

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

Vol. XI.

MARCH 15, 1845.

No. 6.

## Dangers of Dining Out.

BY MRS. ELLIS.

(Continued from Page 63)

During the dangerous period of her illness, her husband had never left her, except to attend to the claims of his professional duty, but now he was gone again to dine with Sir James Mornford, and Mrs. West, knowing she would be left alone, had brought her work, intending, in pure kindness, to spend the evening with her.

Eleanor would have received this visit with the most cordial welcome, for, in spite of her prejudices, Mrs. West had insensibly stolen upon her affections, but, knowing what she had to anticipate, she felt distressed that eyes so pure should witness the spectacle of her husband's return. Her hope was, however, that the good lady would be gone before that time, and in this confidence she gave herself up to the pleasure she had lately experienced in her society.

Perhaps their mingled with this pleasure a little pique, a little disappointment that she was the only one amongst her many friends who had shown her any real kindness. Lady Mornford had a horror of all fevers, especially of delirium, which kept her entirely away from the house; Miss Masterman wrote often to offer her services, but specified so many days on which she would unavoidably be engaged, that it would have been difficult to find one on which she was likely to be at liberty. Mrs. Stanley had hurried backwards and forwards with a new prescription or receipt each time; while her daughters had made periodical visits, on which occasions they never failed to offer to come again, or to sit up all night, if Mrs. West felt overdone. Yet, somehow or other, all were satisfied to go away after discharging these acts of duty and Mrs. West was equally satisfied to remain, so that, had any one been more persevering in their attentions, they would only have interrupted the order and quiet which were so happily maintained.

The first stage of recovery from illness is seldom a season of enjoyment. The mind partakes of the weakness of the body, and like an untuned instrument, is incapable of any lasting or perfect harmony. It is keenly alive to pleasurable sensations, but they are of a nature so mixed and transient, that involuntary tears are often the only answer we can make, to the united claims of nature and of conscience, calling upon us to rejoice with gratitude and hope.

Eleanor Bond felt all this in its fullest sense. She was but too happy to return to the duties and the pleasures of her little domestic sphere. She was happy to regain her health, her faculties, and all the good gifts with which by nature she had been endowed. She was happy to feel herself beneath a sheltering roof—beside a social hearth—surrounded by comforts, and warmed by the glow and animated by the activity of a new life; instead of being the silent and senseless inhabitant of a solitary grave—closed in—shut down—and beginning to be forgotten. What a contrast these thoughts presented—between what she was, and what she might have been!

Mrs. West was not insensible to the state of Eleanor's feelings; but while she longed for some opportunity of turning these feelings to account, she had too much delicacy to offer her advice, without first perceiving, that way was made for its welcome reception. At last, the conversation happening to turn upon the situation of a poor woman who had recently died of a malady like that from which Eleanor was recovering; she observed with diffidence, that it was a question of great importance, to ask ourselves on such occasions—"For what purpose am I left, when others are called away?"

It was the very question with which Eleanor had been haunted night and day ever since the recovery of her reason. The mention of a subject so intimately connected with her secret meditations, at once drew forth her confidence; and the two friends, so

recently bound together, entered upon a long and earnest conversation on the nature of Christian duty, which had lost none of its interest, when Eleanor suddenly recollected the hour had arrived when it was just possible her husband might return.

The thought came upon her like a thunder-shock. How could she prevail upon this good woman to leave her alone, when she came for the express purpose of cheering her solitude? Yet stay she must not; and therefore Eleanor began to request that Mrs. West would not remain longer than was agreeable on her account, for, happy as she was to have her company, she felt that she must be anxiously expected at home. Mrs. West, however, would listen to no reason for leaving her alone; and her dilemma grew every moment more distressing. She rose from her seat, looked at the time-piece, and again sat down, without being able to rest in any position, or to carry on any connected conversation. All her senses seemed to be turned into that of hearing, and every sound she heard seemed to be a staggering step advancing to the door, or the roll of Sir James Mornford's carriage bringing home her husband.

At last Mrs. West began to fold up her work, for the truth had just flashed across her mind; and, taking a hurried leave of Eleanor, she went quietly home without having betrayed the least suspicion of the real state of affairs in the family she was leaving.

Released from a load so oppressive, Eleanor now felt as if she could bear any thing, provided she might only bear it alone. As her custom had always been on such occasions, she sent all the servants to rest, fastened the street door herself, and then, drawing her chair before the fire, placed her feet upon the fender, and sat watching the glowing embers, until her eyes were glazed with tears.

It was the first time she had been up at a late hour since her illness. She could ill bear the fatigue; but there was to her no alternative, and one weary hour after another passed over, and still he did not come.

At last she heard steps approaching from the distance. They were strange and irregular, yet when they stopped at her door, there were sounds of suppressed laughter, and therefore it might seem that she had nothing to fear. Hastening down into the hall as quickly as her feeble strength enabled her, she succeeded, after many efforts, in drawing back the massive bolt of the door. Her face was pale as death, and either the night air, or something in her own feelings, made her shudder as she looked out in the hope of recognising her husband amongst the strange men who stood upon the steps, and whom, but for the laughter and leering smiles with which they answered her inquiries, she might have mistaken for a band of midnight robbers, so wild and disorderly was their appearance. Yet they were some of what were called the first gentlemen of the town. They all had been dining at Sir James Mornford's, and they seemed to be highly enjoying the frolic, when two of them stepped forward, dragging the senseless form of Frederick Bond between them.

Intending to convey him to his own chamber, they had already ascended the first stairs, when Eleanor, in a firm and decided tone, requested them to stop, and to give themselves no more trouble on her account, or her husband's.

"But you seem to be alone," said the most reasonable of the party. "Where is Saunders?"

"I need no assistance," replied Eleanor, still more firmly. "Good-night, sir." And she closed the door after them, and bolted it, again, with a strength that seemed almost supernatural.

Eleanor had now a difficult task to perform. Her husband was worse than helpless, for every time she succeeded in assisting him to rise from the stairs, he reeled round in a manner which threatened to precipitate both to the bottom. He was not however, so insensible to his real situation as he appeared to be. Amidst the noise and the uproar of the jovial party, he had been the most boisterous, and the most absurd. But the scene was

now changed, and the first sight of his wife, ghastly and wretched as she looked, brought with it a sudden conviction that he ought to make some effort to be serious too. He was perfectly sensible that he ought to go up to his chamber, and endeavour to be quiet but still the walls and the stars were rushing around him, the floor on which he trod was like a heaving sea, and when he lifted up one foot, it either remained suspended in the air, or was thrust forward with a violence intended to reach some distant object.

After long and patient effort, Eleanor at last succeeded in steadying him to the door of his chamber, when the servants, hidden by her, had made every preparation for the state in which it was now always taken for granted he would return. With difficulty she placed him on his bed. She then adjusted his distorted limbs, and smoothed his pillow, and bathed his burning brow, as gently and as tenderly as if he had been a slumbering cherub. But her effort had been too much for her, and, sinking down on her knees beside the bed, she burst into such an agony of tears, as prayer, and prayer alone, would have had the power to soothe.

In the morning, when Frederick Bond awoke, the first object which attracted his attention, was the figure of his wife, seated in her nursing chair, wrapped in a careless dishabille, and hushing her baby on her bosom. Her hair was uncurled, her eyes looked sunken and heavy, and her cheek was so deadly pale, that he could not help contrasting her present appearance with what it was a year, or rather two years ago. Still gazing, without venturing to interrupt the monotonous motion with which she was lulling her infant to sleep, he thought she grew paler and paler; and starting from his pillow, had but just time to save the child that was beginning to slip from her hold, when she fell back in her chair in a swoon.

Frederick Bond was one of those, who, when their fit of intoxication is over, can recollect much of what has passed. He even knew at the time, what he was saying or doing, though he appeared to have no power to control his words or actions. Thus when he beheld his wife, pale, suffering, and exhausted, all the transactions of the past night rushed upon his memory; and he felt, that, instead of cherishing the young and lovely being he had taken from the shelter of her father's roof—instead of guarding her from every danger, and averting every cause that could lead to a recurrence of her malady, he had in reality been inflicting upon her the greatest cruelty, and hazarding that precious life which he now felt as if he could die to preserve.

Conscience-struck, appalled, and galled, Frederick bent over the senseless form of his wife; and on the first signs of returning consciousness, he knelt before her, clasping her cold hands in his, looking up into her face, and imploring her to hear him, while he pronounced the solemn vow, and called Heaven to be his witness, that from that time forth he would never inflict upon her the same cause of suffering again.

"Hear me, Eleanor," he exclaimed, with passionate fervour—"if you cannot speak, at least give me some token that you hear me."

Poor Eleanor, who was indeed beyond the power of speech, but she threw her arms around his neck, and held him to her heart, as if he should never be separated from that strong hold again.

"And you believe—you trust implicitly to my vow," he continued.

"As I believe in heaven—as I trust in the promises of the Bible," was uttered in a faint but deliberate and decided voice.

All was now peace and sunshine in Eleanor's pleasant home. She felt no fear; she knew no danger; she was ignorant that the root of human guilt lay deeper than the human will; and that man is seldom able of himself, and by a single effort of his individual power, to say to the temptation which most easily besets him—"thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

All was now peace and sunshine, and Eleanor's cheek began to bloom as it was wont. Health was once more circling through her veins, and hope was busy at her heart. It is true, she perceived not in her husband the clear eye, and steady hand, he once possessed. It is true, he often appeared strange, and wandering, and scarcely like himself; but he had given her his word, and that was a pledge too sacred to admit for a moment of the shadow of a doubt.

Restored to health and happiness, and feeling no apprehension of any change, Eleanor Bond fell easily back into the same train of habitual conduct to which she had been accustomed before her illness. The same subjects interested her mind, the same pleasures attracted her regard, and she herself became in all respects

the same. The same? Impossible! For she had passed beneath the shadow of the gates of death, she had stood upon the confines of eternity, she had felt by what a frail tenure her life was held. The hand of affliction had been heavy upon her. She could not be the same; for these awful warnings demanded some answer—some token of having been heard and understood; and if passed by without attention, they would still be ready to make the same demand, at a time when it could only be answered by the final sentence of eternal condemnation.

In outward appearances, however, Eleanor was the same; and as the strongest proof that she had not really profited by the discipline she had undergone, her prejudices against Mrs. West began to return; and while she still spoke of her in terms of gratitude and affection, she was sensible of a certain shrinking from her presence, accompanied by a secret desire, whenever she heard her step approaching that for the present she would go away until a more "convenient season." It seemed to her, in short, that Mrs. West was always calling at the wrong time; especially one day when she was just going up to dress for a dinner party at Sir James Mornford's, on which occasion she could not altogether conceal her vexation and chagrin. Her visitor appeared that day unusually grave and dull; and after trying some of the most common-place topics, she determined to make a desperate effort to escape, by pleading an engagement that must be attended to.

The fair face of Mrs. West was immediately overspread with the deepest crimson, and she was evidently much agitated, but keeping her seat, she answered mildly—"I know your time is precious, nor is it of less value to me; for if you will give me leave I will speak to you on a subject of great importance, before you go to Sir James Mornford's."

With a forboding of something extremely vexatious and unpleasant, Eleanor again seated herself, and Mrs. West went on.

"There is a subject on which I have long wished to speak to you; for I feel that I have no right to the pleasure of your society unless I will deal faithfully with you as a friend. I have prayed God to give me power to speak as I ought, but hitherto my weakness has prevailed against my sense of duty."

"I believe," said Eleanor, in a tone by no means the most conciliating, "that I can anticipate your meaning. And if the duty you have imposed upon yourself be an irksome one, I can spare you the pain of proceeding farther."

"I do not understand you," said Mrs. West. "And as the duty to which I allude is certainly not self-imposed, I must persevere in acting upon it, if the result should be altogether unequal to my factory. I must speak to you about your husband."

Eleanor coloured deeply; but while a feeling but little allied to Christian meekness took possession of her whole frame, she endeavoured to devise some plan by which she might reply, what appeared to her, in the character of an unwarrantable interference.

"Eleanor," said Mrs. West, "I have not known you long. I have loved you for a still shorter time. The bond between us may be easily broken, for I am not difficult to repent. But the case is very different with your husband. He was placed under my care as an orphan boy. In my heart and my home he was unto me even as my own child. A mother's eye is quick-sighted to that which may endanger the happiness of her offspring; and I have seen—Mr. West and I have both observed—"

"Say no more," interrupted Eleanor. "There is no need for this. I would rather give every thing I possess, than have such a subject named; but since you have forced it upon me, I must inform you, that all danger is now over."

"How?"

"My husband has made me a solemn promise, that he will never give me the same cause of uneasiness again."

"Is that all?"

"Surely it is enough. No one has ever yet had occasion to doubt his word."

"So far as promise extends, it is well; because I am sure his intention is good. I have no doubt of his sincerity, but I do doubt his power to keep the resolution he has made."

"You surely forget how injurious and unjust is this suspicion. Nothing but ignorance of his danger could so long have prevented his making this determination before. His eyes are now opened, and it must be the easiest thing in the world, to refrain from what is in itself so repulsive and degrading."

"My dear young friend, you speak like one who has made few observations, and had but little experience. All vice is repulsive and degrading, yet, how few are induced to shun it from this cause. It is not with any sinful habit, as with an unsightly garment, that we can always cast it off by a mere effort of the will

Vice is rather a disease which affects the whole system, and which, though discovered in its interruption of one particular function, can only be effectually subdued by a renovation of the whole. My object, however, is not to speak of your husband as a free agent, or otherwise. My duty is with you, as his wife. You have rendered that duty doubly painful by the spirit in which you have thus day received me; but I must go on, for the occasion is too urgent to admit of delay. I have often feared—can you tell me my fears are unfounded—that a false and unpardonable delicacy was preventing your being that help to your husband which you ought to be in this crisis of his fate. I speak strongly, because I do consider that a crisis has arrived, when he must either impose some violent restraint upon his habits and inclinations, or be irrevocably lost."

