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THE

CANADA

T E M P E R A N C E

A D V O C A T E .

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

APRIL, 1841.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.



BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society take this method of informing the public generally, that the stock of *Bibles* and *Testaments* in their Depository in McGill Street, is at present well assorted, comprehending the English, French, and Gaelic languages, &c.; also, that on the opening of the navigation, they expect to receive from London for the use of schools for the poor, and for the poor at large, the following cheap editions of the Scriptures:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|----|
| Nonpareil Testament, Sheep ... | ...£0 | 0 | 8 |
| Brevier do. do. ... | ... 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Nonpareil Bible do. ... | ... 0 | 2 | 0 |

The whole of the Bibles and Testaments issued by this Society are sold at cost prices. The attention of country Merchants is requested to the above.

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, *Depository.*

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

They have also received FIFTY LIBRARIES of the same kind as before, which, for the present, will be furnished under the usual regulations to Sabbath Schools only, for £3 10s. Currency, although valued at £6 15s. Sterling, and consisting of 101 volumes.

Bibles and Testaments of the British and Foreign Bible Society furnished to Schools at half price; and the Elementary Works of the London Sunday School Union, supplied at very reduced rates, through the aid of these Institutions, to which this country is under so many obligations.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

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

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

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

ST. CATHERINE'S NURSERY.

THE Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. JESSE BUEL, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 10½d. (37½ cents,) and the Cherry, Pear and Plum, 2s. 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE.

St. Catherines, U. C., April 1, 1841.

JAMES FLEMING, Seedsman and Florist, begs to intimate that he has received his Annual Supply of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which is very complete; and having proved the vitality of each sort, he can with confidence recommend them as *Fresh and Genuine*. Also an assortment of *English Lawn Grasses, Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Double Dahlias, &c.* On hand, a large lot of Rohan Potatoes, which the subscriber grew last season at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre—all of which is offered for sale at low prices.

Yonge Street, April 1, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Temperance is the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from things hurtful.

No. 12.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1841.

VOL. VI.

CIRCULAR.

ADDRESSED TO EVERY POSTMASTER IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SIR,—A copy of the present number of the Advocate will be forwarded to you, which you are earnestly requested to read yourself, and show to as many of your friends and neighbours as possible.

The sole object of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society in publishing this periodical, is the advancement of the best interests of the country,—an object in the attainment of which, you will no doubt willingly co-operate.

We therefore request you to act as Agent, to obtain and forward subscriptions for the Advocate; and although the low price at which it is published precludes us from offering pecuniary recompense for your trouble, yet we doubt not you will deem yourself sufficiently rewarded in witnessing the good done to your neighbourhood by its circulation.

If you know of any Clergymen, or School Teachers who are not already supplied with the Advocate, be pleased to forward their address, and they will be furnished, gratis, and if you remit ten or more subscriptions, you will also be supplied free of expense.

All communications to be sent free to the Secretary. We are, your obedient servants.

JOHN DOUGALL, Pres.

JAMES COURT, Cor. Sec.

Montreal, March 31, 1841.

CIRCULAR.

ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SIR,—It is very desirable to ascertain the strength of the temperance cause in this country, at the commencement of the new order of things consequent upon the union of the provinces. For this purpose, as well as for the purpose of determining principles and devising united plans of action, the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have resolved, after mature and prayerful deliberation, to call a Convention of Delegates from all the Temperance Societies in Canada, to be holden in the Congregational Chapel, Montreal, on Wednesday the ninth day of June next, and following day.

Your Society is therefore respectfully requested to send one or more Delegates to take part in the proceedings of said Convention, prepared with answers to the following queries.

1. When was your Society formed on the tee-total pledge?
2. How many members (tee-totalers) does it contain?
3. What are the names of the President and Secretary?
4. How many Distilleries are to be found within the sphere of your operations? How many Breweries?
5. How many places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, specifying stores and taverns, licensed and unlicensed?

6. How many of your Magistrates are engaged in the traffic?

7. What bad effects have been apparent from the use of intoxicating drinks, specifying accidents, deaths, &c., within the past year?

8. How many drunkards are there within your bounds?

9. What good effects have been apparent from the progress of the Temperance Reformation?

10. How many drunkards have been reclaimed?

11. Is your Society willing, if supplied with the celebrated standard temperance work, Anti-Bacchus, at 1s. 3d. per copy, to undertake that every Clergyman, Schoolmaster, and Member of Parliament residing within the sphere of your operations, shall be furnished with a copy? and how many copies will you subscribe for at the price stated?

12. Is your Society willing to co-operate in employing one or more suitable Temperance Lecturing Agents, for the purpose of, as far as possible, visiting and lecturing in every township of Canada:—and what sum will you contribute towards his or their support?

13. What number of copies of the Temperance Advocate in its new form, that is, "devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education," does your Society take for the year beginning 1st May, 1841?

If you cannot send Delegates, be pleased to answer the foregoing queries on or before the 1st June next, by letter, addressed to Mr. JAMES COURT, Secretary, to whom also Delegates are requested to announce their arrival, that they may as far as possible be accommodated in the houses of the members of the Montreal Society. We are, your obedient servants,

JOHN DOUGALL, Pres.

JAMES COURT, Cor. Sec.

Montreal, March 31, 1841.

N. B.—A copy of the above circular will be sent to every Secretary, whose address is known to the Montreal Society, and at the bottom a statement of that Society's account, if in arrears for the Advocate, will be given. We, however, earnestly request all Secretaries, whether they receive a copy of the circular or not, to consider the above as addressed to them, and answer it accordingly.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago, and I was not what I am now. My eye was then bright; my cheek was the picture of health; and my heart was light and blithsome. I was then a stranger to care. I had then never experienced one pang of disappointment arising from hope deferred. The world was to me full of promise; and my imagination looked forward to many future years of calm and tranquil happiness.

Twenty-seven years! How often does memory carry me back to that green sunny spot in my existence! Twenty-seven years ago! There is a meaning in these words which brings to my mind a full recollection of that sweet and delightful period. Well do I remember the delicacy with

which I was reared; the unwearied pains taken by my indulgent father to give me an education answerable to my birth and prospects. And well do I remember my numerous suitors—my happy bridal eve—my splendid dress—and my brilliant wedding—when I gave my hand and my heart to him who is now my husband.

I was then a delighted, happy wife. My husband was one of the most promising and intelligent young men in the village. He was to me so kind and so attentive—so full of affection and tenderness. I loved him then; I love him still; and I trust I shall love him until I die. Our prospects then were the most encouraging. Well do I remember the beautiful mansion which my father gave me, and the splendid furniture with which it was stored. The costly sideboard, with the glittering vases and glasses which covered it; and the elegant decanters, sparkling so brilliantly with the choice wines contained in them. Oh that wine! that wine! how like the serpent it stole into the Eden of our bliss, and stamped a curse on me and mine, unutterable and indescribable. But I was then young and thoughtless. I poured out the wine for my young companions as they called upon me. I laughingly urged those who were temperate to drink *only one glass*. Like a fool, I was sporting with the very temptation, the most fatal to the peace and happiness of families. Experience—bitter, sad experience—has taught me this; and the agony of heart and the tears of anguish I have shed for this, my youthful folly, can only be seen at the judgment.

One year after my marriage, I gave birth to my first-born, a fair and beautiful boy. Oh, how many hours of happiness—pure and unalloyed—have I spent in sporting with and nursing that young immortal. How fondly was my heart attached to that child; and yet how little did I then feel for his true interest; how little gratitude did I feel to my Maker, for his goodness towards me; and how little obligation to teach my son, in his early and tender years, his duty to God. I was then blinded with my sins; I had experienced and enjoyed too many mercies to feel grateful for them; and it was only when misfortune came, and laid its iron hand upon me, that I was led by the infinite grace and mercy of God to think of my obligations and duties.

Well, time rolled on. Another, and another, and another were added to my family; and nine years after my marriage, I was the mother of five children, all of them boys. My husband had, by his attention to business, secured a handsome fortune; and our worldly prospects were most encouraging. He was to me still kindly affectionate—all that a husband should be. I was still a happy wife, and a gratified, delighted mother; no cloud seemed resting over me. But why need I dwell upon this fair side of the picture longer? My tale is a tale of woe—of blighted hope; and my appeal is the last painful effort of a wife's and mother's heart! Read it and hear me through, ye rum-selling gentry. Ye are they who make sport of the happiness and peace of many a domestic circle; ye are they who, for the sake of gain, are ready to destroy both body and soul; ye are they who are scattering flowers over hell, and smoothing the pathway of many a wretched wanderer towards it, with your stimulating drinks. Do I talk too hard? Oh, read a little further, and see the havoc one of your number has produced in my family; and then say, if you can, that I have no reason for my severity.

I well remember one bitter cold night in December, that I sat up long after my usual hour, waiting for my husband to return from his business. This was the first time he had ever staid out so late as to alarm me. There I sat in my chair, all alone, anxiously waiting the sound of every foot-step upon the pavement. One, two, three o'clock was sounded by the faithful monitor before me. Still he came

not; tired and cold, I laid myself down upon my pillow, not to sleep, but to wet it with my tears. My heart was oppressed with a certain feeling that all was not right with my husband. About four o'clock, I heard several hurrying steps upon the pavement, and strange loud voices, as if engaged in angry debate. The crowd stopped at my door; I heard my husband's voice demanding admission. I descended to the door and opened it. He looked at me sternly for a moment, but observing my pale countenance, still wet with tears, he changed colour, stammered out an apology for keeping me up so late, and ascended to our chamber. Before retiring to bed, however, he went to the sideboard to drink a glass of wine. The decanters were empty: he opened the sideboard, and looked for the jug containing brandy. This was empty also. This surprised me; I knew that both had been filled a few days before. My eyes were now opened, and the astounding fact that my husband had become a drunkard, and had just returned from a drunken revel, burst upon me. I covered my face with my hands, and burying them deep in the pillow, I tried to shut out the frightful idea. Oh, God! what an hour of agony—was that. The husband of my bosom—the beloved of my heart—the father of my children—prostituting his intellect and debasing his character by intemperance! Could it be? He arose the next morning long after his usual hour. Breakfast had been delayed for him; and the eldest children whispered together as he entered the room, as though they were shocked at his altered appearance. Before he sat down to the table, one of the boys was sent to a certain rum-selling professor in our neighbourhood, after some brandy. I knew he had always drunk a glass before breakfast; but it had never attracted my attention particularly before. I now determined to remonstrate with him—gently, but firmly—and induce him, by a kind moral influence, to abandon so pernicious a habit. As soon as the breakfast table was cleared, I entered the parlour, and desired him to follow me. He entered with a cheerfulness which gladdened me; and, closing the door, seated himself beside me upon the sofa. I took his hand gently between mine, and, looking him up in the face, with as much tenderness as I could assume, I began to speak of our first acquaintance—of our early love—of our marriage—and the bright prospects which were then opened before us. I spoke of our present standing and influence in society—of the high respect with which we were treated by all; and then I brought the question home to his heart, whether he was not fearful that all these fine prospects might be ruined, if he continued to indulge his appetite for ardent spirits. He listened to me attentively, and smilingly answered, when I had finished, "that a glass of wine or brandy, now and then, could do him no hurt. He was not fearful of becoming a slave to habit; he could break off when it hurt him; I might make myself easy about him, for he understood his own interest too well ever to become a toper."

