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VOL. VII.

DISCOVERY OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS.

BY HENRY HUDSON.

It is a striking coincidence that the Iroquois Indians were first unhappily made acquainted with their two greatest enemies, Rum and Gunpowder, by the rival discoverers, Hudson and Champlain, during the same week of the same year, 1609. While Henry Hudson was cautiously feeling his way, as he supposed, into the Northern ocean, through the channel of the river which bears his name, Champlain was accompanying a war party of the Hurons against the Iroquois, upon the lake receiving its name from him. Hudson discovered a company of the Iroquois upon the bank of the river, whom he regaled with rum. Champlain discovered a body of Iroquois warriors upon the coast of the lake, near the spot afterwards selected for the site of Ticonderoga, and there first taught them the fatal power of gunpowder. The tradition of the savages, as to their first knowledge of the former, is substantially this: Many years ago, before a white skin had ever been seen, some of their people who were fishing where the sea widens, descried a huge object, with white wings, moving up the water. They hurried ashore and called their friends, to view the phenomenon. None of them could divine what it was. Some of them supposed it must be a huge fish, and others a monster of another sort. Onward it came, growing larger as it approached. The natives were terrified, and despatched runners in all directions to collect their warriors. By and by living objects were seen moving upon the back of the monster. As it came nearer they saw that it was a floating house or castle, and that the living objects on board had the figures of men, but clothed in a very different manner from themselves. One of them was in red. They now concluded that it was the manitto, or Great Spirit, coming to make them a visit. Their sensations were, therefore, changed from fear to adoration. Instantly they set themselves at the work of preparation to receive their celestial visiter with divine honors. The men prepared a sacrifice, and the women a feast. They had no apprehension that the manitto was coming to them in anger, for they worshiped him in sincerity. They descried from the distance various animals in their manitto's water pavilion, and thought that, perhaps he was coming to bring them some new species of game. While preparations for the festival were in progress, the house upon the water stopped. The medicine-men were busy with their charms, to divine the import of the extraordinary visitation, and the women and children looked on with awe. At length a voice sounded from the vessel, speaking words in a language they could not understand. They replied by a shout peculiarly their own. A small canoe then left the large vessel with several persons therein, one of them was the being in red. It was certainly the manitto! The sachems and warriors formed a circle to receive him with solemn respect. As the canoe touched the land, the figure in red, with two attendants, stepped on shore, and approached them with a friendly countenance. The figure in red saluted them with a smile, and they returned his salute. A passage was opened for him into the circle, and his gorgeous red

dress, and ornaments glittering in the bright sun, were viewed with delight. Surely it must be the manitto. But why should he have a white skin? The thought was perplexing; but he was, nevertheless, regarded with mingled feelings of amazement and adoration. After friendly salutations had been interchanged, the manitto beckoned to one of his attendants at the canoe, who brought him a bockhack,* clear as the new ice upon the surface of a lake. He also had a little cup, which was also transparent. The manitto then poured a liquid from the bockhack into the cup, which he drank. Then filling the cup again, he handed it to the chief standing near him. The chief smelled it, and passed it to the next, who did the same, and in this manner it went round the circle, without the liquid having been tasted by either. As the last man of the circle was about returning the cup to the manitto, the first chief interposed and arrested the movement. The cup, he said, had been given them to drink, as the giver had done himself, and it would be offending their Great Benefactor to return it to him untasted. To drink it would please him,—to refuse might provoke his wrath. Be the consequences, therefore, what they might, he would drink the cup. It would be better for him to encounter even a poisoned draught, than for the Great Spirit to become angry with their whole nation. Saying which, the patriotic chief bade his people adieu, and quaffed the cup to its bottom. All eyes were now directed to the chief in watching the effects. There was no sudden change; but no long time had elapsed before his joints became relaxed,—his movements grew flexible, and ere long his limbs refused to perform their office. His eyes closed lustreless, and he rolled heavy and helpless upon the ground. The dusky group stood around him in solemn thought, and the wailings of the women rose upon the gale. He became motionless, and they supposed him dead. But perceiving afterward, from the heaving of his chest, that he yet breathed, their grief was abated, and they watched anxiously the result—not daring, of course, to breathe a murmur against the Great Spirit, whatever that result might be. After a long time their chief began to revive. He rose upon his seat, rubbed his eyes, and at length sprang joyously upon his feet. He declared that he had experienced the most delightful sensations while in the trance. He had seen visions, and had never been more happy. He requested another draught; and, encouraged by his example, the liquor was poured out for them all. They all partook of the ravishing cup,—and all became intoxicated.

Fatal indeed was that cup! From the hour they first tasted the maddening poison to the present, their thirst for it has not abated. In vain have their best advisers and teachers admonished them against it. In vain have humane legislatures endeavored to prohibit its introduction among them. In vain have their own councils, when sober, passed decrees against it. And equally vain have been the most eloquent and pathetic appeals of their women against it;—whenever and wherever they can lay their hands upon the fire-water they are sure to drink it. Two hundred years ago this

* A gourd. The reference is to a glass decanter.

clergy, and all good men, deplored the evil as deeply as their successors do at this day. With equal vehemence did they then, as now, inveigh against the conduct of the white men, who, knowing their infirmity, supply them with the poison.

"Those," says Charlevoix, writing in 1721, who perhaps have greatest reason to reproach themselves with the horrors of Indian intoxication, are the first to ask whether they are Christians. One might answer them, yes, they are Christians, and new converts, knowing not what they do; but those who, in cold blood, and with a perfect knowledge of what they are about, reduce, from sordid motives of avarice, these simple people to this condition, can they be imagined to have any religion at all? We certainly know that an Indian will give all he is worth for one glass of brandy. This is strong temptation to dealers, against which neither the explanations of their pastors nor the zeal and authority of the magistrate, nor respect for the laws, nor the severity of divine justice, nor the dread of the judgments of the Almighty, nor the thoughts of a hell hereafter, of which these barbarians exhibit a very striking picture, have been able to avail.

[We have often heard the opponents of temperance societies declare, that we might as well proclaim total abstinence from bread or beef, as from intoxicating drinks; these articles being equally liable to abuse. We would respectfully ask such objectors to name nations or tribes which have been swept from the face of the earth by bread or beef; as the once powerful Six Nations, and many other tribes, have been by fire-waters.—Ed. C. T. A.]

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF

DANIEL O'CONNELL, LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN,

UPON THE OCCASION OF A TEMPERANCE PARTY IN THE ROTUNDA,
DUBLIN, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1841.

His Lordship felt proud (he said) that the first compliment which he was enabled to pay any body of his fellow-citizens, in his official capacity, was to a party of tea-totallers.—(Cheers.) The glorious spread of tea-totalism did not commence with the rich, or the proud—those who congregated round Father Mathew, in that glorious movement, were not to be found among that class of society; but, on the contrary, his principal adherents and supporters were in the humble, lowly, virtuous classes of society, who were poor in worldly matters, but rich in the possession of every moral excellence. (Hear, and cheers.) If he had not been a tea-totaller himself it was impossible he could have got through the quantity of work which he had to perform during the last few weeks, and when he worked harder than any stone mason, but because he drank nothing but water he was more ready for the battle—he was enabled to sleep less and rise in the morning refreshed and invigorated for the labor of the day. Before he took the pledge he hesitated for some time, lest it might not be prudent to do so, considering that he was then 65 years old, but, having once resolved upon doing it, he found from experience that, though at all times temperate, yet he was a better and a stronger man by becoming a tea-totaller. (Cheers.) Oh! what a people were those of Ireland in presenting the grand moral spectacle of five millions of tea-totallers. Yes, the mothers—the wives—the daughters—the sisters—they whose character was written in glorious colours for the page of the future historian, drawn not by his partial tongue, but celebrated and eulogised by Lord Morpeth in the legislative assembly of the land. Yes, the advocates and patrons of every moral virtue, were the women of Ireland.—(Cheers.) He thanked Heaven tea-totalism was placed under their auspices, and if any young man were disposed to ask a young lady any particular question—(Laughter)—let her first reply be, "are you a tea-totaller?"—(Cheers and laughter)—and if he be not, let her look for somebody else.—(Continued laughter.) And if he had one object more than another in becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin, it was that he might in that capacity extend tea-totalism. (Cheers.) It was the most salutary plan ever devised for the regeneration of any nation or any people; and all the tea-totallers had to do was to feel their own importance; and for his own part he would not trust any man on his oath, who would violate his pledge.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

MR. J. McDONALD'S JOURNAL.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Commenced my second tour on November 1st, at the Methodist chapel, Adolphustown. Addressed a large and attentive congregation, Willet Casey, Esq., in the chair. I joined, and a favourable impression generally seemed to have been made here.

Tuesday 2.—Presbyterian chapel, Fredericksburg, Mr. E. Sills in the chair; although not so large a meeting as the preceding, yet 15 gave in their names. The society here is in connection with that of Adolphustown, I regret that the cause is rather backward in these two townships; and, I fear, this may be attributed to the fact, that the magistrates and other leading men stand entirely aloof.

Wednesday 3, Bath.—Here a small society was lately organized, and commenced an aggressive contest with the drinking usage, under many discouraging circumstances, there being about 8 or 9 places of vending. Considering the unfavourable state of the weather, we had a cheering meeting, Dr. Spafford, the President of the society in the chair; about 17 joined, among whom was a magistrate of the village, also obtained a number of subscribers to the Advocate. Was ably assisted at the foregoing appointments by the Rev. Messrs. Haw and Wright, Wesleyans, and Dr. Spafford.

Having missed the boat to the Isle of Tanti, we proceeded on Friday 5th, to the Lutheran Chapel, Earnest Town.—Notwithstanding the rain, we succeeded, after the addresses had been delivered, in organizing a society here, embracing 20 members for a beginning; B. Ham, Esq., Pres.; and B. S. Booth, Sec. The prospects are said to be encouraging.

Saturday 6, Lutheran chapel, Fredericksburgh.—The meeting was numerous attended, J. W. Bristol chairman. After several addresses, a society was organized, in which 40 associated; J. Smith, Pres.; H. Gouineer, Vice-Pres.; and R. Ham, Sec. This meeting and the preceding one were held in thickly settled neighbourhoods, and the local societies formed there will be the means, we trust, of effecting a desirable change in the customs of the community. There had been societies formerly established on the partial system, but which had finally failed. In the latter place, a respectable gentleman made an attempt to induce the meeting to re-organize on that system. Our exertions were ably supported at the several meetings in this township by Rev. Mr. Ladow, Lutheran, and others.

After delivering a lecture on Sunday at Sill's school-house, Mohawk Bay, we proceeded to Napanee. Monday 8.—Mr. Motuck, Pres., chairman. After addresses by the Rev. Mr. Wright and myself to a large audience, 14 gave in their adherence to total abstinence. Napanee was formerly reputed to have been quite an intemperate place, but is now apparently as orderly and sober as any village of the same size; it is said, however, that all of the three resident magistrates are engaged in the traffic, one of them running a distillery. And I saw here the strange sign of intoxicating liquors being sold at the same shop where "cheap Bibles" were advertised. I presume the articles were kept on opposite shelves!

Tuesday 9.—Met a few friends of the cause at the school-house, near L. Caton's, Esq., Richmond, at 11 o'clock, A. M., where I joined, and at T. A. Oliver's school-house, 2nd concession do., in the evening. After the addresses, 24 gave in their names. The friends intended to have formed a society here, but the hour being late it was postponed to a day named for the purpose, it is said a large society can be collected in this locality.

Wednesday 10.—F. Oliver's school-house, 1st concession Richmond. Met at 11 o'clock A. M., a society which was formed here but a few weeks before, numbering 62, 3 were added, and in the evening arrived at Beeman's school-house, 5th concession, Richmond, where there is a flourishing society. Mr. J. Wilson, Pres., in the chair. After the addresses to a numerous and attentive assembly, most of whom were members, 3 signed. 80 Advocates are taken in this small and newly settled township, an indication of the activity of the friends; among the most zealous of whom is Mr. Truman Beeman, Secretary of the above society.

Thursday 11, Switzer's chapel, Earnest Town.—Met a large

assembly of people, J. Percy, Esq., in the chair, only 1 person joined; this may in some measure be accounted for, by the differences and disunion in the neighbourhood, arising out of a late contest about the old and new pledge systems, in which the former was supported by the latter, in a manner that tended, it is said, to irritate the feelings of some apparent friends of the cause.

Friday 12, Newburgh.—P. Madden, Pres., in the chair. Here I addressed at great length, a large and good natured congregation; 8 new names were obtained to an already large and zealous society, of which this growing little village is the centre.

Saturday 13, Pious School-House, Camden.—Owing to a division about some local matter, the meeting was not very numerously attended. It was presided over by Mr. Price, Pres.; after short addresses by three of us, 7 new names were given in.

Sunday 14.—Proceeded in company with my kind host, Mr. Price, through the lately settled parts of the township of Camden, to Card's school-house, 7th concession, where a lecture was delivered to an attentive audience; after which a day was named, on which to organize a society, 27 names were taken down, who were ready to lead the van.

Monday 15th, Millegan's School-House, Camden.—N. Roinbough, Pres., chairman. A society was originated here a few months ago, which promises to do well; 17 new names were added. A few *Advocates* will be sent for.

