

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								/			

516/K/916

No. 10.

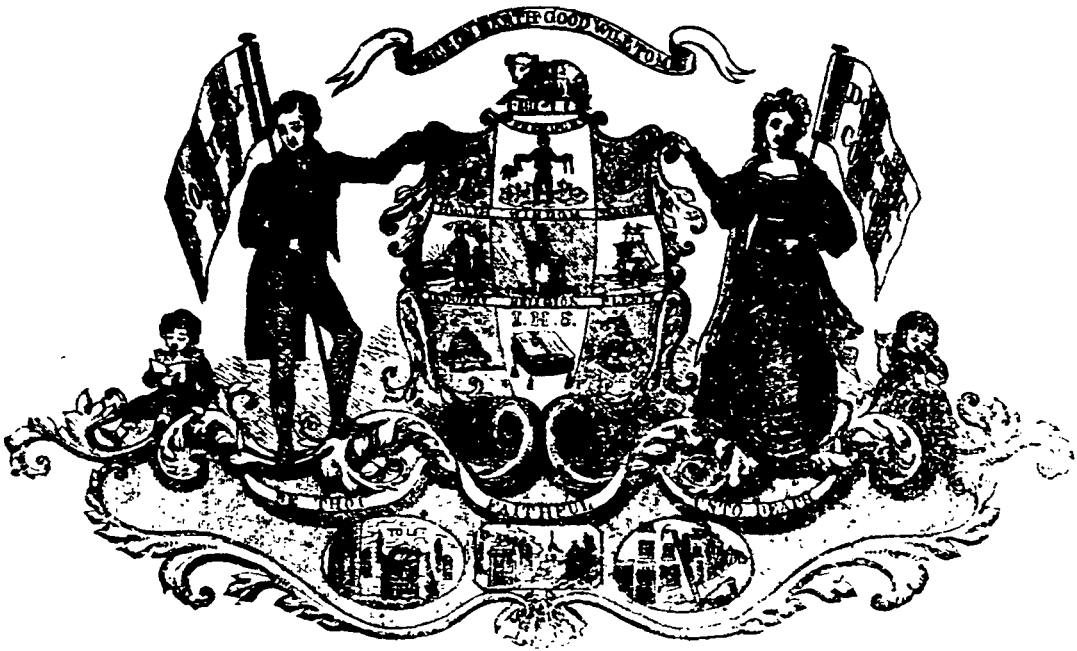
SEPTEMBER 15, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE. AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

OFFICE,
SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

ETY.

tee of this Society hereby give
an excellent assortment of
and TESTAMENTS is constantly
in their Depository, McGill Street:
this year have been added some in
and Morocco bindings, gilt edges, in
variety.

JAMES MILNE,

General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of the VALUABLE
PUBLICATIONS of this Society con-
stantly kept on hand. Many new Books have
been added during the year.

JAMES MILNE,

Depository.

June 20, 1842.

{ GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
Montreal.



THE Undersigned Government Agent at
this Port for forwarding the views and
intentions of EMIGRANTS from Great Brit-
ain and Ireland, takes this opportunity of
advising all such persons as may require
FARM SERVANTS, MECHANICS, LA-
BORERS, ARTIFICERS, and others, to for-
ward to his Office, (situated in the upper part
of the St. Ann's Market) a concise statement
of the number required, the rates of Wages
to be paid, probable period for which they
may be wanted, with prices of provisions,
and usual Terms of Boarding and Lodging in
their vicinity;—and at the same time, to fur-
nish other information on the subject as may
be considered of general utility to Applicants
for Employment.

JAMES ALLISON, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1842.

W. M. MUIR.

(Late of the Firm of E. Muir & Son)

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

WOULD Respectfully call the attention of
the Public to his superior assortment of
SUMMER STUFFS, consisting of Doe-skins,
Tweeds, Waterproof Tweed, Cashmerette,
Pannatta, Gambreons, Summer Cloths, and a
splendid article of *Drap d'Et*. Also, a large
variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Plain
Satins, Embroidered Cashmeres, Valenciennes,
&c.

Mackintosh Coats made to order.

June 11.

W. H. RICHMOND,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, at low
prices for CASH, in the premises formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. HALL & TILTON, oppo-
site the City Bank, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, July 19, 1842.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

FIFTY ADDITIONAL LIBRARIES have
also been received, varied from former sup-
plies, which will be furnished to Poor Schools
on the usual Terms. As many of those just
received are already promised, to prevent dis-
appointment, an early application will be nec-
essary.

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

Applications to be made (if by letter, post
paid,) to Mr. J. C. BACKET, Recording Secre-
tary, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, M'Gill
Street.

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

COUGH LOZENGES, the most effectual
remedy for coughs, colic, consumption,
&c. WORM LOZENGES, have been
found to be an infallible remedy, in more
than 100,000 cases.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES gives immedi-
ate relief to nervous or sick head-ache, low-
ness of spirits, fainting, &c.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.—Physicians
recommend them to their patients when they
have an adherence to common articles.

— ALSO —

Soda Lozenges—Magnesia Lozenges—
Dinner Lozenges—Cayenne Lozenges—and
Sulphur Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE.

Warranted the best preparation for cleaning
the teeth and sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S PAPILARY OIL,

For curing sore Nipples.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

A sovereign remedy for pains or weakness
in the back, loins, breast, neck, limbs joints,
rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

Hundreds of testimonials as to the efficacy
of the above medicines may be seen by appli-
cation to

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

Agents, St. Paul Street.

May, 31, 1842.

M. WHITE & Co. have for Sale a large
assortment of JAPANNED, ELOCK,
and Common Tinware. Also, Hardware,
Paints &c., and a variety of Cooking, Parlour
and Bed-room Stoves, Slipper, Shower and
Open Baths, Improved Coffee Steamers, &c.
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

WILLIAM GREIG

HAS JUST RECEIVED per "Chrono-
meter" and "Coonock," a Choice Assort-
ment of Sic-Beld and Wolverhampton Ware
which, as "times are hard," will be sold con-
siderably under the usual advance.