Eleanor felt her situation every moment more uneasy—more intolerable. At last she interrupted Mrs. West. "I believe your intentions are good. But, as I told you before, this interference is altogether useless, my husband has given me his word."

"That is all well, but what part have you taken in helping him to keep it?"

"He needs no help of mine. His own resolution is surely sufficient."

"My poor young friend, let me entreat you not to make so fatal a mistake. As you value his interest here and hereafter, let me entreat you to put away this false delicacy, and to speak home to his conscience. Let me entreat you to deal with him as one whose immortal soul is committed to your care. If you saw that his bodily health was suffering under a dangerous malady, how would you endeavour to convince him of his real situation? How would you plead with him in favour of the remedies prescribed; how would you sacrifice your peace, your comfort, nay, even your hold on his affections, if that were needful, to save him from his threatened fate. And is the case less urgent now? Can you, who profess to love him so tenderly, be satisfied to stand still, and see him sinking lower and lower, losing first one hold and then another, until all is lost."

"Let me implore you," exclaimed Eleanor, "to forbear. It is not—it cannot come to this."

"It has come to this in a thousand cases, that were once as hopeful as your own; and if you do not rouse yourself from this false security, it must come to this in yours. Already there are whisperings to his disadvantage. His character is beginning to suffer. But that is nothing in comparison with his situation in the sight of God. My husband has lately hinted to me the probability of dissolving his connexion with him, unless his habits should be improved. But this is also nothing."

Mrs. West had proceeded thus far, when she saw that Eleanor was beginning to tremble violently, and finding that she had succeeded in her chief object, by rousing her to a full sense of the seriousness and importance of her situation, she spoke less strongly though she still went on to urge upon her the necessity of commencing her new duties, by warning her husband, from that very day. "And first," said she, laying her hand upon Eleanor's arm, and speaking in the tenderest tone of maternal solicitude—"first retire to your chamber, and ask a blessing on the step you are about to take. For without God's blessing you can hope for nothing. Do this, dear Eleanor, and you have every thing to hope. Do this, I entreat you, for he is worth saving."

Eleanor felt her heart softened by this cordial acknowledgment of her husband's worth, and she hastened to her chamber with a sort of a vague intention of putting the advice of Mrs. West in practice. Here, however, she met her husband, all bustle, impatience, and wonder at her long delay. Her maid had spread forth her new dress on the sofa, and she readily excused herself by thinking, that no time was left for the execution of her purpose.

"It is better not to pray at all," she said to herself, "than to do it in a hurried and irreverent manner, and, as for speaking to my husband now, nothing could be more inappropriate. Every thing we know may be lost, by the opportunity not being suited to the act."

By this mode of reasoning, Eleanor succeeded in quieting her conscience for the time; and she was soon elegantly dressed, and seated in Lady Mornford's drawing-room.

It struck her that day, as it might have done some months before, that Lady Mornford was not in her accustomed health and spirits. Her eyes were still bright, and there glowed a spot of crimson on each cheek; but it was not the glow of health, and her figure was evidently much fallen away. Her manner was more gentle, too, as if subdued by some secret cause of trial, while the absent fits in which she often fell, betrayed a wandering

of the mind, to which she had hitherto been a stranger. At the dinner table, however, she roused herself; and though she ate but little she swallowed, apparently unharmed, a quantity of wine that would have startled the abstemious of the present day.

On retiring to the drawing-room, Lady Mornford entered upon a long list of apologies for not visiting her friend more frequently during her illness, and though she wept profusely to hear how severe that illness had been, she laughed the next moment, at the idea of Mrs. West officiating as her chief nurse.

"Poor Eleanor!" said she, "I have pitied you a thousand times, to hear what hands you had fallen into; they must have had a design against your life, when they sent for that woman."

And Eleanor joined in the laugh. She had not the generosity, or rather the justice, to say what Mrs. West had really been to her in her illness. Indeed, she seemed as if the good feelings she had once possessed were all escaping from her, so much had her heart been hardened by the season she had lately passed through, of warnings neglected, and duties unfulfilled.

The visitors who dined that day at Sir James Mornford's were but a small proportion of the evening party. At a late hour the drawing-room was thronged with guests, and music was just begun, when Eleanor, who turned over the leaves for a juvenile performer, overheard the following conversation between Miss Masterman and the mistresses of the house.

"Mr. Bond of course dines here to-day," said the former, holding up a piece of music before her face. "I always like to learn where he has dined, that I may tell the ladies to beware. Do you know, it is said he is actually losing his excellent practice."

"Oh, don't believe it!" replied Lady Mornford, "nothing of the kind, I assure you."

"But Medways, you know, have entirely given him up; and Lady Craven intends to do the same."

"The more foolish they" observed the lady of the house, "the more blind to their own interest. For my part, I would rather employ Mr. Bond in a case of difficulty, than any of the boasted operators of the metropolis. No one can be more attentive, and his skill is beyond all question."

"Yes, if one could be sure he would bring his skill along with him. But the misfortune is, he sometimes comes without it." And the speaker laughed as if she had said a clever and pointed thing.

Eleanor felt her cheek glow with indignation at the commencement of these remarks; but her heart as instantaneously sunk within her, under a secret sense that they were but too true. With painful and determined effort she afterwards roused herself, to make the usual attempts at commonplace conversation; when the whole aspect of the world seemed changed to her, by seeing her husband enter the drawing-room in the full possession of his reason; and while he passed from one group of ladies to another, paying the usual compliments, or making the usual observations which the occasion called for, she followed him with an intense and enraptured gaze, as if she was contemplating the most beautiful object upon earth, for the first time in her life.

"Your husband is unquestionably a handsome man," said Lady Mornford laughing. "But this is no time or place for acting Damon and Deia, so please to take your seat at one of the card-tables, or assist me, if you prefer it; seeing that every one is satisfactorily arranged. Direct your charitable attentions to that part of the room where the good people are all sitting as quiet as Egyptian mummies. Beguile Madame Bertine, that endless talker, into a seat beside the deaf old gentleman, and take care that Miss Masterman has somebody to flirt with. As you love me, make as much noise as you can. Draw out all the politicians, and let them be well pined against one another. Tell some queer stories to those young gals, and if any one in the room attempts a witicism, you must laugh immoderately. By the way, you know the little old maid who lives at No. 3. Every body knows her. She wears green spectacles, and runs about with tracts. Well, she was actually taken up by that tremendous gale yesterday, carried round the corner of the street, and buried into a shop, where the master, believing her to be intoxicated, committed her to the care of the police, green spectacles and all. Now, tell this with all the spirit you can—mimic me well—and be sure you don't leave out the tracts, or the story will lose half its relish with some of your audience."

Eleanor went to her post, as she was desired, but of all the stories in the world, she was least likely to tell one about intoxication. The party, however, were so well provided, each with their own contributions from the stores of the preceding day, that Lady Mornford, finding the desire of her heart accomplished, by

every one being engaged with their own or another's story, gently touching the arm of Frederick Bond, requested him to turn over with her a portfolio of engravings which had been sent for her inspection.

With every appearance of earnestness, she descanted on their various merits; and then, while her eyes were still fixed upon the same objects, and her voice maintained the same tone, she went on to say, "I hate all formal appointments; they frighten me to death. But I want to tell you, Mr. Bond, that I have formed a desperate resolution, and I depend on you for helping me to keep it."

"You know how entirely I am your devoted servant" said Frederick, with unusual complaisance, for he was just sufficiently elated to be charmed with himself, and with every one else.

"Hush! hush!" said Lady Mornford. "That is not the style of conversation I am desiring just now. You must answer me quickly, and to the purpose, for this tale of the winds and the waves will not last forever, and before it ceases, our tête-à-tête must come to an end."

"Go on," said Frederick, somewhat sobered by the unusual gravity of her manner.

"Well then," (and Lady Mornford gasped as if her last breath had been escaping from her bosom;) "I have decided upon what you recommended a year ago. I cannot bear this torture without making Sir James as wretched as myself. I am determined at last to have an operation."

Frederick started, "He had strongly recommended an operation a year ago, but the case might now be materially altered. He has, however, been wonderfully successful in all the operations he had undertaken, and if there was the slightest probability of a cure, he was not the man to flinch from his duty."

"But Sir James?" said he. "He was opposed to it before; what does he say now?"

"He is to know nothing of it until all is over."

Frederick shook his head.

"Ah, you may look as threatening as you please, but tell me one thing—Have I not a right over my own life?"

"As far as you command it, you certainly have."

"Why remind me of that? I mean, of course, as far as I can command it. Now, hear my plan:—Sir James goes into Scotland to shoot, on the first day of the season; I shall have a new governess, who will know nothing, except that I am taken ill, and you, and Mr. West will manage all the rest."

"Pardon me, my dear lady: Mr. West is a timid man. He will never be brought over to assist me, without the knowledge and consent of Sir James."

"Nonsense—perfect nonsense! Can you not make him understand the generous feeling of desiring to spare my poor husband all the suffering he would endure to see me suffer; and the delight, the immeasurable delight, of receiving him home when all is over?"

"But suppose—only for the sake of viewing the subject in every light—suppose—"

"You don't mean to say there is the slightest shadow of danger?"

Frederick saw that she was watching his face with an expression of almost frantic anxiety, and, unable to answer her appeal as he felt that he ought—unable in short to discuss the subject in any satisfactory manner, under such peculiar circumstances, he requested permission of Lady Mornford to call on her the following day.

"Not for worlds," she answered; "not for worlds, until Sir James has left home. I think he had some time ago a lurking suspicion of my purpose, and if he had the least idea that I was plotting with you, nothing could induce him to leave me. This is the reason why I have chosen so strange a situation for such a subject. But see, we are observed; and now what do you think of this moonlight scene? Our artists always make the moon herself, and the earth, and the water beneath, look exactly as they ought; but they ruin the whole by rendering the clouds the most conspicuous part of the picture."

"Ah, Sir James; are you, too, there? I am but too happy you are come to suffer under my triumph. Mr. Bond advises me to purchase this—and this; and he says that favourite of yours is a perfect horror."

By this time the company had gathered round the table, and Lady Mornford spread the engravings before them, with a sort of dashing remark upon each, when, finding the party sufficiently interested, she drew back unobserved. The circle closing after her, she escaped into another apartment, where refreshments were already prepared, and after swallowing an unusual quantity of

wine, into which she poured a powerful opiate, she was soon enabled to return to her guests, with an appearance of composure by which they were easily deceived.

Shocked and perplexed by what he had just witnessed, Frederick Bond felt no relish for the mirth or the chit-chat of the evening; and on withdrawing to a remote corner of the room, he found there a little coterie of gentlemen, all as weary as himself.

With mutual consent they left the drawing-room, for there were other apartments thrown open to the guests that night, and happening by chance or by choice to return to the apartment where they had dined, they soon found a use for the glasses which still remained upon the table.

In the mean time, Eleanor Bond was one of the most animated and the most happy of the party who remained. Exulting in her triumph over Miss Masterman, she seated herself beside her with great complacency, and even went so far as to request she would have the carriage ordered for them, to conduct her home, as her residence was a little beyond their own.

Whether this proposal was made in pure kindness, or with a desire of proving to the greatest gossip in the town, that her husband could return from a dinner party, even to his own door, a sober man, it is not our business to inquire. Suffice it that the offer was readily accepted, and Eleanor watched with impatience for her husband's reappearance, in order that she might inform him of the arrangement she had made.

"Where is your master?" said she to Saunders, who assisted in attending on the company.

"In the dining-room, ma'am, with Sir James and three other gentlemen."

"In the dining-room?" said Miss Masterman, repeating his words with a peculiar emphasis; and Eleanor would certainly have had some misgiving in the secret of her heart, but for the confidence she still continued to repose in her husband's word. It was a confidence which had never yet been shaken; and though the hour grew late, and many of the guests were gone, she still believed his promise would be kept unbroken.

Miss Masterman was now becoming anxious to leave the house, but having sent away her own servant, she had no alternative but that of waiting until Mr. Bond should be pleased to appear.

"Go and tell your master that we wait for him," said Eleanor to Saunders, as soon as she could speak to him without being overheard.

The servant went as he was ordered, and a scuffling sound was soon after heard on the stairs. At last the door of the drawing-room was thrown wide open, and Frederick Bond appeared. He did not, however, advance many steps towards the company, but stood bolt-upright, looking from side to side with a vacant leer, and nodding his head with such an idiotic expression of countenance, that the gentlemen found it impossible to conceal their laughter, and even the ladies joined in a sort of suppressed titter, interrupted only by occasional exclamations of "odious," "monstrous," and "absurd," with entreaties that he might not be permitted to come nearer.

Alas for poor Eleanor! She had so loved the world, and courted its approbation for the sake of its friendship, its courtesy, and its gentle dealing towards her and hers, that a bitter sense of its fickleness and its ungenerous treatment, now mingled with other feelings of disappointment and wounded pride. Every thing seemed to be against her on that miserable night. Not only was Miss Masterman her companion in the carriage, and witness to all the absurdities of her husband; but Mr. Stanley impatiently awaited their arrival at home, having called many times during the evening to consult his son-in-law on some important business. Every thing seemed to be against her that night, and she threw herself upon her couch in a state of utter wretchedness and despair.