Tuesday 16.—On the way to my next appointment, I called upon the Rev. Mr. Bourke, Catholic, who gave me a cheering account of the progress of the Catholic Temperance Society, which he has established in the bounds of his mission. Arrived at Clark's Mills where a congregation had assembled in the school-house, Mr. Hamilton in the chair. After the address 13 signed. There is a small society existing here, I should think they have an arduous task before them. Distributed a quantity of tracts, and exertions are being made to procure hereafter, if possible, 100 copies of the *Advocate* for the township of Camden. At the close of the meeting a skirmish took place between some tavern-keepers present, and Dr. Aylsworth, in which it was endeavoured to be proved that there was but little difference between them, both having a right to kill according to law. I may here say, that for the past week I have been ably assisted by Dr. Aylsworth, Rev. Messrs. Carson, Miller, &c., the latter of whom has been my travelling companion for some days.

Wednesday 17, Brick School-House, Ernest Town.—Mr. McLean, Pres., in the chair. Here we had a satisfactory meeting among old friends of the cause, obtained 7 new signatures.

Thursday 18, Old Chapel, 4th Concession, Ernest Town.—Here also the soil has been well cultivated, Mr. Comer, Pres., was our chairman, addresses by Rev. Mr. Van Dusen and myself, 11 joined.

Friday 19, Mill Creek.—A numerous meeting, Mr. B. Booth in the chair. After several well-received addresses, a foundation for a society was laid, by obtaining 30 members; upon the whole, a good impression made.

After the cheering success at Mill Creek, we proceeded on Saturday 20th to Wilton, where we met the local society and friends, at the new and splendid Methodist chapel, Mr. Fisk, Pres., after the lecture 12 signed. The cause here is progressing.

Sunday 21, Huffman's Settlement, Camden.—This appears to be a sober and moral neighbourhood, delivered a lecture in the school-house, after which the Secretary of a society lately re-organized here on the total abstinence system, received 41 new names to the pledge.

Monday 22, Shibley's School-House, Portland.—After a short address to the few friends, perhaps 25, who came out through the storm, a constitution was adopted, and 13 joined. Another meeting will be held soon.

Tuesday 23, Storm's School-House, Loborough.—P. Storms, chairman. After the lecture a constitution was submitted, and 13 signed. No great impression seemed to have been made. Temperance cause new to most.

Wednesday 24, 6th Concession of Kingston.—Here there is a flourishing society, with active men as officers. Had the pleasure of meeting a large and attentive assembly in the school-house, at the close of the meeting 27 joined.

Thursday 25, Waterloo.—Stormy, not a large attendance, Dr. Beamish in the chair. Near the close of the meeting, a retailer,

and an Irvingite preacher or "Evangelist," came out in opposition to the propriety and principles of the total abstinence society. The discussion was kept up to a late hour, the pledge was circulated at the close of the debate, when, unfortunately, most of the people had retired. 9 names were obtained, and a meeting appointed to organize a society, even, on this unpromising soil.

Friday 26, Kingston.—Meeting in the Union chapel, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson in the chair. After addresses by the agent and Mr. Macure, the latter of whom entertained the audience in his usual humorous and energetic strain; the pledge was circulated, and 18 signatures obtained, 1 of whom, rather a *thing* than a *man*, was said to have been the most abandoned drunkard in town. By the way, there is much need of a Victoria Society here. I fear the cause has not that hold on the minds and affections of the good people of Kingston, which its importance demands. I was told that none of the official or professional class, such as Magistrates, Lawyers, Physicians or Ministers (with the exception of 2, Messrs. Wilkinson and Coq) are enrolled in the society, or take an active part to promote its usefulness, and I regret that about every *fifth house*, on an average, is devoted to the traffic. There is a great work consequently before the friends of the cause in the Seat of Government; and I am happy to find that, under all these discouragements, they are determined to persevere, and arrangements have been made by the Committee to hold Ward Meetings every week, and it is expected that a protracted temperance meeting will be held some time during the winter, which, we hope to have the pleasure of attending.

Saturday 27, J. C. Clark's School-House, Ernest Town.—In company of Dr. Spafford, met a few friends here. The soil appears not to have been cultivated in this section, but 10 signed the pledge, distributed some *Advocates* and tracts, and closed my tour for the present month. I may here remark, that for several meetings I have received the valuable assistance of the Rev. Messrs. Van Dusen, Williams, Taylor, and others.

To sum up with a few general remarks, I have had the satisfaction of becoming acquainted with many active and noble-minded tee-totalers, who, in their respective localities, have promoted the good cause to the utmost of their power; and are still, with unwearied diligence, adding trophies to those already gained. I have received abundant practical proof that the Rev. Mr. Murray of Oakville, was mistaken when he said that the principles of total abstinence were adverse to the kindly feelings of hospitality and friendship. Upon the whole, I have met with encouraging success, public attention seems to be awakened and drawn towards the cause more than ever. During the month I have originated, or laid the foundation of 9 new societies, obtained 420 signatures to the pledge, about 30 subscribers to the *Advocate*, exclusive of those who will communicate through the local societies, and in some degree, I trust, prompted union among the friends and excited to increased exertions. There are, at present, in the Midland District, about 3100 members, including the Catholic society, numbering some 500, and the cause in most places is rapidly on the advance. All of the Lutheran, Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist Ministers, and others, are actively promoting it; as well as a majority of the country physicians. The magistrates, however, of this District appear not to feel so much interest in it as they do in Prince Edward, having only found three who are members; others, to be sure, are professedly friendly, but many are engaged in the traffic, to the great detriment of the cause, and in some places we find the anomaly of professing *Christians* keeping rum-selling inns, and in the town of Kingston so many professors are engaged in selling intoxicating liquors, (some of them *deacons* and *elders* in the church, they say) that it excites little or no surprise!

There are 172 licensed taverns in the District, and more than 40 shops.

The friends of the cause, almost universally, are uniting on total abstinence principles, as the most consistent and effectual; there are not over 100 persons who adhere to the old system.

Public opposition to our principles has nearly ceased, yet from the preceding remarks it is evident there are some difficulties in the way, that tend to retard the march of the reformation. Among the greatest of these obstacles is the sectarian and political prejudice and unyielding obstinacy of many *little minds* in every part of the country. But notwithstanding these unhappy differences

in Canadian society, the cause has within the last year received an impetus which, we fondly hope, will carry it forward to its final consummation. But I have time only to state facts, and not to make remarks on them.

Yours truly,
J. McDONALD, Agent, &c.

P. S. The cause is spreading like fire in stubble in some parts of Prince Edward, I have attended 2 meetings there, and although very rainy, 60 names were obtained; some neighbourhoods, hitherto indifferent, have now caught the infection, and are ardent in promoting total abstinence. Several inns and distilleries are about falling. So we go in P. E. God grant that every District may catch the flame.

MR. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—My fourth temperance tour having terminated, I hasten to give you an outline of my proceedings. I left for Beithier, Tuesday 7th inst.—On my arrival found the District Council were sitting, which rendered it impracticable for me to have a meeting, and after advising with some friends, postponed the meeting until my return.

Three Rivers, Wednesday 8.—The Committee of the society in this place had been very active in preparing for a meeting in the National School Room, the Hon. M. Bell kindly granting the use of it for the occasion. In the evening about 150 persons assembled, Mr. Lumigan, President, in the chair. After some introductory remarks by two of the Committee, I addressed the meeting, and was about proceeding to solicit names to the pledge, when a person very abruptly ascended the platform, saying, "this won't do," without asking permission from the chair to speak. He charged us with deceiving the public, by announcing for a temperance meeting, and then treating the subject on tee-total principles; he charged myself with falsehood, denying that the unfermented grape juice, was such as I represented it to be; he further stated, that God our Creator had given inebriating wine to cheer the hearts of the faithful, and that He was pleased to see them enjoy their wine, &c.: we did not attempt to interrupt him. To my great surprise, SHERIFF OGDEN was our opponent. I replied to his unjustifiable remarks, 1st, by explaining to the meeting our view of the word temperance when taken in connection with intoxicating drinks. 2d. I offered to submit my wine to any Chemist in Three Rivers for analysis. 3d. I challenged Sheriff Ogden, or any other gentleman in Three Rivers, to meet me on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., and discuss the point, whether the Scriptures sanctioned the use of intoxicating wine or not. 4th. In case my challenge was not accepted, I proposed raising and discussing certain objections to our societies myself, nine of which I named. Notwithstanding his advice to the people, not to sign the pledge unless they could not drink without making beasts of themselves, 19 joined, and about 200 tracts were circulated.

Black River, Thursday 9.—Messrs. Webster, Gamble, and Ginnis accompanied me to this place, and in the afternoon we held a meeting at Mr. T. Boyce's house, at the close 4 joined; 30 present, circulated a few Advocates and tracts, which I hope will be as the "bread cast upon the waters."

Batiscan, Friday 10.—Mr. G. Henderson's house afforded comfortable accommodation for about 33 persons who attended the meeting: submitted a constitution which was adopted by 7 individuals, shewed my wine, and distributed some tracts and Advocates.

Quebec, Sunday 11.—Through the exertions of the Committee of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, the Court House was obtained for my lecture in the afternoon, it was said upwards of 150 persons were present; the latter clause of Matt. xii. 12, was employed to justify our proceedings on that holy day, and under such circumstances. I had reason to believe that my labour was not in vain. In the evening I addressed a larger congregation in the Centenary chapel, St. Johns Suburbs, from 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. I think there was a strong feeling of sympathy towards poor drunkards, and I hope all present felt the necessity of removing every stumblingblock out of his way, so that he may be admitted into, instead of excluded from the kingdom of God. On the Monday afternoon following, by the permission of the Commanding Officers of the Garrison, I addressed a meeting of

soldiers in the same place. Many of those present were teetotallers, one joined, and I gave them each a tract. In the evening nearly 500 persons assembled in the National School Room. G. S. Pierce, Esq., in the chair. The patience of the audience did not appear exhausted, though my address lasted two hours. The success of the cause in other parts of the world, excited the gratitude of some and the wonder of others, for Sir, there are many who do not know that the temperance tree is planted in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Sandwich and West India Islands, Van Dieman's Land, &c., and that a scion from this tree will bear fruit in any country in the world. The communion wine was much praised, 200 tracts were distributed; 24 joined the society, and I believe some others since the meeting. The Methodist ministers and members here, are very zealous in the cause.

St. Sylvester, Tuesday 14.—Some misunderstanding about the time of meeting led to a disappointment, which I very much regretted.

Leeds, Wednesday 15.—Meeting took place in the Presbyterian school-room, attended by about 70 persons, principally members. Z. Goff, Esq. President, in the chair. Spoke at some length, and then solicited names, 6 were given; distributed tracts and Advocates and shewed the wine. The thanks of the society, accompanied by a donation, were voted to the Ladies of the Montreal Temperance Society.

Inverness, Thursday 16.—Meeting held in the Wesleyan chapel. Mr. E. Leet, Vice-President, in the chair. Prayer and introduction by Rev. E. S. Ingalls (Methodist). Considerable attention was given to the address, 4 joined; about 50 persons present, each of whom received a tract. There is a large society in this place which exerts a favourable influence over the minds of the people generally.

Lower Ireland, Friday 17.—Meeting appointed in the Wesleyan chapel in the forenoon was attended by 60 persons. Rev. R. Anderson (Episcopal) in the chair, who stated the object of the meeting. Rev. E. S. Ingalls proposed the formation of a society, and moved the adoption of a constitution, which I felt much pleasure in seconding: explanatory remarks having been made upon the pledge, I went round for names and succeeded in obtaining 31; officers and committee to be appointed at a future day. Circulated some tracts and Advocates.

Upper Ireland, Friday 17.—In the evening 50 persons made their way through rough weather and bad roads, to the Wesleyan chapel. P. C. Lord, Esq., in the chair. Introductory service by Rev. R. Anderson. Uniformity in our movements being desirable, I recommended the adoption of the universal pledge in place of that already adopted by the society in this place, 6 joined after the address. Circulated tracts, &c.

Upper Ireland School House, No. 3, Saturday 18.—About 40 individuals assembled, Mr. Lambly, of Halifax, in the chair. Rev. R. Anderson moved the substitution of the new constitution for the old one, formerly adopted by the society, to which an unanimous assent was given. I addressed the meeting on the immorality of the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, at the close 6 joined; distributed some tracts and Advocates, which were received with thanks.

Leeds, Sunday 19.—Lectured in the house of Mr. Fraser, once a tavern-keeper, but now keeps no liquor for sale. Although the weather was inclement, 30 persons collected together in the forenoon, whom I addressed from Dan. i. 12; the occasion I hope was made to all a "time of refreshing."

St. Sylvester.—Here I hoped to have a Lecture in the afternoon, but was again denied that pleasure. Pressed on and put up at Mr. Fraser's Temperance House in St. Giles, where I quartered for the night.

Quebec, Monday 20.—With great difficulty I kept my appointment. This meeting was got up by the Committee of the Quebec Total Abstinence Society, and was held in the school-house outside of John's Gate. Jeffrey Hale, Esq., in the chair, who with his usual ability, stated the object of the meeting. Only that I am aware a certain etiquette is necessary to form the gentleman, I could have wished he had none, as I felt considerably embarrassed by his complimentary introduction. Some said 600 were present, whom I addressed at some length on the fraud and deception practised on the public in the adulteration of wines, ales,

and other intoxicating liquors, as also upon the ruinous effects of their use. At the close I joined; this number appears small, but the majority of persons present were members, as was the case in several of the other meetings. 500 tracts were distributed, which I hope will do good. Started immediately after meeting in an *extra* to keep my appointment at Three Rivers, which I reached about noon on the following day.