Mappin's Pen, Pocket and Desk Knives;
Frazures, Nail and Corn Files; Patent Pen
Makers, Lancets; Ivory and Horn Balance
Handles, Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Carvers, Patent Knife Sharpners, Childrens
Knives and Forks, &c., of superior quality and
finish.

Mr. M. warrants his Cutlery to be equal in
quality to Joseph Roger's & Sons, except his
Razors, which he warrants Superior.

— ALSO —

Scissors, Gillet's Steel Pens, at reduced
prices, Pearl, Bone, and Ivory Hooks for Um-
brellas and Parasol; Fine Pearl Buttons,
Dressing Combs, of Horn and Shell; Ladies'
Side Combs, Horn and Shell, in great variety;
Gents' Pocket Combs; Cloth, Hair, Curl
Brush, Hat, Plate, Crumb, Nail, and Tooth
Brushes; Ivory Combs; Chesterman's Patent
Yard Measures, in Brass, Ivory, Pearl, Shell,
and German Silver Cases, neat; Polishing
Paste; Dressing Case, and Work Box Fittings,
&c.; Tea Trays, Common Gothic, and Queen's
Shapes, in most novel and elegant designs,
single, or in sets, very cheap; Bread Baskets;
Fruit Baskets; Cash Boxes; Almanac Cases;
Toast Racks; Spice Boxes; Cruet Frames,
with Cut Bottles; Letter Cages; Note Racks;
Ink Stands; Dressing Cases; Nursery Lamps;
Water Candlesticks; Inhalers; Candles and
Oil Lamps, &c. &c.

The above are direct from the Makers, and
are finished in a style seldom seen in this mar-
ket, and Low in Price. July 20.

MAPPIN'S RAZORS.

W. GREIG has just received from Shef-
field (per Chronometer,) and direct from
the Maker, a fine assortment of MAPPIN'S
CELEBRATED RAZORS which W. G. is
authorized to warrant Superior in quality to
those of JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS, and it is
well known that theirs are excellent.

For Sale SINGLY or in neat Boxes of
TWO or SEVEN, at from 1s. 3d. each to
3os. 3d. per Set.

N.B.—To prevent spurious articles being
palmed on the Public, please observe "MAP-
PIN'S" name on the BLADE, and on the
cases as follows.—"IMPORTED BY WM.
GREIG, MONTREAL."

— ALSO —

RAZOR STROPS in great variety, and of
superior finish—Mech's Razor Strop Paste—
Piver's, Guerlain's, Ede's, Pears, Winter &
Thompson's, Real Naples and other Shaving
Creams, Cakes, Squares, &c.—Shaving Boxes,
Brushes, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING DRES-
SING CASES FITTED, in Mahogany,
Russia Leather, and Japanned, Tin, &c.—16
varieties.

All the above, from the "hardness of the
times," will be sold UNDER the Usual Ad-
vance.

July 15.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A SUPPLY of the above article, of French,
English, and American manufacture,
constantly on hand and for Sale by

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 10.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

THE LAWYER REFORMED.

The town clock had already struck ten. The wind moaned dolefully as it found its way through the crevices of a dilapidated cottage, and as the rain pattered on the window, it told how comfortless was all without. On that night many a family drew closer around their comfortable fire-sides, as they listened to the elements raging around them. But there was one poor building to which we have alluded, where was no comfortable hearth, but every thing looked desolate and lonely. There was but a single room, and that contained furniture of the meanest quality. The wretched looking beds, the broken chairs, the naked walls, the hand-full of coals almost expiring on the hearth, told of poverty in its most naked form. On one of the beds lay a female whose countenance, sallow and emaciated, indicated the ravages of grief rather than of disease. The close observer could still detect there the lingering traces of beauty. By the expiring embers sat a young girl, perhaps of seventeen, clothed with a thin calico gown. Poverty and suffering had not effaced the beauty of her countenance, and her eyes though red with weeping, and her cheek pallid with grief, were still most lovely. Shivering with cold, she was steadily pursuing her work, for that was the sole dependence of the family for daily food.

"Julia," said the mother, "do lay aside your work, and go to bed. You will perish with cold."

"But, mother," replied Julia, brushing away the tear which was gathering, "I promised Mr.—, the tailor, that I would have it done this evening, and besides there is nothing left in the house to eat in the morning. So that I *must* finish this before I sleep." And again she plied her needle with renewed assiduity.

But where was the father and the husband all this time? Dead? No. Gone to sea? No. An unfortunate debtor immured in prison? No. But he was *tippling in a coffee-house*. Upon the eve he had that day by accident secured, for transacting a little piece of law business. And who was he? Once he was the most splendid lawyer in the city of —, but now was an outcast drunkard. The fearful habit of *taking a little*, had wound a chain around him which he ineffectually struggled to break. One after another of his clients left him, and one after another of his friends forsook him, until almost unawares to himself, he found himself penniless, houseless, friendless, and a street drunkard. His companion sunk under the blow, and became an invalid. His beautiful Julia, raised in luxury and tenderness, for a while grieved, but as want, absolute want, pressed, she aroused herself to meet the exigency. For a year she had supplied the scanty living of the family, whilst her unnatural parent was expending every cent he could get for the maddening liquor. But it was evident that her strength was gradually sinking under the task.

"Julia, my daughter," again said the invalid mother, in a voice feeble and choked with grief, "what is to become of us, I feel that I cannot stand it much longer, and you will die from exposure."

"O, mother, don't say so," replied Julia, in a tone of assumed cheerfulness, but which trembled with emotion, "for God has not forsaken us yet. He will sustain us."