Not long after this evening, Sir James Mornford left home, as had been expected, to enjoy his favourite amusement of grouse-shooting in the north of England; and on the very day of his departure, Lady Mornford had a long interview with Mr. Bond and his partner. As Frederick had predicted, Mr. West declined taking any part in her scheme, without the consent of Sir James, he even went so far as to speak of danger, though neither of the doctors thought of dissuading her entirely from the operation. So far from that, Mr. Bond was rather anxious it should be performed, partly from personal regard, for he knew that she must otherwise fall a victim to her malady; and partly from the confidence he felt in his own skill, and the hope he entertained that a successful operation would be the means of restoring in some measure the reputation he was so much in danger of losing. He knew

also, much better than Mr. West, the peculiar temperance of Sir James Mornford; and he could enter into the feelings of his wife, in her generous, but ill-judged design of sparing him the anxiety and distress, he might otherwise be under the necessity of enduring.

(To be Continued.)

### The House of Rimmon.

The Syrian General, on being cured of his leprosy by simply dipping himself seven times in Jordan at the bidding of the prophet, became so convinced of the superiority of the God of Israel to all other gods, and of his being the alone true God, that he resolved to worship him only. In looking forward to his profession of this new faith after he returned into his own country, one part of discordant practice presented itself to his mind, for which, by anticipation, he entreated forgiveness. He remembered that from the office he held it was incumbent on him to attend his royal master when he went into the temple of his idol, and to bow down along with him when he engaged in the act of worship. And knowing that such an act, although performed by him as a part of the civil duty he owed his sovereign, might be justly deemed by others as idolatrous, and accounted such by God, he solicits pardon for it in the presence of the prophet, from whom he probably expected either sanction or censure. The prophet gave no expression of opinion, but bade him "go in peace," leaving him to the farther enlightenment and guidance of that divine Spirit who had made him to see the sin and guilt of idolatry, and revealed to him the only living and true God, in whom he now professed to believe. Every convert to Christianity has his house of Rimmon. We cannot part with all our idolatrous attachments all at once. Some favorite sin, or many acts it may be of worldly conformity, plead for their wonted place in our heart or habits, and the semi-tolerance they meet with, in the meanwhile from the conscience is saying, with the Syrian, "the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." If the conversion be true, and the profession sincere, all these acknowledged obliquities and doubtful practices will be made to give way before the extended light and the increasing love of the Christian life, and there will be no houses of Rimmon left to seduce and destroy; the filthiness of the flesh and spirit will be cleansed, and holiness will be perfected in the fear of God; but in order to effect this, the principles of the Gospel must be implanted in the heart, its precepts incorporated into the conduct, and its promises made the staff and stay of the soul in every stage of its progress to heaven.

In that department of duty which it is our province to explain and inculcate, there are also houses of Rimmon, in which we fear some of our members occasionally prostrate themselves, and where many, in time past, have fallen into their old idolatrous habits. A person no sooner becomes a tea-totaller than he finds himself called upon, in consistency with the new position he has assumed, to give up many practices and social customs formerly observed by him. If he has formed an intelligent estimate of the value and importance of the object he seeks to attain, he will employ every lawful and befitting means that he within the compass of his power in order to reach it, and every act of singularity or self-denial, as it comes round, will be cheerfully submitted to, for the sake of the great good to which it leads. If he regards total abstinence as a matter of little moment, having little or no beneficial influence on the best interests of man, he will feel indisposed to make any other than trifling sacrifices in its behalf, and after a few short and fitful attempts to forward the movement, he will fall back again into his old habits, and follow the course of the world, without any care or concern about the drunkenness to which it leads. Much, therefore of the success of our undertaking depends on the right perception of its object, the amount of evil it will remove, and the incalculable good it will effectuate. Drunkenness is daily exhibiting itself in all ranks of the community; its means of production are to be found associated with the hospitality, the civilities, the socialities of life; they have become rooted by long continued custom, and fashion is ever ready to throw its shield of protection over them. In attacking drunkenness, we seek and find its source in these observances, and in endeavouring to root it out, we may appear to our less-informed friends to be uncivil, unsocial, and unkind, but such suspicions we must be prepared to bear, in the consciousness that we are in the way of well-doing, and that in the end we will reap if we faint not.

We are the more anxious that every tea-totaller should be duly impressed with the importance of universal sobriety, and be firmly convinced that total abstinence is the best means of attaining it

for stability and success. Custom, that great magistrate in the life of man, will constrain them, it may be, to enter the house of Rimmon, but they will not do homage to the idol, nor sacrifice their new principles at the shrine of a vitiated public opinion, if they keep in mind the high ground they occupy as moral reformers. These heathenish houses have made sad havoc in our ranks. They have presented themselves in the shape of parliamentary elections, free-trade banquets, political and induction dinners, besides the minor, but more numerous occasions of births, marriages, and burials, with all those convivial and festive meetings that social and domestic life daily witness. There have been the slaughter-houses of many good resolutions, much benevolent intention, many philanthropic feelings. Many of our members may have entered them without the dread of danger, but under the superincumbent weight of some domineering influence, they have bowed down before the idol, and have risen up its avowed votaries, without ever saying "The Lord pardon thy servant in this thing."—*Scottish Temperance Journal*.

### Clerical Drinking.

Among the impediments to the progress of our cause in the United States (and the remark is probably true to a much greater extent in Great Britain), the drinking habits of a portion of the clergy is a prominence, perhaps, not exceeded by any others; and which, in view of its criminality and result, ought to have occasioned a far deeper solicitude in the Church than has ever been felt.

No doubt the limited number has mitigated both the indignation and the concern. Had the whole body of the ministry persisted in their former drinking usages; had they everywhere resisted the work of reform, and, at their private tables and public meetings, at ordination dinners, at weddings and funerals, continued to drink, even moderately, and in the main, harmlessly, as they once did, we might have sat down in despair of ever effecting any work of reform. But the great mass, with perhaps the exception of one denomination, have been foremost in the work; giving it the example, influence, and talents, so far as they consistently could in the stations which they have occupied. Such, however, is the sacredness and influence of the office of the ministry, that a single clergyman, countenancing habits and practices sought after by a world devoted to sensual gratification, exercises a power not easily overruled by the most vigorous efforts and widest combination. Thousands who would never be influenced by him in a single point of religion or morals, take him for an example; and under the sanction of his practice, rest secure and quiet, without, perhaps, instituting a single inquiry into the correctness of his course. Dr. B. or Bishop S. does so, and that is enough for us! Are not they the authorized expounders of God's word! holy men, doing right! and, if they please God and reach heaven, what more is desired? Why should we form another standard and be over-righteous? Such an individual is, moreover, almost omnipotent in the social circle. He has a power of reasoning on moral subjects peculiar to himself; he quotes the Bible and the example of his master as his own sacred authority; he speaks of reformers (perhaps not religious men, for they are not always such), as pretty fellows, undertaking to teach ministers what they shall eat and drink, and to whip the Church into her duty; and who, of all his parishioners, accustomed to receive the law from his lips and to treat him reverently as a holy man of God, will dare to say to him, "Sir, you are wrong; you are setting me and my children an evil example!" Such men gain a fearlessness and prominence in their opposition to temperance; they are invited to public dinners; at public watering-places they are courted by the gay and the fashionable, and they are looked up to by the aristocracy of society, as models of independence and nobleness; and here their influence becomes great, though it may be very small as the humble self-denying ministers of Christ. Were these evil influences all for which they were accountable it would be happy indeed; but, alas! they seem not unfrequently to fall under the most evil and bitter influences of the custom, in which perhaps even they at first moderately and carefully indulge, and ruin themselves for time and eternity. We know not that a minister of Christ, more than any other man, "can walk on hot coals and not be burned." We know not why he is not as liable to drunkenness as any other man. We know that he is just as liable if he drinks; and the number of drunken ministers who have been known in the church, is evidence of it. We know not why a minister of the gospel drinking moderately, is not just as liable to be led into conduct of which he should be ashamed, and

which if known, will ruin his character for ever, as any other man. We know that he is so, and the proofs of it which have recently been given to the public, are of a most affecting character. How distressing on this subject the testimony of Mrs. B., in the late trial of the Bishop of the diocese of New York! We sit not as judges in the case; but taking the testimony as it is, what a lecture to wine-drinking ministers does it furnish?

"When I first noticed that his breath was tainted by something he had been drinking I was neither surprised nor pained by it, for I was aware that he habitually used wine and ardent spirits, but was not aware to what extent. After he had finished reading his letters, I found, with some alarm, that he became unusually talkative, and that he spoke so indistinctly that I could not always understand him. He first put his arm around my waist and drew me towards him; this he repeated once, perhaps twice." \* \* \*

*Alia sint in umbra.*

Enough for our point, that when wine is in, decency, judgment and piety is out; then, as Bishop Gadsden of South Carolina said, during the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, the latter was guilty of "improper excitement by wine or spirituous liquors, but not of drunkenness." Not of drunkenness! what a palliative! yet excited by vinous or spirituous liquors enough to cause a Bishop to act out the mebrute, even amid the most solemn scenes; to act as he would never have thought of acting—never have dared to act—never have wished to act, as he would have scorned and despised any man for acting, if he had not tasted the intoxicating liquor. Now there are some clergymen within the circle of our acquaintance who still persist in the use of intoxicating drinks. We feel distressed for them. Why? Because, though now men of irreproachable character, they may soon fall where others have fallen. It is not altogether that we want them to come to our side, that we may say we have vanquished them and gained a triumph which they would have cured nothing about if they had not resisted so long, but it is for their own sakes; it is for the sake of their families, and the interest of religion. And we shall be pardoned if we say that the dangers of a clergyman who persists in the use of intoxicating drinks, is much greater now than at any former period. He is resisting so much greater light, so many more calls and warnings, and admonitions than formerly, that we believe he is much more liable to be forsaken of Him whose grace, he says, is able to uphold him. In view of things which have recently transpired, we cannot but exclaim, how wonderfully does Divine Providence bring adverse influences to an end, and even bring them, as they unfold themselves in all their wicked results, to the advance of truth and righteousness! We hope that the clergy of our country, especially of that denomination which has stood more aloof from our enterprise than any other, will be deeply affected by the downfall of two of their most distinguished prelates; and as a body, agree to "look not upon the wine when it sparkles in its cup," and that we shall have their consecrated influence to aid us in delivering our world from intemperance and all its concomitant evils.—*American Tem. Union.*

### Despotism.

**POLAND**—The temperance societies have been spreading rapidly in that part of Poland in which their existence is tolerated, viz. the Duchy of Posen, Galicia, and the Republic of Cracow. Recent accounts from Cracow announce the most beneficial results from this new movement. *In the country, illness and mortality have sensibly decreased, notwithstanding the very wet autumn we have had this year.* In one parish, the population of which amounts to 6000, only four persons died, and these were children, during the two worst months in autumn.

The profits from distilleries have been greatly diminished, but the health and morality of the people have been materially improved.

The good example set by the Cracow clergy was on the point of being followed in the neighbouring provinces under the dominion of Russia, and especially in the government of Kieles, when this noble effort of the clergy met with a sudden check, from which it can scarcely be hoped it will ever recover. The discontent and opposition arose principally among the distillers and the Jews. Various rumours were set afloat. Among others it was said that the clergy intended to urge by this means the people to rebellion against the government, and to an indiscriminate massacre of all the landowners and the Jews!!

"In consequence of this—possibly also from other motives—the

Russian Government published the following order forbidding all temperance societies:—

"WARSAW, Oct. 21, 1844.—His Highness the Viceroy of the kingdom has deigned, by a special instruction sent to the Rev. Mr. Lentowski, under the date of July 11th, to allow the clergy of his diocese to take necessary steps in order to arrest the drunkenness so general in the country,—but with that express provision, that nothing should be done without the knowledge and sanction of the Secretary for the Home Department. In the mean time, it has been reported to his Highness, that the clergy of the diocese of Kieles have in their efforts over-stepped the limits assigned to them, and that instead of endeavouring to reclaim the ignorant people from drunkenness by means of advice and persuasion, they have had recourse to measures more stringent, and binding the conscience of individuals,—such as administering the temperance pledge, which partakes more of force and constraint than of voluntary adhesion sprung from deep conviction. (!!!) As measures of this kind are contrary to the wishes of the Government, and as they may be turned to purposes hostile to its views, his Highness is pleased to order that the original permission should be entirely withdrawn, and that the clergy should be most stringently precluded from all proceedings with the view of preventing drunkenness.—the means now employed, or hereafter to be devised, by Government being quite sufficient for the purpose. (?) His Highness will at the same time enjoin the Provisional Government to watch more carefully that this decision should not be contravened, and to report immediately to the Home Department the slightest mark of disobedience on the part of the clergy.

(Signed)

Lieutenant-General PISAROFF.  
State-Councillor KOZTOWSKI."

### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

**EMILY, Jan. 18.**—On the 26th of December last a meeting was held at Emily village, for the purpose of forming a temperance society; the following officers were appointed, Christopher Knowlson, Pres.; Jacob Errit, Vice-Pres.; Richard Errit, Sec.; Adam Thornton, Treasurer, and a Committee of seven, and notwithstanding the many evils the society has to contend with in this place, the number of members is about 100.—**WILLIAM BEST.**

**PENETANGUSHINE, January 25.**—A few who are friendly to the cause in this place, were anxious that an effort should be made to form a Society at last. Dr. Larned, from the township of Oro, came to my house on the Thursday before Christmas (a very suitable time,) and proposed giving a lecture to the troops in the barracks. I immediately waited upon the Commanding Officer, who was kind enough immediately to grant my request, where not only himself attended, but every respectable person in the establishment, except the Episcopalian Minister, who was candid enough to tell me he did not approve of such societies. The Dr. continued to lecture to us alternately both in the barracks and in the village, which is 3 miles distant, for a week, with much success and general satisfaction, during which time about 70 signed the pledge. We have a detachment of the 82d Regiment in this place, and I never saw a better behaved, or more sober set of soldiers in my life; there is a noble sample of teetotalism amongst them. We had a meeting since for the purpose of forming a Society here, and appointing officers, which is called the Penetanguishine T. Society, and I am happy to inform you that we have 116 names, and more have signed since; and notwithstanding the temptations of the Christmas and New Year festivals, I have only heard but of two cases who have broken their pledges, though some of the signers have been very hard drinkers, so much for the credit of Penetanguishine, which was noted some years ago for intemperance. We have no less than seven or eight families, all Teetotalers, of which very few Societies in the country can boast; We have a noble sample of Teetotalers in the detachment of the

821 Regiment, lying in this garrison—I never saw a steadier or better behaved set of men. The two most extensive Tectotalers in the village of Penetanguishene, are decidedly in favor of the Temperance Reformation; both of them are dealing out the poison; one of them has signed the pledge, and is determined neither to sell or buy any more of it—we made him President of the Society; the other declared to me his conviction of the evil of its influence, is quite ready to sign, but he wants to clean his hands of it first; he said he has got part of a cask of brandy in his cellar, for which he paid £50, and so soon as he can get clear of it, he will then go the whole hog. I am sure he is sincere, because I know several who signed by his persuasion. The R. C. Priest in this place is also a warm friend of the cause. All the hands of H. M. S. Experiment, lying here, with the exception of one or two, are Tectotalers. I can assure you that I feel quite elated at the prospect of the cause here.—I. CAMPBELL.

PEACEY, Feb. 12.—We held our Annual Meeting on the 6th ult., when the following officers were appointed for the present year, viz., Mr. David Cummings, Sen., President; Mr. Isaac Blair, Vice-President; the writer, Secretary, Mr. David Cummings, Jun., Assistant-Secretary, and a Committee of fifteen. During the past year we have held regular monthly meetings; lectures have been delivered by Mr. Horace Davidson, and although we are, as it were surrounded by taverns, yet, the temperance cause is advancing; much good has been effected; drunkards have been reclaimed and moderate men have been made tectotalers. Our society numbers at present 320 good soldiers, and we look forward to the day when enemies to temperance will be few and far between. In reviewing the progress of temperance for a few years past, the changes which have been produced in public opinion, on this important subject, are astonishing, even to its most sanguine friends; and it furnishes to us all the highest encouragement to continue our exertions until the common use of ardent spirit shall be considered as disgraceful as open opposition to such use was deemed unpopular—until reflecting men will no more think of making and vending ardent spirits as a means of gain, than they would now think of poisoning the well from which a neighbour obtains water for his family, or of arming a maniac to destroy his own life or the lives of those around him. It is a matter of surprise that so many ministers of the gospel yet stand aloof from the temperance reformation. Ministers who have embraced the cause look with confidence to the co-operation of these societies in aiding them in Christian instruction—for where a temperance society leads the way the Christian instructor might hope to follow with success. It is an institution of which the church of Christ, in all its branches, ought to be most anxious to avail itself. And unless ministers of the gospel and members of the church shall cease to teach, by their example or business, that fatal error, that it is right for men to buy and use ardent spirit as a drink, the evil will never be eradicated—intemperance will never cease. If ministers and members of Christian churches do not connive at the sin of furnishing this poison as a drink for their followers, and men, who, in opposition to truth and duty, continue to be engaged in this destructive employment, are viewed and treated as wicked men; the work which the Lord hath commenced and carried forward with a rapidity and to an extent hitherto unexampled in the history of the world, will continue to move onward, till not a name, nor a trace, nor a shadow of a drunkard, or a drunkard maker, shall be found on the globe. I say then, on all moderate drinkers, (for it cannot be denied that all the drunkenness in the land is produced by what is called the temperate use of ardent spirits) on all that traffic in the accursed thing, rests the woe that God himself hath denounced on him that putteth the cup to his neighbour's mouth and maketh him drunken.—W. K. FOXFORTH, Sec.

DUNVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Dunville temperance society held its first soiree on the evening of the 14th Feb., when there was in attendance two hundred and twenty persons, including the beauty, virtue and talent of Dunville and vicinity; the attention of the company was charmed by the eloquence flowing from the lips of the Rev. Mr. T. Natham, H. Hopkins, Esq., and Mr. G. W. Bungay. The richness of this intellectual feast was enhanced by several pieces of appropriate music performed by the Pelham and Dunville choir; the refreshments served during the evening gave ample praise, to the fair hands engaged in preparing them.—A LOOKER ON.

NIAGARA, Feb. 18.—NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NIAGARA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—This society held its anniversary meeting in the temperance hall in this place, on the 31st. ult. The meeting was numerously attended, W. J. Cameron, Esq. President, in the Chair; the business of the evening was opened with music by the Niagara Temperance Band, after which the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted; the President made a few remarks in explanation of one or two items contained in the reports, and then left the Chair, his term of office having then expired. Mr. Richard Wagstaff, was appointed Chairman for the evening, and Mr. F. M. Whitelaw, Secretary, after which the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: W. J. Cameron, Esq., Pres.; R. Wagstaff, & A. R. Christie, Vice-Pres.; P. Christie, Treasurer, and a Committee consisting of 25 persons.

It was then moved by Mr. Richard Wagstaff, seconded by Mr. James Butler, "That Messrs. John Nesbet and Francis Connor be appointed Delegates to represent this society in the District Association at St. Catharines, for the ensuing year."

Moved by Mr. A. R. Christie, seconded by Mr. G. D. Atkins, "That all Ministers of the Gospel, residents in the town of Niagara, or within its limits, who are members of the temperance society be ex-Officio members of this Committee."

Moved by Mr. F. Connor, seconded by Mr. F. W. Whitelaw, "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the Ladies Committee with this Society, for the valuable assistance which they have rendered to the Committee on all necessary occasions, and in particular at the several soirees held by this Society, and their untiring exertions to promote generally the cause of temperance."

The report of the Secretary, shews that four soirees and nine public meetings were held during the past year, and an accession of 180 members to the society, from which it would seem that Niagara has not been slumbering for the last twelve months; although nothing has appeared in the columns of the Advocate to warrant such a conclusion.—FRANCIS M. WHITELAW, Sec.

PORT HOPE, February 28.—I am sorry to say that the good cause has been retrograding in the township of Hope these last two years, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Committee; things now, however, look more promising. On the 26th December we had a very interesting public meeting, agreeably to the suggestion in the Advocate, when the leading members second resolved to take hold with renewed zeal; the subject of petitioning the Legislature to abolish the traffic was discussed, and a Committee appointed to consider the propriety of taking action on the subject at the present time. This Committee reported unfavourably on the subject to the annual meeting held on the 10th of this month. The report was rejected all but unanimously—its adoption not being seconded—and a resolution carried with the same unanimity, approving of the form of a petition issued by the Montreal Society last year, and pledging themselves to union and co-operation in a general movement on the subject. One subject referred to in the said report, was approved of, viz.—"They



further think some good may be done by the Montreal Committee suggesting to the different Districts in the Province, for the Temperance people to get up petitions to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, to lessen the number of Tavern Licences, by confining them to the main thoroughfares through the country, and at proper distances; and that all applicants have the necessary requisitions according to law. They consider many of the Taverns throughout the entire Province worse than useless, as they are mere resorts for the idle and dissipated, having a direct tendency to sink the country in moral degradation." A resolution was also carried, recommending to the Committee to visit every house in their different localities, to endeavour to procure subscribers to the pledge. We have this week had a visit from your excellent agent, Mr. Roblin, whose address produced a deep impression, and had we at command any efficient means to follow it up, much good would likely be the result; but I am sorry to say that we have no such means. When will all the Ministers of the Gospel hear and obey the injunction to be "ready to every good work," and how need we be surprised at the slow progress of our cause, while those to whom we look as the natural leaders in every moral effort for ameliorating the condition of their fellow-men, either stand still and look on, or turn aside their eyes, and "pass by on the other side." We have in the township of Hope, and town of Port Hope, 4 distilleries and 1 brewery, and 35 places where intoxicating liquors are sold, including taverns, beer-shops and stores. With such an amount of influence arrayed against us, we need the co-operation of the moral and religious part of the community to stem the torrent of intemperance, and carry on the cause of Total Abstinence to ultimate and glorious triumph.—

MORICE HAY, Sec.

**BELLEVEILLE, March 4.**—The cause of temperance is on the advance in every place where I have been except two, namely—East Scymour and in Ottorabee, however, in these places the friends were greatly encouraged, and renewed efforts are now making by them. In every meeting that I have held, we have had additions of from five to forty-five. I had intended to have given you some extracts from my journal, but shall have to defer till another time; it is snowing and raining now, and I am far from my appointment and must be off. Meeting last night, a hail, I fear less, yet, to-night; mud very deep; bridges gone or afloat in many places; nights very dark; however, duties are ours, events belong to God.—

PHILIP J. ROBLIN.

**L'ORIGINA, March 4.**—In a previous communication I briefly commented on the desirableness of a temperance revival, and the means of promoting it. I feel great pleasure in communicating intelligence of such a revival in the Ottawa District total abstinence society. For a long time little or nothing has been done in the way of active service except by a few individuals. The causes of this state of apathy need not be specified, the fact is undeniable. The cloud however is passing away, and a brighter sky begins to appear. The suggestion of smaller organizations, and the division of labour has been kindly received and is operating with happy effect. Sectarian bigots must now hide their diminished heads, the enemies can no longer blaspheme at the want of unity among Christian ministers. The cheerfulness and ready co-operation which marks their steps, is the harbinger, doubtless, of better days; and the signal, that a glorious harvest is near. Meetings have been held at L'Original, Hawkesbury, Vaneleek Hill and Point Fortune, for the purpose of organizing societies, when officers were appointed, signatures obtained, and such arrangements made as will secure active co-operation. Among the speakers on the different occasions were the Rev. Messrs. Hughes, Taggart, M'Laurin, M'Nally, Fraser, Metcalfe, and Byrne, and Mr. Norman M'Leod, one of the students at

the Theological Institute, Montreal. These brethren were not present at all the meetings in question, but a large proportion of them were. And since the organization of the respective societies besides clergymen, several laymen have come forward with a zeal worthy of the cause, to advocate the temperance principle. The subject is now fairly and extensively agitated. A spirit of emulation is produced in the different societies, the combined influence of which must alarm those who traffic in alcoholic drinks, but gladden the true friends of temperance. Doubtless other societies will be formed, until the entire District is studded with them. Details respecting the officers, number of members, meetings, &c., of the Branches at Longauil, Vaneleek Hill, and Hawkesbury, already formed, and of Point Fortune temperance society, which chooses to stand alone as independent of the District, devolves upon the Secretaries of the District societies; still when intelligence can be transmitted of an encouraging character, you may expect to hear from the District Secretary.—J. T. BYRNE.

**TEMPERANCE CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.**—On Friday afternoon about five o'clock, the Executive Committee of the Western Scottish Temperance Union, and a few other friends, met in the Saloon of the Trades' Hall, in order to do honour to Joseph Sturge, Esq., for "having refused to sell barley for the purpose of malting." Mr. Donald McIntyre, Commissioner of Police, was called to the chair. On his right were the guests of the evening, Joseph Sturge, Esq., John Dunlop, Esq. of Brockloch, and Mr. E. Anderson. On his left were Mr. G. Greig, Mr. R. Reid, Mr. Nichols, Mr. A. H. McLean, and Mr. Wm. Logan. After the usual temperance beverages had been discussed, the Chairman shortly addressed the meeting, and called upon Mr. Nichols, who, in the name of the Executive Committee, presented Mr. Sturge with a highly complimentary address, applauding him for the step he had taken in refusing to sell malting barley, thereby discouraging by every means in his power the making or using of strong drinks.—Mr. Sturge on rising was received with applause. After thanking them for the presentation of the address, he went on to say that it was twenty years since he became a teetotaler. He did not abstain then from a sense of duty, but by the advice of his medical attendant, and he found the practice answer so well that he had adhered to it ever since. After giving his reasons for the step he had taken on the barley question, he said that since then another friend, who extensively makes coko for malsters, had written to him saying, that if he (Mr. Sturge) would convince him it was wrong, he would abstain from selling coko to malsters in future. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sturge after stating a few facts as to the advancing state of the cause in America, congratulated the meeting on the silent progress of their principles in this country, and stated that, in the temperate circle in which he visits, not one-tenth part of the wine is now used at their tables that was used ten years ago. In the very interesting conversation which followed, the Chairman, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Greig, Mr. Reid, Mr. A. H. McLean, Mr. E. Anderson, and Mr. Jas. Wood of Paisley, took part. No practical or satisfactory conclusion, however, was come to, regarding the questions discussed, beyond the information given by the various speakers. In answer to a question, Mr. Sturge stated that he did not approve of going to dinners where healths were drunk, and that he did not attend such dinners himself, although he knew that he had given offence to influential parties by declining. He disapproved of treating at elections, but did not go the length of saying that a teetotaler, whatever may be his politics, should be preferred. He would do away with spirit licenses were it in his power, but he would not recommend a formal application to Government on this subject. Mr. Sturge also called the attention of the meeting to the duty of inculcating their principles on the young, and recommended the propriety of influencing, as much as possible, the teachers of Sabbath schools, so that the rising generation might not only have the benefit of their precepts, but their example. The conversation which was both interesting and instructive, was at length suddenly put an end to by the entrance of several members of the Complete Suffrage Committee, who had taken the room to meet with Messrs. Sturge and Dunlop, at half-past seven o'clock. Thanks were accordingly voted to Mr. Sturge and Mr. J. Dunlop, for attending, and to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties, after which a considerable number

left the room, when the Complete Suffrage, meeting, as previously arranged, commenced.—*Glasgow Herald.*

**TEMPERANCE MATTERS.**—An indefatigable laborer in the good cause in Boston, Deacon Grant, has lately published some facts touching the traffick, which show that we are not yet entirely out of the woods in the matter of Temperance. It seems that the year 1814 has been a great rum and wine year in Boston—the trade, in spite of the temperance effort, having greatly increased. More than eleven hundred thousand gallons of rum, and over one million gallons of wine, have been imported into Boston during the past year, with some eighty thousand gallons of brandy and gin, and whisky to match. During the same period, more than six hundred thousand gallons of N. E. rum, of Boston manufacture, have been shipped by her merchants, "gentlemen of property and standing," to foreign ports, principally to heathen lands, to say nothing of the millions and millions of gallons of this liquid fire that have been trucked into the country and have flowed, coastwise, along our Atlantic frontier in every direction, from the Boston distilleries.