Three Rivers, Tuesday 21.—Meeting in the National School Room was attended by about 150 persons. When the chairman had done speaking, *SIRAFER OGDEN* again spoke, assisted by Captain Howe, Barrack Master, and two students, also by a score or more other persons who stamped, laughed and hissed; I never saw such conduct in any meeting before. They stated the old objection, said the meeting was for open discussion, seemed determined to have their way. However we were decided in keeping our ground, and did so in spite of all opposition. I renewed my former challenge, but it evidently appeared that fair discussion was not courted, but a desire manifested to disturb and disorganize our meeting. Mr. Keenan, a merchant, deserves praise for the able manner in which he spoke for me, supporting my statements. I finally proposed, if allowed, to give them the address I intended, but if I commenced to speak no one would be allowed to interrupt; and if gentlemen present did not wish to hear me, they had an opportunity to withdraw. If on the other hand they would continue to annoy us, I would retire, as I would not sacrifice my religious principles on the altar of tumult and strife. To this there was not one dissenting voice. I spoke upwards of an hour. I had intended to speak much longer, but with the excitement occasioned by the opposition, and the fatigue of travelling, having had no sleep the night previous, I felt ready for repose at midnight.

Berthier, Wednesday 22.—Had an interesting meeting in the Academy, at which I believe the most respectable inhabitants attended; amongst them the Rev. M. GAGNON, Curé. How different the treatment I received here, though tee-totalism had never been introduced and persons in the traffic present; politeness, thankfulness and respect were manifested by all present. I spoke for two hours, recommended the adoption of the tee-total pledge, (there exists at present a large society on the partial pledge) they very promptly approved of my suggestions, and intend proposing the alteration at their annual meeting which will be held shortly. Mr. W. Morison has been very diligent in making the arrangements. Dr. Barbier is a liberal minded temperance man, and has done much good here amongst the *habitans*.

In concluding this letter, with gratitude I acknowledge the particular providence of the God of temperance, who has favoured and continues to favour our well directed efforts to disseminate our principles; "Who could sink with such a prop, which bears the world and all things up." With much labour and fatigue to myself I have kept my engagements, the expense will be considerable, but I have little doubt the societies will soon remit handsome tokens of the esteem they have for their tee-total friends in Montreal. The Quebec Societies have taken the lead. Every attention has been paid to me which love and hospitality could suggest to the warm hearts of the individuals with whom I sojourned.

The decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors is very great, as I learned from different parties. The influence of the example and advice of our members is felt and acknowledged by many who will not subscribe our pledge; only let religion be embraced in all its loveliness by tee-totalers every where, then will the good effected be permanent, future generations will reap the abundant harvest of our labours, in general and universal sobriety.

The many evils accompanying the use of distilled and fermented liquors are to me a satisfactory proof that blood guiltiness lies at the door of the manufacturer and vender. Disease, crime, poverty, death of body and soul are the natural effects. Why do they perpetuate these evils? Remove the *cause* and the *effect* ceases. Why for filthy lucre sake, have "blood" written upon the walls, the timbers, the furniture? In the name of suffering humanity! in the name of widowed mothers and orphan children! in the name of God! I would say to such men—*desist*. The respectable part of community, the religious public are loudly called upon to frown down the traffic, tee-totalers ought not to patronize it, but rather give encouragement to such only as will conduct their establishments on temperance principles.

During this tour, which lasted 16 days, I have travelled 540 miles, visited 10 places, delivered 16 addresses and lectures, originated 3 societies, obtained 120 names to the pledge, and 16 subscribers to the *Advocate*. I received the names of 5 doctors to the testimony referred to in my last letter.

I am, yours, very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

JOURNAL OF MR. BLACK.

Sir,—Since my last communication my labours have been extended to the townships of Melbourne, Durham, and Kingsy. On Monday the 8th of November, I commenced in the back part of Melbourne, visited 9 families, distributed 8 *Advocates*, and obtained 16 signatures to the pledge, felt considerably unwell in consequence, I think, of exposure to cold.

Nov. 9.—An uphill struggle with ignorance and prejudice. Could not help wishing that some of the gentlemen of the Montreal society were with me for a day, and then I could assuredly calculate upon their sympathy. Visited 7 families, distributed 5 *Advocates*, got 3 signatures to pledge.

Nov. 10.—To-day I visited 12 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, and got 19 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 11.—I visited 11 families to-day, distributed 7 *Advocates*, and held a meeting at night in the school-house, near Mr. Gallop's. The Rev. Mr. Anderson attended the meeting, which was addressed by that gentleman, myself, and another gentleman present. Got 2 subscribers for the *Advocate*, and 2 for *Anti-Bacchus*, and 6 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 12.—Visited 12 families on the Ridge road, distributed 8 *Advocates*, and got 22 signatures to pledge.

Nov. 13.—Visited 12 families more on the same road, distributed 7 *Advocates*, and in the evening held a meeting in the school-house, near Mr. Cramer's, where, notwithstanding the night was stormy, we had a considerable company present. I got 8 signatures to-day, most of whom signed at the meeting.

Monday, Nov. 15.—I visited 11 families in my way to Melbourne village, distributed 6 *Advocates*, and got 17 signatures to the pledge. At night I attended a Committee meeting of the Melbourne society, and in the morning, Nov. 16, I proceeded to the upper part of the township, visited 17 families, distributed 6 *Advocates*, and got 7 signatures to the pledge. During the day the snow fell heavily, and before I reached the first house in Hampton, the road was almost impassable. In the morning the river was impassable; I had to retrace my steps.

DURHAM.—Perhaps you are aware, that there are two temperance societies in this town, one numbering near 100, and the other about 130 members. Still there was a considerable number who stood out, and some of these were persons of great weight and respectability in the place. This being the case, it was judged necessary that I should spend a few days in gleanings a field, which had already been tolerably productive.

Nov. 22.—I visited 12 families in the Lester neighbourhood, distributed 5 *Advocates*, and got 5 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 23.—I again visited 12 families, in what is called the Black River settlement, distributed 6 *Advocates*, got one subscriber to *Anti-Bacchus*, but only 2 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 24.—Visited 8 families, distributed 4 *Advocates*, signatures to the pledge, 19. This evening, the meeting which had previously been announced, to be held at the house of Mr. B. Bothwell, sen., was a most interesting and animating scene. And I trust it will be a day long remembered in Durham.

Nov. 25.—Visited 7 families, distributed 4 *Advocates*, only 2 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 26.—I visited 9 families to-day, distributed 4 *Advocates*, and held a meeting in the evening, at the house of Mr. Midar. The meeting was honoured with the presence of the Rev. D. Dunkerly, who delivered an address on the occasion. Signatures to pledge, 5.

Nov. 27.—To-day I visited 13 families, distributed 5 *Advocates*, and got 11 signatures to the pledge, among whom were some who had long held out; but who yielded at length from a conviction, that it was the path of duty, and that the interests of society, and especially of posterity, demanded this at their hand.

Nov. 29.—I visited 11 families to-day, but to little apparent purpose, distributed 7 *Advocates*, only 3 signatures to the pledge.

Nov. 30.—Visited 13 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, and held a meeting at night, in the house of Mrs. Mountain, got 13 signatures to-day.

Dec. 2.—I went up this morning to Melbourne village, a distance of 7 miles; called upon 9 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, and got 3 signatures to the pledge. I have encountered much opposition from some natives of the "sister Island," who view the temperance movement in Ireland as being only a cloak for sedition! and one lady and gentleman, with manner and accent not the most genteel, did not scruple to charge their humble visitant, and the society to which he belongs, with a similar design.

Dec. 3.—I visited 19 families to-day, distributed 12 *Advocates*, and got 11 signatures to the pledge, and one subscriber for *Anti-Bacchus*. I called upon the store-keepers in the village, one of whom has given up the sale of ardent spirits, another appears most anxious to do so, and has not got up a fresh supply this season; while the third, though dealing in these poisons, does not attempt to defend the practice. Indeed I feel confident that public opinion will ere long put an end to the traffic here.

Dec. 4.—I visited 18 families in the upper part of Durham on the road home, distributed 10 *Advocates*, got 1 subscriber for *Anti-Bacchus*, and 10 signatures to pledge.

Monday, Dec. 6, Kingsey.—After some delay in passing the river, I commenced my labours in Kingsey, and here I was taught more emphatically than ever, that the work of revolutionizing public opinion, and uprooting prejudice, and vicious habits, was not to be accomplished in a day. Still the friends of temperance have no reason to despair, even of Kingsey. It is gratifying to know that the good cause can number among its warmest friends, a gentleman and his whole family, who only a few months ago, were actively engaged in vending the destructive poison, and it is hoped that through their influence and example another gentleman, who is sully in the trade, will shortly be induced to adopt a similar course. The office-bearers of the society also are men who have their heart in the work, and are determined to use all their influence in order to free their fellow-men from the grasp of the destroyer, and to leave posterity happily ignorant of the evils of intemperance, except as a matter of history.

These facts, viewed in connection with the recent date of the society, cheer my mind notwithstanding the unproductiveness of my week's labour in this township. During the week I visited 64 families, distributed 45 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers for *Advocate*, and 2 for *Anti-Bacchus*, signatures to pledge, 29! The society now numbers about 80 members. On Friday evening I held a meeting at a place called Spooner Pond Settlement, when 9 individuals enrolled themselves as members of the society. Circumstances, over which I had no control, prevented me from holding any other meeting during the week.

In these townships I have visited 293 families, distributed 176 *Advocates*, and added 230 members to the societies, I can only number, however, 5 subscribers for the *Advocate*, and 9 for *Anti-Bacchus*. Yours truly,

WILLIAM BLACK.

Durham, December 15, 1841.

GORE OF TORONTO, Oct. 11.—On the 26th of April last the first meeting was held in this place, it attracted considerable attention, and a large company assembled. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. Poole and others, and twenty-three subscribed their names to the pledge on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The next meeting, June 7th, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Samuel Harris, and others, when 13 joined the society. The writer was elected Secretary, and a Committee of seven persons appointed; since then a public meeting has been held once every month, and at each meeting new members have been added. At the close of the last meeting, 79 in all had given their names to the society, amongst whom are some drunkards of long standing. Here, as in other places, the tavern-keepers have been alarmed when they saw their craft in danger; two of them a little more zealous than the rest, ventured to come to the meetings to defend their cause, but their defence was so weak, that they were soon obliged to retreat in disgrace.—WILLIAM HEWELL, Sen., Sec.

BURY, October 11.—On Monday last we held a temperance meeting in Mr. Cameron's house, where we came to the conclusion that we should abstain from every thing that can intoxicate. Our number is from 30 to 36. Our chairman is Mr. Berwick. We have two stores here, one of which is doing much evil.—ALEX. ORD, Sec.

SPRING MOUNT, Oct. 15.—We succeeded in organizing a total abstinence society in this place, on the 12th of May last, at which time B. Bull, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. At the close of the meeting 26 came forward and became members of our society. We have held our monthly meetings since that time, at each of which the number of our society has been augmented. It at present numbers 65, most of whom are adults.—JOHN P. BRILL, Sec.

BURY, Oct. 23.—All the taverns 20 miles round, 19 out of every 20 are selling without a license, then we ask, where are Magistrates and Justices of the Peace! in the name of common sense what are they doing? Many of them, I have no doubt, are making the drunkard's drink, sending multitudes to beggary and starvation; but this is not all, I tremble at the thought, lest there may not be many amongst this multitude that will be forever lost! lost! lost! What a thought! I believe that there is a great many of one class of professors here that call the abstinence the work of man, therefore they oppose the work. Perhaps these people if their houses were on fire, because it is the work of man would not dare to put the fire out. Work of man is it! it is a Godlike work, but they love the poison, and, therefore, they oppose the peace and happiness of men, they continue to spread their unholy influence wherever they go. Our population have learned experimentally to do without drinking either grog or beer, and they are much healthier, so much so, that for the last two years there has been only three deaths. The first two years many died, but then they got drunk on rum and Lennoxville beer, three pints of which would make, and did make them mad. The writer has witnessed from 10 to 15 fighting like demons, while Boniface laughed at the misery he was the cause of. Go ye drunkard makers, visit the abodes of the wretched and miserable orphans you have made, the widowed mothers, fatherless children calling for vengeance on your guilty heads. Leave off your cruel trade, you cannot prosper, do not destroy the souls and bodies of your fellow-men, merely for the mammon of unrighteousness.—ALEX. CAMERON.