"Oh, who would have supposed that we could ever have been reduced to this!—Dear George, they lay all the blame on him, but it belongs to those who made him a drunkard. He was generous and noble once, and would have scorned the idea of seeing his wife and child suffer want! But now he does not notice it, and we soon shall be gone, I feel it!" And here the disconsolate woman burst into tears, and Julia, notwithstanding all her efforts, wept aloud.

But God had seen the suffering of these two lovely beings, and prepared deliverance for them. The father had found his way home amid the peltings of the storm. The window curtain was drawn a little aside, and through a broken pane of glass he had seen and heard all that passed. His heart was penetrated, remorse fastened on his soul, and he bowed down and solemnly vowed, that, God strengthening him, he would never again drink a drop of alcoholic drink. He rose from his knees another being, and as he entered his dwelling, still somewhat under the influence of liquor, he addressed his wife and child in a tone of affection which had not saluted their ears for months. Both started at it, as though some voice had addressed them from heaven; but little was said. The morning came, and the first thing the father did, was to search out the Washingtonian pledge, and sign it. Now he felt that he was a rescued man, and the energies of his mind, as if reborn from bondage, again acted with their former powers. He sought the court room, and as he entered it, his former partner saw the change, and shaking him by the hand, exclaimed—

"You have reformed, haven't you, George?"

"Yes, by God's help, I have, and a few moments ago I signed the pledge."

The lawyer, amazed, held up his hands and exclaimed—"Gracious heavens, what cannot the Washingtonians accomplish!"

His former associates and admirers crowded around him to shake his hand, and in five minutes, the street drunkard was reinstated. The reformed man's eye moistened as he fervently ejaculated, "God bless you my friends for this."

"But come George," said his partner, with all the familiarity of former days, "come, you must plead the cause of this widow, whose property is at stake, and here is the fee," and he placed in his hands a \$100 bill. "If we gain the cause, it will be increased to \$500." The reformed matriarch seemed stunned with astonishment, as prosperity thus poured upon him, but in a few moments, with his former vigor and acumen, he was eliciting the evidence in the case. The room was thronged with people, who listened to every question with the intensest interest. At last he rose to plead the case, and as his splendid mind, under the excitement of his strange situation, and the desire to acquire what he had lost, burst into strains of surpassing eloquence, a deep murmur of pleasure was heard throughout the room. The jury, after a moment's consultation, gave their verdict in favor of his client; and as that was pronounced by the foreman, the audience burst into loud applause: in one moment more, the widow's agent had placed in his hand the stipulated fee.

It was near sunset, and Julia, worn down with incessant labor, was looking despondingly into the street, when suddenly a carriage stopped before the door. In a moment more, a servant bearing a bundle knocked at the door.

"Is this the house of Lawyer ———?" said he, addressing Julia.

"Yes," she replied, "but my father is not at home."

"I was told to leave this bundle with you and deliver this note," and he handed the articles to the wondering girl. The handwriting was her father's but what it could mean, was more than she could imagine.—But let me give you a copy of the little note as explanatory.

"Dear Julia—Use the articles of clothing in the bundle for yourself and mother, and come immediately to me. The carriage will wait for you. Do not delay, for I wish to see you. Your Father, George."

Bewildered, she rushed unto her mother, and read the note.

Hope sprang up in the soul of the disconsolate wife, and invalid as she was, unassisted, she arose from her bed.

"I see how it is," said she, "God has saved my dear husband! come let us go immediately to him!" Bath & she went with joy as the sunshine of happier days dawned upon them. In a few moments more, the happy wife and daughter were locked in the passionate embrace of the reformed drunkard. It is unnecessary to trace it farther, but suffice it to say, that lawyer ——— in a short time recovered his property, his influence and his friends; that his wife recovered, and that from that day forth, the father, mother and daughter were among the happiest of the happy.

F. F. S.

THE LAST VISIT TO THE VILLAGE GROCERY.

If you have ever visited the village of B——, in the western part of the state of New York, you may have noticed a few fields of cultivated ground, upon the very summit of the hill which rises to the north-west of the place.

Late in the evening of one of the most bitter days of the winter of 183—, a light might still have been seen gleaming from the casement of the lonely habitation situated in that enclosure. The night was intensely cold, and the low moanings of the wind were the only sounds to be heard around the dwelling, while occasionally, at the uncurtained window, or the half opened door, appeared the face of a pale and anxious woman.

She could see the lights of the village, and she watched until they all gradually disappeared—until the last star which twinkled from the windows of the farm houses beneath her, had been extinguished, until darkness settled on every object, and she could no longer catch the glimmering light of a distant habitation. She must then have felt more sad and lonely; but still she heaped her fire, and the pine torch shed its bright and warm light around the room. To-morrow would be the Sabbath; and how many wives and mothers, around and below her, had sunk into peaceful slumber, and would awake to all the sacred enjoyments of its holy hours? and then as such thoughts passed through her breast, she turned to the bed of her little ones, and then hastened and watched—yet still dreaded the return of the husband and father.

That husband was a drunkard, and the wife knew that as he staggered home, his mouth would be filled with imprecations, and unlike the patriarch of old, who returned to bless his dwelling, as he entered his home, curses and revilings would be poured upon his family.

It was not unusual for him to be absent late at night; yet still she was required to watch his hearth and trim his fire, while he was engaged in drunken revelings and angry brawls. Once or twice she thought she heard him, and her head sunk, and her breath came quick in dread of his abuse; yet when he did not appear, and she remembered his probable exposure to the piercing cold—of the danger of his losing life or limb, as he wandered like a maniac over that bleak hill, she forgot all his brutality; she thought of him only as the husband of her youth, the father of her children; and she felt impelled to venture forth to try to seek and save him. Fear and prudence still withheld her, and morning at length dawned upon the sleepless and anxious wife.

