that they see the whole subject through a dim or distorted medium. We know how easily a little moisture obscures a pair of spectacles, and we fear that the single glass of wine or beer a day which some christian men indulge in, has the same effect on their moral vision in this matter.

There is something peculiarly calculated to excite reflection in the following article from the *Journal of the Am. Tem. Union*:—

ON SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

It is noticed that the more moral, temperate and religious an assembly are, the slower advances the work of signing the pledge. After all the urgent solicitation of the most eloquent and impressive speakers, only three or four out of a very temperate and religious assembly will be seen to go forward and give in their names; whereas, out of an assembly of as many hard and reckless drinkers, there will be twenty or thirty. Surely there is something wrong here. Temperate men should be the last to have any reluctance to sign; while religious men, considering the good it does, should be the first to come forward. We can resolve it into nothing but pride and a want of benevolence, or perhaps of consideration. Such seem to overlook the fact that their public signature is of vast importance to the community; and to be shrinking in the fear that they shall acknowledge themselves to be what they are not, attached to strong drink. If they feel no inducement to sign for their own sake, there is a loud call upon them to do it for the good of others, especially at the present time, when so many *dead* men are struggling into life.

IRELAND.

It turns out that the increased amount of duty paid in Ireland upon spirits during the last year, is no test of increased consumption, as the whiskey distilled in Ireland must pay duty there, although it may be afterwards sent to England or Scotland for sale.

Our respected friends of the *Baptist Register*, have selected the articles which appeared in the *New York Observer*, against the principles set forth in *Anti-Bacchus*; will they insert the following reply, to them which appeared in the same journal, or Mr. Parsons' own answer, which appeared in the *Journal of the Am. Tem. Union*.

EXCESS IN INTOXICATING DRINKS.

The reviewer of *Bacchus* and *Anti-Bacchus*, concludes with an earnest, and we doubt not a perfectly honest expression of desire, that no one will pervert his remarks to his own injury, or the injury of others. He adds, if any one will use to excess intoxicating drinks, he willfully perverts the truth of God, and must expect to reap the fruit of his own doing.

Casusists may and do differ as to the quantity of intoxicating

drink which may be termed *the excessive use*. Generally the appetite of the individual is taken for his own standard, and he seldom if ever thinks *he errs*; and hence while one imbibes a bottle of our strongest wines at a sitting, another is content with his two or three glasses, and yet the latter may be the most intoxicated of the two. The question, what is the excessive use of intoxicating drink, has never been correctly answered by any stickler for its ordinary use as a beverage; but reformed inebriates will to a man declare that *all* use of it is to them and all others in their circumstances, *excessive*. Those fathers who have taught their sons to drink, gencely, the sparkling glass, until the appetite was formed, and they went down to a drunkard's grave, will also say, all use of the wine cup is excessive. The widowed wife and orphan children, who mourn over a departed husband and father, who fell a victim to the seductive wine cup, will echo the sentiments, all use of the destroyer is excessive. The most eminent physicians in our land, assure us, that the habitual use of any intoxicating drink is injurious to men in health, and that it is destructive to those who have once been drunkards. Many of them also assure us that no man is in possession of the full powers of his body and mind after he has drank one glass of wine. They also assure us that many men bring on that most horrible of all diseases, the *mania a potu*, or horrors, who were never intoxicated in their lives. All the drunkards in our land, began to drink very moderately, and not one of them saw in the distant prospective the end of his course,—the drunkard's grave. Now if it is an admitted fact, that the entire three or five hundred thousand in our land who are drunkards, commenced as temperate drinkers, is it not an insult to the understanding to talk of the excessive use of what caused all this misery—intoxicating drink. We say nothing of the proper emblem of our Saviour's blood at the Eucharist, except that it *cannot* have been any thing which had distilled spirits added to it. In your paper of the 5th instant, you have the address of Professor Parker to the Medical Temperance Society of your city, in which he says, of fifty-two thousand pipes of the stronger wines annually drank in this country, fifty thousand are manufactured without any of the juice of the grape. Now to the other two thousand pipes imported, we have good evidence that large quantities of alcohol are added before they are shipped; indeed, we have strong doubts if any pure wine is ever imported into this country, for we have been assured in wine countries, that such was not the fact. We will not say that all use of any thing which contains the least alcohol is sinful, but we do say that all use, as a beverage, is highly detrimental, and therefore all such use is excessive.

FIRES.

It is worthy of remark that the great fire at New York, on the 31st March last, was occasioned by a person throwing a glass of liquor into a stove, from which the fire communicated to a chimney, and finally destroyed a hundred houses, and left two thousand persons houseless.—*Messenger*.

Some fires have also occurred here lately which are clearly attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks. Indeed we are convinced that if Insurance Companies would closely investigate the circumstances attending all fires that occur they would find that a very great majority of them are caused in some way or other by alcohol. But who really pays these losses? The Insurance Companies? Certainly not: they make a profitable business.—The payers of premiums or in other words the public pay for them all. The premiums are calculated to cover all risks, and the money paid into Insurance Offices chiefly paid by the temperate part of the community, is chiefly drawn out on account of the sale or use of liquors. Is this equitable? Premiums should in justice be calculated in a new manner, beginning with the rate for Tee-totallers, and charging an additional percentage for the liberty of using intoxicating drinks by the master of the establishment himself, and so much more for every member of his household, or individual in his store, who does the same. Or we should have a Tee-total Insurance Office in which the pre-

miums might be very low, less at all events than half of what they now are.

DEATH AMONG THE TAVERN-KEEPERS.—Two of this class of our fellow citizens have recently been cut off in an awfully sudden manner. We beseech the *three or four hundred* who remain, to reflect upon the possibility of being called direct from the bar-room to the judgment—from the business of injuring the bodies and souls of men, to the righteous retribution of that tribunal where there is no respect of persons, and where a corporation license will prove but a small justification. Rum-sellers, ye are our brethren, ye bear in common with every son of Adam, some trace of the image of God. We implore you by every consideration of mercy to the public, as well as to yourselves and your families—we implore you for the sake of Him who died for you, to give up the soul and body destroying traffic in which you are at present engaged.