RICHMOND, M. D., Nov. 10.—Some of the most influential are joining our ranks, and our progress of late is unprecedented in the history of temperance reform in this section. We have of late been favoured with the valuable services of your Agent, who is an enterprising and able advocate of the cause. There are upwards of 600 staunch tee-totalers in this township, including the Napance society, who are standing up shoulder to shoulder, believing in the righteousness of our cause. We expect to greet the auspicious era of more than a golden age, when the alcoholic poison shall be again confined to the apothecary's phial.—T. BRAMAN, Sec.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The temperance society in the 83rd Regiment is going forward rapidly, and now numbers upwards of 130 members. Men now find that this cause is conducive to their comfort and happiness. The society of the Royal Regiment and ours have resolved to meet together on the second Monday of every month, which we stile our General Meeting, in hopes that it may be productive of good to both Regiments; we held our fortnight meeting on the 15th, at which we received 15 members, and on our next we received 24 names, which was held on the 29th; we also held our general meeting on the 8th of this month, at which we received 15 names. We have every encouragement to go on in this noble cause. May the Lord continue his blessing on our efforts.—C. HOLLAND, Corp. Band, 83rd Regt., Secretary.

FROST VILLAGE, Nov. 13.—We have had two meetings lately, at one we made arrangements for having monthly lectures at different stations throughout the county, and also to endeavour to form branch societies with local secretaries, in the county. At the other we had a very excellent lecture from the Rev. Mr. Balfour to a very respectable audience, although the weather and roads were very unfavourable. Our numbers have increased from 59 to 72.—H. HALL, Sec.

HOWARD, Nov. 19.—After struggling some time to have a society formed in this place, I at last succeeded in organizing one. Our first meeting was held on the 24th September; last evening our fourth meeting was held, and we now number 106 tee-totalers. We have much to oppose us, but we fear nothing, the cause I now am confident is a good one. Our society is not the only one, we have two others, one about four miles back, and one about four miles east of this place, and they are both doing very well. **C. A. PASTORS, Sec.**

CHATHAM, Nov. 23.—In order to show that Mr. Wadsworth's labour has not been in vain, I most gratefully inform you that I have pledged 39 in addition to the 39 taken in the chapel, making in all 78 tee-totalers in the front of Chatham, and from the prevalent excitement it seems the good work is only beginning.—**W. DIGNAM.**

ATLWER (TALBOT ROAD) Nov. 23.—Our society is flourishing, we have now over a hundred members.—**F. HOBKINSON, Pres.**

LANCASTER, Nov. 25.—Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, the members of the Lancaster Temperance Society have held two meetings in the back concessions, and have received a good addition, the society now numbers 101 members. As soon as the sleighing commences other meetings will be held.—**B. G. STEWART, Cor. Sec.**

SMITHVILLE, NIAGARA DISTRICT, Nov. 25.—Our society is only in its infancy, having held but three monthly meetings since it was established, yet we number 100 members, and among them some of the most *unfortunate*. At the suggestion of Mr. Poole, and by his sole assistance, a Vocal and Instrumental choir have been rendered very effective in keeping up the interest of our meetings. At present the Smithville Total Abstinence Society is in a very flourishing condition, and bids fair to go on increasing an hundred fold. The best thanks of the friends of temperance are due to Rev. Messrs. Poole and Gilbert, as the opposing powers they had to contend with, were, owing to the failure of a former attempt to reform the community on the old pledge, more than any other cause, strong in number, and obstinate in the extreme. They have likewise been eminently successful in Dunnville and other villages in this District, of which you probably may have heard from other sources.—**JOSEPH FORSYTH, Sec.**

WILTON, Nov. 25.—The Wilton Temperance Society was established on the 30th day of March last, based on total abstinence, but meeting with opposition on that principle it (yielding to the majority) introduced two pledges, the one, total abstinence, the other, abstinence from spirituous liquors. The number of members at present under the total abstinence pledge 82; moderate pledge 22; total 104. [Where is the majority in favour of the moderation pledge?—**ED.**] The effect of our society on the morals of this community, have so far been most beneficial, and that most of the members have acted, since its formation, in strict accordance with its precepts. Another point to which the Committee, with regret, feel called on to allude, is the increasing number of tavern licenses applied for and granted in this District. It would almost appear that in despite of our endeavours in the temperance cause, increased facilities are offered to the wretched anti-temperance victim.—**THOMAS AINSWORTH, Sec.**

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DIS., Dec. 1.—On the 22d ultimo, we had a most interesting and successful meeting, addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Joseph Messmore, and James Armstrong of the Wesleyan, and the Rev. Joseph H. Leonard of the Episcopal Methodist Connexion, and also by Mr. John Wilson, of Haldimand. The interest and excitement produced, may, in some faint manner be imagined, when you are informed that 56 names were added to the pledge! and this too in a community, out of which there has been obtained since March last, upwards of 200 signatures. One thing operated very strongly in favour of our temperance movement at the above meeting, and this is the circumstance of a protracted meeting being at that time in successful progress, through means of which, upwards of 100 souls had been hopefully converted to God. The ministers attribute much of the almost unexampled success which has attended their labours, to the formation of our Society. Verily the cause is best of God, and where is now the sceptic who will deny, that it is intimately connected to the cause of Religion.

One cheering circumstance I must relate, and that is, the merchants of our village, 3 at least, have not, as usual, brought up a

stock of liquors, and the trade is getting remarkably dull.—**J. P. SCOTT.**

CLARKE, Dec. 1.—On the 28th inst., the Rev. G. Jones, of the Episcopal Methodist body, addressed a meeting in this place, which ended with good results; 14 joined the tee-total pledge, and 9 were proselytized from the moderate to it; 3 also joined the moderate, making a total in this society of 171. There was also another meeting held in the rear of the township, where they have a flourishing society, numbering 52 members, who, with others, were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Presbyterian clergyman, who has lately espoused the cause. Our township now numbers 253 members in good standing, 159 of whom belong to the strict pledge, and the remainder, 94, to the moderate. Our worthy President, H. Munro, Esq., suggested that the old pledge should be given up, and though he did not succeed then, I think a stronger effort will be made soon, which no doubt will prove effectual. Our meetings hereafter, will be held monthly.—**S. M'COY, Sec.**

GUELPH, Dec. 3.—The Guelph Temperance Reformation Society was formed February 22, 1841, and numbers at present 121 signatures to the tee-total pledge. A Temperance Soiree, in aid of the funds of the above society, was held in the Congregational church, Guelph, on Wednesday the 1st inst., at which one hundred persons sat down. After having enjoyed a suitable repast, and mingled in social and Christian intercourse, the tables were cleared, and the company resolved themselves, according to previous arrangement, into a public meeting. The meeting house was soon filled. C. J. Mickle, Esq., President of the society was called to the chair; and after singing and prayer, suitable resolutions were proposed, and ably advocated by Rev. J. Nall of Burford, Rev. W. P. Wastell, Guelph; Rev. W. Clarke, London, Congregationalists, and by Rev. S. Fear, and Rev. C. Goodrich, Wesleyan Ministers of Guelph, Rev. H. Denny of Esquesing, and other gentlemen. This festival will no doubt conduce greatly to the advancement of the good cause in this locality.—**A. F. MICKLE, Sec.**

AMHERSTBURGH, Dec. 8.—We have succeeded in forming a good temperance society in the 89th Regiment here, and are going ahead ourselves most zealously. Our meetings are very interesting, and we have Committees appointed to carry out different objects with effect.—**JAMES DOUGALL.**

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 9.—About ten years since, a temperance society was organized in this village, upon the moderation system; which was the means of effecting much good through the neighbourhood. Owing, however, to the inactivity and want of zeal on the part of the officers, the society ceased to exist some four or five years since. Things went on in this manner until the 17th of August last, when providentially for the inhabitants of Mount Pleasant, the Rev. Mr. Clarke of London visited the village. Mr. Clark's eloquent discourse had the happy effect of inducing eighteen individuals to sign the total abstinence pledge, as well as of awakening the neighbourhood to form a new society on the 30th of August following. The officers of the Mount Pleasant Total Abstinence Society are, the Rev. John Bryning, Pres.; Mr. Alvah Townsend, Vice-Pres.; the writer, Secretary; with an executive Committee of eight persons. We have had three monthly meetings since the formation of the society; which were addressed by the Rev. James Spencer, and other gentlemen. We now number 70 zealous tee-totalers.—**THOMAS BOTTAM.**

ST. JOHNS, L. C., Dec. 14.—The following are the office-bearers of our society, viz.: William Coote, Pres.; Dr. Black, Vice-Pres.; Thomas Fessenden, Sec. On Thursday evening, the 4th of November, we held the first of a series of public meetings, which was well attended, and ably addressed by the Rev. H. Montgomery, Mr. Maxwell, and Dr. Black; and at some length and with great effect by Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell of the Victoria Society of your city. At the close of the proceedings twenty-one names were added to the pledge, total sixty-three. The ball thus set in motion, we are determined, please God, to keep rolling, till public opinion shall turn in favour of temperance and health, and the pure waters of Champlain be preferred to the wine of Champagne; till common sense shall prevail over the common delusion, and the whole tribe of unnatural stimulants are cast out of doors or confined to the Apothecary's shelf.—**T. FESSENDEN.**

BERTHER, Dec. 22.—A temperance society was commenced here under the direction and auspices of the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Gagnon, on 19th February last; but the society was not regularly organized until the 20th of June, when the Rev. Mr. Gagnon was chosen President, and Dr. Barbier Vice-President. The society numbers 551 members.—J. M'CONVILLE, Sec.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC BARRACKS, Dec. 23.—A temperance society has been formed in the 85th Regiment on total abstinence principles. The commanding-officer has approved of the same, and the society at present numbers 21 members, and 52 on probation. We trust the cause will prosper, and the little one become a great number.—F. SIMPSON, Pres.

Accounts from ^S John state, that temperance has spread like a wildfire in St. John. The tee-total pledge had been administered to 2,000 persons in a fortnight, by Dr. Fleming and Rev. Mr. Walsh.

A monthly meeting of the Temperance Society in London, U.C., was recently held, when 70 persons became members. The total number is 700, besides 50 in the town belonging to the Military. The Rev. Mr. Clarke received the thanks of the meeting for his indefatigable efforts in the cause.—*Gua. Han.*

ZEAL OF THE TORONTO TEE-TOTALERS.—We are happy to know that the friends of the Temperance Reformation in this City have recently held two very interesting social Ward Meetings at the Temperance House on Yonge Street. A third is to take place on Friday evening, the 17th inst. We hope to be favoured with some particulars of those already held for our next. It has been determined to raise a Temperance Band of Music; and persons are offering their services for it. This is not all; a spacious Temperance Hall is to be erected; and Jesse Ketchum, Esq. has promised as much land in Temperance Street as will be required. Another gentleman, whose name we have not heard, will give \$50, and many more, other sums. We may add, this work of humanity and morality is spreading in many parts of the vicinity; indeed there is something of a Tee-Total enthusiasm: and may such an enthusiasm become universal.—*Id.*

From a correspondent in the *Canada Times* we learn that 293 members have been added to the Recollect Temperance Society, within three months; and that after a heart stirring appeal from the President, Rev. P. Phelan, at last quarterly meeting, sixty-eight additional names were obtained, making a total of 3846; at least 2000 of whom are tee-totalers.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, JANUARY 1842.

APPOINTMENTS FOR JANUARY.—Mr. Wadsworth will leave Montreal (D. V.) on Monday the 10th January, and hold meetings in the following order:—

St. Andrews.....	Monday	10th January	Evening.
Counties of	} Tuesday 11th to	} Monday 17th	} Rev. Mr. M'Killican
Glengarry and Stormont			
Mille Roche.....	Tuesday	11th	do.
Cornwall.....	do.	do.	do.
Dundee.....	Wednesday	19th	do.
Fort Covington.....	do.	do.	do.
Huntingdon.....	Thursday	20th	do.
Russeltown.....	Friday	21st	do.
Hemmingford.....	do.	do.	do.
Odell Town.....	Saturday	22d	do.
Napierville.....	do.	do.	do.
St. Johns (Lectures)...	Sunday	23d	do.
Laprairie.....	Monday	24th	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.

The friends of the cause in the places above named, are earnestly requested to make arrangements for meetings at

the times mentioned. They are also respectfully requested to aid the Agent in travelling from place to place. Mr. Wadsworth is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Advocate*, as well as donations towards the maintenance of travelling Lecturers. All subscriptions and donations will be acknowledged in the next number of the *Advocate*.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS FOR THE BATHURST DISTRICT.—The Agent, Mr. J. M'Donald, proposes to hold meetings in the following order:—

Perth.....	Monday	January 10,
Bathurst Church.....	Tuesday	11,
Dalhousie.....	Wednesday	12,
Lanark.....	Thursday	13,
Middleton.....	Friday	14,
Boyd's Chapel.....	Saturday	15,
Carlton Place.....	Monday	17,
Ramsay.....	Tuesday	18,
M'Nab.....	Wednesday	19,
Horton.....	Thursday	20,
Pakenham.....	Friday	21,
Fitzroy Harbour.....	Saturday	22,
Lawries.....	Monday	24,
Huntley.....	Tuesday	25,
Richmond.....	Wednesday	26,
Goulburn (Shillington's)...	Thursday	27,
Beckwith (Kafoot's).....	Friday	28,
Drummond.....	Saturday	29,
Burgess.....	Monday	31,
Newborough, in Crosby.....	Tuesday	February 1.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS OF REV. MESSRS. L. WARNER AND T. DEMOREST:—

Jan. 10th...Mon....	6, P. M.	Methodist chapel, 1st Con., Sidney.
— 11th...Tues...	do.	do. do. do.
— 12th...Wed...	do.	Frankford or Cold Creek.
— 13th...Thurs.	do.	Lucas Corner.
— 14th...Fri....	do.	Mr. Knox's School-House, 8th Con., Thurlow.
— 15th...Sat....	do.	Foster's School-House, 3d Concession, Huntingdon.
— 17th...Mon...	do.	Lucas' School-House, 4th Concession, Huntingdon.
— 18th...Tues...	do.	Madock Furnace.
— 19th...Wed...	do.	Marmora School-House.
— 21st...Thurs..	do.	Furness' School-House, 8th Concession, Sidney.
— 22d...Fri....	do.	Belleville.