This was eighteen years ago. No Temperance Societies had then been formed; and public opinion was not so much enlightened as it is now. I knew it was fashionable to keep all kinds of ardent spirits in the house, to treat every caller; and our station in society was such, that our house was often thronged with visitors. I knew that we should be derided if we banished liquors from the house; and yet, so thoroughly was I convinced that my husband was a ruined man, unless it was done, that I determined to make the attempt. I proposed it to him; he looked at me with surprise. "No, no," he exclaimed, "that shall never be; our less wealthy neighbours afford it, and so must we; I cannot, and will not, consent to that. One glass of wine cannot do any one any possible hurt, I shall drink one whenever I want it." "I agree with you, my dear husband, that one glass of wine can do no hurt. It is not of *one* glass I complain. I have

noticed, of late, that you drink many in the course of a day. The habit has grown upon you with fearful rapidity, and I do fear—and a tear started—"I do fear the consequence." "Poh, poh, nonsense," he replied, good naturedly, "it is all imagination." "Imagination or not, my dear husband, it has affected me as much as though it were a painful reality. It was but yesterday I saw our two eldest boys around the sideboard looking wistfully at the wine; and, will you believe it, our little Will got hold of some, and had to go to bed before four o'clock, so tipsy he could not stand." "The sideboard must, then, be locked," coldly rejoined my husband, "it will not do to be so unfashionable as to turn our liquor out of doors. Our parson keeps it, and so do our deacons, and so do our professors of religion; and surely, if such men as these think there is no harm in it, we may safely allow it to remain."

What could I say? Alas! it was too true that our parson kept it; and often have I, when I have visited his house, accepted of a glass of wine, or some other stimulating drink. Our parson, also, used to drink it before his breakfast, and before he went into his pulpit on the Sabbath. One of our deacons also kept it for sale; and several members of our church had their drunkard manufactories in full operation. Alas! I did not *then* dare to question the piety of these men, and after my husband had quoted such high authority, I felt constrained to be silent.

Well, a few weeks more rolled away, before my husband again stayed out after his usual hour. When he came home this time, he was considerably intoxicated. He pushed me roughly aside, as he entered the house, unmindful of my fast falling tears. My nights and days became now embittered with a certain fearful looking for of sorrow. My cheeks became pale, and mine eyes red with weeping.

For about five years after this my husband frequently came home intoxicated. In vain I reasoned and remonstrated. I treated him with all the tenderness of which I was capable, did all that I could to anticipate his wants, and make his fireside cheerful and agreeable; and yet, for it all, I was frequently repaid with harsh and brutal abuse. When sober, he was kind and affectionate, and would make every promise in the world to amend. He seemed deeply conscious of the injury he had done me. Still the enemy was allowed a fortress on our sideboard; and still my husband thought there could be no harm in occasionally dallying with him. Alas! the habit was fixed—deeply, incurably fixed. He had become a slave to his passions. He could no longer resist the temptation. The net was thrown, the victim was caught; and all the prayers and agonizing supplications of a wife, and all the tears of five shamed and wretched children, could not set the captive free.

Well, two more years passed away of deep and indescribable wretchedness. Every thing went wrong. My children, who at first were shocked at their father's disgrace, now, in turn, began to ridicule him. His business was neglected, and the first intimation that I received of the bad state of affairs, was an execution levied by one of our rum-selling professors upon his store. I immediately gave a mortgage on my house, to release my husband's effects in trade. He promised amendment. I believed him, and placed in his hands all the property which my deceased father had settled upon me. This, however, was soon sacrificed like the rest, and sixteen years after my marriage, I found myself a wretched outcast upon the world, with no place that I could call my own in which to lay my head.

Well do I remember a bitter cold morning in January, 1822: my husband had been absent all night, and I was seated before a cheerful fire, in our large south-east parlour. I was thinking over the days that were past, I had forgotten that my eye had lost its lustre, that my cheek was colour-

less, and that I had experience' so many years of sorrow. I was thinking of my father and mother, now dead and gone, and how tenderly they loved me; of the companions of my youth, and my happy bridal hour. At this moment, I was aroused by a loud and violent knocking at the door. A group of men entered, amongst whom I looked in vain for my husband. They had come, they said, on an unpleasant business. My husband was a bankrupt, and they had come to attach his house and property. I requested permission to examine their execution. *It was levied by a rum-selling professor of religion.*

I gave up my splendid mansion and all its costly furniture, without a murmur. I followed my husband to a rude built and low thatched cottage down to the edge of the shore. Even here I could have been happy. But other woes and other sorrows still awaited me. I was here destined to see two of my boys become the victims of intemperance, and to follow the other three to their long and silent abode. Would that I had buried them in infancy!

I well remember a cold stormy and dreary eve in the winter of 1824. Two of my boys had been off that day fishing; the two eldest had accompanied their father to the town; and I sat at home, over the nearly expiring embers, endeavouring to prepare something for my youngest son, who was stretched upon the low bed beside me, nearly gone with the scarlet fever. My tears fell fast, as his low moaning voice reached my ear. I arose to assist him, but I noticed a mortal paleness had come over his face. I staggered towards the bed. One gasp for breath, and then it was all over with him for ever. How long I lay insensible I know not, but when I revived, I found myself in another apartment. The candle burnt feebly in its socket. The fire was entirely extinguished, and beside me, in the habiliments of the grave, stretched upon a plank across two chairs, lay my son, so lately full of health and animation, now a cold and silent corpse. I arose and entered the other room; neither my husband nor my boys had returned. The storm howled without, and the rain beat violently against the window; and there I was, alone, in that dreary cottage, at the late hour of midnight, with the corpse of my darling boy. Some neighbour had accidentally entered whilst I was insensible, and had laid him out for his long resting place. A few arms-full of wood they had also kindly left me, and some provisions.

An hour elapsed ere I heard any sound without, save the storm. Voices were then heard, approaching the cottage, and in a few moments my husband and my two eldest sons stood before me, dripping with rain—and shall I write it, all of them beastly intoxicated. I cannot—oh! I cannot describe the terrors of that fatal night; the harsh abuse of my husband; heartless contempt and neglect of my boys, whom I had loved with all a mother's fondness. "Where is your nursling Sam?" demanded my husband, casting an eye towards the bed. I handed him the lamp, and pointed to the other room. He took it, and staggered towards the door. Upon opening it, the pale inanimate corpse of his son met his eye. With an exclamation of terror, he sank upon the floor. The boys hastened to help him. They stood a moment to contemplate the emaciated countenance of their brother, and then burst forth into a wild and childish sob of grief. Intoxicated though they were, their hearts had not yet closed ed over every generous feeling.

But the morning brought new horrors. Oh! how can I write it! and yet, my heart has become so burdened with grief, that I feel I must give vent to my tale of woe. The boat in which my two sons went a fishing was found upset a few rods below the house, and both of them were drowned beside it, with their fishing tackle in their hands. What a scene for a mother! Deprived in one short night of three

children; and these three the dearest to her soul. My poor heart which had hitherto borne up under all the accumulated ills with which I was afflicted, now gave way. No tear, no sob escaped me; but a low brooding melancholy settled upon my mind. Days and weeks passed away. I was insensible alike to harshness and to pity. Even the iron-hearted rum-selling Christian, who came to see me, appeared touched with my situation, and heard to declare, that if he was not commanded to look out for his own family, he would never sell any more rum to my husband.

I said before, days and weeks passed away, and still I heeded not the scenes which were transpiring around me. When I awoke to returning consciousness, I found myself in another dwelling, much more comfortable, and my husband seated beside me anxiously regarding me. He had been so shocked at the death of our children, all of which had arisen from his beastly thirst for rum, that he swore he would never take a glass again. During the six weeks of my sickness, he had religiously kept his word. Several of his former friends had heard of his reform, and had come forward to assist him. They procured him a situation in a large establishment in the village, and we had removed from the thatched cottage down by the river side to a small and neat dwelling, nearly opposite my former residence.

I well remember the smile which played over my husband's fine features as I awoke from that living death. It was like the smile which I had often seen in our young days of innocence and hope. Oh! what a cheering sensation it sent to my heart. It atoned, at once, for the errors and abuse of years, and I arose from my bed with a lightness of step to which I was a stranger. My husband flung his arms around me. "I will drink no more rum, my dear Mary," he observed, "I will treat you better than I ever did before. I have been a harsh and unfeeling monster to you; yet now I intend to reform." "Amen," I responded with my whole heart.

I was standing the first morning after my recovery, looking out of the front window, regarding the splendid mansion before me into which I had once entered with all the youthful gaiety of a happy bride; and out of which I had been driven by a deadlier curse than that which sent our first parents from Paradise. Our rum-selling professor stood in the door. My heart ached at the sight of him. I knew him to be the man, who, under the plea of friendship for my husband, had allured him to his store, and had been the chief cause in consummating his ruin; I knew that my husband had spent whole nights at his store, surrounded with a number of worthless associates. I knew that my two eldest boys had been brought often under this man's influence; and I then turned aside from the sight of him, pained and affected even to tears. Now my eyes were open to that man's real character. I could no longer discover in him any trait of Christian gentleness or love. And yet he would sit at the communion table. He made a loud profession of his zeal in the cause of Christ. He would exhort the longest and loudest in meetings, and with his hands still covered with the poison, which was sending death and desolation around him, he would lift them up in holy prayer to God. What consummate hypocrisy!

Six months rolled rapidly away, during which time my husband still continued kindly, affectionate, and temperate. My two sons had procured excellent situations on board of one of our merchant ships, and were already many thousand miles off at sea, on a long and distant voyage. My mind had become sobered with many long years' acquaintance with grief; and although I found considerable comfort from the consciousness that I had always done my duty to my husband and my family, still there were hours in which I experienced deep and uncontrollable agony of heart. I had my fears of the strength of my husband's mind to resist temptation.

Like the wave-tossed, wearied, and troubled mariner, I had ventured my all upon the strength of an almost foundered bark; and if this failed, I knew that my earthly career would be short, and sad; yet I studiously concealed all my fears from my husband, I met him with a smile whenever he came home, and tasked all my powers to render his fireside happy. He treated me with the utmost affection, as if to atone for his many cruel neglects; and his smile was as winning, and the tone of his voice as gentle as they ever appeared in the days of our early love. But oh! another cloud—dense, dark, and dreadful—came over our peaceful fireside. Well do I remember the night. Oh, yes! it is stamped with a fearful force upon my memory for ever. It was a cold and windy Saturday night, in November, 1825. The shutters were closed; a good fire was burning upon the hearth; and I was seated beside it, with my work in my hand, waiting the return of my husband. He had gone to our rum-selling Christian's store, against my advice, to buy a few groceries for family use. Ten o'clock had passed ere he returned. My quick eye detected an unsteadiness in his step as he entered; and his whole appearance betrayed the effects of his deadly enemy. I passed a sleepless night; my couch was literally wet with tears; and in the agony of my heart, I wished I had never been born.

My husband's descent was fearfully rapid. Within a few weeks, he was seen lying at mid-day in the streets, absolutely helpless, the sport of unfeeling boys. He lost his situation, and was again deserted by all his friends. In vain I reasoned with him. So powerfully had his thirst for liquor become aroused, that for me to attempt to speak to him was sufficient to draw down upon me the most bitter imprecations; and yet I begged, and entreated, and wept: yea, more, upon my knees I imploringly besought him to renounce a habit which would forever ruin both his soul and body, I called also upon the rum-selling professor, and upon several other persons, two of whom were the select men of the village, and entreated them not to sell him liquor. I pleaded with them with all the eloquence that a wretched and neglected wife could command. I told them of all my early history—of my once peaceful fireside—of the deadly blight which had come over it—of the many wretched hours I had passed—of the many sleepless nights and troubled days I had experienced—of the many, many tears I had shed—of the cold neglect and harsh treatment of a once kind and still tenderly beloved husband. And what, think you, were the feeling answers I received to my appeal? The answer of the wealthy rum-selling Christian was, "*I have a family to look out for, and must provide for them;*" and then when I mentioned his ability to support his family without selling rum to my husband, his answer was, "*If I don't sell him rum, others will.*" Some of them, I must say, were however so conscientious, that they said they would not sell to him when he was already drunk, but if he came to their store perfectly sober, and called for liquor, he should have it.

My husband had now become a common labourer upon the wharfs, and all the money he obtained was spent for rum. I was compelled for a subsistence to take in sewing; and often have I, after a hard day's work, during which I had not tasted a mouthful of food, been compelled to relinquish to him my earnings, with which he would get dreadfully intoxicated. My former neighbours and friends now stood afar off. All had deserted me. I was miserably wretched. How could it be otherwise? I was the wife of a drunkard.