The Rev. Mr. M'CUNE has produced quite an excitement in the District of Prince Edward. At a lecture of his in Demorestville, fifty-three signed the pledge, and through the course of the night, a tavern-keeper cleared out, bag and baggage. If this be a usual result of the Rev. gentleman's labours, we know other places that stand in need of his services.

Some rum-sellers have undertaken to put down the *Prince Edward Gazette*, for fearlessly admitting temperance articles into its columns; but like most other persecutions, this one has failed of its object. Indeed, in consequence of it, the Editor has obtained many new subscribers.

We are rather inclined to think after reading Mr. M'DONALD'S letter which appears in this number, and to which we call attention, that the District of Prince Edward is the "Banner District" of Canada. We trust, however, that there will soon be more competitors for this distinction in the field.

The committee of the Montreal Temperance Society having in connexion with their Depot, opened a reading room for the diffusion of Christian and Useful Knowledge, request the editors of moral, religious, scientific and commercial papers and periodicals to exchange with the *Advocate*.

We call attention to the Journal of the Victoria men Messrs. WILSON and MITCHEL. They are carrying things before them in a manner worthy of their designation. An addition of 1416 Tee-totallers in four weeks is something new for Canada, even in this age of wonders. Still it will be seen by a perusal of the article from the *New York Evangelist*, entitled *The Valley of the Mississippi*, that our neighbours are a-head of us.

We have learned with great satisfaction that the Irish Temperance Society of this City, of which Rev. P. PHELAN is President, now numbers upwards of 5,000 members, of whom about 2500 are Tee-totallers.

The appointments for Temperance meetings in the New-Castle and Colborne Districts are advertised upon the last page of the cover.

The Montreal Temperance Reading Room is now open every lawful day. We trust it will be extensively patronized. The terms are uncommonly low. See advertisement.

We thank our respected Perth Correspondent *Spectator*, for the faithful and fearless exposure of so much iniquity, and we earnestly pray friends of the cause every where to send us the particulars of deaths that occur through the use of intoxicating drinks.

Subscribers to the *Advocate* who have not yet paid for the current volume, are requested to remit without delay. All copies not ordered on or before the 1st of July next, will be stopped.

Several complete copies of vol. VII. of *Advocate* (1842) half-bound, are for sale at the Depot. Price 2s. 6d.

It is the intention of the Committee to publish a title page and index for the eighth vol. with the last number thereof.

The Canadian Temperance Minstrel is now published, and will, we trust, supply a deficiency that has been long felt. In Great Britain and the United States, Temperance meetings are often rendered more attractive than they would otherwise be, by the singing of suitable hymns. We trust this will henceforth be the case in Canada. See advertisement.

We are under the necessity of allowing much interesting matter to lie over.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

104—115.—*Coroner's Report, Montreal, April 27, 1842*—In the last 21 Coroner's Inquisitions, it was established that three women and eight men came to their death by the immoderate use of liquor, viz:—Accidentally drowned, 1; Perished while sleeping in a field, 2; Found dead in bed, 3; Perished while sleeping in a boat, 1; Found dead on the floor of his bar-room, 1; Frozen to death, 1; Perished while sleeping in a yard 1; Died at the door of a tavern 1.

116.—On Sunday night, a woman of the name of Scott, was found so insensibly drunk in the street, that she died soon after she was conveyed to the nearest police station, although medical attendance was promptly procured.—*Commercial Messenger*.

117.—A person who had served two years in Col. Dyer's Regt. came to this city, last month. For nine months previous, he abstained from all intoxicating drinks. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and had saved thirty pounds. On his arrival here, he commenced drinking, and, while driving through the St. Lawrence Suburbs, he fell out of a caleche—the wheel passing over his head. He was taken to the hospital, where he died in three days.

118.—A short time ago, the wife of a carter in this city died, who declared solemnly on her death-bed, that her husband's drunkenness and cruelty had killed her.

119.—A shoe-maker who was in the habit of drinking to excess, and of abusing his wife while in that state, was taken off the street a few days ago into the hospital, where he died of *delirium tremens*.

120.—A watch-maker of very intemperate habits, has recently paid for indulgence in his favorite vice, with his life.

121.—N. PETITE NATION, Mr.—, has gone to his account. He must have died of cancer in the stomach, as described by the Agent when here last month, the too frequent result of a course of intemperate drinking.

122.—GUELPH, May 2.—A Father and Mother, while under the influence of intoxicating drink, overlaid their own child, causing its immediate death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RETORT.—An Indian complained to a retailer that the price of liquor was too high. The latter in justification said that it cost as much to keep a hogshcad of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied, "May be he drink as much water, but he no cat so much hay."

A Washingtonian says he has heard of a tee-totaller who said he never heard his wife sing until after he signed the Pledge. "Now," says he, "my wife sings a good deal since I joined the Society; and if you'll come to my house about meal time you'll hear the kettle and frying pan singing too!"

MODERATE DRINKING.—A landlord who gave to every customer an example of his moderate drinking, complained of the badness of his eyes, and asked a Quaker what he should do for them; removing his goggles and submitting his swollen, inflamed eyes to the examination of his customer. "My advice, friend," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and tie thy goggles over thy mouth!"

A distiller in Boston, has made three attempts to be admitted a member of the Mechanic's Association; and at the third trial was rejected by a larger vote than at either former trial. Ground of objection, that distilling molasses into New England rum, was not consistent with the objects of the association; viz: the amelioration of the evils of life. The candidate's character was unimpeachable in other respects.—*Providence Samaritan*.