Mr. W. Holehouse, Agent for the *Advocate* in Quebec, intends visiting the County of Megantic, with a view to holding a series of temperance meetings. We cordially recommend him to the kind attention of the friends of the cause, and solicit for him their co-operation.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.—During the season which is about to be numbered with the past, it has been our painful task to record the untimely fate of several of our citizens, whose once fair prospects and life were cut short by intemperance; while our pages have unfolded many a tale of wretchedness in other parts of the country, of which the same prevalent vice was the cause. The trembling drunkard, from whose side his wretched companions or acquaintances had been sum-

moned, aroused his energies to escape a similar doom, and we fondly hoped that those blighting judgments which had fallen on the community, would have been improved by the survivors. But alas! such is the power of habit and prejudice, or the desire of gain, that the drunkard has gone back to his bowl "like the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire;" the partner continues to sell the drink which cut off his associate; the relation deals out the cup of death which made his friend's children orphans; the minister retires from the funeral address to quaff the cup which sent the subject of his discourse to a drunkard's grave; and in short, the father and mother, brother and sister, husband and wife, still welcome that beverage which has planted many a dagger in their breasts, and probably brought some object of their affections to a miserable end.

In such circumstances, it becomes us to employ the voice of warning and rebuke, of entreaty and persuasion, that this community may awaken to a sense of its sin and danger, and not further provoke the vengeance of God.

And first, to the drunkard we would urge immediate flight from the tempter. For you there is no safety but in total abstinence, and in avoiding the haunts and companions of your intemperance. Let the prospect of returning happiness and respectability, health and peace, nerve your resolutions; but above all, let the consideration that the strength of Jehovah is yours if you will but seek it, cheer your faltering heart to persevering exertion, that you may escape the fearful portion of being excluded from Heaven where no drunkard shall enter.

From those who oppose the temperance reformation, either by open warfare or cold neutrality, we entreat a calm investigation of the subject. Think of the ravages of intemperance, and in sight of the responsibility which will follow you to the bar of God, and of the love you owe your fellow-men, ask yourselves what share of your brother's blood lies at your door, either from active hostility or want of faithfulness. Let humanity and benevolence smother the sophistry which has hitherto kept you from uniting yourself to a cause which has done so much good. The happiness of many a family, and salvation of countless souls, may be the unspeakably happy result.

But we must also utter the words of rebuke. Faithfulness requires it of us; nor shall we allow our regard for the feelings of others, or the fear of a charge of censoriousness, to deter us from pointing out the authors of the intemperance of our land, whether rich or poor.

The most prominent supporters of the common use of intoxicating drinks, we grieve to record our belief, are ministers of religion and church officers and members, who either sell or use intoxicating liquor. The church is the great instrument of reforming sin, and in proportion as she is active and faithful will sin be diminished. But how is it with the church in this land as regards intoxicating drinks? We see ministers of religion attending occasions of festivity, quaffing the intoxicating cup with the worldly and intemperate, joining in their noisy mirth, and passing round the toast and sentiment at their Bacchanalian feasts. Others, with more wisdom, avoiding such disregard to propriety, still take their glass freely and oppose the sophistry of argument or power of ridicule and sarcasm to total abstinence; while a more numerous class, without direct opposition, are yet cold spectators of the miseries which the friends of temperance are endeavouring to remove.

Of church officers, how many are extensively connected with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, or have their capital invested in a manner to promote intemperance. Look to the committees of our benevolent institutions, and many will be found, whose business is counteracting their own efforts to do good. Go to the communion

table, and you will see the church officer handing round the cup of blessing, whilst his secular business is to dispense the poisonous beverage, which is destroying the kingdom of the Redeemer. And how little does the church exert the wholesome authority of discipline, or the tippler and drunkard would not be found within her communion, or possessed of spiritual authority, as is sometimes the case. Verily the root of intemperance is the use of intoxicating drinks by the church, and until she is purged from the evil, our land will continue to be desolated.

But from the church of God turn we to magistrates and persons in authority. A great number of these individuals are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the intoxicating drinks, which are acknowledged to be the source of almost all the crime in the land. One of our judges lately owned a distillery, which for aught we know, he owns still, and the chief magistrate of this city (also the President of the Montreal Bible Society) besides owning distilleries and importing intoxicating drinks in large quantities from Europe, which may be said to be in the way of his regular business, has recently, we are informed, stepped out of his way to purchase several hundred puncheons of strong New England rum. Truly Montreal may mourn, when those who from their office and station are most bound to cherish and protect her, are the foremost to deluge her with the intoxicating drinks which are consuming her vitals.

It may be said that these remarks are personal, and invade the sanctity of private character; but we deny the charge. We speak of the gentleman in question as a public character; had he not been so, he would have been as safe from our remarks as a host of others who are carrying on the same desolating business, without a tittle of his good qualities to counterbalance or alleviate its effects.

But we would not part with the dealers in intoxicating drinks, without affectionately warning them of the danger to which they expose themselves. Reflect, we beseech you, on the multitudes who have made shipwreck of soul and body in this business, and after all have been unsuccessful. Put your trust in providence, and devote your means and energies to some calling on which you can seek the blessing; which will make you indeed rich, and add neither sorrow nor disgrace with it. The promises of God, and the experience of all who have made the trial, warrant us in assuring you that your attempt will be successful. But if entreaties are unavailing, we pray you to remember the words of Him in whose hands is your destiny, when you count out your soul-stained profits. "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you; your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten; your gold and silver are cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire."

A society for the special reformation of drunkards has been formed in Quebec, under the name of the Quebec Buckingham Society, in honour, we presume, of the celebrated Mr. Buckingham, who made laudable efforts during his recent visit to this country to promote the cause of temperance; and who, by the bye, has since become the most distinguished advocate of the short pledge, or personal abstinence system in England, a fact of which our Quebec friends are perhaps ignorant.

The officers of this new society are, S. Wright and W. Holehouse, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Kemp, Treas.; Mr. Fitch, Sec.; and Messrs. Booth, Stillman, Walkingshaw, Blunt, and others, Committee. Judging from what we know of these gentlemen, we should think the association, will prove very efficient.

We perceive notices in the London (U. C.) papers of important temperance meetings which have recently taken place there. The Rev. W. Clarke is doing great things for the cause; and we rejoice to see that the Rev. M. O. Dwyer, Roman Catholic Priest, of London, has originated a temperance society, which has been joined by a considerable number of civilian and military members.

A fine new ship called the *India*, sailed from the Clyde with passengers for Australia, and was burnt at sea last autumn. But for a French vessel which happened providentially to be near, every soul on board must have perished. As it was, the greater part of them were landed in utter destitution on the coast of Brazil. The following is a short extract from the account of this business, which clearly indicates the cause of the fire, and speaks volumes in favor of vessels which sail on temperance principles.

"The total number on board the *India* was 214, of whom eighteen perished, viz: sixteen steerage, one cabin passenger, and the boatswain. *The fire originated thus:* The second mate and one of the boys were drawing off some gin; and as the candle was too short for a lanthorn, they took it out, and placing it, it fell between two barrels, where some of the spirits had been spilled, and in a moment the whole was in a blaze, the store-room being full of canvass and other combustibles."

We are pleased to learn, that the congregation of the Rev. George Cheyne, Amherstburgh, have voluntarily come forward to provide him a more adequate support, and have pledged themselves to add to his income from £80 to £90 yearly, for two years to come, besides a handsome sum in hand. The aid thus liberally granted, although entirely unsolicited, was, we are convinced, both well timed and well merited. And we doubt not that the circumstances of many other ministers render similar demonstrations on the part of their congregations, very desirable.

For the information of ministers so circumstanced, we would state that Mr. Cheyne, besides his other excellent qualities, has been for several years a consistent and zealous tee-totaller; and by his precepts and example, has done much to promote the temperance cause amongst his people, who, in consequence, have something to spare, which is seldom the case with wine and whiskey-drinking congregations.

We wish the readers of the *Advocate* a good new year, and earnestly request them to give no countenance, nor encouragement, to the drinking usages unhappily so common at this season.

We beg leave to remind our readers, both in town and country, that by a new arrangement, the anniversary meetings of the principal religious and benevolent societies in Montreal, will take place on the week beginning Monday, 24th inst., and that the evening allotted to the Montreal Temperance Society, is Friday the 28th January. Clergymen from the country are particularly invited to attend.

We have just received the first number of *The Enquirer*, a large quarterly temperance periodical, published by E. C. Delavan, Esq., at Albany, and devoted to the discussion of the Wine Question, with a view to the substitution of unfermented for fermented wine at the Communion. The facts and statements set forth in this publication are of deep interest to the religious world, and well deserve the careful perusal of all. The temptations and danger experienced by reformed drunkards in partaking of the usual alcoholic wine at the Lord's table, as set forth in the most touching manner by letters from several individuals of that class, deserve

particular attention. We shall endeavour to make room for some extracts next month. The *Enquirer* is published at 25 cents, or at one dollar, if accompanied by six fine colored engravings, representing the appearance of the human stomach in a state of health, and in various stages of intemperance.

A second edition of *Anti-Bacchus*, at the same price as the first, but in a more convenient form, will be published this month. Orders may be addressed to the Secretary of the Montreal Temperance Society.

We are obliged to defer the report of the Bytown Society, and the Rev. Richard Saul's report, to our next; as well as a great number of letters and articles of importance.

Experience of Victoria men in our next. There are at present several recently reformed characters, who earnestly wish to attend Divine Service, but have no suitable clothing. Donations of cast-off clothing are therefore earnestly requested by the Secretary, Mr. James Wilson.

Our Agents are respectfully requested to condense their reports as much as possible.

The following letter from the respected President of the Convention held last summer, is singularly opportune, and its suggestions are worthy of the most careful consideration.

LONDON, C. W., Dec. 13, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—It was with much concern I read your statement in the present number of the *Advocate*, that the "Montreal Society will be left between four and five hundred pounds in debt, at the close of the year, and be forced to discontinue its efforts for the benefit of the Province, unless speedily and effectually aided by other societies." I felt that the Province was owing you a large debt of gratitude, and I could not but ask myself, is it possible, that the vast number of temperance societies, springing up in every direction, from your self-denying and philanthropic exertions, will, with selfish indifference, see you involved in pecuniary embarrassment, and that in the very midst of your very useful career, and not promptly come forward to your aid? I am sure your appeal will meet with a response. You must not be allowed to continue crippled in your exertions. You must not discontinue your efforts. We cannot spare you from the field while the foe is rallying and the battle raging. You must continue to unfurl the banner, to place the sentinels, arrange the order, and give the signal for the attack. *Funds! supplies!* must be forthcoming from the *twenty-five thousand* teetotallers of Canada! Thousands of dollars are being saved as the result of your beneficial operations, and they are not to be hoarded; some of them are certainly available for pushing on the triumphs of temperance. I have in my eye, individuals, who formerly expended from *twenty to two hundred* dollars a year in injurious drinks. Each member of the society is a gainer every way, not only in his purse, but in his character, health, morals, personal and domestic peace. I beg, therefore, to urge on all the office-bearers of all temperance societies, to solicit a *thank-offering* in the commencement of the year, from all members whose names are enrolled on their books. Why cannot each society raise a subscription, that shall average a York shilling from each member, young and old, rich and poor? this would place at once, upwards of *seven hundred pounds* at your disposal. Surely this might easily be done, and I ask the temperance men of Canada, shall it not be done and forwarded during the next month? In this way you would not only be rescued from your present difficulties, but be enabled to extend your operations. This is not the time to cry, a *truce*; we must push the war to a glorious termination. The laurels of victory are within our reach, and we must not ignobly refuse to stretch out our hand to secure them. What are a few pounds compared with the rescue of thousands, perishing in the fumes of alcohol, upon the brink of perdition? Or the prevention of our families and friends, endeared by a thousand

tics, from becoming ensnared, entangled and destroyed by intemperance? I would also respectfully suggest that your gratuitous distribution to clergymen, &c., be discontinued with the present volume. In every vicinety where there is a temperance society, let such societies supply its own clergymen, school-teachers, &c., within the sphere of their operations, who are unwilling, or unable to pay for their own copies. To provide a fund for local and general purposes, let seven-pence halfpenny, currency, a year be expected from each member, payable on the first of January. Allow me also to say, that with many it is an object of earnest desire, that your invaluable publication should be issued twice a month, at the increased price of one dollar per annum. I am, Sir, yours truly.

W. CLARKE.

The excellent address from which the following extracts are made, was sent to us in March last by the President of the Whitty Temperance Society. Owing, however, to various circumstances, its insertion has been deferred; and we regret that even now, our limits will not permit us to give it in full. We beg the Whitty Society, and the Reverend author, to accept our apology for so long neglecting a communication of so much value.