With the light of the morning the children rose, and as the eldest boy left the house to fodder the few sheep, his eyes fell upon the prostrate body of his father! The man had perished in sight of his own dwelling—in sight of the fire which he required his wife to keep—and perhaps with his eyes fixed upon that illuminated casement. There he lay, with the ground beaten for many feet around him; his hands clenched and filled with snow, as if he had perished like a strong man in agony—his limbs frozen, his face purple, and his eyes glazed and open.

His tale was soon told. When the last village grocery was closed, he started for his distant and solitary home. He was traced by his oaths until he passed the last habitation on his way, and some benevolent individuals who heard him, fearing that he might lose himself and perish that bitter night, rose from their beds and watched his steps until he was within a short distance of his own house. As the path was direct, and he seemed more sane, they returned to their homes. He pro-

bably became bewildered and chilled, and exhausted sunk down and died as he had lived—a drunkard—and added one more to the long list of those who perish on their return from their last visit to the village grocery.

GIN PALACES.

A more motley group was, probably, never congregated together, than are found within the portals of a Gin palace. There, is seen the porter, with his knot on his shoulder; the fish-men and fish-women, husbands and wives, with their baskets beneath the arm; the street-beggar, leaning against the wall—with his hands in his pockets—his knees bent in feebleness together—his whole appearance a very scare-crow; the tall Irish labourer, in some corner, looking terrible things at a poor wretch, whom he once introduced to the priest of his native village, a blooming, innocent, light-hearted girl, now quailing before him, with half-a-dozen wretched half-starved children, clinging to her knee for support, undergoing an education, which will turn their hearts to stone: the sweep unwashed, with a fuckless urchin or two at his elbow, in training for the barbarous calling, in which smallness of stature, is a first-rate qualification; boys and girls, scarcely in their teens, sitting on a bench behind the entrance, half-shamed, and half out-braving their situation. Such is the usual company.

Strange as is the outward appearance of these votaries of Bacchus, not less strange and un-English is their conduct. What a very babel of sounds! Some laughing; some growling; some uttering profane oaths; some using the most obscene language; some weeping. Thus, many close the labours of the day, spending that on themselves, which would make their wives and children happy, and their homes an Eden. They, poor wretches! are at home, (but what a home!) dreading the return of a drunkard!

But, where is the presiding genius of this moral pantomime? Does he look upon this scene, no! His interests are committed to the drudgery and the morals of others. Young men and women, (O, in a Christian land can it be!) whose business it is to deal out the liquid poison to their fellow-creatures. HE DARE NOT TRUST HIS WIFE OR CHILDREN THERE!

The picture we have imperfectly portrayed, changes again and again during an evening, so that between the hours of six and midnight, hundreds have come and disappeared.

Scenes, the most unnatural, sometimes occur in these immoral establishments. One must suffice. Two females, one with her child in her arms, entered a gin shop to take a drop of the "dear creature." Their united finances were exhausted in one supply. But they felt unsatisfied. One cast a rapid glance over her dress, but nothing could be dispensed with. The other did the same, but with no better result. What was to be done! The child, in the arms of the mother, had a tolerably decent pair of shoes on its little feet. Lucky incident. The shoes were soon deposited on the shelf of the pawnbroker, and the amount swallowed by the two inhuman beings in gin.

It is alledged, there are professors of religion, who own some of these palaces. But it seems too incredible for belief!

MEDICAL TESTIMONIALS AGAINST THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN NURSING.

I have in eight years attended one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven cases of midwifery, and have invariably found that, other circumstances being equal, those mothers who never tasted malt liquors, wine or spirits, during and subsequent to the period of labour, have had the easiest labours, the earliest recoveries, and the best health afterwards. Nay, more, I know several mothers who never could nurse their children under the ale and porter system without suffering greatly in health, but who, after relinquishing the use of those baneful stimulants, have experienced a perfect freedom from disorder during the period of lactation. Nor was this all; the offspring of such mothers have enjoyed an unprecedented immunity from disease also. Nor do I see how it can be otherwise, according to the laws which govern the animal economy; thousands of children are annually cut off by convulsions, from the effects of these beverages acting through the mother."

—A. COURTNEY, Surgeon Royal Navy.
My late wife, who was a woman of very delicate constitution, nursed the whole of her family of eight children, without drinking

any thing stronger than milk and water; and my own belief from long experience and observation is, that any general beverage stronger than water, is much oftener injurious than beneficial.—**DR. TOTILL.**

It is a common mistake to suppose that because a woman is nursing, she ought therefore to live fully, and to add an allowance of wine, porter, or other fermented liquor to her diet. The only result of this plan is, to cause an unnatural degree of fulness in the system, which places the nurse on the brink of disease.—**DR. ANDREW COOMBE.**

All drinks containing ardent spirits, such as wine, punch, caudle ale, porter, must impregnate the milk; and the digestive organs of the babe must be quickly injured by them. The cry of danger following the abstraction of those drinks, is the war-whoop of alarmists, the idle cant of arch theorists.—**DR. TROTTER.**

If you would have puny, weak, and sickly children, drink ale, and according to the usual custom, give the children a little also; if you would have healthy children, and enjoy health yourself, take plenty of good beef and mutton, and drink nothing stronger than water.—**DR. HIGGINBOTTOM.**

INTEMPERANCE A GREAT FOE TO THE CHURCH.

From the Pastor's Pledge, by the Rev. William Roof.