In this state four years rolled away. I well remember one night when my husband came home more deeply intoxicated than usual. He had been fighting with some one of his companions, and had been badly bruised. My tears fell fast as I bound up a severe wound upon his head. A few

of them fell upon his hand; he looked up in my face, and sternly commanded me to stop my tears. I bent upon my knees before him, to supplicate his mercy and forgiveness. Oh, that blow! that blow! It fell with a fearful force upon my defenceless head.

Nearly four years have since passed, and I am now the tenant of a poor-house. My husband is still alive, they say, a wretched wanderer on the face of the earth; and my two boys have become the most profligate and abandoned sailors in the navy. I am a wife and a mother, and I have still all of a wife's and a mother's solicitude for the objects once so dear, and still so tenderly beloved. But ah! why do I weep? There are many wretched widows, and many miserable wives in this poor-house with me, who have been sent here by the intemperance of their husbands; there are many tears shed in this house over ruined prospects and blighted hopes; there are many hearts here broken with anguish, and rendered desolate with sorrow; and often, in the still hour of night, have I heard a deep and convulsive sob, and then the mention of a name dear to the heart of some of my wretched companions.

Christian fathers and mothers! have you followed me through the pages of my short and painful history? What think you of the sufferings of a drunkard's wife? Oh! could you know of the many dark hours of unutterable wretchedness which they are compelled to pass! Could you look but once into their care-worn and desolate hearts, you would read here a deadlier picture of the evil effects of intemperance than my pen can draw! You would not, you could not, hesitate to lend every influence you possess, in favour of the Temperance cause. The very happiness and peace of your domestic fireside demands it of you. How do you know but what these precious young immortals, now sporting upon your knee, may yet become the wretched and deluded victims of this insatiate monster? Your influence and your example will, in a great measure, decide this question.

Young men and maidens! listen for a moment to one who was once the gayest and happiest of you all. I conjure you, for the sake of all that you hold sacred in this life, and all that is valuable in eternity, to banish from your presence, henceforth and forever, the intoxicating glass. Your hearts are now light and unaffected by the blighting, withering, curse of intemperance; so was mine. Your prospects for many future years of happiness are now redolent with promise; so were mine. The morning of your life is now bright and unclouded; so was mine.

And yet believe me, all these prospects, so bright and so beautiful, cannot save you from a dark and troubled destiny like mine. You will often meet in it those, who, under the plea of friendly mirth, will set before you the sparkling inebriating glass. If you would seal your character for this world, and your destiny for eternity—*drink, DRINK*. Believe me, your summer's sun will go down at noon in darkness and desolation.

Reader, whoever you are, and whatever you may be, my blessing is upon you. Written, as this appeal is, in the midst of bodily pain, and under circumstances so full of anguish, I hope it will find its way to your heart, and exert a salutary influence upon your future conduct.—Farewell.

Letters to the Editor.

LOWER CANADA.

HUNTINGDON, February 22, 1841.

SIR,—I have no doubt you will be pleased to hear of the progress of total abstinence in this quarter. We have have just had

our Annual Meeting. From the report read, it appears that our numbers were doubled during last year, and that at no former period were our encouragements so great. The *Comtee* urged the Society to renewed efforts, by various arguments; among which were, that intemperance still abounded in the neighbourhood, and that this Society was the only Association of the kind, on a line of country thickly inhabited, and fifty miles in length. The Report said: *the pulpit is against us. The magistracy is against us. The men of business are either actively employed in selling the poison; or wholly indifferent to the cause which we advocate. The great mass of the people—it is no secret, and therefore to announce it is no slander—is wedded to the use of intoxicating liquor—and are not these strong arguments for renewed effort on the part of this Society?*

The Officers for the present year are: W. Clyde, President; James Dunsmore, Vice Pres.; O. French, Rec. Sec.; Rev. D. Dobie, Cor. Sec.

Executive Committee: W. Cunningham, John Caldwell, John Dunlop, J. H. Laird, A. Dauskin, W. Biggar, John White.

The Society met on the 10th inst.; and the roll was called. All who were known to have violated their pledge were immediately struck off the list. An address was delivered on the present state of the traffic in the county of Beauharnois. A map of the taverns was exhibited; from which it appeared that upwards of sixty were at present engaged in the immoral and disastrous business. The Corresponding Secretary read the statutes respecting the license of taverns; and the propriety of addressing our Magistrates on curtailing the number of licenses was thereupon considered.

Resolved.—That the President, Vice President, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, be requested to call upon our Magistrates, Church Wardens, and Officers of Militia, and lay before them such representations on the subject of curtailing the number of taverns where intoxicating liquor is sold, as they may judge proper; with a view to prevail upon them, if possible, to lessen the number during the coming year; to report at a general meeting.

The following resolution being presented, was also passed, only one dissenting voice:—

"Whereas, the law requires those who obtain licenses to be fit and proper persons, therefore *Resolved*, that those Magistrates, Church Wardens, and Officers of Militia, who grant certificates of character to many of the tavern-keepers at present in this county, act not only contrary to law, and their own consciences, but are instrumental in the production of much poverty, wretchedness, and crime."

The next resolution was passed unanimously, and is as follows:

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this meeting, the village of Huntingdon does not need *strong* places where intoxicating liquor can be had; and that the effect of these establishments among us, is to retard the advancement of the village as regards the education of youth, the increase of property, and respectability of character."

This meeting was an important one, and those who attended it seemed to manifest considerable interest in the cause. My own conviction is, that there is a great advance towards a thorough abandonment of intoxicating drinks. Wishing you all success, I am, your's very truly,

DAVID DOBIE, Cor. Sec.

MALT LIQUOR AND MOTHERS.

MONTREAL, March 9, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—By the last packet from Europe, I received a letter from a brother Minister in England, containing a piece of information which gave me much pleasure, and suggested to my mind a thought, which perhaps may be useful to some of your readers. The piece of information to which I refer, is in the following paragraph from my friend's letter, dated January 5, 1841.

"I think we have now given total abstinence a fair trial, having never had a drop of liquor that could intoxicate in the house since we came to this circuit, (upwards of two years). My wife has suckled the child now for nearly eighteen months, without any thing of the kind, and so far from being any worse than she used to be, I never saw her look so well and so stout before. I have not tasted liquor for that period, and I only now regret that I did not act on the principle of total abstinence twenty years ago. This principle is progressing rapidly in England, and in Ireland carrying all before it, there being now in that kingdom 3,500,000 enrolled members in their societies. Is not this wonderful? Prisons and Penitentiaries are now empty. Judges, Councillors, Lawyers, Publicans, and Soldiers, have very little to do.

"There were 2,500,000 gallons of whiskey distilled less in the year 1840 than in the year 1839. Such a mighty moral revolution was never before known in the history of any people. May it spread throughout the world."

The thought which struck my mind on reading the above was this. Are not they in error who recommend and prescribe intoxicating drinks to those who are nursing infants? Experience, the best and safest of teachers, teaches that these drinks are not useful, but rather injurious to those who use them in such cases. I lived in the house of the gentleman above referred to, when his wife was nursing her last child, and she was neither well nor stout during that period, and my firm belief is, that the reason was her drinking ale and porter, under the impression that she could not support herself and child without them. And I am warranted in holding this belief, from the fact, that now she uses them not she is better and stouter than ever she was in her life. When my own wife commenced nursing her infant, she was told very seriously, that she being a very delicate woman would need these drinks, and some went so far as to say, that she would lose her life if she did not use them. Mrs. C. being as firm a tee-totaler as myself, determined, however, to try if she could not do without such drinks. And what is the result? Why, after nine months trial, she finds herself more healthy than she ever was in her life, and the child is as stout and healthy as any child in the country.

We may place these facts against the plausible theories of all the advocates of little drops, and little sips, in the world. I am aware, Sir, that this is a delicate ground to tread, and therefore shall not lengthen these remarks, but I conceive the public ought to be set right on this subject, especially as in this country, to my certain knowledge, some physicians of eminence recommend wines and malt liquors in such cases. I am, Sir, your's affectionately,

H. O. CROFTS.

GRANDY, March 3, 1841.

SIR,—I have just returned from quite an interesting meeting, where every one seemed vigorous in the temperance cause. We formed a constitution, and organized ourselves into a Society, to promote total abstinence principles. We have 61 good members. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JAMES KAY.

MONTREAL, February 23, 1841.

SIR,—As the Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society takes place this evening, I take the liberty of communicating to you the progress our society is making, in order that it may help the good cause.

Last Sunday being our first Anniversary meeting, (there was a preliminary meeting held on Wednesday the 10th inst. for the election of officers for the following year; when the Vigilance Committee was augmented, in order to render it more efficacious, and thereby expose all persons who may violate their pledge,) our President, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, expressed his wish for any person who might have a desire to come and take the total abstinence pledge. The Rev. gentleman said, he did not wish to force any person to join it, except those who were constrained by necessity, and those who had violated their pledge; he said it was doubly imperative on them, and also remarked, that the above should not discourage any person from coming forward to take the tee-total pledge, as their taking it would not designate them as persons that could not adhere to the rules laid down by the former association; for the same impression prevailed in the minds of some of the members when first the Temperance Society was formed, that it would put them on a parallel with drunkards. The above remark had its desired effect, for in the interim numbers came forward, animated with zeal to promote the glorious cause of tee-totalism, by joining it, and thereby bidding adieu for ever to that foul fiend, Intoxication, which is a bane to society, and a curse to mankind.

The number that came forward on the occasion to join the Temperance Society was 45. There were also 31 on the tee-total pledge received, amongst whom were 10 soldiers, making in all 2936 that have joined the Society.

Wishing that your Society, under the auspices of Divine Providence, may have that success which the good cause merits,

I remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MURPHY, Assistant Sec. Recollect T. A.

SPIRIT DEALERS IN BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

SIR,—As you bore a faithful testimony on the appointment of persons, in the Spirit Trade, as members of the Corporation of this city, I feel confident you will afford me space for a few remarks on the appointment of persons, similarly engaged, to offices in any of the societies that occupy the field of religious and benevolent effort at the present day. The subject calls for the serious consideration of the friends of temperance. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been pronounced immoral by an almost unanimous voice. Ecclesiastical bodies, on both sides of the Atlantic, have joined in this declaration. The general convention of the Continent of North America, held a few years ago at Saratoga, in the State of New York, joined in this declaration. By no process of consistent reasoning, can a business which furnishes the incentive to numerous crimes, brings pauperism, sickness and misery in its earthly train, and the damnation of its victims as its eternal consequence, be vindicated from the brand of immorality. I admit that the former practice of those societies in this city, to which I allude, establishes precedents, against the view I take; but this was done before public opinion had the advantage of the intelligence which the Temperance Reformation has elicited. I therefore put the issue before the friends of those societies, how far the placing of distillers or spirit dealers among their officers or members of Committees is consistent with the principles, which they are labouring to promulgate. Ought we to ask persons to labour for ends, which their every day employments are counteracting?

The appointments, to the offices alluded to, add considerably to the respectability of the persons appointed. Ought the respectability of persons, engaged in an immoral business, to receive any addition from such sources?

I do not feel called upon to occupy your columns by going into detail on the "guilt of this traffic;" on this point, you have anticipated me, in previous numbers, of the *Advocate*: I avoid it also because I might be led to remarks that would bear the imprint of harshness. I wish to discuss the subject, in the spirit of kindness, and, while the position I have taken requires to be supported with candour and firmness, I desire to avoid asperity. Let the friends of temperance make this matter a subject of solemn consideration and prayer; and bear such a testimony thereon, as may tend to promote the temporal and eternal interests of mankind. W.

QUEBEC, February 22, 1841.