Extracts from an Address delivered by the Rev. R. H. Thornton, at a Temperance Meeting, occasioned by repeated public opposition, and an attempt to press the Bible into the service of Intemperance.

In what light, Mr. President, is the use of intoxicating drinks to be viewed by those who wish to be guided by the Bible? In appealing to this authority, the design of the advocates of temperance associations is to shed light upon the path the Christian ought to pursue; and of course, no apology can be necessary for making this appeal. The free use of intoxicating drinks then, is plainly and certainly forbidden in scripture. The evil of intemperance is denounced by the sacred writers in every manner and form, and they have threatened it with penalties of the most awful nature, both in reference to time and eternity. Hear a few specimens of plain and direct prohibition. Prov. xxiii. 20: "Be not among wine-bibbers." Ib. 29: "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it smelleth itself aright," &c. And "nothing," says a learned writer, "can be more characteristic of the rabid appetite, for a renewal of the draught, which the habitual use of intoxicating liquor occasions, than this last touch (in the 35th verse): 'I will seek it yet again.'"

The New Testament writers are equally explicit upon this topic; an instance or two may at present suffice. Rom. xiii. 13: "Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness." And again, "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess." And surely the same principles are involved in the cautions and warnings so solemnly urged respecting intemperance. Such as, "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness."—"Let us not sleep as do others, but let us watch and be sober; for they that sleep, sleep in the night, and they that be drunken are drunken in the night."

Surely, Mr. President, here is something fitted to be "a light unto the feet and a lamp unto the path" of every Christian pilgrim. But we find in the Bible something more plain and pointed still, in disapprobation of intemperance. Prov. xx. 1: "Vine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Isaiah xxviii. 7: "They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink," &c. And another prophet says, "Wine, and new wine take away the heart."

It is with good reason, therefore, that a woe is denounced upon such. "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim," or "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue till night, till wine inflame them!" &c. We have lately, Mr. President, heard these things

strenuously commended, because of their capability in lightening the load of man's care, and helping him through the world with "cheerfulness and rejoicing." Let those who rejoice by such means, consider the following declaration which stands in close connection with the passage just quoted, "therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure;—and he that rejoiceth shall descend into it." Again, "Woe to them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink;" once more then, it may be appropriately added, that he who is deceived by, or errs through strong drink, "shall not inherit the kingdom of God." According to the testimony of Scripture, we thus find that woes are denounced against them in the present world, and that they are to be banished forever from the regions of the blessed in the world to come. * * * *

That wine has in all ages been common in Palestine, and among nearly all classes, is too obvious to need proof, and there is scarcely room to doubt, that most used it without scruple. It is evident from various passages also, that it was used in the most solemn Jewish feasts, for at the Passover, when the Lord's Supper was instituted, we know that it was present, and was made by the Saviour one of the symbolical elements of that holy sacrament. A drink offering of a small quantity of pure wine was also made to God under the ancient dispensation, Exod. xxix. 40. That wine was therefore used to a certain extent, and was not in itself considered criminal, either by Moses or the Lord Jesus, no enlightened advocate of temperance societies, we believe, will dispute. But it is a point of much importance to observe, that the wine used in ancient times was pure and simple wine, and that such wine, alone, is sanctioned in Scripture; and if the use of such wine only be allowed there, can such as is common with us be properly used, either as habitual drink or an article of luxury? The evidences furnished by the Bible Sir, shut us up to reply in the negative. To make this plain, it may be remarked that wine, something similar, is spoken of in Scripture; in other words, there was wine used then, which was not in its pure unadulterated state, this was prepared for those whose morbid appetites required a habitual stimulant, and from day to day like our modern tipplers "sought it yet again." They mixed their wine with various intoxicating ingredients, and thus prepared liquors which would easily intoxicate. The query with us then is, what does the Scripture say of such mixtures? Its voice Sir, has been found in the texts already quoted, "Who hath wo, &c., they that tarry long at the wine, that go to seek mixed wine;" a woe is also pronounced upon "men of strength to mingle strong drink." But "mixed wine" is in no case that I can find, mentioned in Scripture with approbation; I cannot find even toleration for it. Nay, so far is it from being approved of, that it is often adverted to, as a symbol of Jehovah's indignation. It is that (symbolically) by which he punishes his adversaries, "In the hand of the Lord is a cup, and the wine is red, it is full of mixture, and he poureth out the same, but the dregs, (the intoxicating dregs formed the sediment) all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out and drink them." In like manner God addresses the Israelitish nation by his prophet, as having been the objects of his chastisement. Isa. li: "Oh Jerusalem, thou hast drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling," (reeling or staggering); so also in Revelations, we are told that great Babylon is doomed to drink the cup of the wine of the fierceness of God's wrath.

These figurative expressions seem to be founded in the fact, that it was customary to give criminals just before their execution, intoxicating draughts of medicated or mixed wine. The same custom prevailed among the Romans. Some out of kindness probably, administered this to our Saviour. This by one evangelist is indeed called in our version, *vinegar* (from the French *vin-aigre*) literally *sour wine*; there is therefore in reality no discrepancy, in the different accounts of this matter. The chief point of importance, however, is, that of this mixture our Lord "would not drink," determined, as in all other cases, to endure the fullness of pain, he refused to take what was thus offered to him, choosing to tread the wine-press alone. Even the sorrows of the cross he would not alleviate by the intoxication of his physical sense. An example which it is much to be wished, all men would solemnly consider. Upon this, an able and ingenious biblical critic, gives the following exposition. After saying that the statement of Mark, that he gave him "wine mingled with myrrh, is in reality

the same as that of Matthew, he observes that "wine mixed with myrrh was given to malefactors at the place of execution, to *intoxicate* them, and make them less sensible to pain, Christ, therefore, with great propriety, refused the aid of such remedies."—(Michaelis.) * * * * *

The following are but a few of the passages which might have been adduced, to show, that no encouragement can be found in Scripture for the use of strong drink in *any common* circumstances: Numb. vi. 3; Psal. lxxix. 12; Prov. xx. 1; (already referred to) Prov. xxxi. 4; Iss. xxiv. 9; also, lvi. 12. * * * * *

Enough has been said to show, that the temperate use of wine in its natural state, was common among the Hebrews, and was not forbidden except in certain cases. But the drinking of even unadulterated wine to excess, was prohibited by the most awful penalties; and with regard to strong drink in all its varieties, it was not even *tolerated*. Yet Sir, there is little difficulty in proving that *this strong drink* must have been much weaker, than any of the various alcoholic drinks with us. Their *strong drinks* were only *fermented*. The discovery of alcohol in its separate state, was utterly unknown at that time, and it was at length discovered, it is well known, by distillation. And it rests with our adversaries to show, what ingredients the Hebrews possessed, or are yet known, which they could *mingle* with their wine, and *mix* it to a strength at all equal to *ardent spirits*. If, therefore, the weaker is forbidden, we fairly conclude the *stronger* must be. The most careful chemical analysis has repeatedly demonstrated, that our best wine contains more than a quarter of *alcohol*; as for the various more common kinds, they are not only highly pernicious, but abominable drinks. The exposures of the *wine making system*, lately made by a London merchant, are fitted to fill the mind with horror. Most assuredly, however much more, it cannot be less hurtful, than the Hebrew *mixed* wine, and, therefore, its condemnation is found equally marked, in the book of God. Here let it never be forgotten, that with regard to *medicinal* use, that is provided for in our constitutions and pledges; that it may be *lawfully* used in this way, we never dispute; but whether *expedient* even in such a case, *doctors differ*.

I shall now only glance at those cases of exception with regard to pure wine. In some cases even *this* was entirely prohibited, except it may be, when employed in a religious manner. These cases of exception were principally in reference to public characters. We read in Lev. x. 9, et seq., that when Aaron and his successors went into the tabernacle of the congregation, they were to drink neither wine nor strong drink, "lest," it is said, "ye die." And this, it is further added, was to be "a statute for ever," &c. * * * * *

In connection with this, it may be observed, that in the New Testament, one of the qualifications of a Christian Bishop is "not given to wine."

Another class of persons prohibited from these articles on *all occasions* was the Nazarites. The term in the original means, "one who is separated," i. e. from the world to the peculiar service of God; some were so separated by God himself, but generally it was a voluntary thing. They devoted themselves to the exercises of religion. * * * * *

If the time ever comes," says a forementioned writer, "when the great body of Christians shall seriously consider that they are Nazarites to God, a chosen generation, a royal priesthood;" then I trust they will take into serious consideration, the statutes which regulated the priesthood and Nazarites of old, with respect to the use of strong drinks." It is worthy of notice, that among the distinguishing favours which God conferred on Israel, it is stated, that "he raised up of their young men for Nazarites," whence, it may be inferred, they were considered as a public blessing.

A third class concerned in the prohibition were kings and princes. Prov. xxxi. 4; "It is not for kings to drink wine," &c. For which the most valid reason is assigned, "lest they drink and pervert the law, and pervert the judgment of the afflicted." Lawgivers and judges who disregard this, turn, we apprehend, a deaf ear to the admonitions of the God of heaven.

And now Sir, with regard to the principles and objects of temperance societies, would it not be a blessed thing, could the thousands of our race now sunk in vice, and carrying wretchedness, and terror, and crime amongst those whom they ought to cherish,

and comfort, and guide; would it not be a blessed thing, to have such brought to embrace the gospel of salvation, and be taught thereby to "deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, and righteously, and godly?" This is the aim of temperance societies. In vain are bibles spread abroad, and the gospel proclaimed, while intemperance sways his blighting influence over their souls, they are above all other men removed beyond its influence. We appeal to the BIBLE, and we call on all who revere its authority to hear its voice. "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also upon the things of others." Regard its solemn warnings, abstain from all that it prohibits, zealously practice all that it enjoins. We have shown from it, that there is not even *toleration* of *strong drink*, and comparing our wines with the genuine, what have we that is not as *strong* as that with regard to which the Bible records a woe? But granting that our wine was all we could wish it, while evil to the extent which prevails, flows from it, our cause would in that case be one of *expediency*, and if nothing can be found *commanding* us to drink, then while doing so is matter of offence to others, giving them occasion of stumbling, it should be scrupulously avoided. And in this case we say with Paul, "it is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby our brother stumbleth." Such, Sir, is a sketch of our principles, and objects in advocating the cause of temperance associations.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

MONTREAL, December 20, 1841.

SIR,—The following deaths have occurred in Montreal, to my knowledge, during the past month, through intoxication.

43.—No. 1, was in a situation in town for eight years, and was put out of it on account of drink. A short time after, he drank himself into the *delirium tremens*, and had to be watched to prevent him from putting an end to himself; but he died in two days after.

44.—No. 2, was a young man 19 years old. On Saturday he went on a drinking frolic, continued all Sunday, and died on Monday. He used to jeer, laugh, and mock, when advised to become a member of the Temperance Society.

45.—No. 3, was a hard drinker for the last 17 years. When he had any money he never went home sober; he used to be seen day after day staggering home drunk, until he was completely burned up with drink. A few days ago, death put an end to his sufferings. He also used to mock when advised to become an abstainer.

46.—No. 4. On Sunday morning, 5th inst., about two o'clock, a person who abhorred the name of teetotalter, and who had been drinking and singing with a companion until past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, was found dead. He was a shocking spectacle, as the liquor was running out of his mouth all the Sabbath day.

47.—No. 5, was a hard drinker for years, but has lately gone to great excess, came home drunk on Thursday, and died on Friday. He had a good situation in town.

48.—No. 6, has been a hard drinker for a short time, came home intoxicated, and was smothered from the effects of the liquor before morning.

49.—No. 7, has been a hard drinker for a few years, came home intoxicated, fell down stairs, fractured his skull, and died in a few days.

50.—No. 8, died on Friday last. He had been three days on a drunken frolic.

The above are not to be wondered at, if the community knew the way liquor is adulterated. In whiskey, rum, gin and brandy, the common quantity of white vitriol that is put into 120 gallons, is 1½ lbs., besides a quantity of the oil of bitter almonds. You can describe the effects of these poisons better than I can, which I have found in liquor now come from the distilleries in this city, before the tavern-keeper has it in his power to adulterate it farther. These are facts well known to the trade, and recently acknowledged by three rum-sellers who attended a temperance meeting of the 74th Regiment.

The deaths I have recounted have caused eleven children, three

widows, and an old man, to be thrown upon the inhabitants of this city for support.—JAMES WILSON, *Sec. Victoria Society.*

51, 52.—LAPRAIRIE, Dec. 11.—W., in going home drunk, got amongst the loose ice on the river, and was found next morning a stiffened corpse. Four days before that, a man was found dead in the bush, through intoxication by liquor.

53.—QUEBEC, Dec. 22.—A tavern-keeper, living on the Cove, and his wife, had been drinking on Sunday 19th inst. nearly the whole of the day; (they were once worth about £700, were reduced to extreme wretchedness, by indulgence in intoxicating liquors.) At night the wife went to the bed and threw herself down; she fell upon her face, and was so helplessly drunk that she could not move herself. Some time after she was observed to be very still, and on examination was found to be dead from suffocation. Medical aid was obtained, but too late; the vital spark had gone to its account before that God who has declared, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." The body was opened, and the stomach found to contain a quantity of spirits; during which operation, the husband was lying in a state of beastly intoxication.—W. HOLEHOUSE.