I am aware it is usual, in temperance publications, to advert chiefly to the dire consequences of intoxication on the body, and on the family connexion; these, doubtless, are tragical in the highest degree. But I address you as believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, whose will is your law, whose service is your delight, whose smile is your heaven, and my aim is to show you the aspect which intoxication bears to the mind of God, and to the soul of man. Dwell now for one moment on this last point. True it is, that the results of strong liquor on the present constitution of society are awful, resembling the roll of the prophet, "written within and without, with mourning, lamentations and woes." But I ask, is this the darkest aspect? Is it not rather the arrangement of infinite wisdom to reflect in vivid colors, the ruined condition of the soul? Is not every outward immorality the effect, not the cause, of sin in the soul? And is not the soul on the way to death before intoxication can be permitted? Has not that soul already lost the fear of God, the love of purity, the fitness for heaven? Yes, the first and last and worst curse is upon the soul: the death that never dies has commenced within; the spirit of darkness is there already, and every appalling result which is seen and temporal, is but a faint expression, is but a feeble embodying of the soul's ruins, the mere shadows of that perdition which is advancing within, and of that hell which is rising to meet the drunkard "at his coming."

With this view before us, we admire the wisdom of God in the close affinity he has formed between the outward and the inner man. Believing, as we most assuredly do, that final perdition is the necessary result of an indulgence in intoxication, we thank our God that such intoxication cannot be practised in secret and in ignorance. No; it will be known! Some near friend will detect it! our own sufferings will betray it; and external miseries will ensue, as the signal of distress—the means of alarm employed by God to call the attention of the church to the jeopardy of the polluted spirit.

INTEMPERANCE IS A GREAT FOE TO THE CHURCH.—Is it not a fact that in each of the three dispensations, the most virulent scandals on the church have arisen from the evil nature and results of the drinking habits of its members? Is it not a fact that the line of demarcation between the church and the world has been more obliterated over the social cup than by any other means; have not many professors drank and talked till they had put themselves in the power of the world—until they had lost the spirit of their Lord, and found their own?

Is it not a fact that our missionary operations are cramped through the property expended "in vinous potations," and enfeebled through the intoxicating character of the English residents and visitors at our stations? Have not our missionaries to apologise for the conduct of their countrymen? Is not their conduct an impediment to the spread of the gospel almost equal to idolatry itself? Yea; is not their conduct through intoxication as bad as any heathen system can render its votaries? And, not

to mention New Zealand, do not the Mahomedans, if per chance one of their faith should become intoxicated, say, "he is gone over to Jesus Christ's religion;" shaming christians with the taunt that "wine is their pleasure and paradise;" hardening their hearts against our faith, and rendering their conversion the forlorn hope of the church?

Is it not a fact that at our social parties, in frequent instances on the introducing of liquor, there has been engendered a tone of conversation and a lateness of hour, altogether incompatible with "the simplicity of Christ Jesus"—that tipping is the social festive vice, apt, beyond any vice that can be mentioned, to draw in others by the example; that, to use the idea of a French writer—religion has been drunk out of the room; and the meeting of the christians, instead of being sanctified by the word of God and prayer, has been most formally dismissed by them?

Is it not a fact that intoxication is more prevalent in Christendom than in any other part of the world; and more so in our own island than in any other part of Europe; thus almost implying some connexion between christianity and drunkenness?

Is it not a fact that strong drink is often made to supersede the instincts of nature, and the influence of the Divine spirit; that public devotional engagements are often performed under its excitement; that rejoicing at births, and baptisms, and weddings, are too often sought from it, rather than from pure affection and elevated piety; and that all the solemnities of funerals are neutralized by the drink so copiously supplied on those occasions?

Is it not a fact that our Sunday Schools are painfully inefficient, rendered so, not only by the occasional inebriation of the Teachers, but especially by the falling of our elder scholars into that habit, just when our dearest hopes began to cluster around them?

Is it not a fact that full fifty per cent. of the expulsions from our churches are nearly or remotely the result of intoxication; that many of our members are deprived of all fitness for communion with God and searching the scriptures,—are drawn to worldly company, dislike of home, disregard of the religious welfare of their family, and a distaste for heavenly things through the strange fire of spirituous stimulants?

Is it not a fact that where open immorality does not take place, in cases innumerable there is produced by habitual drinking, a deadness of conscience, a callousness of feeling, a weakness of memory, an indecision of heart which awfully quenches the spirit in our sanctuaries—that revivals have been aided or impeded more by the comparative temperance of our congregations, than by any one class of habits?

Is it not a fact that by the pretended moderate use of fermented liquors, angry passions and unholy emotions have been alarmingly aggravated in the hearer of the gospel, by which, instead of adorning the doctrine, they have degraded and falsified it?

Is it not a fact that while our nation expends at least fifty millions in the year in the purchase of useless pernicious liquors, all the benevolent societies can scarcely raise the half of one million for the evangelization of the world; that every day there are more persons in Christendom drinking the "accursed fluids" than all Greece and Rome could ever congregate at the annual feast of Bacchus?

Is it not a fact that through a want of the very funds expended in liquors, by the people of God, the church is failing to do her work in the earth; that Divine Providence is a long way in advance of the church; that God is clearly preparing the nations of the world to receive our "image and superscription," while, alas! our intoxicated habits would actually deform them?

Is it not a fact that the tendency to health which a benevolent God has imparted to our constitution is powerfully counteracted by fermented liquors, more so by their moderate habitual use than by an occasional fit of intoxication; and, that consequently we are unable to "endure hardness" in those energetic activities which are needed for the immediate conversion of the world—that the abandonment of these liquors would cause private christians to become active, ministers more strong and zealous, and missionaries more proof against the attack of climate; thus freeing the spread of the gospel from those checks which disease and death are so incessantly causing; that the mental indecision, perplexity and embarrassment, of which many are the victims, are but the reproduction, the reversion, the reacting of nervous injuries to

their physical resources, numbered by God's unerring precision; illustrating that physical law, by which the circulation falls off more than it was forced, the collapse being several degrees more than the excitement—the depression more than the elevation?

Is it not a fact that many of the ablest bishops and most active deacons and valued members of our churches, have been disgraced and disowned through inebriation; that they are dead while they live, and dumb while they speak; that those "who ought to be officiating in the sacred vestments of the sanctuary, are doomed to wear the shroud of death before nature has paid the last debt;" that wormwood is in their drink, and gravel in their bread; that some of "our Nazarites were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk, they were more luddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of sapphire, but now they are not known in our streets?"