SIR,—We are exceedingly happy to inform you, that the progress of temperance in the city and neighbourhood of Quebec of late, has been most gratifying and encouraging to its friends. Several excellent meetings have been held, which were most numerously and respectfully attended. One of these was held in the Hall of the late House of Assembly, the use of which was kindly granted by His Excellency the Governor General. On this occasion, the Rev. Mr. Caughey delivered an excellent address, which made an impression most favorable to the cause; there were about 1000 persons present, a large number of whom joined the Society at the close of the meeting.

A Public Soiree was held on the 3d inst., in the Theatre Royal, which was also kindly granted by the proprietors, (the family of the late Chief Justice Sewell). This meeting was one of the most interesting of its nature ever held in Quebec, and we think we may add, that none has been attended with more pleasing and beneficial results. An elegant banner of white silk, bearing the temperance coat of arms, was presented to the society on this occasion by the Ladies. The President, in returning thanks on behalf of the society from the Ladies, spoke at some length on the importance of their co-operation in the cause, and shewing how deeply they are interested in the promotion of temperance principles, concluded his remarks with the wish that they might all be favored with a happy temperance home. The hymn entitled the "Temperance Home" was then sung by the choir of the Coldstream Guards, who were in attendance by the kind permission of Colonel Bowles, and favored the company during the evening with several pieces of instrumental and vocal music.

The following Resolutions were adopted, the meeting being addressed by the President, Messrs. Lyman, Booth, Holehouse, and Pierce.

Moved by Mr. Lyman, seconded by Mr. Bowles, and resolved—That the great progress of the cause of Total Abstinence throughout the world during the past year, is matter of encouragement to its friends, and calls for devout gratitude to the source of all good.

Moved by Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. McEwan, and resolved—That whilst we rejoice in the triumphs of Total Abstinence in promoting the happiness of our fellow men, the evils of Intemperance still call loudly for more active exertions.

Moved by Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Frow, and resolved—That this meeting duly appreciate the zealous efforts of Father Mathew and the Roman Catholic Clergy generally, to stay the progress of Intemperance by the formation of Total Abstinence Societies.

Moved by Mr. Holehouse, seconded by Mr. Cox, and resolved—That Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate is a perfect and the only effectual remedy for and preventative of drunkenness.

Moved by Mr. A. Russell, seconded by Mr. Bickel, and resolved—That it is the duty of every Christian, patriot and philanthropist, to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and to use their utmost endeavours to induce a like practice in all their influence can reach.

Moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. McMaster, and resolved—That the success of the cause of Total Abstinence is proportionate to the humble reliance on Divine Providence and the efforts of its friends.

Moved by Mr. Pierce, seconded by Mr. Richardson, and resolved—That as an acknowledgment of the efficient services rendered to the cause of Total Abstinence by John Dougall, Esq., of Montreal, and Mr. W. Booth, of Quebec, they be elected honorary members of this Society.

Moved by Mr. Andrew Russel, seconded by Mr. Pierce, and resolved—That the thanks of this Society be given to the proprietor for the gratuitous use of this building, and also to those who have so kindly contributed towards the promotion of this meeting.

After singing the "Doxology" and "God save the Queen," the company separated, shortly after ten o'clock, highly delighted with the proceedings of the meeting.

Seventy additional names, the majority of them ladies, were added to the Society before the conclusion of the meeting.

The number of persons who now profess temperance principles in Quebec, is about seven thousand, and large additions are daily being made to the several societies established in this city. The cause is also extending throughout the parishes in this vicinity, and the country "Marchands" are actually returning their puncheons of spirits to town, not being able to make sale of them.

A branch of the Young Men's Society has been formed among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery stationed here, fifty of whom have signed the pledge. We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

ROSS & HOLEHOUSE,

Secretaries, Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society.

Extract from Mr Caughey's address delivered on the occasion referred to in the foregoing letter:—

"I speak unto fathers and mothers. Who of you are willing that any of your children should become drunkards? If the race of drunkards be perpetuated to future generations, their ranks must be recruited and sustained. But from what source shall these recruits be obtained? Who does not know that the supply must come from the young and rising generation?"

"If these wretched beings, whose hoots and howls are heard in the streets—the babbling sound of whose voices are heard from the grog shops—whose bloated looks are offensive to the eye, and sickening to the heart, whom we instinctively avoid as 'an adder in the path'—who crowd the Jail yards—groan in the malefactor's cell—and dangle from the gallows. I say if these miserable beings are to be perpetuated as a class, the rising generation must afford the necessary supply. The recruits, in future, must be drawn from those dear bright eyed innocent little fellows, who lift up their gleeful voices around us! Let me ask any parent, when he leaves this Hall to night and enters the sanctuary of his own beloved home, to look at the gay smiling faces which compose that lovely little group of children which God has given him, and let him ask himself, which of these would be willing to sacrifice as a recruit to the ranks of Intemperance, let him ask himself, which of these little ones shall I mark to let go?"

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

SIR.—Having been a lover of the Temperance cause for a number of years, and wishing its prosperity, I transmit a short account of the progress of the Teetotal cause amongst us in Garrison at Toronto, since New Year's day.

I would first state, we have hired a room to hold our meetings in, and have prayer meetings, and other meetings every night except Saturday night. Our Temperance meeting is every Friday night,—this being New Year's day a local preacher belonging to the British Wesleyan Methodists, came to our meeting, as the President, who is the schoolmaster, a noble temperance advocate, had not come. I asked him to commence our meeting by prayer, a thing we had not done before. The result was, that 19 persons joined the society. We were encouraged to continue to open our meetings by prayer. At our second meeting 12, at our third 23, at our fourth 18, at our fifth 16, and at our sixth 23, persons gave in their names, and our seventh meeting 10 more. We had 47 members previous to the commencement of the New Year, so that altogether we now number 168. Our pledge is Total Abstinence. The work is progressing. To God be all the glory. Our Regiments are the 34th and 32d. Your obedient Servant,

W. HEBB, Pay-Mr. Serjt., 34th Regt.

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, March 12, 1841.

SIR.—That the principle of total abstinence is making rapid progress in our Province is beyond doubt. Its beneficial effects are now visible in very many instances. Hitherto, in this village, there existed a temperance society upon the old principle, which for a time flourished, but eventually, through neglect, died away, and many of its members returned to their former course of life. This circumstance induced the belief, that nothing short of total abstinence would effect the desirable reform in the moral condition of the community. Accordingly, upon the 5th February about a dozen persons formed themselves into a society, drew up a constitution, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Colton, President; S. Mearns, Treasurer; W. Fullan, Vice-President; J. H. Scott, Secretary; and a Committee of seven. A meeting was again held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the evening of the 8th February, at which several resolutions were introduced and very ably discussed; and it was found that about fifty were willing to forego the use of all intoxicating drinks. Another meeting was appointed to take place at the Baptist Chapel, near Colborne, upon the 8th March; which was numerously attended, and addressed by Rev. J. Messman and Davis, G. H. Diller, Esq., Mr. Newton and Mr. Barker; after which, an opportunity being given, forty-five came forward and signed the pledge, making with what were obtained by the Committee previously, 120.

There is in the township another Society, at Brighton, which numbers 162, and has existed about a year. And when it is reflected, that we have been but a little more than a month in operation, has not the cause prospered? Your's respectfully,

JAMES P. SCOTT, Sec. Colborne T. A. S.

SMITHSON, February 4, 1841.

SIR.—There has been a division in our ranks for some time; one party insisting that the selling of grain to distillers was a violation of the pledge, and the other leaving this point to private judgment and conscience. We have had eight meetings during the last year, but made little progress owing to our want of union. Each of the parties above referred to has now, however, formed a distinct Society, and they have agreed to hold meetings in different parts of the country, for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of attaching their names to either of the pledges. At the last meeting 12 members were obtained, making the whole number belonging to this Society about 60. We are, &c.

WATSON ROBINSON, Pres.
THOMAS ROBINSON, Sec.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1841.

PROSPECTUS TO THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

The time has arrived when it becomes necessary to supply a growing demand for temperance information, and afford space for an increasing number of reports from Temperance Societies throughout the Province. It is also deemed advisable to render the *Advocate* as generally interesting as possible, even to those who refuse to read purely temperance papers. For these reasons, the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, after mature and prayerful deliberation, have resolved to increase the size of the publication to sixteen pages, instead of eight. It is intended to devote ten of these pages to Temperance matter, as heretofore, including a temperance tale in each number,—four pages to Agricultural articles—and two to Education, miscellaneous items, and news.

In order to preserve the *Advocate* in a more permanent form, it will be provided with a stitched cover, upon which will be found important notices and advertisements, and the expense attending this addition will be paid by those who advertise.

TERMS.

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Payable in advance. Clergymen and School Teachers will be supplied *gratis* as heretofore.

We are sorry that the proposed alteration in size, character, and price of the *Advocate*, was not sooner resolved upon, and announced to the public. We trust our friends will pardon the want of due notice, in consideration of the importance of the design, and that such as have already remitted for next year at the old price, will collect and forward the additional subscription money as soon as possible.

This number of the *Advocate* is intended to be as nearly as possible a specimen of the Seventh Volume, which will commence on the 1st May next, and we advise subscribers to preserve and bind it up with that volume.

All who wish to take the *Advocate*, are requested to send their orders and remittances as speedily as possible.

EXTRAORDINARY TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The greatest Temperance Meeting ever witnessed in Montreal, took place on Thursday evening, 25th March, in the American Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. William Taylor presided on the occasion, and the Rev. James Caughy delivered an eloquent and singularly appropriate address to a highly respectable and most attentive audience of probably 1500 persons. He concluded by earnestly advising all present to join together for the purpose of banishing the cause and instrument of intemperance from society, and recommended associations based upon the tee-total pledge as the best, most effectual, and speediest means of success. Members of the Committee then went

round the congregation to give all who wished an opportunity of enrolling their names, whilst short addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Crofts, and Mr. Dougall. At the close it was announced that 205 persons had taken the pledge, and that one of the most extensive and respectable dealers in intoxicating drinks in Montreal had declared his intention to abandon the traffic.

After the meeting nine additional names were given in. For ten days previous to the above mentioned meeting, the society has been joined by considerable numbers of soldiers and schoolboys, amongst whom great interest appears to be excited in the Temperance cause at present, so that the whole number of probationary members received by the Montreal Temperance Society, during the ten days referred to, has been *three hundred and twenty-eight*.

The following outline of his discourse has been furnished for publication by the Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, in compliance with a request of the Committee:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Agreeably to your request I herewith send you a brief outline of the address which I delivered at our last Anniversary, in support of the fourth Resolution. I am sorry that the notes which I used on that occasion are lost, but so far as my memory serves me, the following is the substance of what was then said. I am, &c.,

W. TAYLOR.

Resolved.—That as there is no evidence to show that the wises and strong drinks mentioned in Scripture were always of an intoxicating nature, this meeting expresses its regret that this point has been so generally taken for granted, and that so many have supposed the use of intoxicating drinks to be sanctioned by Scripture.

There are two points to which I would call your attention in supporting this Resolution. First, Is there any reason to believe that the ancient were in the habit of using an unintoxicating beverage, called wine? Secondly, Is there any evidence to prove that our Saviour made, or used, any intoxicating drink?

1. No one pretends to deny that intoxicating wines, and other drinks, have been in use from remote antiquity: there has been drunkenness in the world since the days of Noah, at least. Nevertheless there are some reasons which, in my opinion, clearly show, that an unintoxicating beverage, under the name of wine, has been in use also. Let me mention some of these; confining myself entirely to the evidence which may be collected from scripture: and premising this remark, that, as *alcohol* is the principle which intoxicates, and as it can be produced only by fermentation, it follows, that whenever we can discover a drink to have been unfermented, it must have been unintoxicating.

1. There are two words employed, most frequently, in the Hebrew Scriptures to denote wine, *tiros* and *yayin*. It is admitted that the words are often used interchangeably, but as there are two terms, there must also be two objects described by them. Lexicographers tell us that the former signifies *must*, or the expressed juice of the grape; and the latter, the same juice after it has been fermented; or, more properly perhaps, after it has been prepared, whether by boiling or by fermentation, to be kept and used as a beverage. But since the former was unfermented, it must necessarily have been unintoxicating; and it is evident from Scripture that it was in common use among the Jews. It is generally translated *new wine*, in our Bibles.