54.—About the middle of last October, a poor inebriate in Spring Mount fell a victim to alcohol. According to his usual custom he visited the tavern at the close of his day's work, to satisfy his craving appetite, where he drank to excess, and in a few hours was a corpse.

55.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, by Mr. Walton, one of the coroners of the Home District, on Lot No. 14, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Markham, on the remains of Michael Mahoney, by trade a Cooper, and sixty years of age. It appeared that the deceased was of intemperate habits, and lived by himself in a small house on the said Lot. On Friday last about 10 o'clock at night, his house was discovered by the neighbours on fire, and in a short time was consumed. The deceased was taken out of the ruins nearly reduced to a cinder, and according to the evidence adduced before the Jury, he had no doubt fallen into the fire during the evening in a state of intoxication.—*Toronto Herald.*

56.—WHISKEY AND DEATH.—*Accident at Niagara Falls.*—Three men in a boat went over the Falls of Niagara, on the night of the 23d ult. One of the men was a tavern-keeper, and the boat was heavily laden with six barrels of whiskey.

57.—*From a Correspondent in Colborne, Newcastle District.*—An individual came to this place last season and taught a school. Through intemperate habits he had reduced himself from good circumstances to poverty and wretchedness, and brought a wife and mother to the grave a few months since. This person died lately in the Bar-room of a tavern in this village. He had been somewhat intoxicated through the day, but at evening became stupified and fell asleep, and about 10 o'clock was discovered to be dead. An inquest was held in the morning upon the body, and a verdict returned accordingly. He left four helpless children to be provided for by a cold and unfeeling world. He was for a time a member of our Society, and during that time he improved somewhat in health and property, but in an evil hour he was led astray by temptation, and now fills a drunkard's grave.

AGRICULTURAL.

Our anxiety to lay before our readers the best information respecting Horned Cattle and Hogs, induced us last summer to offer a Prize of \$50 for an Essay on each of these kinds of domestic animals. The time limited for the reception of these essays has expired, and none have been received. To make up in part for the want of them, we publish a letter from A. B. Allen, of Buffalo; the most celebrated and successful importer and breeder of improved Stock, as far as we know, in America.

Of all domesticated animals, Sheep are of the greatest consequence, both to the nation and to the farmer; because they can be reared in situations, and upon soils, where other animals could not live; and in general, afford greater profit than is to be obtained either from the rearing or feeding of Cattle. The very fleece shorn annually from their backs, is of itself, a matter

worthy of consideration, affording a partial return not to be got from any other stock. In every point of view, Sheep husbandry deserves to be esteemed as a chief branch of rural economy, and claims the utmost attention of Agriculturists. The varieties of Sheep spread over Britain are very numerous. The most valuable breed yet known is the new Leicester, being easier fed and brought sooner to perfection than any other. Where turnips can be raised for their winter and spring consumption, and good grass for their summer pasture, no breed whatever will make a greater return to the farmer for the meat that is consumed, and this is the true criterion which ought to influence those concerned. This breed, by proper treatment, is ready for the butcher at the age of two years, and is frequently bought for slaughter at the early age of eighteen months. If this breed when two years old is equal in value to other breeds at three years of age, the keep being alike, there can be no doubt respecting its superior advantage. We do not mean to say, that the mutton will be equally delicious to the palate of the epicure as that of the slower feeding breeds, this being altogether a different question; all that is meant is, that a given quantity of grass will make a greater return to the occupier when depastured with the new Leicester sheep than with any other of the varieties. This is the true criterion for the farmer, the taste of the consumer being with him an object of secondary consideration.

The Canadian breed of sheep, covered with coarse shaggy wool, would be greatly improved by a cross with a chiviot, or South-down Ram. As the form of the sheep and quality of the wool depend, at least, three-fourths upon the Ram, the very first cast of the mongrel breed would triple the value of the wool, and instead of lessening the quality of the live stock, it would enhance it in a high degree. The mixed breed in Scotland are the strongest of all stock, and yielding to none in hardness. Wethers of the mongrel breed have often been fed to a greater weight than the true chiviot breed.

Montreal, October 25, 1841.

S. N.

MR. ALLEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER.—Being now on my way home to Buffalo, and knowing the anxiety of my friends to learn the success of my agricultural expedition to England, I avail myself of a few moments of leisure to state the general result. In swine I went into a thorough and minute examination from the different species of the China, the wild boar of Asia, and from the forests of Germany, specimens of which I found in the Zoological Gardens and on the estates of the noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of the country. I also examined all the original breeds of England still left of any consideration, and the various crosses and improvements that have been made on them by importations from abroad. I also saw specimens of the Italian, Spanish, French, German and Russian breeds; then Scotch, Irish and Welch, with crosses too numerous to mention. And the result of the whole is, that the Berkshires, as brought to this country by Mr. Hawes, and such as I have heretofore and now imported, for the general purposes of the farmer, are, upon the whole, the very best animals in the world. There are some kinds of swine that beat them as to size; and others, perhaps, in little minor points. But what I wish to be understood as asserting is, that the Berkshire unites more good qualities in him for general purposes than anything within my knowledge.

Berkshires in England are spreading very rapidly, and are also now taken to Scotland, Ireland and other parts of the world. The name, consequently, as with us, has become very popular; and all sorts of impositions are there practiced as well as here, with grades and every imaginable breed. But the real true animal in shape, color and quality, is precisely such as Mr. Hawes first imported here, saving one exception; and that is, a pig will now and then be cast after the model and color of the original breed, as figured in Lowe's Illustrations, viz. sandy or buff with waves or spots of black, and also black with some spots or waves of white; but the fancy of the people inclining to those more black, or a dark, rich, plumb color, just flecked with a little white, the lighter colored and buff ones have been constantly thrown out, till they breed with now and then a stray pig; as I have so often before explained in the pages of the *Cultivator*. For my part, I rather fancy a slight buff with the black, and I found the

largest hogs in the country so marked, after the old original. Windsor Castle has a buff spot on one fore leg, besides a slight flecking of the same on other parts of him; and I noticed that more or less of his stock was thus marked.

The old breed has become nearly extinct, a few specimens only remaining; and these so degenerated in size that they are not now so large even as the present improved race—not comparing at all with Windsor Castle. All assured me that he was the largest animal that had been bred in the country for 20 years; and in the last Number of the *Cultivator* you have rather under than overstated his dimensions. I know from what I saw of the weights of inferior sized Berkshires fattening in England, that he may be made to easily attain 800 pounds. Added to this great size, he is fine in his points, a most excellent conformation, and what is rather remarkable, of soft thin hair and skin. I took unwearied pains with all my other selections; and though I could find none else quite as large as Windsor Castle, they perhaps had a trifle more of fineness of point and fashion.

In regard to the size of hogs, breeders and pork packers in England take the same ground as I informed the public in last July's *Cultivator*, that they had in Cincinnati, the greatest pork mart in America, and upon precisely the same principles; and it would be a waste of time for me to add another word here on the subject. Large animals have consequently become very scarce in Berkshire, and exceedingly difficult to find. I personally perambulated all Berkshire, and the neighbouring counties, and also employed agents who are dealers in pigs, each one of whom annually buys thousands, and knows every man's breeding in the country, to assist me; and I sent over by the London packet ships Mediator and Wellington, and am to receive next season stock from all the different families bred there that are worth possessing. These I shall keep apart in breeding at home, and thus, I trust, save the necessity of further importations for twenty years to come. Stock of all kinds is very high in England now. Pork and mutton sell readily in market at 6½d. to 7½d. sterling; equal to 13 and 14 cents per pound of our money.

White, light spotted, black, blue, gray, and all sorts of colored pigs may occasionally be seen in Berkshire county; but the people there would scout the idea of their being called by their name; they would consider it an imposition, and I might almost add, an insult. And, to my numerous questions, what do you call them? They would give me some specific name, or say, "we don't know, they are not our sort." I do hope now for henceforth and for ever to hear no more about white and other Berkshires than as here described for perhaps the hundredth time as the true and genuine breed, as improved by the Siamese cross. I have full notes of all these things; the discussion of which alone would occupy a long article, which I must defer to some more convenient period.

Failing to find Berkshires as large as I anticipated when leaving home, I immediately set to work with my agents for some other breed; and after a volume of inquiries, and traversing half the kingdom, I found the Kenilworths the very largest breed of swine at present existing in Great Britain. The owner of the sire of one pair of the pigs I purchased, asserted that he would weigh, full fattened, 1,700 lbs.; but I think his maximum would not overgo 1,300 lbs. He stood 4 feet high, was proportionably long, with no bristles but thin hair, and really possessed a fineness of points that absolutely surprised me in so large an animal. Indeed, in general shape and conformation he nearly approached the Berkshire. His color was pure white. The size of the other three pigs was not quite so large, and a trifle coarser, while the sows were still less; but this I was informed was always the case with this breed. I do hope that my friends now will be satisfied; for they have at last in these, a large hog, and, above all, a white one. But if these are not big enough, I shall quite despair, and recommend the importation of a rhinoceros that I saw flourishing along side of an elephant, hardly superior to him in size, at the Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park in London. He was upwards of 4 feet across the buttocks, and might probably weigh some three or four tons.

As I shall not have any of the Kenilworth breed of pigs for sale short of a year, I propose crossing the males upon the large white Yorkshire, and also with a few of my Berkshires. I think the produce of either will be of great size and excellent quality; and

as the number of sows to be stunted in December to farrow to a Kenilworth boar in the spring will be in accordance with the orders of my friends for this cross, they will please to let me know their wishes on this head as quick as possible; for they may be assured, that even with this produce, they may safely compete for gain of flesh, in a given space of time, with Woburns, or any other breed that gentlemen may happen to have on hand for the purpose of a banter.

Nothing can be superior to the South down sheep that I brought over for Mr. Rotch of Otsego county, this state, and our late minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and Bishop Meade of Virginia. The sire of Mr. R.'s buck won the first prize, 30 sovereigns, as the best of his age, at the Royal agricultural show at Liverpool in July, and was let to the Duke of Newcastle for this season only for 100 guineas. He was considered as near perfection as it is possible for a sheep to be; and I may add that the son I chose is no disgrace to his sire. Though only 6 months old, he weighed when brought on board ship at London 153 pounds. Mr. Stevenson's and Bishop Meade's, about 18 months old, weighed respectively 254 and 248 pounds. And the breeder of these superb animals, Mr. Jonas Webb of Babraham, killed a wether last Christmas that weighed, dressed with the head on, 200 pounds. The bucks of this flock usually shear from 10 to 11½ pounds; and I need not add another word to the readers of the *Cultivator* as to the superiority of South Down mutton, and the hardness and good constitution of the animals making it.

Accompanying the sheep for Mr. Rotch, was the most beautiful shepherd's dog that I ever saw; and of a breed so good, that it requires no instruction to break them into the management and care of flocks. I also brought over for Mr. R. some of the large Durking fowls, that carry an extra toe to their heels, and sometimes attain the great weight, when fattened, of 8 lbs. To these I added a few pheasants, the beautiful game bird of England, and a cross from which on the common barn fowl produced the celebrated game cock breed.

Of Short Horns, I brought nothing, for fear of the disease so prevalent throughout horned stock in England, and because there is but one man's herd there that can improve our own; and his best I cannot have till another year. It really pains me to see any more Durhams of ordinary quality imported into our country. The expense of shipping is enormous; and, after all, they are now so plenty in America that they can be bought for half or two-thirds the price abroad; and throwing two or three stocks out there, New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky alone, might show successfully against all England. This is my deliberate judgment after a very careful examination of the best Short Horns in that country. Ayrshires we can make here by the thousands, by crossing Durham bulls on our best native milkers. The Scotch black cattle without horns make the best beef in England; and he is a capital hardy animal, and probably pays the grazier a better profit than any other; but he is black, which don't happen to be a popular color, so that there is no use in talking of him. Herefords you have already pretty well discussed. The Sussex and South Devon are scarcely inferior to them in size, and of a beautiful blood like symmetry of form that excites universal admiration.

For horses, England ought to come to us. She has nothing that can compare with our famous trotters; and our Dutch Pennsylvania wagon horses are far preferable, in my estimation, to her boasted great cart horses. Our climate and soil, especially in the primitive regions, is much superior to that of England to produce this noble animal in perfection; and we have only to pay a little attention to this department of stock to become large exporters.

There are many other things, especially of seeds, methods of cultivation, and the condition of the people of England, that I would gladly touch upon, but I find my sheet already full and must forbear; and to conclude, I hailed England with delight, and left it with deep regret. It is a charming country, bating its everlasting rain and coal smoke. And the American finds so much in his associations and remembrances there, that after all it is the country that he visits abroad with the most interest and profit. I deprived myself of many a sleep and meal in order to see and learn the more during this short sojourn abroad; and instead of three months, I only wished my stay could have been prolonged to as many years. I am, as ever, sincerely yours,

Albany, October 27, 1841.

A. B. ALLEN.

MANURE.