Oh, christian! take these questions on your conscience the very next time you retire to be alone with God!

A CHRISTIAN'S REASONS FOR SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

1. In common with all others, I mourned over the fearful devastation of everything good in domestic, civil, and social life, which was caused by intoxication; so fearful that it never could be repaired without the united efforts of those who deplored it.

2. I saw that wonders had been effected by the uniting of numbers of people, which would have been an impossibility to the same people, if they had stood single-handed: the sea is withstood by united grains of sand. the milky way is created by beds of stars, each in themselves too insignificant for observation. a number of threads, when united, will form a cable sufficient for the navy of the world.

3. Knowing that a drunkard was physically and morally incapable of religious restraints, and that he was emboldened to commence what, alas to him, became a long career of drinking, by my occasional use of his favorite beverage, I determined to abstain, so that I might with consistency and power, warn him of his evil ways, thus giving weight to my profession of love to him and power to my restraints.

4. Perceiving that the common restraints were continually violated, and that sober men were frequently becoming drunkards, I saw the necessity for some more precise, definite, and strict rule, such as would not yield to the enticements perpetually arising; a rule of which we should feel tenacious, and to which our honor would be committed. To such a self-imposed rule the pledge seemed to me to make a nearer approach than anything I had ever known.

5. Believing that entire abstinence was profitable for body and soul—that it pleased God by corresponding with his laws—that it was based on the strictest science and the soundest theology, I could not repress the utterance of my conviction, nor hesitate to do it in the most decided form, by publicly uniting with a temperance society.

6. Regarding the pledge as a written promise, not a sacred vow, a promise which the society allows me to withdraw, it cannot bring a snare on my conscience; while the recorded promise may conspire with the inward principle, in binding me to consistency of conduct, and in assuring my observers of the decidedness of my views; it is also a shield from temptation in company, since no one of kind or christian feeling would urge or wish me to break my pledge, by partaking of the convivial glass: it is thus known that I obey Paul's injunction to bishops "not to be given to wine."

7. Convinced that nothing but total abstinence can recover the drunkard, or regenerate the drinking propensities of my fellow creatures, and that an attempt to eradicate an evil in a gradual and partial manner, can never succeed; I deem it a solemn duty to make every effort for giving respectability to total abstinence, and rendering it an honorable refuge for the penitent drunkard, a protection against persecution, a bond and obligation to those who are not influenced by higher motives; the pledge enabling them to know their number, to feel their strength, and to answer every importunity of mistaken friends.

8. Understanding that others were ready to follow me in pledging, who were in danger of ruin, I felt that refusing my name, I could not meet them with confidence in that day, when God shall make inquisition for blood: their look, and the glance of Christ's eye, would wither my soul, should I be found at all implicated in their overthrow.—*Rev. W. Roaf.*

FORCE OF HABIT ON THE DRUNKARD.

Another practical view of this subject, however, presents itself here. The sensations which we experience in this and in other like cases, not only acquire by repetition greater intensity and discrimination, but increased strength (and perhaps the increased strength is in all instances the foundation of the great power of discrimination.) On this topic we have a wide and melancholy source of illustration. The bibber of wine and the drinker of ardent spirits readily acknowledge that the sensation was at first only moderately pleasing, and perhaps in the very slightest degree. Every time they carried the intoxicating potion to their lips, the sensation grew more pleasing, and the desire for it waxed stronger. Perhaps they were not aware that this process was going on in virtue of a great law of humanity; but they do not pretend to deny the fact. They might, indeed, have suspected at an early period that chains were gathering around them, whatever might be the cause; but what objection had they to be bound with links of flowers; delightful while they lasted, and easily broken when necessary! But here was the mistake. Link was added to link, chain was woven with chain, till he who boasted of his strength was at last made sensible of his weakness, and found himself a prisoner, a captive, a deformed, altered, and degraded slave.

There is a threefold operation. The sensation of taste acquires an enhanced degree of pleasantness; the feeling of uneasiness is increased in a corresponding measure when the sensation is not indulged by drinking; and the desire, which is necessarily attendant on the uneasy feeling, becomes in like manner more and more imperative. To alleviate the uneasy feeling and thus importunate desire, the unhappy man goes again to his cups, and with a shaking hand pours down the delicious poison. What then? He has added a new link to his chain, at every repetition it grows heavier and heavier; until that which he bore lightly and cheerfully, now presses him like a coat of iron, and galls him like fetters of steel. There is a great and fearful law of his nature bearing him down to destruction. Every indulgence is the addition of a new weight to what was before placed upon him, thus lessening the probability of escape, and accelerating his gloomy, fearful, and interminable sinking. We do not mean to say that he is the subject of an implacable destiny, and cannot help himself. But it would seem that he can only help himself in this way; by a prompt, absolute, and entire suspension of the practice in all its forms, which has led him into this extremity. But few, however, have the resolution to do this; the multitude make a few unwilling and fearful efforts, and resign themselves to the horrors of their fate.

Some years since there was a pamphlet published in England, entitled the *Confessions of a Drunkard*. The statements made in it are asserted on good authority to be authentic. And what does the writer say?—"Of my condition there is no hope that it should ever change; the waters have gone over me, but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth, to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will; to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself; to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self-ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly, with feebler and feebler outcry, to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."—*Upham on Habit.*

THOUGHTS ON TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESSED TO FEMALES, BY A LADY IN HARTFORD.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother.—Gen. 42. 21.

Wife! who, in a solemn vow before men and angels, hast entered into an union which only death can sever, has it been our fate to see the vice of intemperance casting a deadly shadow over the heart in which reposed your highest earthly confidence?