Yet the good people of Boston are not inactive in promoting the cause. During the last year, 3959 persons have signed the pledge at the meetings of the Washingtonian Society. A fine feature of the Society is that an Asylum is kept, adjacent to the Hall, supplied with suitable bedding, where unfortunate persons are allowed to sleep, and, if sick, they are taken care of until they are able to take care of themselves. During the year, 1750 persons who have signed the pledge have been lodged. For 1050 meals to such persons, \$131.25 have been expended; for rent and lighting Hall, \$575. The net income of the Society has been \$1230.62; its expenses, \$1347.95.

The friends in Connecticut are preparing for a vigorous effort to obtain proper license laws at the approaching session of the Legislature. The Hartford County Society, at a recent meeting, appointed a Committee of the highest legal attainments to draft a Temperance law, such as in their judgment the times require to be discussed in the different temperance meetings through the State, that the nature of its provisions might be well understood, preparatory to petitioning the Legislature, at its next session, for passing it. This strikes us as a very judicious course.

The Maine Temperance Union (of which Governor Anderson is President) has adopted a resolution, calling the attention of Mr Polk, the President elect of the United States, to the temperance cause, earnestly requesting that the festivities of the inauguration may be conducted on strictly temperance principles, and that all intoxicating liquors may be excluded from the presidential mansion during his term of office. Gov. Anderson was requested to forward the resolution to President Polk.

The Irish Washingtonians of this city have just forwarded one hundred pounds sterling (\$585) to Father Mathew. This amount came from the ball given in this city at Taumany Hall by the Young Men's Erina Literary Association.

A law enacted by the Legislative Committee of Oregon provides that "any person who shall make, sell or give away any ardent spirits in the territory of Oregon, south of the Columbia River, shall forfeit and pay \$100 for each and every such offence."

Now year's day was celebrated at Fort Jesup, La. by a temperance meeting at which were made suitable addresses. Five hundred soldiers of the United States army moved in procession to the place of meeting in full dress, and wearing temperance medals.

One thousand and fifteen persons within the past year have signed the temperance pledge of the Albany Washingtonians.

The Mammoth Temperance Hotel in Albany, called the Debraan House, will be ready for occupation on the 15th of April.—*New-York Evangelist.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LICENSE LAW.**—U. S. SUPREME COURT.—A singular case has been brought up in the Supreme Court at Washington, touching the matter of spirit licenses. Two hundred years ago the State of Massachusetts, or rather the colony of Massachusetts, passed laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. This power to regulate she has in one form or another continued down to this day. Thurlow, the defendant in this case (technically plaintiff in error), was prosecuted in Massachusetts for selling liquors without license,

and fined. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, for relief, on the grounds, that inasmuch as Congress under the constitution have passed laws authorizing the importation of ardent spirits, therefore no State has power to interdict or regulate the sale of them either in large or small quantities. Eight other offenders are also now in prison at Salem for the same offence, refusing to pay their fines and awaiting the decision of the Court at Washington. Thirty dealers united to pay the expenses of this suit. On it depends the question of legislation in the States independently of the General Government. A decision adverse to the power of the States would involve consequences, not merely in relation to ardent spirits, but to the sale of other things, and take away the power of police regulation, which would be very fatal to the morals and safety of the people.

Messrs. Choate and Webster have been retained for the plaintiff; Huntington for the State.—*Amer. Temp. Union.*

It is said that five hundred drunkards have been reformed in Portland. There were over two hundred groggeries—now there are but about forty, and they are in a fair way to be closed.—*Id.*

**A TEMPERANCE TOWN.**—In Marion (Ala.) the Temperance Society numbers 500 members. There is no person licensed to retail ardent spirits. No man can sell a glass without a license, under a penalty of one thousand dollars.—*Id.*

**THERE GOES A TECTOTALER.**—The following incident was related by Dr. Lovell, at the formation of a new Society at Lumb-house, on the 14th Feb.

A drunkard assailed a tectotaler, but he could only say, "there goes a tectotaler!" The gentleman waited until a crowd was collected, and then, turning upon the drunkard said, "There stands a drunkard! Three years ago, he had £800, now he cannot produce a penny, I know he cannot, I challenge him to do it, for if he had a penny he would be in a public house. There stands a drunkard, and here stands a tectotaler, with a purse full of money, honestly earned and carefully kept.—There stands a drunkard! Three years ago he had a watch, a coat, shoes, and decent clothes; now he has nothing but rags upon him, his watch is gone, and his shoes afford free passages to the water. Here stands a tectotaler; with a good hat, good shoes, good clothes, and a good watch, all paid for. Yes, there stands a drunkard, and here stands a tectotaler! And now, my friends, which of us has the best of it?" The bystanders testified their approval of the tectotaler by loud shouts, while the crest-fallen drunkard slunk away, happy to escape further castigation.—*Id.*

**MARKS OF PROGRESS.**—From persons who have but recently engaged in the temperance reform, or who have paid attention to it only as it has, by some new and extraordinary movement, been forced upon them, we often hear a remark to this effect, that it is making little or no progress, and we see no changes which warrant these plaudits, bestowed upon it. They are much like a person who should stand by a river, and never, perhaps, move more than a mile from the spot where he takes his position; whereas should he go up to its sources in the mountains and trace it all its way to the mighty ocean, he would find a diversity of form, size and aspect, day by day, until it is lost for ever. Some landmarks are so signal as to call for our attention. All see them; and to point them out, is presuming too much upon others' ignorance or inattention. But there are others not so significant, and noticed perhaps by few; for example, we heard an individual say the other day of another, "That man drinks." "How do you know?" "Why I smell his breath." Well, twenty years ago the same might have been said of almost every man in the community, for nearly all drank. But it was said of none. It might have been said, "That man drinks." How do you know? "Because he stagers, or his tongue is too big for his mouth, or he talks silly, or acts like a goat." But here is the progress. "He drinks." "How do you know?" "I smell his breath!" It is, in fact, now seldom that we pass a well dressed person, and perceive by his breath that he has been drinking. If you do, it at once attracts observation. Other small indexes there are, arising out of a contrast between things as they exist now, and as they were twenty years ago, which will readily present themselves to the reflecting. We mention this as one, which may call attention to others.—*Id.*

**DEATH BY WHISKY.**—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of an infant, aged two years and four months, and a verdict returned that death was caused by whisky and neglect of the mother. It appeared that the wretched mother, whose name is Fraser, is separated from her husband, and is shamefully addicted to drunkenness. She lately fell down stairs, and broke her arm, and was in the receipt of 10s. per week from the St. Andrew's Society. Last Sunday, having laid in a supply of whisky, she

drank herself, or the mother gave it to her, and was found by the neighbours in convulsions, and shortly afterwards died.—*Hamilton Journal.*

### 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—Nucnigh's Translation.*

#### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1845.

#### EXPLANATIONS.

An article appeared in our number for 15th Feb. under the head of "Alcoholic Wine," which has, we understand, given great offence to our British Wesleyan Methodist friends,—a result for which we are heartily sorry; our object being to conciliate and win all.

Two communications have been sent to us respecting it, of which we select for publication, the following—first, because it has more the appearance of an official document, and second, because the other (by "J. C.") is written in a more kindly strain, and we purposely give that which reflects most severely upon ourselves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Sir,—In the *Advocate* of the 15th ult. is an article which I am sure will be read with feelings of deep concern, by every Christian into whose hands the paper may come. I mean that taken from the Scottish *Border Watch*, and transmitted to you by a friend, entitled: "Methodism in Britain and America."

This article is a contrast between resolutions favorable to temperance, said to have been passed by the Methodist conference of the United States, in the year 1841; and resolutions unfavorable to temperance, said to have been passed by the British Methodist Conference in the same year. The consequence of these resolutions is stated to be, that in the two years 1842-3, there was an increase in the United States Methodist Church of 164,085 members; while, during the same period, the British Methodists had an increase of only 2,232!

This is certainly what you designate it, "a statistical curiosity." But I think the most remarkable part of the curiosity is, that portion comprising the resolutions of the British Conference. These resolutions deserve to be put in print once more, for the benefit of your readers. They are as follows:—

1st, That unfermented wine be not used in the administration of the Sacrament.

2d, That no chapel be used for total abstinence.

3d, That no preacher go into another circuit to advocate total abstinence, without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the circuit to which he may be invited.

With your motive Mr. Editor, for publishing such an article as the one in question, I have nothing to do—I will take it for granted that you intended greatly to subserve the cause of temperance. It is to be feared however there are many, who will attribute its publication to entirely different motives, especially when they couple with it the fact, that this is not the first article which has appeared in the "Canada Temperance Advocate," reflecting on the Wesleyan Methodist body.

I shall now with your permission notice the resolutions copied above and especially the logical deduction you have drawn from No. 1. Your argument may be put in the following syllogistic form.

"The British conference have resolved that fermented 'alcoholic wine' only, shall be used at the Sacrament."

"Partaking of the Sacrament is a test of church membership in the Methodist Society."

"Therefore the using of ALCOHOLIC DRINKS is a test of church membership among the Methodists."

Alcoholic drinks are generally understood to mean, every kind

of liquor that can intoxicate, such as Brandy, Gin, Whisky, &c., your readers are therefore to understand, that according to your logic, no individual is admitted to membership in the Methodist Church, unless he be a drinker of the liquors just mentioned, or at least patronise some members of the numerous family to which they belong. Every Methodist who has the pleasure of reading the *Advocate*, will I am sure duly appreciate such reasoning; and especially the zeal, by which these statements are promulgated, among the thousands of your subscribers through the length and breadth of the land.

With equal propriety you might have said with respect to resolution No 2., in the language of some temperance men, that, "as the Methodist chapels are not to be used for total abstinence, they are to be used as *drunkeries*."

Without saying more on these remarkable resolutions, permit me totally to disown them, and to deny that such resolutions were ever passed by the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference; I have now before me, a copy of the minutes of the conference of 1841; and after the most diligent search, I cannot find any such resolutions, nor the most distant allusion to them; and I have good authority for stating, that the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers in this colony never even heard of such resolutions, except through the medium of publications like the Scottish "Border Watch," and the "Canada Temperance Advocate." I therefore Mr. Editor, respectfully call upon you to prove from the official publications of the British Conference, I mean the "Minutes," and the "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine," that these resolutions were passed, or acknowledge, that, on insufficient testimony, you were led to publish an article, the direct tendency of which, is, to bring the Methodist church, and Ministers, into disrepute, and contempt.

That individual, whoever he may be, assumes (it appears to me,) a heavy responsibility, who on such slender grounds, (and with abundance of means within his reach for acquiring correct information,) reflects on the supposed acts, of any Christian body, so far as in any degree to effect its ability to do good.

One word respecting the increase of the British Wesleyan Methodists in 1842, and 1843. From the records of the church, I find that the increase of members in these two years, was 11,022, instead of 2,232. This increase is, I confess very small, compared with the ordinary increase of members, but the falling off, is not to be laid to any resolutions passed by the conference, but to the unprecedented commercial embarrassment, and distress that prevailed in England in the year 1842. In the year 1843 alone, the increase was 8,644, and last year, 1844, over 16,000 members were added to the church.

I may state in conclusion, that I believe the Methodist church is not far behind any of her sister churches in the temperance work; more than a century ago, before Temperance Societies were thought of, the Founders of Methodism, incorporated temperance principles in the rules, that are still recognized by the Wesleyan church. Many of her members are pledged abstainers from intoxicating liquors, and zealous promoters of the total abstinence cause; and I know of none in her communion in this city, who either *drink* or *traffic* in ardent spirits. Under these circumstances, it seems strange that this Christian people should of all others, be singled out, for the intemperate remarks that are aimed at them.

With such documents as I have been noticing in the acknowledged organ of the Temperance Society, let it not be thought marvellous, if the Wesleyan Ministers in this city and province, stand aloof from the Temperance movement, so far at least as to take any public or prominent part in it. Were they fully and heartily to co-operate in the cause with those who manage the *Advocate*, they would at once identify themselves with a party who give countenance to the slanderers of the Conference with which they are connected, and thus lay themselves open to the charge of tacitly sanctioning and approving of articles like that which has called forth this communication.