2. The beverage which Pharaoh's butler gave to his master must have been unfermented—see Gen. xl. 11, 13. This is a clear case of the custom of using an unintoxicating wine.

3. I find that the ancient Jews had a custom of mixing their wine with milk, and drinking the compound. Song v. 1. "I have drunk my wine with my milk."—Is. lv. 1. "buy wine and milk." A suspicion came across my mind Sir, that fermented wine would not mix with milk. I procured a bottle of Port, through the kindness of a friend, and made the experiment; and found that the wine coagulated the milk, which gradually sank towards the bottom, leaving a thin watery liquid floating on the top. (This was exhibited in the presence of the audience, and seemed to produce some impression.) It is the alcohol which causes the milk to

coagulate; and from this fact therefore it is undeniably evident, that the wines which the Jews mingled with milk in their feasts were not intoxicating: for they would not use such a trashy compound as this.

11. Is there any evidence, in Scripture, that Christ made, or used, any intoxicating drink? It has been argued by our opponents that he must have used wine, at least moderately, for the Pharisees reproached him as "a gluttonous man, and a wine bibber;" and they would not have done so, had they not seen something in his practice, which, however innocent, might have given a colour to this calumny. But this is too much tenderness for the character of the Pharisees—they could raise a calumny without any foundation, good or bad, as appears from their having reproached Christ as a blasphemer. This slander only proves what they said, not what our Lord did.

1. I argue that Christ used unfermented wine at the institution of the Supper; because the Israelites were forbidden to have "leaven" in their houses, during the seven days of the feast. There is nothing in this prohibition itself to make us believe that it did not exclude leavened drinks, as well as leavened bread; and it is so understood by the Jews at the present day, as appears from a late letter of Mr. Noah to Mr. Delavan. The person who violated this precept was to be "cut off from among his people." And are we to believe on no other evidence than the convenient way of taking things for granted, that Christ violated this precept himself.

2. I find that Christ refused an intoxicating drink, when he was about to be nailed to the cross. Mark xv. 23, "And they gave him to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but he received it not." This drink was evidently intoxicating, for it was intended to stupefy him, and thereby render him insensible of the pain of that barbarous punishment which they were about to inflict.

3. While Christ refused an intoxicating draught at that very trying moment, I find that he did receive an unintoxicating draught after he had been suspended on the accursed tree. John xix. 29, 30. "Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar &c.—When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar."

4. The account of the marriage in Cana, John ii. 1, furnishes ground for, at least, a strong presumption, that the wine which Christ made on that occasion was unintoxicating. All that is said respecting its quality is, that it was good wine; it was therefore equivalent to old wine. See Luke v. 37, 39, where we have also some account of the Jewish method of preserving wine. But from this it has been argued by our opponents, that the old wine must have been fermented, because the reason why new bottles were preferred to old ones was, that, by their superior strength and elasticity, they might better resist the power of fermentation. But this reason appears to me to fall short of the case, for if the process of fermentation were once begun, I have a suspicion that it would burst the strongest bags which they could make. And this leads to the opinion, that the juice of the grapes was put into new bottles to prevent fermentation and not to resist it. These bottles would be quite free from the lees of the old wine, which would have infallibly corrupted the new, and which, owing to the peculiar structure of the bags, no process of washing could completely remove.

5. The Jews were in the habit of using wine as a salve for wounds. Luke x. 34. Let it be considered that unfermented wine is a thick syrup, resembling jelly or honey, and let any person then judge whether that, or "good old Port," is likely to be the better application for a wound. The first time any of our opponents gets a cut finger, or a broken crown, I would advise him to make the experiment; it will be an excellent *argumentum ad hominem*.

These considerations are sufficient, Sir, in my judgment, to prove that the Jews were in the habit of using the juice of the grape in an unfermented state. And if so, then, before our opponents can plead the authority of Scripture for the use of alcoholic drinks, they must bring better evidence to prove their point, than to assume that all wines were necessarily intoxicating. We refuse opinions which have nothing to rest on but prescription; we demand proof.

Montreal, March 6, 1841.

MR. JAMES COURT, Cor. Sec'y.

DEAR SIR,—I left Montreal on the 24th ult., to attend a series of temperance meetings, the first of which took place

at La Chute on the following day, Mr. Baker, Vice-President of the Society, in the chair. After I had addressed the meeting, the Rev. Wm. Blood, Presbyterian, brought forward the scripture objection as a reason for not becoming a teetotaler sooner, stating that as long as he believed that the Saviour made and drank intoxicating wine, he did not feel himself at liberty to condemn the practice in others, or called upon to adopt total abstinence principles himself. The perusal of *Anti-Bacchus* had, however, convinced him of the fallacy of that belief, not by supplying him with new facts, for he had before read the same statements respecting ancient wines in classical authors, and respecting the wines of the East in Clark and Maundrell's travels, but he had never combined them so as to produce the conviction which the reading of *Anti-Bacchus* had produced, and which prepared him for entering heartily into the total abstinence enterprise. The result of the meeting was an accession of 32 members to the pledge (teetotal of course), amongst whom were the Rev. Mr. Blood, and some of the most influential persons in the settlement, also a number of ladies. A proposition was made that two or three active and zealous young men should visit every family in the settlement, for the purpose of requesting them to subscribe for the *Advocate*, which I trust was carried into effect: why should the strength of our temperance youths remain inactive? Are there no inducements to exertion in the temperance enterprise? Will the hope, nay, the almost certainty of saving multitudes, from the fearful doom of the drunkard, not call forth their energies? Surely they must see, that the duty they owe to their country and their God calls upon them to do every thing in their power to save the country from the wide spread and desolating evils of intemperance. And what can they do that is more likely to save it, than to prevail upon every family to take a temperance paper.

La Chute is a beautiful settlement, its chief drawback being intemperance. In passing through it, I suddenly came upon a distillery, situated in the midst of a beautiful rural scene, where Providence had evidently lavished every blessing. I know of nothing more calculated to shock the moral sense than such a sight. One expects to find peace and purity in the country, instead of the smoke of a distillery ascending up like the smoke of the pit. Yet there it stands, busy all the time, converting the wholesome and kindly fruits of the earth into streams of fiery poison, which are to flow out to every corner of the settlement, carrying with them poverty and vice, desolation and death.

A meeting was held in St. Andrews on the evening of the same day, which proved a remarkably interesting one. Mr. Blanchard was in the chair, and the speakers were the Rev. J. Edwards (Baptist), the Rev. Mr. Shaler (Wesleyan), the Rev. W. Blood (Church of Scotland), the Rev. J. T. Byrne (Congregational), and myself. The addresses of the Rev. gentlemen presented on the whole a combination of talent which I have rarely met with at a temperance meeting, and the effect upon the audience must have been excellent. At the close of the meeting, 26 persons signed the pledge, amongst whom were seven or eight youths who refused at first, but afterwards went to the Secretary's house, and joined the Society. This circumstance gave me great pleasure, as there is much drinking about St. Andrews, and these youths were at the critical age when man is most liable to be overcome by temptation, because most confident in his own strength.

On the 26th I left St. Andrews in company with the Rev. Mr. Byrne, and enjoyed a delightful drive along the banks of the majestic Ottawa to L'Orignal. Indeed I hardly know where the lover of natural scenery would be more highly gratified. We passed some large commercial esta-

ishments, respecting one of which I heard a fact which shows most clearly the intense selfishness of the human heart. The owners, who of course kept store, knowing that if the workmen connected with the establishment were supplied with drink, their work would be neglected, or ill performed, made a rule that no liquor should be sold to the men through the week, but on Saturday night they might buy as much as they chose. The consequence was, as might easily be foreseen: the six days devoted to *their* service were days of sobriety and diligence, whilst the day devoted to the service of the Lord was consumed in drunkenness and rioting. This plan has certainly all the appearance of worldly wisdom, and one would expect to see it crowned, at all events, with worldly prosperity. Whether this has been the case or not, I cannot say, but even if it has, the prosperity is dearly bought.

I saw a distillery at Hawkesbury, and was greatly shocked to have it pointed out to me as the property of the President of the Montreal Bible Society. How earnestly I long to have this gentleman, so estimable and praiseworthy in other respects, rescued from his present unfortunate connection with the scourge and curse of the country, intoxicating drinks.

The meeting at L'Original was well attended, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Byrne, Rev. Mr. M'Killiean, Mr. Lamb, Dr. Pattee, and myself. At the close, 19 persons signed the pledge. The exertions of Mr. Byrne are making considerable impression upon L'Original and the adjoining country.

On the 27th I went back with my old and valued friend, Mr. M'Killiean, to Leitch, where I met that staunch supporter of this, and other good enterprises, Donald Cattenach, Esq. Before attending the meeting which was called for this place, I deemed it my duty to wait on the Rev. Mr. M'Isaac, Church of Scotland Minister. He received me with courtesy—said that he would have granted the use of the Church for the temperance meeting if it had been asked—that he had sometimes thought of joining the Society himself, but if he joined any, it would be on the total abstinence principle—and though he declined attending the meeting, yet he authorised me to say, that he had no objections whatever to his people signing the pledge, and added that he wished me success.

The meeting was crowded, and singularly attentive. Mr. Cattenach was in the chair, and addresses were delivered in Gaelic by the Rev. Mr. M'Killiean (Congregational), Rev. Mr. Fraser of Bredalbane (Baptist), and in English by myself. The impression produced was excellent, and I was told by many that if Mr. M'Isaac had been present, and signed the pledge, almost all the assembly would have followed his example. As it was, only 12 names were obtained. But when the minister does come forward in this cause, an extraordinary change will take place in this township.

On the following day Mr. M'Killiean requested me to accompany him to one of his preaching stations, in the 17th Concession of the Indian Lands, where we examined a great variety of texts of scripture relating to wine and strong drink, before two large congregations. The result was a conviction on the part of many, that all use of intoxicating drinks should be abandoned, and 45 persons gave in their adherence to teetotalism, about half of whom had formerly been on the moderation pledge.

At Martintown, the Rev. Mr. M'Laren (Church of Scotland minister) had kindly offered the use of the church, and announced the meeting from his pulpit, requesting his people to attend. The building, which is a spacious one, was accordingly well filled. Mr. Christie, President of the Society, was in the chair, and Mr. M'Laren opened the proceedings with a very impressive prayer, during which it was

strongly born on my mind, that the Lord would greatly bless the occasion. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. M'Killiean and myself, and in conclusion the Rev. Mr. M'Laren enforced what we had said, invited his people to join the temperance enterprise, and was the first to sign the pledge. He was followed by his ruling elder, who at the suggestion of his pastor, accompanied me in going round the congregation, and asking each individual to join the Society;—52 members were in consequence added to the Society. But the effect of the meeting, will, I doubt not, extend far beyond the persons actually present.

The greater part of the store and tavern-keepers of the place were present; and I was informed that the three largest store-keepers declared, that if they could afford to lose the liquors which they then had on hand, they would have destroyed them that night, but that they would give up the traffic when their present stock was out, and endeavour to get all the other dealers to do the same, so that the place might be purified hereafter from the pollution of alcohol. If they keep their resolution, Martintown, which is beautifully situated in the midst of a fine country, will become one of the most prosperous places in Canada; and the wealth and business of the country, as well as the morality and religion of the people, will be augmented in a ratio which no one at present conceives. The minds of the people of this place were prepared for a change, by the excess to which drinking had been carried, and by a number of sudden and horrible deaths which had recently been caused by alcohol; but I trust Martintown has passed through the darkest portion of its history. I omitted to mention that the Rev. Mr. M'Naughton, of Lancaster, was at the meeting above-mentioned, and invited me to visit Lancaster, saying he would do as Mr. M'Laren did; and I was very sorry to be under the necessity, from previous engagements, of declining such an agreeable invitation.