THE DRUNKARD NOT THE WORST MAN.—A gentleman stepped into a tavern, and saw a filthy drunkard, once a respectable man, waiting for his liquor. He thus accosted him:

"G—, why do you make yourself the vilest of men?"

"I aint the vilest," said the drunkard.

"Yes you are," said the gentleman, "see how you look—drink that glass, and you will be in the gutter?"

"I deny your pozi-zition," said the drunkard,—Who—who is the vi-vilest, the tempt-tempted, or the tempter? who—who was wor-worst, Sa-Satan or,—(hiccup) Eve?"

"Why, Satan," said the gentleman.

"Well—hiccup—well, behold the tempt-tempter, said he, pointing to the bar. The bar-keeper flew into a passion and turned the poor fellow out of his house without his dram.—*Magnolia*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE OF EARLY TIMES.—A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist and they are sacredly protected in the enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames.—The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zacharay, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, but as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family, who stood between Zacharay and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one life between him and the empire. In this moment, his better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously. "How can such a drunken wretch as I am, aspire to be the chief of this honorable race? What will my people say? and how will the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a base successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink the poison no longer!" He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story, and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was I already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the colony, was held at Hartford, the capital. My father attended officially. And it was customary for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zacharay had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old chief.—Zacharay, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?—The old man dropt his knife and fork—leaning forward with a stern degree of expression; his black eye, sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me. "John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing; you are serving the devil, boy! Do you not know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to rum, and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live, never again tempt any man to break a good resolution." Socrates never uttered a more

valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in a more solemn tone of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, at me, and the venerable old Indian, with feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, on the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esquire.—*Colonel Trumbull's Autobiography.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.—A little boy in destitute circumstances, was put out as an apprentice to a mechanic. For some time he was the youngest apprentice, and of course had to go upon errands for the apprentices, and not unfrequently to procure for them ardent spirits, of which all except himself partook, because, as they said, it did them good. He, however, used none, and in consequence, was often the subject of ridicule from the older apprentices, because, as they said, he had not sufficient manhood to drink rum; and as they were revelling over their poison, he, under their insults and cruelty, often retired, and vented his grief in tears. But now, every one of the older apprentices, we are informed, are drunkards, or in a drunkard's grave; and this youngest apprentice, at whom they used to scoff, is sober and respectable, and worth £20,000. In his employment are about one hundred men who do not use ardent spirits; and he is exerting on many thousands an influence in the highest degree salutary, which may be transmitted by them to future generations—and be the means, through grace, of preparing multitudes, not only for usefulness and respectability on earth, but for an exceeding and eternal weight of glory in heaven.—*London Weekly Visitor.*

RIPE AND UNRIPE—A DIALOGUE.

Child.—Pa, what did Mr. Folger mean, when he said in his temperance address the other day, that *moderate drinkers are ripening for drunkards*?

Father.—Do you not remember, my child, how a cherry looks when it is ripening?

Child.—O yes, and now I understand it. Squire Russell is a moderate drinker, and he is turning red on the end of his nose, and upon his cheekbones. Old Joe Lov slip is dead ripe; for his nose and his face are purple.—*Exeter News Letter.*

POETRY.

Inscription written on a board by a Traveller, while watering his horse at a spring by the road-side, in Vermont, U. S.

Temperance fountain! good as can be;
Better far than rum or brandy;
Should this thought provoke your fury,
Let your horse be judge and jury.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCHED ON SPIRITS.

Within these wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued th' Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

For ever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
E'en now are plotting their escape;

In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;
Assault, that innocent assaults,
The images of gloomy jails;
The giddy thought on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent:
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought:
Who, friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot, this worst of foes:
He, with the purring stream content,
The beverage quaff that nature meant,
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

AGRICULTURAL.

A TREATISE ON SWINE—PRIZE ESSAY.

(Continued from page 13)

Best form of Swine.—There is evidently much diversity in swine under different circumstances, and in different situations. Like other kinds of stock, they should be selected with especial reference to the nature of the climate, the keep and the circumstances of the management under which the farm is conducted. The chief points to be consulted in judging of the breeds of this animal, are the form or shape of the ear and the quality of the hair. The pendulous lop-ear and coarse harsh hair, are commonly asserted to indicate largeness of size and thickness of skin, while erect or prick ears show the size to be smaller, but the animal to be more quick in feeding.

In the selection of the hog or swine, the best formed are those which are not too long, but full in the head and cheek; thick and rather short in the neck; fine in the bone; thick, plump and compact in the carcass; full in the quarters; fine and thin in the hide, and of an adequate size according to the breed; with above all, a kindly disposition to fatten well and expeditiously at an early age. Depth of carcass, lateral extension, breadth of the loin and chest, proportionate length, moderate shortness of the legs, and substance of the gammons and fore arms are therefore absolute essentials, for these are qualities to produce a favorable balance in the account of keep, and a mass of weight which will pull the scale down. In proportion too, as the animal is capacious in the loin and chest, will be generally the vigour of his constitution; his legs will be thence properly extended, and he will have a bold and firm footing on the ground—it is further necessary that his claws be upright, even and sound.

For head and ears, the small Berkshire or Oxford pigs are good models, and for true shape, the improved Shropshire, Hereford and Gloucester. If color deserve any consideration, perhaps the light sandy, and yellow spotted are to be preferred, as these appear to afford by far the most delicate meat when dead.

The sow will produce two litters within the year, (occasionally five in two years) and from eight to twelve pigs at each farrow. The number of pigs to be preserved will be readily indicated by the number of teats which the mother has, and on no account should more be attempted to be kept than nature has thus provided for.