Honored as I am by an official connexion with the Montreal Temperance Society, the writing of these remarks has been to me a painful duty, but a duty which I have been induced to perform, with the design of disabusing the minds of your readers, and because I have been given to understand that the members of the Wesleyan Church in this city, who might be expected to address you on the subject, considered the article in the *Advocate* so grossly and palpably false, that they deemed it unworthy a serious refutation. I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant,

JOHN HOLLAND.

Montreal, March 5, 1845.

## REMARKS.

1st—Mr. HOLLAND thinks that the document referred to, was transmitted to us by a friend," and that we designate it "a statistical curiosity;" whereas, both are the remarks of the Scottish *Border Watch*," as may be seen by reference to the article. The acting editor of the *Advocate* is alone responsible for transferring the article headed "Methodism in Britain and America," from that paper to the "*Advocate*," and for the remarks respecting alcoholic wine which follow it.

2nd—Mr. HOLLAND seems to think that the quotation and remarks in question are made for the purpose of injuring Methodism, or have that tendency—but the most cursory glance will shew that there is no comparison drawn between Methodists and other denominations—but between one section of the great Methodist Church pursuing one line of policy towards the Temperance Reformation, and another section of the same Church pursuing a different line of policy. Nothing, as far as Methodism is concerned, could be less invidious.

3rd—Mr. HOLLAND considers the remarks about making alcoholic wine, a test of communion, to be particularly directed against his church; whereas it is most expressly stated in two places of the article, that almost all other churches concur in this practice: so that in point of fact, the remarks are, and were intended to be, general. We are not at all satisfied with the logic which Mr. HOLLAND attributes to us, and therefore recapitulate the substance of what *we did* say on this head, especially as it was in order to bring out this argument that the whole article was inserted. The following is the argument we used:—If it be a rule that fermented or alcoholic wine must be used in the administration of the Sacrament, then it follows that all who refuse to use alcoholic drinks must be excluded from the Communion, thus establishing the partaking of alcohol as a test of church membership.

4th—Mr. HOLLAND accuses the conductors of the *Advocate* of reflecting on Wesleyan Methodists formerly, and says that they are singled out for intemperate remarks—an imputation which we meet pointedly and positively disclaim. The most disagreeable part of our duty, as Temperance Journalists, has been to point out and deplore the inconsistencies of professing Christians, countenancing the causes of intemperance and opposing the Temperance Reformation; and in the discharge of this duty, we have had occasion to notice the conduct of almost all denominations. We do not think that more has been said about British Wesleyans than some other denominations, the difference is, that others are either acquiesced in the justice of our remarks or been less sensitive. But even were it the case, that the Methodist Church has been more frequently referred to, the reason would be obvious—namely, because its founders having, as Mr. HOLLAND justly remarks, incorporated temperance principles in the rules which are still recognized by it, more is expected from it than from other churches; and when this expectation is disappointed, as we think Mr. HOLLAND must confess it is, in the case of British Wesleyans, in Britain more sorrow is felt.

5th—With respect to the most serious charge brought by Mr. HOLLAND, that, namely, of falsehood, as regards the resolutions alleged to have been passed by the British Wesleyan Conference, we must say it takes us quite by surprise. First, because we never could have dreamed of any one deliberately coming resolutions and publicly attributing them to a body that never had passed them, and still less could we have expected to find such in the *Scottish Border Watch*, which is one of the most respectably and conscientiously conducted religious papers with which we are acquainted. And second, because, when the writer of this article

was in Britain, a few years ago, the subject of these resolutions was a common topic of conversation and regret amongst temperance men; and it was currently reported that the resolution to shut all churches against Temperance meetings had led to great dissensions in several places, and particularly in Cornwall, where a large proportion of the Methodist Society were teetotalers. So that if there be no foundation for attributing these resolutions to the British Wesleyan Church, then not only does the *Temperance Advocate* and the *Scottish Border Watch*, but a host of other parties owe a very humble and ample apology to that church. We have not access to the proceedings of the Conference, but we send this number to the *Scottish Border Watch*, calling on it to justify the statements which appeared in it; and in the meantime, if any minister of the British Wesleyan Methodist Church will state, that the resolutions in question, or some of similar import, have not been adopted and acted upon by the British Wesleyan body at all, we will make any apology that can reasonably be required. The question is not so much whether they are recorded in the minutes, but whether they were adopted and acted upon.

6th—We at once admit, regret, and apologize for copying the error in numbers, and think the author of the article is much to blame for his inaccuracy; and had we had the slightest suspicion of there being an error of any kind in the article, we would not have inserted it.

We cannot conclude without expressing great satisfaction, in learning that there are neither sellers nor drinkers of ardent spirits in the British Wesleyan Methodist Church of this city. We wish all the other churches could say as much.

### The Revival of Temperance.

The title of this article may surprise some; but why so? "The revival of temperance! Has the cause of temperance been in a languishing state? Does it need resuscitation? Is the term *revival* applicable to it?" Be not surprised gentle reader; we shall state nothing but what is true. Every thing that is valuable and useful may, from various circumstances, decline and retrograde; and then under different circumstances improve and advance; hence every one is familiar with the phrases, "the revival of literature," "the revival of religion," &c. And why should the term not be applied to temperance? Has there not been a criminal and sad apathy among the professed friends of this noble and benevolent enterprise? Is it not capable of advancement and extension? Does it not need renewed and augmented zeal to accomplish its benign purposes? To these and similar queries we think every honest and impartial friend of temperance must answer in the affirmative.

The desirableness of *such* a revival as will give an impetus to the cause, and accelerate its progress, all will admit who are from principle enlisted in the temperance reformation. It has been tried under every clime, and in all possible diversity of circumstances, and in almost every case the proof of its safety and utility has gathered strength. It has been resisted by many of all ranks in life, whose taste, or interest, or compliance with custom were at stake, and who under the influence of obvious ignorance and prejudice, combined with the previous causes, have done what they could directly or indirectly to impede its progress, and hinder its glorious achievement; but in spite of all opposing influences from the resistance of enemies, and the apathy of friends, it has under the smiles of heaven, accomplished a great work and diffused countless blessings that will descend to the latest generation. It has not only secured an almost innumerable number of *pledged* friends to the principle of absti-

once, but numbers are found in every grade of life who approve and adopt the principle without formally *subscribing* to it; some entirely, some partially. The drinking usages of society although still in vogue, have received a check, and must ultimately pass away with the things that were. Time would fail to enumerate all the benefits resulting from temperance societies, individually, socially or nationally considered. Suffice it to say, that what they have effected under the Divine blessing, they can effect to a yet greater extent; and nothing but the principle which they adopt will strike at the root of the hydra-headed monster, and obtain a complete conquest. How desirable then that the cause of temperance should revive!

Friends of temperance! on you devolves the duty of renewed and augmented action to stem the torrents of intemperance, and to spread the blessings of your healthful principle. But for you as moral instruments, who would have heard of the temperance reform? And will you shrink from continuing the bloodless battle which you have commenced? Shall your enemies triumph over you? Will you sit down with folded arms contented with what has already been achieved, when so much remains to be done? Forbid the thought! Be up, and doing; rise, and conquer. Greater is He that is for you, than those that are against you. Your difficulties are many and great, but they are not insurmountable; by intelligent and prudent advocacy, by prayerful and untiring zeal, by systematic and combined agency, your strength will be renewed, and your trophies multiplied. Awake then, let your benevolence expand, let your energies be put forth, and live to bless and do good. Dr. Young, truly remarks,

"To teach us to be kind,  
That nature's first, last lesson to mankind:  
The selfish heart deserves the pain it feels;  
More generous sorrow, while it sinks, exalts,  
And conscious virtue mitigates the pang."

Let us act upon *this lesson*, and imitate him "who wrote about doing good."

The means of producing a temperance revival are in your own power. Be consistent and firm in carrying out your principles in your domestic arrangements, and in the avocations of life. Let temperance be the theme of frequent conversation with those among whom you mingle. Associate often together for the advocacy of the cause, and endeavour to secure at your general meetings, not only the clergy, but the laity. Let your young men, as well as those of maturer years, habituate themselves to deliver short addresses, visit from house to house, and otherwise agitate the subject. Aim to secure occasional if not regular lectures, at certain seasons of the year by clergymen, doctors, and others qualified in popular manner to interest the mass. Let the *Temperance Advocate* receive a share of your support, and strive to circulate it in your neighbourhood. Above all, pray for wisdom, direction and aid from the Father of lights, that you may not labour in vain, nor spend your strength for nought.

Without further remarks on this delightful topic, let me close with a few lines from COWPER, to which I beg to call the attention of all who have not yet joined our ranks, as teaching that *abstinence* is the only safe ground.

"With caution taste the sweet circean cup;  
He that sips often at last drinks it up.  
Habits are soon assumed: but when we strive  
To strip them off, 'tis being slay'd alive:  
He that abstains, and he alone is right."

J. T. B.

L'ORIGNAL, February 25, 1845.

#### CHRISTMAS AMONG THE MILITARY.

I feel that we have great reason to be thankful and to take courage, on account of the success attending the temperance cause.

It is with gratitude that I behold its mighty influence as it majestically forces a passage onward through hosts of opposition, and how it has been the means of gladdening the hearts of thousands; but I believe its good effects cannot be more easily seen any where than in the army.

It would be in vain for me to attempt to relate the good we have experienced from its salutary influence; numbers of my comrades have been found at Jesus' feet, clothed and in their right mind, (this cause has been instrumental in effecting this blessed change) more are turned saving, sober, careful men; and those that have as yet withstood all the entreaties and efforts of their friends to abstain from the intoxicating bowl, seem to be considerably rampant. Men who were used to be drunk before breakfast do not get drunk now until after supper; and drunkenness does not wear that desperate daring aspect that it did a little time ago; but nevertheless, although much has been effected, there is much still to be done.

There is one heathenish practice which I wish to speak upon at present. I have observed with satisfaction that your paper has done much by the light it hath spread all around, exposing so many evils and lumberances, that I might with safety say it hath been mighty in pulling down and in removing obstacles. The evil that we have to lament is the unhallowed decoration and dishonour done on that illustrious day, the commemoration of the birth of Him who left the shining courts above to dwell with misery below. The old practice, of giving way to carnal feasting and sinful and degrading festivity on this particular season, is much to be lamented. That day is ushered in with the symbols of drunkenness at a very early hour; before the morning watch is posted, devotion to the god of wine has been paid. Many of my comrades are stupidly drunk before they get up, and of course the whole day is spent in awful blasphemy, obscenity, and depths of iniquity not thought of by the better portion of mankind; others, more sober, are preparing a great dinner in order to feast themselves; but what appears as bad as any part of it, that all is legally sanctioned by the proper authorities. O! that the powers of darkness might be driven back and the enlightening influences of God's holy Spirit might be poured out, that men's minds and hearts may thereby become influenced. Our Commanders visit us on that particular day on different terms than they do on other days, there is a species of familiarity marks their conduct; they condescend to drink with their men, and countenance and smile, yea, and support, by bearing a part of the expense, the whole of the disgraceful proceedings; but if they should smile upon this kind of work, the Lord God of hosts frowns upon it. Let us mark some of the consequences. Never yet has a Christmas season past (for this last few years at least) but the Lord hath been speaking with a voice which might awake the dead—warning after warning has been sent—judgment hath followed judgment—the destroying angel has been sent into the barrack-room, and some who were anticipating a drunken Christmas, were suddenly cut down and hurried, uncalled for, into the presence of Him who hath said—"No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven." I scarce know at what end of the dire consequences to begin: deaths, judgments, drunkenness, gluttony, blasphemy, obscenity, and every species of wickedness that can degrade the man. He thinks that angels weep whilst they laugh. And then as there is only a license granted for one day, the military fetters are immediately clapt on, and duty is expected to be performed as strictly as if no such festivity took place (but how impossible for men who were permitted to sit up drinking until a late hour the night preceding) then courts martial and various other severe punishments seems to be the closing scene.

our Christmas vacation. But again let us consider the situation of those few who have been induced to make an effort at a reformation, and yielded so far as to pledge themselves to abstain from the use of this liquid fire which has been the chief means of all their folly, misery and misfortunes; behold these few endeavoring to recover themselves after many years has been spent in a course that they have at last become ashamed of; here they are contending with a host of opposition, the sneers of some, and the jest of others; so far they have maintained their integrity, by avoiding those haunts of drunkenness to which they formerly resorted; and one would suppose they were doing all in their feeble power to redeem themselves from their sad condition; but notwithstanding all their precaution, the enemy, that scourge of mankind, that abomination which overcomes man's physical and mental powers, that which conquered an Alexander, with proper authority is brought, in the most alluring and tempting aspect, into the barrack-room, amongst those who are but partially healed of their malady. The disease is very infectious,—the contagion spreads, and alas, there are so many instances of our fondest hopes being prostrated into the depths of degrading drunkenness again, that we have great occasion to weep. So many instances of real rot, have resulted from these heinous festivities, that it is high time to raise up our voices and disclaim against them. In place of being able to greet that auspicious morning with thankfulness and holy joy, as being the anniversary of our great deliverer's birth, I could almost wish it was omitted from the calendar, or that there was no such day in existence; for in the judgement when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, the account of that day and its proceedings, will, I have much reason to fear, be blacker than any other. I have feebly attempted to show the awful results attending a Christmas spent in the service, but I am wholly at a loss for language strong enough—this is but a shadow of what the reality is. Various kinds of public drunkenness have of late been abolished amongst us, viz.—reviews, promotions, gentlemen joining after purchasing commissions and being posted to their company, &c., &c., Queen's birth day, and so on, are almost unknown now, through the salutary influence of the *total abstinence pledge*; and I have reason to hope that the Christmas evil may soon be unknown amongst us too.