And, day by day, and hour after hour, as you have watched its fearful ravages, were you vigilant not to upbraid, not to argue reproachfully, but to repress your own sorrows, to render home desirable, to revivify those affections which are the guardians of purity and peace? Above all, were your supplications unceasing to Him who turneth the heart of man as the rivers of waters are turned? If so, although the harvest of your toils may have perished, though nothing earthly can supply the disruption of your hopes, still you will have escaped the deeper torture of reflecting, that you are "venly guilty concerning" Him who was *more than brother, next to your God.*

Mother! whose duties are laid deeper than any vow of the lips, even in the immutable strength of a love that cannot swerve, have you counselled your offspring in this matter, "rising up early and late taking rest?" Among those habits which modify character; did you inculcate the control of the animal appetites, the superiority of happiness derived from intellect and virtue, to the fleeting pleasures of sense, the nobleness of subjugating the flesh to the spirit? Did you oppose with your frown, with the force of your authority, the first aberration from these principles? Did you fully set before them the infirmity of their nature, the dangers that surround them—their need to seek help from above? At dawn and at noonday, and in the hush of midnight, was there a lifting up of your heart, that they might be "temperate in all things?" Yet, should it be your lot to behold one whom you had nurtured, blot the heritage of his ancestors, and lay down in a drunkard's grave—God forbid that you stand before his tribunal and say, "I am venly guilty concerning"—*whom?*—not the brother, whose conduct you might not have been able to influence; not the husband, whom it was not your province to control—but the *child* whom you brought into life; the *child*, for the first pencillings upon whose soul you were accountable, that you might stamp it with the seal of heaven.

GLASGOW CITY MISSION AND TEE-TOTALISM.—One of the Agents referring to the results of total abstinence, states as follows.

Many of the most abandoned characters have been reformed, and are now in a hopeful condition through its influence. Some of the most regular and attentive auditors in my various meetings have been raised from degradation by its instrumentality. Many or almost all habitual drunkards are infidels; but I scarcely know of a single instance in which a drunkard has retained his infidel principles after becoming a tee-totaler: while the entering the society has, to many, been the first step towards God and virtue. When an individual has just abandoned a course of dissipation, there is afforded to the missionary of the Cross the most favorable opportunity of presenting the claims of religious truth. The bitter reminiscences of a life of sin do not overpower his mind, and he is prepared for receiving the message of Him who 'came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.' Besides, the sin of intemperance, more than any other vice, neutralizes christian effort, and the dark empire of Bacchus was gradually extending its limits until it was invaded by the intrepid and confederated foci of his sceptre and his crown.—*Scottish Temperance Herald.*

W A T E R.

The virtues of water are not half so well known in this community as they ought to be. Even the *Cold Water Army*, it is to be feared, is not yet half indoctrinated. Every body has heard of the great bone-aches and pains. But few understand what is the fact, that the utility of the *rum* arises from the quantity of water it contains, and that pure water will be still more beneficial. Look a moment at the nature and use of the skin. It is the great organ by which nature throws off disease—turns it out of doors, by a simple experiment. Take a large open-mouthed glass jar, have it perfectly dry in the inside, roll up your sleeve and thrust in your arm. Then stop the jar tight by stuffing your handkerchief into the mouth around your arm. You will be surprised to see how soon the jar will grow cloudy and drops of dew collect on the inside. Every person ought to try this experiment for himself. The sensation of the arm thus imprisoned is very instructive. The dew upon the inside of the glass is the perspiration arising from the pores of the skin, which in health goes on as unceasingly as the breathing. It is not perceived in ordinary circumstances, because the evaporation goes on at the same time, or in other words, the air dissolves the liquid as fast as it reaches the surface. The air in the jar

where the arm is confined, soon becomes charged with moisture, above the *dew point*, and consequently condensation takes place upon the glass. Now the pores through which this great discharge is constantly going on, are very minute and liable to mechanical obstruction, or in plain words to be stopped up with dust. This may be even where the dirt is *invisible*, for remember the pores themselves are invisible. Hence the utility of water. Ablution cleans out the pores, takes the blocks from before the wheels of nature, gives fine play to the machinery by which the animal economy expels disease and pain. Who that washes his face every morning does not regard that as a pleasant operation? It is both pleasant and wholesome. But why stop with hands and face? The skin with its curious pores, covers all the rest of the body, and as sure as this is a dusty world, every square inch of it ought to be washed every day in pure water. Many diseases, and a world of pain and uneasiness, and dullness, and melancholy, and crossness might be done away by the simple means of washing the *whole* of the body daily in pure water—cold or warm as you please. Those who have fairly commenced the practice no more think of omitting it, than of omitting to wash their faces. And some of them to our certain knowledge, do not greatly admire the ignorance, folly, and laziness which so long prevented them from commencing the practice.—*Boston Morning Star.*

THE DRAM-SELLER ON HIS DYING BED.

The visitors among the poor of our city, have opportunity to see the dram-sellers in a different condition from that in which they appear, when glorying in their license, and bidding temperance men a defiance.

The following illustrates the remark:

"After this I concluded to visit a few hours in the vicinity, and commenced with calling on the other families in the house. On the second floor, found a sick man, and recognized him as a dram-seller, with whom I had met in T. street, some three years since. While in his store with my tracts, his wife came in with bloated face and trembling step, approached him, and received from his hand the intoxicating draught.

At this sight, my spirit was stirred within me, and I felt constrained to speak to him for a few moments, in the strongest language I could utter. I had not seen him since, but he remembered the interview, and immediately alluded to it—said I told him I would report him as murdering his wife with slow poison, and he thought at the time, he wondered who I'd report him to, that would notice it. His wife died, his property soon vanished, and a train of circumstances had brought him to consider his latter end. He had abandoned his cups about a year since, and the monitor within, so long silenced, had since spoken as with a voice of thunder, and the varied sins of his life stood out before him continually and robbed him of his rest. He had had praying parents. His father was a minister, and as he spoke of his early religious instruction, the tears gathered, and he desired me to pray with and for him. The season was one of solemnity and tenderness, and I felt encouraged to hope that the parent's prayers will yet be answered in his salvation.