Sufficient attention is not paid to the making and application of Manure. The abundance and skilful application of this is the great lever that is to move the agricultural world. It is the food of plants, indispensable to their healthy and vigorous growth. It is the renovator of exhausted soils—the salt that preserves the fertility of those that are not exhausted. It is, therefore, pre-eminently worthy the attention of farmers. The means of increasing it are much greater than are commonly imagined.—Almost every farm has its peculiar facilities in this respect, of which the skilful and industrious husbandman will not neglect to avail himself. The common mode permits a large proportion of the strength of manure to be wasted. A free use of litter, and placing a few loads of swamp mud and henlock turf, or even sawdust, to absorb the liquid part, instead of allowing it to run off in the usual way, will greatly increase the means of fertility.—A little attention to the hog yard, in particular, will richly repay all the requisite time and expense. Manure should all be used in the spring. If suffered to lie over summer, much of its fertilizing power is lost by evaporation. The gases that afford nutriment to the various vegetables we wish to grow, escape into the atmosphere, and are irrecoverably lost. These gases are serviceable to the soil beyond the mere strength they impart to it for the present crop. They tend to meliorate its natural texture, rendering it more suitable for the growth of succeeding seasons. It is said that we want old manure for corn in the hill? I answer, if the soil be sufficiently warm, it is not necessary to manure in the hill, if a liberal allowance is spread. If the land be such as requires manure in the hill, a sufficient quantity should be made in the hog yard and in the barn yard through the summer.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEEDS.—It is of the greatest importance to have good, pure, strong seed for sowing. It is vain to manure and cultivate highly in expectation of good crops, if this primary and vital step is not taken. Let our Agricultural Societies offer premiums for the best seed wheat, barley, oats, &c., that is presented for exhibition at the annual fairs next fall. By so doing the best seed in the different counties will be known, and farmers will soon abandon any kind of seed and take that, that has been proved to be superior and prolific. By this measure, as much as by any other, the annual product of our grain crops can be very much increased.—*Yankee Farmer.*

CORN-COB FEED.—The best way to dispose of cobs, is, of course, to grind them with the corn. But we observe two substitutes which have been successfully made use of. One is to soak the cobs in a half hogshead of brine, when the cattle eagerly thrust in their noses and devour them. The other, or better way, is to boil them. One farmer says he would as soon throw away his fodder as his cobs.

Castor oil is manufactured in large quantities in Illinois, and as a material for light, is preferred so sperm oil. A thousand barrels are said to be made annually in Randolph county alone.

EDUCATION.

Our New Education law comes into operation this year, when unquestionably there will be a great demand for Teachers of good moral character, and respectable acquirements. We trust some of the journals in Britain with whom we exchange, will announce this fact, in order that a portion of the emigration of 1842 may consist of Schoolmasters, than whom no class is more wanted in Canada. We may add, that sobriety will be an essential qualification in new comers, as we have far too many drunken Schoolmasters already.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The sedentary and unvaried occupations which follow each other for hours in succession in many of our schools have also been the cause of needless suffering to thousands; and it is high time that a sound physiology should step in to root out all such erroneous and hurtful practices. Taken in connexion with the long confinement, the custom of causing the young to sit on benches without any support to the back, and without any variety of motion, cannot be too soon exploded. If the muscles of

the spine were strengthened by the exercise which they require, but which is so generally denied,—and if the school employments were varied or interrupted at reasonable intervals, to admit of change of position and of motion,—nothing could be better adapted for giving an easy and erect carriage than seats without backs, because the play of the muscles necessary for preserving the erect position would give them activity and vigour; and, accordingly, the want is scarcely, if at all, felt in infant-schools, for the very reason that such variety of motion is, in them, carefully provided for. But it is a gross misconception to suppose that the same good result will follow the absence of support, when the muscles are weakened by constant straining and want of play. The incessant and fidgety restlessness observable after the second or third hour of common school confinement shows the earnest call of nature for a little wholesome exercise; and the quiet that ensues when it is granted indicates clearly enough that the restlessness springs even more from bodily than from mental weariness. It is, in fact, a degree of what we all feel when kept long standing on our feet, or sitting at a desk. We become wearied and uneasy from the continued strain on the same muscles, and feel at once relieved by a walk, a drive, or any change whatever.

Instead, therefore, of so many successive hours being devoted to study and to books, the employments of the young ought to be varied and interrupted by proper intervals of cheerful and exhilarating exercise, such as is derived from games of dexterity, which require the co-operation and society of companions. This is infinitely preferable to the solemn processions which are so often substituted for exercise, and which are hurtful, inasmuch as they delude parents and teachers into the notion that they constitute in reality that which they only counterfeit and supersede. We have already seen what an important part the mental stimulus and nervous impulse perform, in exciting, sustaining, and directing muscular activity; and how difficult and inefficient muscular contraction becomes, when the mind, which directs it, is languid, or absorbed by other employments. The playful gambling and varied movements which are so characteristic of the young of all animals, man not excepted, and which are at once so pleasing and so beneficial, show that, to render it beneficial in its fullest extent, nature requires amusement and sprightliness of mind to be combined with, and be the source of, muscular exercise; and that, when deprived of this healthful condition, it is a mere evasion of her law, and is not followed by a tithe of the advantages resulting from its real fulfilment. The buoyancy of spirit and comparative independence enjoyed by boys when out of school prevent them suffering so much from this cause as girls do; but the injury inflicted on both is the more unparadonable, on account of the ease with which it might be entirely avoided.

This constitution of Nature, whereby a mental impulse is required to excite and direct muscular action, points to the propriety of teaching the young to observe and examine the qualities and arrangements of external objects. The most pleasing and healthful exercise may be thus secured, and every step be made to add to useful knowledge and to individual enjoyment. The botanist, the geologist, and the natural historian experience pleasures in their walks and rambles of which, from disuse of their eyes and observing powers, the multitude is deprived. This truth is acted upon by many teachers in Germany. In our own country, too, it is beginning to be felt, and one of the professed objects of infant education is to correct the omission. It must not, however, be supposed that any kind of mental activity will give the necessary stimulus to muscular action, and that, in walking, it will do equally well to read a book or carry on a train of abstract thinking, as to seek the necessary nervous stimulus in picking up plants, hammering rocks, or engaging in games. This were a great mistake; for in such cases the nervous impulse is opposed rather than favourable to muscular action.

PARENTAL FAULTS.

There are some faults in managing children which are very common. They have been often pointed out, often rebuked, still they exist on every hand. They are acknowledged as faults by parents, and yet the same parents practice them.

I will mention in this paper three or four which have been obtruded upon my notice. The sound of them has often come up through the window where I sit to write these lines.

I hear a mother repeating her injunction upon her child. He does not obey her till she has spoken some half a dozen times; and this is the ordinary state of things; and it has been brought about by her practice of speaking again and again to her son. She permitted him to disregard her first command by issuing a second. If she would stop at once in this loose course, and insist upon being obeyed always in the first instance, there would be a great saving of trouble both to herself and to her child. It would be in part a saving of words. The child soon learns which time of speaking he is to regard, the first or the fifteenth; if the latter, he will wait till the fifteenth. What an expenditure, not merely of words, but lungs also! Every repetition of the command must rise a little in tone upon the preceding; and when it gets up to a certain climax of vehemence or vociferation, the child deems it best to yield. How unlovely is the whole scene! a furious storming, perhaps, on the part of the parent; a sullen, reluctant obedience on the part of the child. The following advice of Dr. Griffin to his daughter should be enacted as law by every family in the land: "Establish the unchanging habit of not commanding a child but once. Cost what it may, break the child down to obedience to the first command."

Kindred with the above is the fault of allowing impotency and tears to prevail in setting aside a requirement, or in remitting an incurred penalty, or in changing a previous decision. Tears are proverbially eloquent: but where they avail to the relaxing or undermining of authority they are pernicious things. They will in the end prove bitter waters to the house where they so operate. Where crying has efficacy there will be a great deal of it. The child soon learns what is his most potent weapon, and he will resort to it in an instant when crossed or threatened. It is astonishing what facility practice gives in screwing the face into a form of anguish, and in opening the briny fountain. It is worthy of being written with large characters, in every code of domestic rules, that nothing will ever be obtained by crying or by teasing. Then the child will not cry or tease for what he wants. It is a very comfortable circumstance to the mother, that her children never tease her; an intolerable vexation when they do. But let it be understood that there never was yet, probably, a teasing child, who was not made so by a changing, yielding parent. Parents so managing, procure all this harassment to themselves, and what is worse, they foster restiveness, insubordination, and all unlovely traits in the child.

Another common fault is the habit of resorting to the authority of another in order to enforce obedience. How often do we hear something of this sort, "If you do that again I will tell your father, and he will punish you." It is admitted that the father's and mother's authority should be concurrent; they should sustain each other. But one should not be dependent on the other. The authority of each should be complete in itself, adequate to all the purposes of government. Then if one is removed, the other can stand. But if one parent governs by the other, it is because that parent cannot govern alone. If the mother calls in the authority of the father, she confesses thereby that she has no sufficient authority of her own, she gives up the efficacy of her own word, her own command; and the child understands soon that he may with impunity disregard the law of his mother, unless accompanied and enforced by the fear of the father.

Another great mistake is, the enforcing of requirement by unlikely or improbable and impracticable penalties. If the child don't do so and so, dreadful creature will catch him. I just heard a mother threaten a refractory boy, "If you don't mind me I will send for Dr. D—— to come and give you some medicine." The child probably had a great horror of "docter-stuff." This is a common way of attempting to prop up a tottering authority: it is a vain way; indeed it is the most effectual way utterly and at once to prostrate all that remains. How soon does the child learn to despise all penalty. He has often been terribly threatened, but when has he ever suffered any inconvenience from it; when has the "bugbear" ever caught him; and how can he help making the inference that his father or his mother is a liar? Whenever a parent is dealing in penalty, that is a time emphatically when nought but the strictest truth should proceed from his lips. It is to the highest degree important, both for the life that now is and that which is to come, that the child be made to respect and fear penalty.

The parent's authority must be kept unbroken, unquestioned. The child must be brought to bow to it; if not in one way, he must in another. If mild measures fail, severe measures must be resorted to. There must be *real penalty*. It may not be all words; occasionally there must be some *wood* about it. "Ho that spareth his rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes." I am aware this is an old-fashioned sort of wisdom, and not a few seem to think they live in an age that has grown away from some portions of the Bible. But probably it will turn out, in respect to these positions as well as others, that "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men."—*Mother's Magazine*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the 9th November last, the Queen gave birth to a son, who is heir apparent of the British Crown. Great rejoicings had in consequence taken place.

Owing to the bad weather the *Illustrious*, having Sir Charles Bagot on board, did not leave the coast of England until the 24th November.

A number of fresh troops have been sent to China.

There is a general and unfortunately a too well founded apprehension that in some parts of Ireland a famine will exist owing to the failure of the potato crop.

The distress among the people of England is very great. Relief, by emigrating, is viced with much favour.

An association is being formed in England to encourage Emigration to British North America.

Great Britain will soon be independent of the United States for slave-grown cotton. The importation last year from British India is considerably over half a million of bales. A few years ago it was only 100,000 bales.

THE NAVY.—The Lords Commissioners have directed that in case of any soldiers, who may be temperance men, being embarked on board Her Majesty's ships, or troop ships, or in transports or freight ships, such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa, and tea for each ration of spirits stopped.

The Africans of the *Amistad*, thirty-five in number, accompanied by several Missionaries and Teachers, have been sent back to their native country in the interior of Africa, by the contributions of humane and religious persons in the United States. Great advantages may thus be expected to result to their countrymen from the remarkable trials and sufferings to which they have been exposed.

An American Coasting vessel, laden with slaves, was recently seized by them, after a conflict in which a passenger and some persons belonging to the vessel were killed, and taken into a British Port in the West Indies.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—P. Hodgkinson, Aylmer, 10s; J. Sanderson, Streetsville, 15s; C. Allen, and E. Mills, Waterloo, 5s; J. T. Barrett, Montreal, £1; J. Meagher, Carleton, £1 5s; S. M'Coy, Clarke, 10s; T. Botham, Mount Pleasant, £1 15s; W. Philbrick, Danville, 3s; J. Barclay, Hawkesbury, 2s. 6d.; W. Cooté, St. Johns, 5s; W. Bagshaw, Brock, 5s. 7½d.; H. L. Cook, Grenville, 5s; W. Hoiehouse, Quebec, £1 5s; H. Cold, 3s. 4d.; W. Morison, Berthier, 12s. 6d.; J. McDonald, Agent, Brockville, £3 6s; E. Strong, Gosfield, £1 10s; W. Davis, Clearville, £1 10s; C. A. Pastoras, Howard, £1 10s; F. Talfourd, and T. Sutherland, Moore, 6s. 8d.; Mr. Klaghe, Errol, 3s. 4d.; H. H. Emmons, Detroit, 2s. 6d.; P. F. C. Delesdemer, Vaudricul, 2s.*6d.; Sundries, Montreal, 15s.

Anti-Bacchus.—W. Brough, Brockville, £? 7s. 6d.; R. Saul, London, 2s. 6d.

Donations.—Chatham, U. C. Society, £1 18s 1½d; Windsor Society, £1 5s; Port Sarnia Society, £1.

Agency.—Picton Society, £1 14s. 1½d; Leeds Society, 16s. 3d; J. Hargrave, Inverness, 2s. 6d; Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, £3 10s; Quebec Total Abstinence Society, £5; Mrs. J. M'Diarmid, Indian Lands, 5s; J.R. Orr, Montreal, £5.

ERRATUM.—A. R. Christie, Niagara, £7 6s. 3d., in the list of monies in the November number, should be A. Christie, Toronto