At Martintown I was agreeably surprised to see my old friend Mr. Gillie, who having heard of my coming, had by great exertion procured the use of the Court-house at Cornwall, and advertised a public meeting for the evening of 2d March. Before attending the meeting, I called on the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, being more and more convinced of the important influence exercised over the community by the clergy, and found him willing to admit the great need of a reformation in Cornwall, and to wish me success in my efforts. He added, he was not prepared to sign the pledge himself, but did not know how soon he might be. The meeting was respectable, but owing to the absence of the clergy, and most of the influential men of the place, it went off coldly, and only 14 persons joined the Society. Mr. Carnegie was in the chair, and the people of Cornwall will some day feel the debt of gratitude they owe to him and Mr. Gillie. In the meantime, alcohol reigns triumphant in that place, and sends out a baneful influence over the surrounding country.

I trust that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Perth, whose presence in Glengary is by many anxiously wished, will shortly find it convenient to visit that interesting country, and in company with Mr. M'Laren and Mr. M'Naughton, hold temperance meetings in every parish, which will do an incalculable amount of good at the present juncture.

I have only one remark to add to the foregoing account of my journey through these Scotch settlements, which is this, that I was frequently asked, more especially by ministers, what course the Presbyterian clergy of Montreal had adopted with reference to the temperance reformation? This question I leave them to answer, only informing them that the influence of their example, one way or the other, will be very great. I am, your most obedient Servant,

JOHN DOUGALL.

In a single New York paper we find the following gratifying items of intelligence:—

1. The *Bars* are closed on board the New York and Providence steamboats.

2. There is a good *Temperance House*, No. 110, Broadway, which differs only from the best hotels, in the absence of all intoxicating drinks.

3. There is a list of 31 *Temperance Grocery Stores* in the city of New York.

These things do not indicate a cause that is stationary, or going back. Respecting the first, we hope the example of the boats mentioned will soon be followed by all in Canadian waters. We consider the manner in which the proprietors of our boats place liquors upon their tables, and deal them out at their bars, as disgraceful to the country. No other boats on this continent, we believe, except those on the Mississippi river, place liquors on their table, and they are a fit accompaniment of bowie knives and lynch law. As for bars, they are tipping shops of the lowest description, calculated to throw every temptation in the way of travellers, and especially poor immigrants coming to the country.

We insert the notice of the Temperance House for the benefit of our Canada merchants who visit New York, also to induce every city in Canada to imitate the example.

The Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, the most flourishing on the continent of North America, announces the fact, that between 3000 and 4000 persons have signed the total abstinence pledge in that city, within the last eight months. It likewise invites delegates from every Society in the United States, to join in a grand procession on the 5th of April, the first anniversary of its formation; upon which occasion the corner stone of a splendid Temperance Hall will be laid, and the city illuminated in the evening.

The ladies of Baltimore are also forming themselves into Teetotal Societies, the pledge of which is the usual one, with the additional clause, that they will not keep company with, nor receive the addresses of men who use alcohol.

Much satisfaction has been expressed by the friends of temperance, and the public generally, at the fine appearance and correct deportment of our Irish fellow-citizens on St. Patrick's day. Their temperance procession was indeed a noble spectacle; and we understand that the police did not find a single case of drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, to take cognizance of, among the sons of St. Patrick on the occasion.

Our readers will find in this number a letter from the Secretary of their Society, stating that they now number 31 tee-totallers. This is good, and we hope they will rapidly increase. Indeed we thought that as soon as the teetotal pledge was introduced, the whole Society, with few exceptions, would have hastened to tread in the footsteps of Ireland's greatest son, Father Mathew, and his 3,700,000 tee-totallers.

Farmers often advance as a reason for keeping aloof from the temperance enterprise, that in travelling to and from market they must go into taverns to warm themselves, and feed and water their horses; and unless they drink something to remunerate the tavern-keeper, they will be guilty of meanness and injustice. They drink, not because they want the liquor, but only to have an opportunity of paying the landlord!

The following considerations, we think, will show that this objection is more specious than real—that in fact it is only an excuse for drinking.

1. Travellers, whenever they wish for food or lodging,

can always remunerate the tavern-keeper without drinking; and if they wish for neither, they may always find apples, crackers, and cheese, or something else that they can buy, even if only to give away to the next child they meet.

2. If they have horses, they can always give them hay or oats. It may be objected, that farmers take their own oats and hay with them. But we have assumed that the design is as avowed, to remunerate the tavern-keeper by a certain small sum of money, for his accommodation and trouble; the traveller is therefore willing to give the money at any rate, and he may as well have oats or hay in return for it as nothing, or what is worse than nothing—poison.

3. If he can find nothing to buy, he can lay down the pence on the bar, that he would otherwise have given for drink, and tavern-keepers now generally understand this mode of doing. The writer of this article, after travelling extensively on both sides of the Atlantic, can testify that innkeepers are as polite and attentive to tee-totallers, as to any other class of their customers; and that he has never found, under any circumstances, a reason for using intoxicating drinks.

We are informed that the following disgraceful occurrence, demonstrating the brutalizing effects of intoxicating drinks, took place not far from St. Andrews or La Clute. Two men went a short distance for a load of hay, one of them being the owner of the horses he drove. As they had to pass a drunkery, they stopped to refresh (?) themselves, and then proceeded for the load, with which they returned to the dram-shop, and again partook of their favorite beverage. The day being by this time far spent, they were helped upon their load, and proceeded homeward. Being stupefied with drink, however, they got off the road, and the horses stopped in the deep snow, when the owner of the horses got down, and procured a heavy stick to beat them with. The other person remonstrated, and begged his friend to take the horses off the sleigh, and leave the load till another time. He replied that "no horse of his should stick on the road," and then began to beat the poor animals most unmercifully, by which means he broke the ribs and skull of one of them. It may be said, this is only a horse killed; but the "good man is merciful to his beast."

A man, named John H—, lived in the Indian Lands, Glengary, with his wife Nancy, and two children. He was fond of liquor, and became very intemperate. He frequently beat and abused his wife in a shocking manner, so that she and the children had to fly to the neighbours' houses. He, however, always hunted them out, and took them home to renew his tyranny. Upon one occasion his wife fled to a neighbour's house, and showed herself all covered with wounds and bruises, inflicted by her brutal husband, and very severely burned, owing to his having knocked her into the fire. Whilst the good woman of the house was washing and dressing her wounds, John rushed in and took her home with him. He also frequently insisted that she should go to the grocery to drink with him, his general resort being the store of one M'P—. (Licensed, no doubt, for the good of the public.) And when they had been drinking a while, they would generally quarrel, and either fight in the shop, or more generally before the door, where he often inflicted blows upon her that would have killed almost any other woman on the spot. In going home, she frequently tried to escape from him, and run into neighbours' houses for protection, saying John was going to murder her, which indeed he had frequently threatened to do; and the neighbours would have protected her, but for fear of his setting fire to their houses or barns.

On the last time that they went home from the grocery

together, she ran to a house for protection, but there were none but children in the house; and as John ran after her, and began to beat her, the children ran out to save themselves. A neighbour went to the house where the drunken couple were, to protect the children. Nancy implored protection, saying that she would be murdered, but he did not feel himself authorized to interfere with such characters, and John took her away in his cutter, she uttering cries for mercy, and looking the picture of despair. She was not seen after, but a person who went into their house next day said, the bed looked as if she were lying on it, and he supposed she was not well. A good deal of blood was on the floor, which made him conjecture that John had been killing pigs.

John said that his wife had run away from him, sold whatever remained of his squandered property, settled his business, and went off. The last time he was seen was at Brockville, from whence he sent back word, that if he did not find Nancy, he would never come back to the settlement again.

We call upon the active young temperance men of every city, town, village, and township in Canada, to form themselves into Committees for the purpose of visiting and requesting every family in their respective districts to subscribe for the *Advocate*. If temperance men will spend one tenth part of the time and money in promoting their cause, that others do in drinking, our call will not be in vain.

The licensed tavern-keepers of Quebec have formed themselves into a Society for protection against unlicensed dealers, and for benevolent purposes. The language applied to them in the *Quebec Gazette* is as follows:—

"They (the licensed tavern-keepers) have been held up to odium latterly, perhaps by persons whose efforts in favor of true charity are not equal to their own. A few months to come will shew whether this Society, even in its infancy, has been outstripped in acts of real usefulness by any other Society in Quebec."

A few months will indeed shew.

CORONER'S STATEMENT.—In the last thirteen violent and sudden deaths, of which the Coroner for this district has knowledge, seven have been caused by the use of intoxicating liquors, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Found frozen to death..... | 4 |
| Found in the street insensible, and died a few hours after being removed to a place of shelter. | 1 |
| Killed while fighting with another party..... | 1 |
| Found dead in bed (once a respectable member of society) | 1 |

Montreal, February 22, 1841.

The following letters have been received, and will appear as soon as possible, viz., from W. J. Jones, Port Sarnia; John Fraser, Roxburgh; H. D. Smith, Wolford; R. H. Thornton, Whitby; Jesse Kenward, Warwick; William Tiely, Cape Cove; George D. Greenleaf, Belleville; John M. Tupper, Brantford; E. L. Lyman, London; William J. Moore, Whitby; S. Miles, Howard; E., Peterboro; R. Pollock, Lachute; James Sheffy, Laprairie; Ross & Holehouse, Quebec; H. O. Crofts, Montreal; Thomas Proudfoot; Jacob B. Noble, Cornwall; John Lamb, Hawkesbury.

ANOTHER AWFUL WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE.—On Saturday last a man was going by the Market in this City with two sticks of timber, when, being intoxicated, he fell off, and one of the sticks passed over his head, and killed him on the spot.—*Christian Guardian*.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CANADA is an Agricultural country, and yet possesses no agricultural publication, except a valuable work by Mr. William Evans, which is not sufficiently known, and from which we mean to make extracts. It is true there are a number of excellent publications of this kind in the neighbouring States, amongst which we may mention the *New England Farmer*, the *Cultivator*, and the *New Genesee Farmer*, any, or all of which, we confidently recommend to the attention of our readers. But still these works cannot possess the same interest, nor in all respects be so suitable for Canadian readers, as an agricultural periodical published in Canada; although it will be chiefly to a selection of their best articles that our columns will for some time be indebted.

With a soil and climate, generally speaking, fully equal to those of the adjoining States; with greater facility for hiring labour, and with fewer taxes to pay, our farmers yet feel themselves compelled to ask legislative protection against the produce of these States. Why is this? Perhaps the chief cause is, that the great majority of American farmers take an agricultural paper, and consequently conduct their business upon improved and enlightened principles, whilst few, very few indeed, of our Canadian farmers, read a word about agriculture from one end of the year to the other.

It is the design of the following pages to supply, in part at least, the great want to which we have alluded; and we request that every individual to whom this paper may come, will show it to his neighbours, and induce them to combine, for the purpose of ordering ten, fifty, or a hundred copies.

We also invite Secretaries of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province of Canada, to send us brief reports of their proceedings, and good practical farmers to communicate to the public through our columns, any information they may deem sufficiently important. Advertisements of seeds, roots, fruit trees, breeds of stock, agricultural implements, lands, &c. will probably also be forwarded for insertion on the cover; so that, upon the whole, the farmer will find the full value of his subscription money in the agricultural department alone.

GARDENS.—In many of the settlements of Canada, more especially those inhabited by old country people, there is not a vestige of a garden to be seen, not a flower or flowering shrub, not a fruit tree, not even a currant or raspberry bush; yet it is generally allowed that gardens form an excellent test of the taste and intelligence of farmers. One of the very first things with an American or Dutch farmer, in going to a new country, is to plant a few fruit trees; and he thereby shows his wisdom, as they take years to come into good bearing. But with the old country settler, this is the last thing thought of, and his family is consequently deprived for an indefinite length of time, of these wholesome, grateful, and easily attained luxuries, fruit and preserves.