Produce.—A pig for its size, is one of the most useful animals in the whole creation, inasmuch as he is food from top to toe; and there is no part of him which cannot be turned to account. His fat is made into lard, his flesh is eaten fresh or salted down as pork, cured as ham and bacon, or made into brawn. His skin serves us for saddles, his bristles clean our teeth and brush our coats, and he multiplies his species in a degree proportioned to his utility. Even the intestines are converted into an inferior kind of lard, by being cut open, washed clean, and (after the water is well pressed out of them) melted in the same way as lard; this substance is very useful for making common candles, greasing wheels and other general purposes. The blood is also made use of, and the entrails well cleaned, are eaten under the name of

chillings, and for stuffing sausages. The manure they yield is also very valuable to the cultivator.

Statistics.—At Cincinnati, from 160,000 to 180,000 hogs are annually slaughtered and exported, the average weight of which is supposed to be 220 lbs. It is no uncommon thing in some of the states of America, for a farmer to have from 3000 to 4000 pigs. In a letter written from Michigan city, dated 11th Sept. 1811, the writer, an extensive breeder and farmer, states that he had then 3,500 pigs up fattening.

Mr. M'GREGOR, in his work on British North America, (2d edit. vol. 2, p. 589) estimated the number of hogs in 1832 to be as follows:—In Upper Canada 220,000; Lower Canada 350,000; New Brunswick 65,000; Nova Scotia 93,214; Prince Edward Island 33,000; Newfoundland and Labrador 16,000.

Bacon.—In Great Britain, the curing of bacon, as an article of commerce, prevails most in the counties of York, Hants, Cumberland, Northampton, Dumfries, Galloway, and the Northern and some other parts of Ireland.

For bacon flitches, the larger breeds, such as will weigh when killed 18 to 23 imperial stone, are always preferred from being not only most profitable to the farmers but readily taking the market.

In selecting for this purpose, the sow should be of a large deep carcass; the head long with deep ears, straight chine, and of equal symmetry from the shoulders to the tail; of fine skin which evinces an aptitude to fatten readily, and the boar should be of thicker and closer make than the sow.

Small hogs for bacon will generally be ready for the knife in twelve weeks, and larger animals from sixteen to twenty weeks. The process of curing the bacon is so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to add any thing on the subject. The great object is to salt the flesh properly, and to cure it thoroughly. In order to effect this, some parties use for each hog—bag salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saltpetre $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and coarse sugar or treacle 1 lb.; but very prime bacon may be made with common salt alone, provided it be well rubbed in, and changed tolerably often.

Six weeks in moderate weather will be found ample time for the curing of a hog of twelve score. Bacon which has been smoked, is always found better than that which has been merely dried. A month's smoking, will effectually dry a flitch, if the wood fire be kept pretty regular.

The import duty on bacon and hams to Great Britain being 28s. the cwt., is in effect prohibitory.

Pork.—The fat of the hog is neither mixed with the flesh like that of cattle, the dog and the horse, nor collected at the extremities like the sheep, deer, &c., but covers the animal all over, and forms a thick, distinct, continued layer beneath the integuments, and in this respect, may be said to resemble the whale and other cetaceous animals. It is termed "lard," and differs in chemical composition and properties from the fat of the ruminating animals. From the flesh and lard so readily imbibing salt, there is no animal food better adapted for preservation by curing, than pork.

In England mess or table pork, or that for the London market, is generally cured near the principal sea ports, and along the coast, from whence it can easily be shipped to the metropolis. If the object of breeding hogs is for pork and hams only, it is evident that pork from a hog of 25 to 35 stone (8 lbs. to the stone), is by far more profitable, than from those of 35 to 50 stone. A cross between the Chinese and Essex is found to answer very well, as the progeny come to early maturity.

The middle sized hogs, such as the Northumberland, the Berkshire, the Suffolk, and Oxford breeds, are those generally selected and preferred in England for this purpose, and their ordinary weight will be from 8 to 10 or 12 imperial stone.

For delicate pork for family use, the smaller kindly feeding pigs are chosen. The Berkshire and the Suffolk breeds, when they do not run large, will be found the best suited for this purpose. The Chinese will answer well at six or eight months old, when it will weigh 4 to 8 imperial stones. By higher feeding it may be made, when a little older, to attain to double this weight, but the meat will then be found coarse. Weanlings are generally fattened in a very short period. A pig of five or six months will fatten if in good condition, in eight or ten weeks; a boar hog in about twelve or fourteen, but much will depend on the age and condition of the animal when put up.

Brawn is made of the flitches, and some other parts of the boar, boned, rolled up or collared, boiled and pickled. The largest and oldest boars are generally chosen for the purpose, it being a rule that the older the boar, the more horny and better the brawn.—The collars of brawn, after having the blood drained off &c., as in pork or bacon, are boiled till they are so tender, that you may almost run a stiff straw through them, and then put by to become quite cold. They are then placed in a pickle, composed of about two handfuls each of salt and wheat bran to every gallon of water; the ingredients having previously been well boiled—and become cold—a good collar of brawn is said to weigh 30 lbs.

The Rearing and Fattening of the hog presents little difficulty, for the animal will thrive equally well, reared on a small or a large scale;—by the cottager, from the wash and refuse of his house and garden, or by the extensive breeder, who has more abundance and variety of food at command. As the situation, climate, cross, and other local circumstances must regulate to a great extent, the breeding and feeding of swine, it is quite impossible to lay down rules of general application, or to describe a practice which necessarily varies in almost every district, as any one who has travelled at all will readily admit.

Limited as I am for space, in a short essay of this nature, it would be impossible to give a detailed result of different experiments in rearing swine. I shall content myself, therefore, with noticing the aliment upon which the animals are usually fed, and found to thrive best.