## EDUCATION.

### Self-taught Men.

In the different monarchies of Europe, where the means of early education are restricted, where the inhabitants are divided into grades, and power is exclusively vested in the hands of the wealthy or the noble—where, in a word, aristocracy rules, the mechanic is too often regarded as a machine, intended to increase the comforts of the favored few who inherit wealth and dignity. Honor and distinction, those stimulants to high-souled and enterprising deeds, are presumed to be beyond the reach of the man who gains his livelihood by honest industry; yet, even *there*, where vice and poverty are too often considered synonymous terms, the humble mechanic and the lowly serf, undaunted by the cheerless prospects before them, have in many instances struggled successfully for fame and distinction against the tremendous tide of prejudice, and by the force of energy and enterprise alone, have attained the summit of eminence and wealth, or gained immortality by administering to the comforts, or increasing the knowledge of their fellow-men.

RICHARD ANKNIGHT passed the earlier years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber; but he was fond of reading; and what proved of more value to him, he had early acquired habits of reflection. He conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, and notwithstanding he was miserable poor and friendless, notwithstanding he was every where ridiculed as a visionary projector, who deserved a cell in Bedlam—by the force of energy and application, he succeeded in carrying

his design (which has since proved so beneficial,) into effect, and afterwards revelled in all the luxuries of wealth, and was knighted by his sovereign.

JOHN LESLIE was the son of a humble farmer of Largo, in the lowlands of Scotland; and when he had attained his 15th or 16th year, he had made considerable progress in all the branches taught at the village school. He was now employed as a herdsman; and as the pasture on which he tended his cattle was for the most part hedged in, his attendance was more a necessity of being in the field than an employment. This gave him leisure, and he sought to improve his mind. By some means he became possessed of a copy of Simpson's *Euclid*, upon which he commenced his career as a mathematician; he powdered the foot-path by the hedge with sand, delineated his figures thereon, and closing his book, went through his demonstrations. It so happened, that one day the minister of Largo was taking a walk which led him by the other side of the hedge, and he was startled by hearing muttered sounds, and listening, he could hear distinctly the words "angle," "triangle," "two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other," and A B C mingled with words and sentences—"that *must* be the mathematics," quoth the minister of Largo—and he was truly astonished to find Jack Leslie overcoming that in solitude and without instruction, which the minister himself had never been able to overcome amid all the sciences and stimuli of St. Andrew's University. Suffice it to say, that by his means young Leslie received a University education, became afterwards distinguished for his scholastic attainments and grasp of intellect, and succeeded the celebrated Playfair as Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh.

JAMES FERGUSON was the son of a man in the humblest conditions of life. He was employed during his earlier years in keeping sheep—and eagerly appropriated every leisure moment to study and reflection. While his flock was feeding around him, he used to busy himself in making the models of mills, spinning wheels, &c., during the day, and in studying the stars at night, like his predecessors of Chaldea. Without instruction he became an able astronomer and ascertained the cause of eclipses. He struggled hard with adversity for many years, but finally by the aid of enterprise and industry, he raised himself from poverty and obscurity to a distinguished place among the philosophers of the age.

WILLIAM GIFFORD was the son of a dissipated mariner, and at his father's death was left friendless and forlorn. He was put on board a coaster by his godfather as a cabin-boy where he remained till he was 14 years of age. He was afterwards apprenticed to a shoemaker, and continued at his trade till he was 19 years old. During his apprenticeship he devoted every leisure moment to study, and made himself completely master of algebra, without any instruction. Being destitute of paper, pen, and ink, he hammered out pieces of leather as smooth as possible and wrought his problems on them with a blunted awl. We cannot sufficiently admire the perseverance of such a youth. And his perseverance was rewarded—for the fame of his literary pursuits reached the ears of a gentleman who was the means of purchasing the remainder of his time—and placing him in a situation where he could acquire a classical education—and he afterwards proved to be one of the ablest writers and most distinguished critics of his day.

Many other illustrations of a similar character might be brought forward, but it is unnecessary. In this country it is computed that about nineteen-twentieths of the population are engaged in manufactures, trade, or agriculture. But according to the system of a republican government, *the people rule*, and a man is respected according to the qualities of his head and heart. The question is not asked whether he is a farmer, a mechanic, or a member of a learned profession—whether he is the child of poverty, or the inheritor of wealth. If he is a man of information, talent, and integrity, he may reasonably aspire to the first offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. Instances are innumerable in the history of our country, of men, who, by their *own industry*, acquired an education, and have afterwards become distinguished in our legislative halls, or have assisted in the councils of state. Such men have always been noted for wisdom, firmness of character, and inflexible patriotism. Here the celebrated line of Pope will truly apply:

"Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

—*Boston Mercantile Jour.*

### How to Treat the Poor.

Treating the poor by proxy. We sit at home at ease, in blessed unconsciousness of poverty and pain. Through the newspapers, or the parliamentary report, we hear of destitution

and misery, or, perchance "betwixt the wind and our nobility," there comes some ragged wretch who has the bad taste not to go lud his head and die in his den—our sensibilities are shocked, we pull out some small coin, or order from the kitchen a basin of soup, or some "broken" victuals, which, by some menial hand, we bestow on the object of our charity; thus having done, we bless God we are not as other men, and rest content. Is it the mind's want or the soul's destitution to which our attention is turned? forthwith our name figures in the Bible Society's list of subscriptions for a guinea, we support the Sunday school, and help to pay a town missionary, and then we think we have done well. We hire others to do our work. Get drawn for the militia, and you may hire a substitute; but in God's army of fighters for truth against error—for light against darkness—no such thing is allowed. Some who do not neglect the poor and ignorant altogether, yet employ middle-men too much; they are delicate and weak, and must have pioneers to go before and clear the way, to "get things a little in order before the master comes;" as when Popes and Emperors wash beggars' feet, the worst of the dirt has been previously removed. A liveried lackey is a poor representative of the angel who came down to stir the pool in which the sick were to find healing and life. "What you want done well, do yourself," is an old saying. When the Sunday-school teacher is at work, he is doing only his own duty, not yours. There must be no proxy-duty-doing, till heaven can be won and enjoyed by proxy. He who lets others do his charity for him loses a most blessed part of that education which a wise man extracts out of life, and throws away the great antidote to selfishness, hardness, and coldness; like the pent up plant, he will lose his freshness and vigour, and become shrivelled and decayed.—*Birmingham Pilot.*

## AGRICULTURE.

### Progress of Scientific Agriculture.

On the 15th February we gave an extract from a singularly interesting and able article, under the above title, in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, and the importance of the subject tempts us to make a further extract, which will richly repay perusal:—

"The instructed look with amazement when, on the borders of the Roman Campagna, they see whole hills of dung, the long accumulating refuse from the stables of the post-house, or when, on the breaking up of the winter's frost, they see the yearly collections from the farm-yards floated away on the ice of the Wolga, almost literally realising the times of the *Ægean stables*. We never dream that any thing half so barbarous could by possibility happen among ourselves; and yet a visit to a hill-farm in Northumberland may show us the same winter accumulations emptied purposely on the side of a brook, that the waters may carry them off, or into some neighbouring hollow, where they are least in the way, and have been permitted to collect for entire generations. Such palpable waste is seldom seen, indeed, in the lower country, where intercourse is greater, and where knowledge and public opinion spread more widely, and exercise a more immediate influence; and yet the no less serious waste of the liquid from our farm-yards is still too widely prevalent, even in our better cultivated districts, and among our more improving and intelligent farmers. Within the last few weeks, we have walked over the farms of the first practical farmers of the Tyne-side, and of the most celebrated breeder in Yorkshire, and yet, from the fold-yard of the one, the liquid was conducted by a drain into the nearest ditch; and from the cow-houses of the other into a shallow open pond, where it stood reeking and fermenting beneath a blazing sun! What merit, as a farmer, can that man claim, who, though he annually lays five tons of guano or bones, or rape-dust upon his farm, yet allows what is equal to ten or twenty tons of the same, to run to waste from his farm-yard in the form of liquid manure?

It is such waste as this that the high price of portable manure tends to check. It is now happily checking it here and there in various parts of the island; but it will be long before the evil is remedied over the general face of the country.

But after he has done everything in the way of saving what he had hitherto inadvertently neglected, the enquiring farmer still finds that his wants are not all supplied; that if he would farm high—raise, in other words, the largest possible produce from his

land—he must still incur a considerable annual expense in the purchase of foreign manures. Can I not, he next asks himself. Can I not husband these manures which cost me so much? there is no way in which I can more economically apply them, as, from the same quantity of manure, to obtain a larger return of roots or corn? This enquiry leads him to three successive mechanical improvements, as they may be called, which are severally applicable to one or other of the crops he cultivates. *First*, To put his manure into the ground immediately before he sows his crop in spring or summer, rather than in the preceding autumn. This is a result of the same system of saving to which we have already adverted. By examining the waters which escape from the drains during winter—upon his thorough drained land—he finds that they actually carry with them a portion of the manure he had previously laid upon his fields in the autumn, and that thus he had unconsciously suffered a partial loss. To put it in, therefore, only when spring arrives, will ensure him a certain saving. *Second*, To deposit the manure in the drills when his seed is sown, putting it all thus within reach of the plant, and wasting none of it on the unprofitable or unproductive part of the soil. And third, with the drop-drill to bury it only beside the seeds it is intended to nourish, and thus more perfectly to effect what laying along the whole drill had only in part accomplished. These methods husband his manures, and, at the same time, call in the aid of the ingenious mechanic to furnish cheap and efficient implements, by which the several operations may be easily performed. They may not be applicable to all his crops, and there are certain circumstances under which the intelligent practical man will wisely refrain from fully adopting any one of them; but they are valuable illustrations of rural economy, nevertheless, and of the line along which improvement will proceed, in endeavouring to raise the largest amount of produce, in the shortest time, at the smallest cost, and with the least permanent injury to the land.\*

But the same desire to husband his manures, leads him also to what may be called a chemical improvement in the form in which he applies them. 'If,' says he, 'as chemists tell me, the roots of the plant drink in only that which is in a liquid form, the manures which are already in a liquid state, or in such a condition, at least, that the rains will readily dissolve them, should be more immediately useful in the nourishment of my crops. If I apply dry bones to my turneps, they must take a considerable time to become soluble, and may not yield all their substance to the growing crop before its period of maturity arrives; and though the residue of the bones left in the soil does benefit the after crop, still the rains of winter must wash away some of their constituents, and thus occasion to me a variable loss. Would not the same quantity of bones or rape-dust, or even of guano, go further in the production of corn, or potatoes, or turneps, if I could apply all their constituents to my land in a fluid form?' Theory and experiment both answer these questions in the affirmative. Recent experiments, especially upon the action of bones dissolved in sulphuric acid, have thrown new light upon this subject; and though too hastily inferences have by some been drawn from them, and the benefits to be derived from the new method have been exaggerated, and unreasonable expectations have consequently been excited, yet such good may fairly be expected from the use of the liquid form of applying manures as will encourage, we hope, the continuance and extension of experimental enquiry.

Here, also, the mechanical contriver has been called in, and premiums have been offered and received for liquid-measure carts and other implements for the economical application of manures in the fluid form. We should appear to be behind the knowledge of the day upon this matter, were we not to allude to the method which Mr. Smith and some of his friends have proposed for distributing liquid manures on a large scale, and over entire farms. He builds a tower 120 feet high; to the top of this tower he pumps up his manures—he conducts them by pipes to the several fields of the farm, and, without shifting his position, he squirts a fertilizing shower over whole acres at once. We are unwilling hastily to condemn, and more unwilling to ridicule, any thing which Mr. Smith proposes or supports; as we shall wait patiently, therefore, for the result of the trial he is about to make of an actual tower upon a farm in Lancashire. If any practical measure can be devised for working up the waste liquids of our large towns, a great national good will certainly be effected.

Yet all these contrivances does not materially reduce the price of our known and available manures; because, as we have seen, in an improving country like ours the demand increases as rapidly

\* Johnston's *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*.

as the supply. Other sources of supply are looked for, and substances, not hitherto known to possess fertilizing properties, are collected for the use of the farmer. The refuse of the sugar-boiler, of the glue-manufacturer, of the miller, the mulster, the currier, the horn and knive-handle manufacturer, and even of the harrower, are all collected and readily sold as manures; because they are shown by the Chemist to consist of the same animal and vegetable substances which, in other forms, are known greatly to benefit the land.

Special manufactories for the preparation of manures next spring up. The first object taken up in most countries by these manufactories, is to give a portable and less perishable and offensive form to the night soil and urine of the larger towns. Here Chemistry is more directly and obviously employed in the service of the farmer, and under the names of *poudrette*, animalized carbon, and *humus*, or of urate and sulphated urine, these substances are recommended to the practical man by the new race of dealers to which his wants have given rise. To meet the ignorance and gaudiness with which some of their number assail him, and to arm himself against imposition, the farmer must now acquire some scientific knowledge himself; or must have a ready means of access to scientific men, on whose skill and integrity he can rely.