It has often been matter of surprise to us, that the women and children did not protest against this state of things, and fence in and plant a little garden plot with their own hands. It is really too hard that the poor children should never taste any kind of fruit, except what they find in the woods. A few apple, plum, and cherry trees; a few currant, raspberry, and strawberry bushes, interspersed with pot herbs, lilies and roses, or any other kind of flowers, would give an air of neatness, good taste, and comfort, to our Canadian homes, that they can never otherwise possess. And this plot would yield more gratification to all the members of the family, than any other portion of the farm ten times its size.

Set to work then friends—do not defer the matter from year to

year—it has been deferred too long already, and you will find that there was much shrewd sense in the Laird of Dumbledike's advice to his son, "Ay be settin' in a tree Jock, it'll be growin' when ye're sleepin'." We advise you, however, in planting your trees, to endeavour to get good kinds; the difference of expense is trifling at first, and a good fruit tree grows as well, and is as easily cultivated afterwards as a bad one.

In many places of Canada fodder has become very scarce this season, and farmers see their cattle wasting away, and perhaps dying before their eyes. In some places, we are told they are willing to give *three* cows now to any person who will give them back *one* in May next. It is true this winter has been long and severe, but we may always expect long winters in Canada; and it is by no means uncommon for fodder to become scarce, and cattle lean by spring.

There is a remedy for all this, to be sure, and a very simple one; but we are all so averse to any thing new, that it is not likely to become general for many years. However, we will state it, that any one who chooses may hereafter have his cattle in good condition in spring.

Prepare an acre or two (in proportion to the stock kept) of any good soil in the same manner as for potatoes. Sow good mangel wurzel seed as early in the season as possible in drills seven or eight inches apart, and when the plants come up, thin them to the same distance, and transplant if necessary like cabbage plants. Keep them clear from weeds, and the earth loose by hoeing. The weight of produce per acre will be four or five times as great as that of turnips or potatoes. The root is equally nutritious, weight for weight, and is greatly preferred to other roots by cattle and hogs.

The seed at the rate of a pound and a half to the acre should be soaked forty-eight hours before sowing, and sowed when the ground is a little moist, that it may vegetate immediately. And the roots must be secured in the fall, before being frequently frozen and thawed, in fact as soon as possible after the first frost.

We are supplied with the foregoing facts by Mr. Hugh Brodie, an intelligent and experienced farmer, who has cultivated mangel wurzel for years, and induced many others to do the same, and invariably with the success above mentioned.

From the Cultivator.

We are desirous of drawing the attention of our readers before the farming operations of the season commence, to some prominent objects of improvement in their farming operations. We know the distrust which farmers generally entertain to new practices in husbandry, and are fully apprized, that what we are about to offer forms already a part of the practice of many who will peruse our remarks. Yet if we should be instrumental in inducing a few, by adopting our suggestions, to improve the condition of their farms, and to render their labour more productive, our object will be effected, and we shall be satisfactorily compensated for our trouble. All we ask is, that our recommendations may have a fair trial, sufficient merely to enable the experimenter to judge of their utility, and on a scale that shall involve neither great labour nor expense. And we shall offer nothing which we have not ourselves tested and believe beneficial. We will begin with

MANURES.

Which are the basis of all fertility in the soil, precisely in the same way that forage, grain and roots are the basis of fatness in our farm stock. All animal and vegetable manures have once been plants, and are capable, by a natural process, of being converted into plants again. They should therefore be husbanded with care and applied with economy. Every crop taken from a field diminishes its fertility, by lessening the quantity of vegetable food in the soil. Unless, therefore, something in the form of manure is returned to the field, an annual deterioration will take place

until absolute barrenness ensues. This fact needs no other illustration than is afforded by every bad managed farm. The object of the husbandman should be to INCREASE the fertility of his farm, because upon this materially depends the profits of his labour. To do this, we advise that cattle yards be made dishing, so as to collect the liquids in the centre, and that these be kept well littered with straw, stalks, and the refuse vegetables of the farm, to take up and preserve these liquids, which are a valuable part of the manure:—That these yards be thoroughly cleaned in the spring, and their contents, together with the manure from the stables and pig pen, applied to hoed crops, as corn, potatoes, beans, &c., before fermentation has progressed far;—that it be spread broadcast, ploughed in as fresh as possible, and the ground rolled or harrowed before planting. Thus all the manure will be saved, the hoed crop greatly benefited by it, the weeds destroyed, and as much fertility left in the soil for the grain crop which is to follow, as the same manure would have afforded had it lain in the yard till after midsummer, and been then applied. But if manure has rotted, it may be applied to the turnip or small grain crop. In these cases it should not be buried deep, and may with advantage, at least on dry soils, be harrowed in with the seeds, where it serves frequently a beneficial purpose in protecting the young grain from the severity of winter.

DRAINING.

It is necessary, for the perfection of most crops, that they should enjoy all the benefits of our summer heats. When a soil is saturated with spring water, though water does not appear on the surface, the roots of the crop which grow upon it penetrate the wet part, which may be supposed to possess a temperature never above 60 degrees. The crop consequently fails for want of the necessary heat in the soil. Decomposition of vegetable matter, the food of the crop, is also seriously retarded by this cold temperature. Stagnant waters are as unhealthy to cultivated crops as they are to animals. We have now in our mind an extensive inclined plane, which we examined last summer, of more than half a mile slope, embracing 70 or 80 acres, and possessing a rich soil, one-fifth of which was rendered unfit for tillage or the finer grasses, in consequence of springs which burst forth near the top of the plane, the waters of which passed down its whole extent, and principally in the soil, in gentle depressions or hollows. We are confident the evil here might be remedied at a slight expense, which would be remunerated in a single season, by draining. Grounds habitually wet, either from springs, or water stagnating in the soil, for want of declivity or drains to carry it off, will not produce good crops. Draining is an effectual cure for the evil. Open drains will alone answer to carry off surface water, and in situations where much water may occasionally pass. These should hardly ever be less than 3 feet broad at surface, and two feet deep: the sides sloping so as to leave the bottom 8 to 20 inches broad. A greater depth and breadth are often requisite. Long experience has convinced us, that good drains, in the end, are always the cheapest drains: and that when they are well constructed, they constitute one of the most profitable improvements of the farm. But we consider under-drains, in soils which are habitually wet, cheaper, better, and more profitable to the proprietor, either to carry off stagnant water from flat surfaces, or to arrest that proceeding from springs, than open drains. They are more efficient, because they generally lie deeper, and are not so liable to be choked up. They are more economical, because they seldom, if well made, require repairs, and do not waste any land. They are beneficial on all flat surfaces which have a retentive sub-soil, and upon all slopes rendered wet by springs. They are wanted wherever water rests upon the sub-soil, or saturates the soil, within the reach of the roots of cultivated crops. A very simple means of determining whether a field is likely to be benefited by under-draining, is, in June or July, to dig a hole, like a post-hole, say two feet deep, and the presence of water at the bottom, and height to which it rises, will at once decide whether the land is to be benefited, and to what extent, by under-draining. Draining effectually is almost an untried experiment with us. We are not familiar with the process, and startle at the expense: yet if we compare the cost with the advantages which will accrue for a succession of years, we shall find the operation to be a very economical one.

N. B. Well drained grounds may be sown or planted ten to

fifteen days earlier in spring than those which want draining, and the crops are much less liable to be injured by heavy rains.

CLOVER

Will grow on pretty much all soils that have been laid dry by good drains. It is the basis of good farming, on all lands susceptible of alternate husbandry. Its benefits are threefold: it breaks, pulverizes and ameliorates the soil by its tap roots, and it furnishes a cheap food for plants as well as animals. A good clover lay is worth to a crop, by the food which it affords, as much as five tons of manure to the acre. To ensure a good lay, at least ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, and the ground well rolled. Its value, as food for plants, depends more upon the quantity of roots than upon the luxuriance of the stems, though the abundance of the latter will depend in a great measure upon the number of the former. To obtain the full value of this plant, we must cultivate it as food for our crops, as well as our cattle; and in this case we should use it as such the first or second year, before it has run out. There is economy in always sowing clover with small grains, though it is to be ploughed in the same or the next season. Ten pounds of seed costs upon an average one dollar—labour of sowing is comparatively nothing. Its value to the next crop cannot be less than quadruple that sum, to say nothing of the feed it may afford, or its mechanical amelioration of the soil. We cannot avoid urging a trial of the method of making clover hay in cocks. We have followed the practice twelve or fifteen years, and hence speak from experience, and with confidence, of its manifold advantages over the common method of spreading from the swath. Put it into small cocks, with a fork, from the swath, as soon as it is freed from external moisture, or well wilted, and then leave it to cure. An hour or two exposure to the sun, previous to its being carted from the field, is all the further care it will require. This mode saves labour, prevents injury from rain, and secures the hay in the best possible condition.

INDIAN CORN.

There is no crop which habit has rendered more indispensable to the wants of our families and our farms than this. It is, therefore, a subject of moment to adopt the best mode of culture. As many districts are shy in producing wheat, and as this crop is seriously threatened by the wheat insect, it becomes more a matter of solicitude to render our corn crops productive. But as this grain demands more labour in its culture than other grain crops, so it is more important on the score of profit, that it should be well managed: for if thirty bushels an acre, be considered only a remuneration for the labour bestowed on the crop—all that the product falls short of this must be a loss—and all that it exceeds, a net gain to the cultivator. The first consideration in regard to the corn crop, is to give it a dry mellow soil; the second, that this soil be rich, fat or fertile; and the third, that the seed be timely put in and the crop well taken care of. Neither wet grounds, nor stiff clays, nor poor grounds, will repay, by their product, the labour required on a crop of corn. He who has no other lands but these, should not attempt to raise it as a field crop. He had better bestow his labour upon other objects, and buy his corn. We think the best preparation for corn is a clover lay, well covered with long manure from the barn yard, well ploughed—and well harrowed. It is better to give sixty loads of dung to three acres than to ten, upon the ordinary lands of our neighbourhood. The difference in product will not make up for the difference in labour. Corn can hardly be danged too high. What we have to recommend, that is not common in the culture of this crop, is,—that double the usual quantity of seed be applied,—the number of plants to be reduced at the weeding—in order to ensure three or four stalks in each hill;—that the roots be not broken, nor the manure thrown to the surface, by the plough, but that the barrow and cultivator be substituted for it, which will sufficiently mellow the surface and destroy weeds; and that the hills be but slightly earthed. By ploughing and hilling we conceive the manure is wasted, the roots broken and bruised, and limited in their range for food, the crop more exposed to injury from drought, and the labour increased.

If the fodder which the stalks and sheaves afford is an object to the farmer, as they certainly will be when their advantages are appreciated, the securing these in good condition is a matter of importance. To effect this, as well as to secure the crop from the

effects of early autumnal frosts, we recommend the practice we have long and satisfactorily followed, of cutting the crop at the ground as soon as the corn is glazed, or the surface of the kernels has become hard, and of immediately setting it up in stooks to ripen and cure. This we have always been enabled to do early in September, and once in the last week in August. The quality of the grain is not impaired, nor the quantity, in our opinion, diminished, by this mode of management, while the fodder is greatly increased, and its quality much improved.