It constitutes the principal value of swine, that they can be maintained on almost any kind of aliment, and will refuse scarcely any animal or vegetable substance. In the countries of the South of Europe, they are sent into the woods, where they fatten on acorns, chestnuts, hazelnuts, and beech mast. In the United States, maize and refuse rice, are very generally used as food. In the West Indies the cane tops, the trash from the cane after the juice has been expressed, and the spoiled cane juice, washings of the sugar coolers, boilers, &c., form their chief food. In Newfoundland, Labrador, and other places on the sea coast where fish is cured, or substances of this nature are thrown up by the tide, this will form a portion of their food. But although they may thrive well upon the refuse and garbage from the fisheries, their flesh will imbibe from this species of food, a coarse and rank flavour.

When the farmer or breeder has a rich piece of grass or clover unemployed, hogs which are not put up for feeding may be turned into it with advantage. But there is an objection to this on the score of the manure which is lost. When the field is so situated that the hogs can return at night to the well-littered sties, the practice may then be found beneficial. Roots, rather herbage, is however their natural food. Earth nuts, the knotty roots of different couch or twilep grasses, such as the creeping wheat-grass, (*Triticum repens*) the out-like soft-grass, (*Holcus molis*) and the smooth-stalked meadow grass, (*Cow pratensis*) they eagerly root up and greedily devour. Hogs are also very partial to all the juicy and pulpy fruits, such as the grape, the orange, and the refuse of apples, pears, olives, &c., after their juice has been expressed. Although hay and dried fodder are not adapted to the feeding of hogs, if these substances are chopped and boiled they will not refuse, particularly if sprinkled with salt—moist succulent green food, such as clover, tares, lucern saintfoin, buck wheat, succory or chicory, lettuce, the cabbage tribe, &c., is more suited to their taste.

Every kind of farinaceous meal, such as that of oats, barley, maize, millet, rice, bran, and peas or beans bruised, and indeed the seeds of all graminaceous and leguminous plants, are the most fattening substances that can be given to them—and some one or other of these should always form a chief proportion of the food of those put up for fattening, as it gives a fine flavour, a firmness and solidity to the flesh.

Hogs will also feed greedily and thrive surprisingly on all kinds of roots and tubers, such as carrots, turnips, beets, potatoes, the Jerusalem artichoke, &c., particularly when prepared by boiling or steaming. It may be taken as a general rule, that prepared food is more nutritious and fattening, than raw or cold food. The additional trouble and expense attending the preparation, will be more than compensated in the end, by the increased weight and quality of the pork. Thus cabbage, turnip and potatoe tops, the

haulm of peas and beans, and even many common weeds, such as nettles, thistles, goose-foot and others void of poisonous qualities, will be found exceedingly fattening, if boiled and mixed with other food, and given as most food should be, luke-warm. The refuse of the kitchen, garden and dairy, the sweeping of barns and granaries will all be found exceedingly fattening. A little salt should generally be added to all their food, which will create thirst, and induce the animals to consume a greater quantity of food. Fermented wash is supposed to fatten swine much quicker than fresh food; but experience proves that dry food, or nearly so, is more fattening and profitable than all the liquid wash that can be given; as it sooner imparts solidity to the flesh. It should therefore be thickened into a mash with bran, barley or bean-meal, when given to store pigs or those which have been put up to fatten.

The quantity of food must be left in a great measure to the judgment and good sense of the feeder, for it will depend upon the condition of the hog when put up, as well as upon the size, breed and disposition, to lay on fat. Porkers will consume two or three pecks of corn weekly, and a large bacon hog about two bushels per week.

Fattening hogs should be regularly fed, and never stinted of food; and they should not needlessly be disturbed after their meals, as rest, quiet and darkness are great assistants to laying on fat.

Weaning.—If the young pigs have been well fed, they may be weaned after six weeks, and in all cases in two months. In their after-treatment, when separated from their mother, they should be regularly fed three times a day, and their food should at first consist of warm liquid food, such as whey, milk, or the refuse of the dairy and kitchen, and raised to the temperature of the mother's milk, by the addition of a little warm water. They will soon learn to partake of more solid substances.

Ring-ing.—The practice of ring-ing swine, (which was usually performed at the time of weaning) is growing into disuse, and cannot be recommended, inasmuch as it not only proves painful to the animal, but troublesome to the owner; for it frequently happens that the ring breaks or is worn out, or the cartilage gives way, and the ring has to be as often replaced by a fresh operation. A preferable and more lasting process is now adopted, which consists in either cutting the two strong tendons of the snout (the cartilaginous and ligamentous prolongations) about an inch and a half from the nose, by a slight incision with a sharp knife, or else in shaving or paring off the gristle on the top of the nose, which may be done without prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The place heals over in a short time, and the animals are thus prevented from grubbing or tearing up the ground.

Diseases.—This subject has been so much neglected by practical men, that but little is known in the way of cure. In the absence therefore of scientific prescriptions, it will be the most safe and advisable course to study prevention rather than hazard a trial of the numerous recipes recommended as cures.

The diseases of swine are generally the result of want of care and cleanliness; or, arise from injudicious or irregular feeding, from their being kept in loathsome and uncomfortable situations, inhaling the most noxious vapours—at one time over-fed, at another stinted in their supply of food.

Can it then be a matter of surprise, that neglect and filth bring on various internal and cutaneous diseases, some of which, from their infectious character, soon make sad havoc in the pig-gery. Fortunately, swine will generally eat, even when they are sick. Salts, (1 to 2 ounces) sulphur, (2 to 3 drams) antimony, and such like aperients may be mixed with their food for measles and other disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. If they will not eat, there can of course be no remedy applied.

In *swine-pox*, sulphur and madder may be administered in small quantities, with treacle in the wash; fresh brewer's grains, or pollard may likewise be given. Madder and sulphur will also be found the best alternants in foulness of the skin or habit. Salt mixed with ground ivy, leeks, or other similar vegetables is one of the best and most simple applications for the sores of swine. But for cutaneous diseases in general, an ointment formed of equal parts of mutton suet and tar, with the addition of a little sulphur will be found beneficial.