Meantime observations of another kind accumulate, which gradually bring into use an entirely new class of substances as fertilizers of the land. From the most remote times, and in all countries, animal and vegetable substances have been principally employed as manures; and the farmers are comparatively few in number still, who will believe that their crops can be fed by anything they can add to the soil which is not either of animal or of vegetable origin. But here and there solitary cases have always been observed, in which substances dug out of the soil, and obviously neither of animal nor of vegetable origin, have greatly promoted the growth of our cultivated crops. In some places sea salt—in others wood ashes—in Italy and Egypt the natron, or soda, which encrusts the plains of the latter country—in India its native saltpetre—over whole states in Germany and North America, crushed gypsum or plaster—and everywhere, almost without exception, marl, and shell-sand, and lime, are known to impart new fertility to the soil, and renewed vigour to the growing crops. Such substances as these, however, were not regarded as manures—they were supposed merely to stimulate the plant to an extraordinary growth for the time, leaving the ground, like a drunkard after a debauch, proportionably weaker and less fertile for the future. Thus their uses was checked, limited, and looked upon with suspicion. They appeared to fertilize, while in reality they robbed the land. They increased the present but diminished the future crops—enriched the fathers, but impoverished the sons.

(To be Continued.)

## NEWS.

**SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The efforts of the British government to procure the consent of Spain to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, have been crowned with success, and one more great blow has been struck at slavery. Spain has never yet stipulated to regard the slave trade as piracy, as nearly every other Christian power has done, though in 1817 she contracted with England an obligation to do so. In the discussions on the convention in the Spanish Senate, some noble sentiments respecting the subject were uttered, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the eleventh-hour conversion of that nation may be marked by zeal and fidelity enough to show it to be sincere.—*N. Y. Es.*

**RUSSIAN EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Czar is the most thorough churchman in the world out of Oxford. He allows no dissent, not even to the Romish brethren, so nearly the same—churches, priesthood, and people being but little else than the personal property of the Emperor. He has lately organized a system of education for the empire, which is also made part of the church. There are four districts of teaching, having each its academy—at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, and Kasan. Under the academies are forty-five seminaries, one hundred and seventy-three circles, and one hundred and ninety parish schools. In 1842 the total number of pupils was sixty thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. There are in the empire thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen churches of the Greek creed, besides nine thousand and fifty-nine chapels. The number of clergymen is one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and forty-five.—*Id.*

**MISS WEBSTER PARDONED.**—Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, has done himself the honor to pardon, unconditionally, Miss Delia Webster, confined in the penitentiary on the charge of abducting slaves. The bad state of the building is mentioned as a reason for the act; but we prefer to think it owing more to the pressure of public opinion, which even in a slave State could not fail to see the meanness and wrong of such a deed. If His Excellency will now go on and liberate—as no doubt he will—the other victims of the slave laws, and then exert his influence to secure their abolition, he will prove himself a genuine Kentuckian. The gray streaks of the day of freedom began to line the horizon of that gallant State.—*Id.*

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Condensed from the Baptist Register.)

THURSDAY, March 6.

The amendments of the Council to the Bill to authorize a tax on dogs in Upper Canada, as amended by this House, were read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the District Courts in Upper Canada, without amendments.

And the following Bills were returned with amendments, viz.: The Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a plank road from Niagara to Ten Mile Creek in Grantham.

The Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Kingston and Toronto, in their respective dioceses.

And the Bill to make for the regulation for holding the Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, &c., in Upper Canada, and to provide for the trial of prisoners under certain circumstances.

The following Resolution adopted yesterday in Committee, was reported and agreed to:—

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to grant £250 for each District in Upper Canada, for the encouragement of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

A committee was then appointed to draft a Bill on the Resolution.

FRIDAY, March 7.

The Bill to incorporate *Les Reverends Peres Oblats de l'Immaculee Conception de Marie* was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to provide for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Collection of Small Debts in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Dickson moved an amendment, which was carried on division, and the Bill was passed.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to incorporate the town of Niagara, was returned from the Council with amendments.

TUESDAY, March 11.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Draper rose to move the second reading of the first Bill, "to erect a University by the name and style of the University of Upper Canada." His speech, the delivery of which occupied three hours, was listened to by the House with marked attention and respect.

The Honorable gentleman said that he would have willingly avoided the discussion of the question, but it was forced upon him, because the people called for it. He felt that he had no other alternative; he must either meet the question and settle it at once, or retire from office; but it was his hope to procure such settlement—a final settlement—and so adjust as to obtain the approval of the country at large.

He then went into lengthened historical detail. In the first place, he showed that when the lands now held by King's College were granted by the Crown for educational purposes, they were not so granted for the benefit of anyone denomination, but of all. He then referred to the first charter, by which the College was constituted a Church of England, and, therefore, an exclusive establishment. The expression of public opinion, on that occasion, was so strong, and unequivocal, that despatches were received by the Lieutenant Governor from the Colonial Secretary of State, stating His Majesty's disappointment at the failure of the measure, strongly asserting his desire that the Institution should be so organized and managed as to meet the wishes of the people of Canada, and directing the Governor to procure a surrender of the charter of King's College, and of the lands held under it, that another charter might be given, and a new College estab-



lished, on a more enlarged and liberal basis. These despatches, dated September, 1828, and November, 1831, were read at length. They have never before been made public. The ministry of the day incurred the responsibility of withholding them from the Legislature. For that, he (Mr. Draper) was not responsible.

Mr. Draper proceeded to remark, that for several years afterwards the subject was frequently introduced. Recommendations to liberalize the Institution were given in Speeches from the throne, and further despatches were received from home, still urging the proposed surrender of the charter, and showing the anxiety of the British Ministry to satisfy the desires of the Canadian people. The expression of those desires, Mr. Draper observed, had been all one way. All were anxious that the College should be thrown open to every denomination.

Then followed the amended Charter, by which considerable alterations were effected, and which alterations were made with the entire assent and consent of the governing body of the College.

Still no satisfactory settlement has been accomplished, as King's College is to the present day an exclusive Institution, and the intentions of the Crown have not been hitherto realized. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to remain. The country looks for a change. Public opinion was most unequivocally expressed on the subject at the last election. All Canada is looking to the Legislature for a final and just decision.

Mr. Draper then explained the principle of the Government measure, and described the mode of its operation, should it become law. The University of Upper Canada will consist, in the first instance, of King's College, (Episcopalian,) Queen's College, (Presbyterian, now located at Kingston,) and Victoria College, (Methodist, now at Coburg;) to which will afterwards be added such Colleges, of other denominations, as may obtain Royal Charters and be located at Toronto. The Students of the University must be entered at one of these Colleges, according to their religious profession or that of their parents. Each College will establish its own arrangements for morning and evening worship, for the use of its own students; and in each College instruction in Theology will be given by the Professor attached to it, to candidates for the ministry: while they and all the other students will attend the Classical, Mathematical, Philosophical, or other Professors appointed by the University. Secular learning will be acquired by all the University Classes: theological training will be confined to the College of each denomination, for its own students.

Having adverted to certain communications which have appeared in the Church newspaper, suggesting other modes of settling the question, to which he could not consent, and the impracticableness of which he exposed in powerful language, Mr. Draper concluded by expressing his earnest desire that the measures might not be got rid of by a side-wind. Let it be decided on principle. Postponement is not a course to be adopted by those who desire the peace of the country. It is easy to arouse excitement, but very difficult to allay it.

Mr. Boulton moved the postponement of the second reading till the 27th instant. This was lost. He then moved a postponement till Tuesday next. He said that this measure could not be defended by a member of the Church of England, or of any other respectable church! He was opposed to it in all its parts. The members of the Church of England could not receive the Bill: it would place them on a level with the lowest sect!

After some discussion the second reading was postponed for a week to give the King's College an opportunity of being heard by counsel at the bar.

**MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—March 15.**

ASHES—Pot . . . . .	22s 6d	LARD . . . . .	4d a 50 p. lb
Pearl . . . . .	23s 6d	BEEF—P. Mess tierce	\$9 a \$12
FLOUR—Fine . . . . .	23s	Do obls . . . . .	\$7
Do. American . . . . .	26s a 27s	Prime . . . . .	\$5
WHEAT . . . . .	4s 3d	TALLOW . . . . .	5 1/2d
PEASE 3s 3d per minot		BUTTER—Salt . . . . .	6 1/2d
OUT-LEAL . . . . .	8s 0d per cwt.	CHEESE . . . . .	3a a 5 1/2d
FORK—Mess . . . . .	\$14	CHANGE—London	1 1/2 prem.
P. Mess . . . . .	\$11	N. York . . . . .	2 do
Primo . . . . .	\$10	Canada W. . . . .	4 do

**Monies Received on Account of**

*Advocate.*—Per P. J. Roblin, A. Gleeson, Coburn, 2s 6d; J. Nunn, H. Mossey, J. W. Kelley, Cobourg, 2s 6d each; A. H. Bradley, A. Fennell, Grafton, 2s 6d each; L. W. Seccor, Scarborough, 2s 6d; W. Sager, T. Jones, J. Beniger, J. Caniff, C. Baxter, W. B. Shorts, H. Ostrum, J. Gilbert, P. G. Seldon, C. Root, Belleville, 2s 6d each; G. Embury, P. Vantasse, Huntingdon, 2s 6d each; W. Chard, Esq., N. Hubble, Rawdon, 2s 6d each; J. Kennedy, 1s 3d; J. Gardener, T. Natross, W. Gardener, W. Whitfield, Cavan, 2s 6d each; J. Skinner, A. T. Maybee, C. Curtis, D. Losie, Percy, 2s 6d each; J. M'Dougall, Aldboro', 2s 6d; A. M. Hill, J. Wood, G. O. Rushton, Thomas Rushton, S. M. Kerby, J. W. Brown, Howard, 2s 6d each; J. W. Shepley, D. Kennedy, U. Tyrel, W. Mitson, Ericus, 2s 6d each; R. Boyle, T. J. Sedwill, A. Wilcox, Colchester, 2s 6d each; J. Muckle, Gosfield, 2s 6d; Mrs. Miller, Joseph Clark, J. E. Hart, Sandwich, 2s 6d each; J. Kyo, St. George, £1 5s; R. Oakley, do., 2s 6d; S. Wickins, J. Eavans, Brantford, 2s 6d each; Sly Whiteford, H. B. Williams, A. J. Turner, H. Taylor, J. Cope, 2s 6d each; C. Gray, R. Scott, J. A. Tidy, J. McKee, M. Scott, Norwich, 2s 6d each; N. T. Vaanorman, Deerham, 2s 6d; R. Smith, H. B. Bostwick, Port Stanley, 5s each; A. Gemmel, senior, Montreal, 2s 6d; C. Pier, Picton, 5s; S. Tournier, Rigaud, 5s; H. Tanguay, 5s; J. Wilkinson, Chingacousay, 5s; W. Wigg, Oshawa, 15s; W. K. Forsyth, Percy, 5s; G. H. Dettlor, Napanee, 5s; W. Brooks, Sherbrooke, £1 0s 0d; F. Mor, A. R. Manning, Manningville, 2s 6d each; Miss E. Gilpin, Seymour, 5s; H. Brundage, senior, Thurlow, 5s; M. Hay, £2 7s 0d; M. Barber, L. Waldrum, Lachute, 2s 6d each; E. Connell, Sheffield, £1 10s 0d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, £1 1s 0d; W. Best, Emily, £1 5s 0d; Charles Hilsley, England, 2s 6d; W. M'Lehan, Montreal, 2s 6d; B. Hamz, Bath, 2s 6d.

*Donations.*—Per R. D. W.—Tee-totalers, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Amherstburgh, £1 6s 11d.—Per P. J. R.—Sarah Ferguson, Percy, 7 1/2d; R. Morrow, 12 Concession, Cavan, 1s 3d.

*Collections at Public Meetings.*—Per P. J. Roblin: Cavan, 9s 3 1/2d; Thurlow, 1s 3 1/2d; Cramachee Hill, 5s 1 1/2d; Oshode, 4s; Kawdon, 2s 2d; Seymour (East), 1s; Peterboro', 3s 5 1/2d; Madoc, 6s 3 1/2d; U. C. School-house, 3s 8d; Port Hope, £1 5s 7 1/2d; B. C. Cramache, 1s 8d; Percy, 14s.—Per R. D. Wadsworth: Brantford, 10s 10d; St. George, £1 3s 6d; Paris, 16s 9d; Claremont, 3s 6d; Norwichville, 13s 6d; Deerham, 6s; Howard, 3s 9d; Amherstburgh, £2 0s 0d; Sandwich, 2s 6d.

*On Account of Contributions.*—M. Hay, 3s; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 4s; J. Kyle, St. George, 15s; J. Curtis, Percy, £1 5s 0d; H. Black, St. Thomas, 5s.

*Arrears.*—Vol. X. Montreal, £1 0s 10d; Vol. XI. £1 2s 6d.

**AGENT'S APPOINTMENTS.**

MR. WADSWORTH will (D. V.) hold meetings as follows:—

Wednesday, March	12,	Springfield, Morning.
		Paris, Evening.
Thursday,	"	13, Mud Hollow, Morning.
		Galt, Evening.
Friday,	"	14, Berlin, Morning.
		Preston, Evening.
Saturday,	"	15, Guclph, Evening.
Sabbath,	"	16, Sermons, { Puslinch, Morning.
		{ Nasagucya, Afternoon.
		{ Nelson, Evening.
Monday,	"	17, Oakville, Evening.
Wednesday,	"	19, Oshawa, Evening.
Thursday,	"	20, Bowmanville, Morning.
		Andrew's Settlement, Evening.
Friday,	"	21, Newcastle, Evening.
Saturday,	"	22, Port Hope, Evening.
Sabbath,	"	23, Sermons, { Baltimore, Morning.
		{ Cobourg, Evening.
Monday,	"	24, Kingston, Evening.
Tuesday,	"	25, Pittsburgh, Morning.
		Gananogue, Evening.
Wednesday,	"	26, Lansdowne, Morning.
		Mallory Town, Evening.
Thursday,	"	27, Brockville, Evening.

The above, we are sorry to say, come a day too late for our last number.