ROOT CULTURE

Presents many advantages to the stock farmer. Roots are less exhausting to the soil than grain; they are admirably fitted to form a part of a course of crops; are very beneficial in pulverizing the soil; afford abundance of food for farm stock; may be substituted for grain; and serve to augment and improve the valuable product of the cattle yard. An acre of ground, under good culture, will produce, on a fair average, twenty tons of Swedish turnips, mangel wurzel, carrots, parsnips or potatoes. Supposing a lean animal to consume one bushel a day, and a fattening animal two bushels, the produce of an acre will then subsist three lean bullocks 110 days, nearly the period of our winter, and three fattening ones 55 days. We merely assume these as reasonable data, and ask, if the result does not prove the profitableness of their culture? But we are not permitted to doubt upon this subject, if we credit the testimony of those who have tried them, and whose continuance in the culture is the best proof of their value. Roots enter largely into the system of Flemish husbandry, which has been extolled as inferior to none other, and in many parts of Great Britain, turnips are considered the basis of profitable farming. In our country, root culture is winning its way to notice and to favour. Few who have managed it judiciously have been willing to relinquish it; while others are annually commencing it. The great obstacles to the more rapid extension of the culture among us, is the want of experience, the want of proper implements, as drill barrows, cultivators, &c., and the labour of securing the crop in winter. The apparent magnitude of these obstacles is daily diminishing, and we shall ere long discover, that root crops may be cultivated, and secured for winter use, as easily as other farm crops. We have had very little experience in cultivating carrots, parsnips, or mangel wurzel as field crops; but the Swedish turnip has been a favorite crop for some years; and we can truly say; it has been one of the most sure and profitable that we have taken from our grounds.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly.—half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbour for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, nor borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

A farmer should never be so immersed in other matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglected education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use intoxicating drinks; if, while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labours of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does, he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who carries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly, manure, tillage and seed; and there are three things of which he never will be too liberal, promises, time and credit.

We have been favored with a note of the following extraordinary yield of a single potato, of the variety called Nigratto, cultivated in the garden of the Hon. A. W. Cochran, Upper Sillery, near this city, in the summer of the past year:—

"A single potatoe, bought of Mr. Mussen, was planted on the 15th May last, upon manure and covered with rich earth. It sent up eleven shoots, when about six inches above ground were carefully separated from the tuber and transplanted in a trench with manure and good soil, being placed about 18 inches apart. They never dropped; and when dug up in October the produce was 94 healthy tubers, some of which weighed a pound, and had several fingers or knobs such as grow on Dahlia roots, and 12 to 15 eyes. These are preserved for seed next year, and being again treated in the same way will, probably, yield at the end of the season from 90 to 100 for one, making in two seasons from 8,000 to 10,000 potatoes from one tuber: they require so little care that they are well worth being cultivated by those who have large gardens: one man will dress the ground and set out 500 to 800 plants in a day."—*Quebec Mercury*.

STABLING MILCH COWS.—We have been much surprised at the increased quantity of milk cows afford from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A near neighbor suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of the winter, and as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us, as the result, that his cows now just gave double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful.—*New Gen. Farmer*.

THE CANKER WORM.—The *Cultivator* reminds its readers that March in our latitude is the month for the ascent of the canker worm upon our trees; and people who have neglected to try other remedies, are advised to place a little quicklime close about the bodies of their trees, to destroy those worms that lie near the roots; many may be destroyed in this mode, and if it were practised for a few years in succession, this favorite place of rendezvous for the worms, might be rendered too hot for them.

HOW TO KEEP A VILLAGE COW.—Transplant sugar beets fifteen inches apart, like cabbages, but with more care, in every spot or space you can spare in your lot or garden. If the land is worked well and early, they will tend themselves after two or three light hoeings, and grow large enough to make a mess each, with the addition of a quart of shorts, seasoned with ground oil cake. Here is sugar, gluten, starch, and oleaginous matter to boot. With such alops, a cow needs nothing but a little straw.—*New Gen. Farmer*.

POULTRY, if well managed, constitute a profitable branch of cottage or farm economy. If hens are allowed to roost in a warm stable or cow-house, and fed with barley or other suitable food which has been steamed or boiled, they will lay a month or two earlier than usual, and produce a much greater number of eggs in the year. We know a small farmer near Montreal who kept his hens in a warm cellar, and he has in consequence had eggs to sell all winter, for which he received about 1s. 6d. per doz.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.—If there is one matter of greater importance to the human family than all others, it is the education of the young. The children who now fill our schools, or play about our streets and fields, will in a few short years manage the affairs of the country; and it will depend upon their present training, whether these affairs be well or ill managed. The conduct of the rising generation will not, however, affect themselves only. In

proportion as it is good or bad, it will give pleasure or pain to their parents; and their character will be stamped upon succeeding generations. We may, therefore, affirm, that the effects of what we now do in the matter of education, will be felt through all time, although time will only reveal the smallest part of these effects.

How important is it then, to secure a good system of education! It is generally said of children uneducated in schools, that they are without education. This is a mistake—they have more or less education, but unfortunately it too often consists of lying, cheating, swearing, drinking, cruelty, or other vicious courses; for though naturally prone to evil, yet to attain proficiency in vice, children require to be educated therein. But this education costs nothing. Only neglect to teach them what is good—let them run idle in the streets, and take up with the company they meet there, and their education for evil is secured. And here, let us remark, that if we do not take care to furnish them with a good education, society is so constituted that they will be almost certain to find a bad one for themselves. Their faculties are so sharp and vigorous, that they cannot remain inactive; they are continually learning and imitating what they see and hear, and their character, as amiable and worthy members of society, or the reverse, is in a great measure formed at a very early age.

It will be obvious from the preceding remarks, that we do not believe education to consist merely of reading, writing, and arithmetic. These are only instruments, whereby knowledge and usefulness may be attained, but they are so essential that many have deemed them the only requisites of what is called a good common school education: and this opinion would be true to a great extent, if parents were always qualified, and had opportunity to conduct the other equally or more important branches themselves: but this is notoriously not the case, and therefore children should not only be taught to read, write, and cipher in school, but they should there be trained to habits of order, cleanliness, and industry, and imbued with principles of rectitude, and benevolence. It is obvious, however, that these desirable results cannot be secured, unless school teachers themselves possess the qualities which they are to confer upon their pupils—unless they be pious, intelligent, and benevolent, as well as learned,—unless, in fact, they be a very superior class of society. And why should they be otherwise? Is not their calling more important and responsible than any other, with the exception of ministers of religion? They clothe the minds, and form the characters of our children; and is it seemly to put merchants, doctors, lawyers, and members of other secular professions, before them in worldly estimation, and in the scale of remuneration awarded for their services? Has any of these professions, important though they be, so much of the happiness of families and the well being of society in its power, as the schoolmaster?

But in many of the country parts of Canada, the schoolmaster is actually paid less for forming human minds, than the blacksmith for shoeing horses. Every mechanical employment, and we mean no disrespect to any, is remunerated more highly than his; nay, even farm labourers receive ten dollars a month, whilst he must, in many cases, be contented with eight. People of Canada, judge if this state of things be right.

There is another light in which we would view this question. There are in Canada probably ten taverns for one school. What wonder is it that vice and ignorance should fearfully preponderate. When the relative proportions are reversed, it will be a bright day for Canada. One thing is certain, taverns and schools cannot flourish together—there is an antipathy between them—where the one thrives, the other must decay. And it must be confessed, schools have at present the worst of the struggle.

We do not deny that a number of the Scotch members of Canada are not worthy of the consideration and respect to which we think the profession is entitled. But whose fault is this? Who could be expected to expect for the money that they should be surprised that many of our countrymen of character and attainments are so many broken down merchants, and of what kind of employment, we should be surprised that they are any of a different character, and feel thankful to be so. In spite of our own niggardliness, a portion of the Scotch members of Canada are persons of good character and respectable talents.

When we are willing as a people to consider the education of the young as the most important duty committed to our trust, and to devote a suitable portion of our attention and substance to the discharge of that duty—when, in a word, there is a demand for good education, suitable teachers will be found to supply that demand.

We shall in our next treat the subject of Education more in detail.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ceremony of baptizing the Princess Royal took place on the 10th February, and was attended with great splendor.

The British expedition had gained nothing decided in China but the island of Chusan, where the troops were suffering great hardships, and dying fast.

The Pacha of Egypt was effectually humbled by the victories of the British and Turkish forces, and the Levant was more effectually opened up to British commerce.

All appearance of a rupture between Britain and France had passed away.

An American Packet Ship, the *Governor Fenner*, was sunk in the British Channel by a Dublin Steamer, and 124 passengers, chiefly Irish farmers and their families, lost. The crew also perished, with the exception of the Captain and mate who got on board the steamer.

The M'Leod affair had caused some excitement in Britain.

The breach between the majority of the General Assembly and the Courts of Law was, by the latest accounts, becoming wider, and many of the members of the Church of Scotland were petitioning for the abolition of patronage.

General Harrison has been installed President of the United States for the next four years. He pledged himself, as his predecessor did, to maintain Slavery and oppose Abolitionists.

The *Amistad* Negroes are at last free! And the long confinement, frequent trials, and grievous persecution which they suffered, have done more to awaken just and generous sentiments with regard to slavery and the slave trade, in the minds of the American people than any event which has ever happened.

Some of the United States are gravely debating, whether they will keep faith with their creditors or not; and some of them have no apparent means wherewith to meet the interest of their debts. These debts were chiefly contracted for internal improvements.

The New England States, New York, and perhaps some other States, are in a flourishing condition with respect not only to their general finances, but what is of more consequence, with respect to their school funds, which are large and productive.

The *Mormon War* has cost the State of Missouri about \$150,000! This is the amount in dollars and cents. The extent of the suffering which this ferocious outrage has inflicted upon the defenceless Mormonites, is incalculable. The effect of it has been to create much public sympathy in their behalf, and their numbers and wealth have greatly increased since the persecution.—*Philadelphia North American*.

The Elections in Canada for the first United Legislature have resulted in, it is said, a large majority in favor of the Union. They have been attended with a good deal of intemperance, and in some places with rioting and loss of life.

SUMMARY OF MISSIONARY LABOURS FOR 1846.

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|--|----------|
| Stations occupied | 643 |
| Missionaries.—British Societies | 614 |
| Continental Societies | 173 |
| Societies in United States | 252—1044 |

Besides the ordained missionaries given above, there are physicians, catechists, schoolmasters, and other male assistants, variously employed, the number of whom the reports do not admit of being accurately ascertained. It may probably be between 400 and 500, also married and unmarried females amounting probably to 1,200 or 1,400. To these should be added native preachers and teachers of various grades, labouring in connexion with missionaries from Christian countries, and under their direction.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

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|---|-------------|
| British Societies | \$1,670,000 |
| Continental Societies | 113,000 |
| Societies in the United States | 393,000 |

\$2,176,000

The receipts of the Gospel Propagation Society are not included, not being known.

It should here be added that large sums are also expended by Bible and Tract Societies in Great Britain and the United States, amounting to not less than \$170,000, to aid in translating, printing, and distributing Bibles and Tracts, in unevangelized countries. Societies for supporting schools in the same communities, probably expend no less than \$170,000 more. These Societies are found in Great Britain and the British provinces.

CHURCH MEMBERS.—The number given by nine of the foregoing societies is 162,883;—and those connected with the churches under the care of the other societies would probably leave the sum below 175,000.

PUPILS IN SCHOOLS.—Here again the reports are very incomplete. The number given by five societies is 139,715; and the whole number probably does not exceed 300,000.—*Missionary Herald*.

THINGS LOST FOREVER.—Lost wealth may be restored by industry—the wreck of health regained by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won back by patient and virtuous. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom—or cast from heaven's record the fearful bolt of wasted life?—*Mrs. W. W. Garrison*.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE

Advocate.—Rev. C. Strong, Montreal, 18s.; W. Wakefield, St. Johns, 1s. 8d.; W. Dunbar, Pickering, 15s.; J. P. Scott, Colborne, £2; E. Clare, St. Eustache, 3s. 4d.; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, 15s.; J. Wilson, Haldimand, £2 10s.; S. Miles, Howard, 15s.; C. Brooks, Leunoxville, vol. vi, 6s. 8d.; vol. vii, 8s. 4d.

Anti-Bacchus.—J. Barnard, Montreal, £1 5s.
Tracts.—Sundries £1; Mr. Chamberlain, Abbotsford, 6s. 3d.; H. Carwell, 10s.

Temperance Society.—Sundries 16s. 1d.; collected by R. D. Wadsworth, £2 3s. 9d.; net proceeds Mr. Buckingham's Lecture, £1 17s. 11d.; donation A Friend, £37 10s.; from T. A. Stayner, Esq. D. P. M. General, £5.