Strong beer and pease porridge are recommended as tonics. In cases of surfeit and indigestion, or injury from eating slightly poisonous matter, swine will refuse their food, constantly lie down and have their stomach distended. In this case, two heads of garlic, mixed with six ounces of fresh butter, will afford relief, given every six hours. Soap-suds are said to have the effect of emptying the stomach.

The most formidable of the diseases to which swine are liable, is inflammation of the lungs, and other internal parts. This disease has been known to destroy a fourth of the hogs fed in a distillery, in the course of a few weeks. The chief indications of the disease will be, distressing cough, heaving of the flanks, and the refusal of all food. Bleeding must be promptly resorted to, and moderate purges cautiously administered. The safest aperients are Castor oil or Epsom salts, after which the following sedative powder may be given:—Foxglove (*Digitalis*), 2 grams, Antimony powder, 2 grains, Nitre half a drachm.

In cases of murrain—a species of leprosy which prevails in hot seasons, the best and shortest advice that can be given, is to keep the animals cool, and not suffer carrion or garbage, or any portion of animal food to be given to them.

The health of swine is to be estimated by their cheerfulness, by their appetite, and by the gloss upon their coats, the skin being wholly free from eruption. If pigs snort on being disturbed, it is an unerring sign of sound health and good keep. The state of the excrement will generally indicate pretty correctly the thriving condition of the animal, for unless it is of a firm consistence, the hog will not fatten rapidly. If store or stock pigs are kept well and in good condition, it will prevent most of the diseases to which the animals are subject, and they will also thrive and fatten at one half the expense, when shut up for that purpose.

EDUCATION.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

Having been instrumental, together with other gentlemen, in organizing a Literary and Debating Society in this neighbourhood during the past winter, and feeling conscious of the advantages of such institutions, when rightly conducted, I beg leave to transmit the following observations for your pages:—

It is of great importance in all our towns and villages to inure the public mind to habits of intellectual and moral culture. Men are endowed with faculties suitable for rational and accountable beings, and these are bestowed for wise and gracious purposes, not only in relation to the present life, but that which is to come. It is of the highest moment, therefore, that these powers should be exercised, disciplined and improved; that they should be directed to suitable objects, and that they should be employed in accordance with the Divine will. It may seem to some a matter of small moment whether the mind is cultivated or not; but it is a pleasing fact, that an opposite and better opinion is gaining strength almost daily. Let every individual remember that he is responsible for the use of the faculties which he possesses; and that to slight the means and opportunities adapted for their improvement, with which he is favored, is a violation of sacred obligations to his Creator, to himself, and to his fellow creatures.

The benefits arising from associations for mental and moral improvement are various. If occasional lectures are delivered, the lecturer and those who listen to him will receive profit. The subjects of course are of a literary instructive character, (at least I will suppose this) they are subjects that cannot well be introduced into the pulpit, and subjects therefore which will not be likely to be discussed at all, unless in such associations. Here there is scope for general and profitable themes. Popular addresses may be delivered by clergymen, medical men and others, on mental and moral philosophy, on anatomy and physiology, on the arts and sciences, on history, general and particular, on the evidences of christianity and other subjects. And if discussions follow, either on the subject of the lecture, or which is better, upon some given, plain and useful question, in which there shall be an affirmative and negative, the disputants and those who listen must derive benefit. It will sharpen the mental faculties, it will stimulate to research, it will augment the stock of know-

ledge, it will increase the power to do good, it will draw many to hear what otherwise they would not, and it will directly and indirectly produce an amount of good, which I have not time or space to point out.

In order that some idea may be formed of such institutions in country places, I shall briefly advert to that which exists at L'Original. The members, and as many of the public as are disposed to attend, meet once a fortnight, when a lecture is delivered by a clergyman, or whoever is appointed, after which a discussion follows upon a question previously announced. I have attended the discussions three or four times, and considering the infancy of the undertaking, have been very much pleased. Considerable talent has been evinced, and manifest improvement. The meetings are open to ladies and gentlemen, to young and old—to all, without distinction. As the constitution is brief, I shall give it entire, except the preamble, which points out the importance of such an institution, and the union of the members to carry out the object designed. The following are its articles:—

1. That this society shall be called the L'Original Literary and Debating Society.

2. That the officers of this society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, with a Committee of five, who shall be elected every six months, by a majority of the members present.

3. That a short lecture shall precede every discussion, delivered by any one whom the presiding chairman may appoint at the preceding meeting, provided always, that in case there be no lecturer prepared as aforesaid, the Society may proceed to discussion.

4. That all subjects for discussion shall be purely of a literary and scientific character, excluding those of a religious or political nature.

5. That at each and every meeting, the presiding chairman shall appoint three members of the society, to bring in at the next succeeding meeting, questions for discussion, one of which shall be selected by the members present, to be discussed at the next meeting.

6. That the disputants shall be appointed by the presiding chairman, to open the discussion on the next following meeting, and that it shall be optional for the rest to choose which side soever they may see fit, provided always, that in case the two sides be not nearly equal, the presiding chairman may make them so.

7. That no member shall occupy the floor for more than fifteen minutes.

8. That no member shall speak twice until all have spoken who desire to speak.

9. That no member shall be interrupted while speaking, (unless for explanation) and that it shall be considered highly impertinent and offensive in any person who shall violate this rule.

10. That no member shall speak while sitting, and must first address the Chairman before proceeding to the discussion.

11. That the Society shall have full power to expel any member who may be indicted for disorderly conduct, or an infraction of the laws.

12. That the presiding Chairman shall keep a regular minute of the principal arguments, and whenever a majority of the members present shall demand a decision, shall proceed to recapitulate the leading arguments, and give his decision fairly and impartially according to the weight of argument.

13. That all monies collected for fines and initiating fees, after paying the necessary expenses, shall be appropriated for such books as the officers of the Society may think fit.

14. That this Society shall meet every fortnight, on Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon.

15. That it shall be incumbent on each and every member to give two shillings and six pence yearly to the Society.

16. That all or any of the above By-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of the Society, comprising two-thirds of the members.

17. That all the meetings of this Society shall be open to the public. Yours, &c.

J. T. B.

L'ORIGINAL, April 13, 1842.

SELF EDUCATION.

Benjamin Franklin was a self made man. So was Benjamin West. The one among the most distinguished philosophers, the other among the best painters the world ever saw. Each had a good teacher, because each taught himself. Both had a better teacher daily, because both were advancing daily in knowledge and in the art of acquiring it.

Baron Cuvier was also a self made man. He was at all times under a good teacher, because he was always taught by Baron Cuvier. He, more than any other man, perhaps than all other men before him, brought to light the hidden treasures of the earth. He not only examined and arranged the mineral productions of our globe, but ascertained that hundreds, and even thousands of different species of animals, once living and moving in the waters and upon the land, now form rocks, ledges, and even mountains. Cuvier thought, however, that he owed a constant debt of gratitude to his mother for his knowledge, because, when a small child, she encouraged him in LINEAR DRAWING, which was of the utmost service in his pursuits. To the same encouragement the world is, of course, indebted for the knowledge diffused by Cuvier among all nations.

Sir Humphrey Davy, by "self instruction," made more brilliant and more important discoveries in chemical science, than any one who preceded or followed him. Farmers, mechanics, housekeepers, and many others, are now enjoying the benefit of his labours.

Elihu Burrit, by self instruction, had acquired, at the age of thirty years, fifty languages; and that, too, while he was labouring vigorously over the forge and anvil, from six to twelve hours daily.

The late Dr. Bowditch taught himself, until he exceeded all who had gone before him in mathematical science.

Roger Sherman, whose name will descend to posterity as one of the ablest statesmen and brightest ornaments of the American congress, taught himself while working upon his shoe bench.

George Washington was a self made man. His name will fill all future ages with reverence.

Hosts of others, who in former ages moved the intellectual and moral world, also those who now move it, first moved and elevated themselves. Such must be the fact in all future ages.—*Self Instructor.*

MARKS OF A GOOD SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.—He is sure to be in his place before the opening of the school, in all weathers—whether it rain or shine, whether it be cold or hot. As he is never late himself, he can recommend to his scholars, both by precept and example, the virtue of punctuality. He keeps his place during the whole time of school, and never engages in any conversation with his class or others, but such as is connected with his duties as a Teacher. He is also acquainted with the lesson, and is ready to answer any question that may be proposed by the smartest scholar in his class. He will not allow himself the mortification of knowing less than those whom he has undertaken to teach. He does not confine himself to the questions in the book, but intersperses with the lessons, such as are suggested by the subject in hand. These are generally practical, and are designed to make the scholars think for themselves. He is familiar with the books in the library, and knows which are the most suitable for his class; and when they return them, examines them in reference to their contents. If any scholar is absent, he visits him at home in order to ascertain the cause of his absence. He sympathises with those that are afflicted, and supplies the wants of such as are in necessity. He is especially anxious for the salvation of his scholars, and does not think his work done when he has heard them recite their lessons. He gives much good advice, points out the temptations they will have to meet with, and endeavours to guard them against them. He is kind, affectionate and cheerful, and has acquired a perfect control over the hearts of his scholars. They cannot fail to love him, and there is but little doubt of his being instrumental in their conversion. Such are some of the traits of a good Teacher: when any of them are wanting, the effect will be evident in the minds and manners of the scholars.—*Phil. Rep.*

If all the young men of any city which can be named, will devote one-half-year, one fourth of the money which they now ex-

pend in mere luxuries, idle pleasures, and pernicious indulgencies which do no good and much harm, to the support of a well regulated Reading Establishment, and the purchase of the rich periodicals of the day, to be there found, the change would enrich their mind and add to their happiness, respectability, wealth and ability to be useful in coming life.—There is more virtue in one magazine, than in a dozen boxes of the best Spanish cigars, and more to be gained during the long evenings of a single winter, by reading and study, than can be found in theatrical shows and scenes of dissipation, in twenty years. The one course leads the young man up to a life of respectability, honour, usefulness, and enables him to anticipate the coming of grey hairs upon his unruffled brow, with the feelings of one who has not lived in vain; while the other soon leads to loss of virtue—loss of character—loss of the confidence of friends—reckless dissipation—crime—infamy—an early and dishonoured grave.—*Louisville Journal.*

TO APPRENTICES.—The only way for a young man to prepare for usefulness is to devote himself to study during leisure hours. First, be industrious.—Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respected by your employer, and the community. Make it your business to see and promote your employer's interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.—Secondly, be industrious in your studies. Few persons can complain of a harder master than Franklin's, yet he laid the foundation of his greatness when an apprentice. Success depends not on the amount of leisure you may have, but upon the manner in which it is employed.—*Gov. Hill.*

THE INFLUENCE OF A LITTLE BOOK ON A LITTLE BOY.—In a letter to Dr. Samuel Mather, son of Cotton Mather, dated Passy, (in France,) Dr. Franklin says:—"Permit me to mention one little instance, which though it relates to myself, will not be quite uninteresting to you. When I was a boy, I met with a book, entitled, "Essays to do Good," which I think was written by your father. It had been so little regarded by its former possessor, that several leaves of it were torn out; but the remainder gave me such a turn of thinking, as to have an influence on my conduct through life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a *doer of good*, than any other kind of reputation; and if I have been, as you seem to think, a useful citizen, the public owes the advantage of it to that book."—*Boston Rec.*

It has been found that the vast beds of chalk, composing thousands of miles of the surface of Europe, and extending to unknown depths, are almost wholly formed of the shells of microscopic animalcules, so small that a pound weight of chalk contains 10,000,000 of them.

WONDERFUL STRUCTURE OF THE HEART.—The wisdom of the Creator, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure, might say beforehand that it would play; but, from the complexity of mechanism and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it would soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on night and day for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues this action this length of time without disorder and weariness. That it could continue this action for this length of time without disorder is wonderful: that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness, is still more astonishing. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perish. It was necessary that it should be made capable of working forever, without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made; and the power of the Creator in so constructing it, can in nothing be exceeded but by His wisdom.

LATEST NEWS.

Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel was carrying through his measures with considerable majorities.—The bills regulating Colonial and British commerce had not, at the departure of the *Caledonia*, passed into laws. It is understood, however, that no duty will be imposed on wheat or live cattle imported into Canada. No modification of the proposed sweeping alteration of the

timber duties is expected. It is said some extensive lumber houses will lose very large sums by the proposed change.—Extensive arrangements were in progress for sending troops to India.—Trade had a little revived in some places, but generally speaking was very depressed, and great distress prevailed in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

United States.—Considerable difficulty has arisen in Rhode Island between the supporters of the existing constitution, and a party who wish to adopt a new one of a more democratic character. Civil war was at one time threatened, but moderation and firmness on the part of the constituted authorities, have overcome the difficulty for the present at least.—The legislature of the State of Maine has been called together to consider propositions for the settlement of the Boundary Question.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot	30s a 31s	CHEESE—	4d a 6d
Pearl	29s 6d a 30s 6d	FLAX SEED—	4s 6d
FLOUR—Fine	32s 6d	TIMOTHY do	15s
F. M. 31s 3d C. M. 25s		CLOVER do	9d a 1s <i>pr lb</i>
WHEAT—	6s 3d a 6s 6d	CANDLES—Montreal	7½d
OUT-MEAL—	10s <i>pr ct</i>	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d <i>pr ct</i>	
		Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "	
PORK—Mess,	\$11, \$10	Castings—18s 6d a 19s "	
P. Mess,	\$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut	22s 6d a 25s "
Prime	\$8½, \$8	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d <i>lb</i>	
Cargo	\$7	LINSEED OIL—	4s a 4s 6d <i>gal</i>
LARD—	4d a 5d	SOAP—	2½d a 3d <i>lb</i>
BEEF—Mess	\$10	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 44s 6d <i>ct</i>	
Prime Mess	\$9	Refined	6½d a 7½d <i>lb</i>
Prime	\$8	TEA—Y. Hyson 3s 0d a 3s 4d	
Cargo	\$5	EXCHANGE—On London 8 a 9½	
TALLOW—	6½d	New York	2½
BUTTER—Salt	7½d a 8d	Canada West 1 a 1½	

MOVIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—D. Kennedy, Bytown, £5; W. Murray, Hinchinbrook, 5s; F. Prouty, Cornwall, £2 10s; J. McCarthy, Kilmarnock, 15s; S. Gates, Chelsea, 5s; H. Manhard, Elizabethtown, £1 10s; J. P. Scott, Colborne, £2 10s; J. M'Kerras, sundries, Williamstown, £1 3s; A. M'Alister, Kingston, £1 5s; Mr. Joblin, Brockville, 5s; Rev. T. C. Wilson, Perth, £3 15s; J. Allan, Perth, £6 12s 9d; T. Beeman, Napance, 10s; E. S. Sanborn, Percy, £1 15s; M. Cook, St. Catharines, £2 10; W. M'Master, Beamsville, 15s; J. Dickhout, Vaughan, 5s; J. Tilney, Colborne, £2 15s; G. Pirie, Maryville, £2; A. F. Mickle, Guelph, £3 6s 3d; G. Gunn, I. A. Noix, 17s 6d; J. W. Rose, Williamsburgh, £2 15s; Corporal Raymond, R. C. Rifle Regt. £1 10s; W. S. Holsapple, St. Armands, £1; D. Wintemute, Beverly, 15s; A. Christie, Toronto, £3 5; C. Biggar, Murray, £3 5; S. M'Coy, Darlington, £3; P. M'Dougall, 17th Concession Indian Lands, Martintown, £2 10; P. G. Huffman, Galt, £2 5; A. Fraser, Lochiel, 5s; C. Hersey & Co. Hawksbury, £1 5s; C. B. Knapp, Bytown, £2 10; T. Demorest, Demorestville, 15s; H. Corey, Stanbridge, 3s; Sundries, Montreal, £2 2s 6d.

Arrears VII. vol.—J. S. Merry, Bolton, 10s; J. Nash, Brockville, 5s; H. Hutchins, Lachute, £5; J. Wilson, Haldimand, £2 1s 3d; T. Beeman, Napance, £1 5s; M. Cameron, Port Sarnia, £1 5; J. M. Thompson, Napierville, £2; C. Biggar, Murray, 10s; P. M'Dougall, 17th Concession, Indian Lands, Martintown, 5s; H. Corey, Stanbridge, £2 2s.

Advertising.—B. Workman, Montreal, 8s 9d; C. & J. M'Donald, Ganannoque, £1 5s.

Agency.—J. Murcison, Williamstown, 1s 3d; T. Beeman, Napance, 6s 3d; Port Sarnia Society, £3 15s; D. Campbell, Montreal, 5s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—W. Murray, Hinchinbrook, 3s 9d; B. Workman, Montreal, 2s 6d; H. Long, 7th Hussars, 1s 3d; Guelph T. R. S. £2 3s 9d; R. C. Rifle Regt. per Sergt. Robertson, R. A. £1 6s 1d.

Anti-Bacchus.—W. Murray, Hinchinbrook, 1s 3d; J. Lawless Haldimand, 18s 9d; G. Pirie, Maryville, 3s 9d; P. G. Huffman Galt, £1 15s.

Minstrels.—J. McCarthy, Kilmarnock, 5s; T. Beeman, Napance, (and Tracts) 8s; G. Pirie, Maryville, 6s 3d.