When speaking of his guilt in vending liquors while a grocer, he remarked, that if professors of religion, and those whom he considered respectable in the community, had not patronized him, he should have considered it a just rebuke, and been goaded by it most keenly; and he was confident, that if all who might exert an influence in this respect, were to do it, temperance groceries might be so sustained in every part of the city, that the others would not be kept in countenance.

Let those concerned, see to this matter, lest blood be found in their skirts.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union.*

TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLE.

The principles of this great reformation then are few and simple, and the way of promoting it clearly indicated by divine providence. It is to bring these great truths before the human mind in such frequency, and in such a manner, as to arrest and fix the attention. —And here all human efforts must terminate.—If a divine influence gives efficiency to these truths, the drunkard will be saved. If not, he is *lost*.—All the efforts of the Illinois State Temperance Society from the beginning, have been based upon a full recognition of these principles. It has been the aim of the Executive

Committee, by every effort in their power to impress upon every mind these truths. To this end they have employed agents who have traversed every part of the state, unfolding by public lectures and private intercourse these truths. They have organized societies, and encouraged public discussions for the purpose of keeping the subject alive among the people.—They have circulated many thousands of tracts, and documents and periodicals devoted exclusively to this subject.—*Illinois Temp Paper.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

CANADA EAST.

SOREL, Sept. 6.—We had a visit from your Agent Mr. R. D. Wadsworth on the 30th ultimo, when he addressed a meeting in the evening at Mr. Ronald's school-house on the important subject of Temperance. The effect produced by distilling a quart of Beer, and showing the imnutritious nature of such drinks as well as their dangerous effects upon the human stomach, was of the very best character, resulting I believe in 35 persons subscribing the pledge of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. It is fondly hoped he will give us another visit when a great number more are prepared to join.—**ONE WHO SIGNED.**

CANADA WEST.

ST. ANNS NELSON, Aug. 12.—We held a meeting on the 13th instant, and the cause seems to be gaining very fast in this place. After the meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Campbell, C. H. Vannorman and R. A. Murray, the pledge was offered and 7 names were obtained. Our society now numbers 42, one has been expelled for having broken the pledge.—**G. BENNET, Sec.**

GREAT TEMPERANCE SOIREE AT WELLINGTON.

The Soirée of the 25th at Wellington had more of the character of a triumph, or Temperance Jubilee, than the modest title which it bore, would seem to indicate, judging from the numbers and respectability of those who attended on that occasion. At an early hour in the forenoon, the village of Wellington began to assume a lively holiday appearance by the arrival of every variety of vehicle, all filled with happy countenances, and hearts filled with ardour for the attainment of a happy object. At half past one o'clock a procession was formed by the marshals, which extended near a quarter of a mile and contained as was judged, about five hundred ladies and gentlemen. The procession marched to the Methodist Chapel where the meeting was addressed by his hon. Judge Gilkison, Rev. Mr. Ladow of Picton, Mr. Donnelly, J. P. Roblin Esq., who is a firm advocate as well among his constituents as among his contemporaries in the legislature, and Rev. J. Rogers of Hillier. At the close of the meeting a beautiful Silk Flag was presented through Mr. E. W. Roberts to the Wellington society by the Ladies, and was acknowledged by their President Dr. Cory. The flag bore the inscription "We come to the rescue" and was surmounted by a dove and olive branch. The Juvenile society made their appearance during the day with a number of flags bearing various devices, and which attracted a good deal of attention. The whole of the proceedings terminated with that degree of mutual satisfaction and interchange of friendly sentiment which these popular rural assemblies are so well calculated to inspire.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

LOWER PORTS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—LOT THIRTEEN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

—A Tea-Party was held in connexion with the above Society, at Mr. Thomas Dougherty's new House, when One hundred of the members and friends partook of the "Cup that cheers, but not inebriates." The tables were tastefully laid out by the young Ladies of Lots Thirteen and Fourteen; the room was decorated with flags, banners, and appropriate mottoes; the whole management, the good order, the peace and harmony that prevailed, drew forth the admiration and applause of all present. Thirty-four new members were added to the Society.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E.

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.—On Monday last, the Roman Catholic Temperance Society, to the number of about a thousand per-

sons, of both sexes, and of all ages, after High Mass and a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, in the Roman Chapel, walked in procession through the principal streets of this town, presenting a very novel and pleasing appearance. The procession was attended by Bands of music, playing appropriate airs, and displayed along the entire line a variety of beautiful banners, &c. suitable to the occasion, the foremost of which represented, we believe, the great Apple of Temperance, Father Mathew, as large as life. After the procession, the members of the Society, together with a number of other individuals, partook of a lunch, which had been prepared in a garden adjoining the Chapel premises, and which was tastefully decorated for the occasion—after which the party dispersed well pleased with the proceedings of the day.—*Colonial Herald.*

PAYSON, U. S.

A Washingtonian Society was formed at this place last January, soon after the visit of the Alton delegates, which now numbers 110 members—some of whom "have been considered almost hopeless cases."—But this is not all. They sent delegates abroad to the towns in the county and there are now more than 400 connected with those societies, as the result of this effort of Payson. "And it can be said" says our correspondent, "to the honor of all concerned, that with few exceptions, all stand firm and unshaken in the cause they have espoused."

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

It is with feelings of devout gratitude to Him who alone can prosper all benevolent efforts, that the committee proceed to the duty of presenting a report of their proceedings during the past year. They entered upon the discharge of the duties which you had entrusted to them under a deep sense of their responsible position, and with an earnest desire to assist in carrying out those great and important principles upon which the association is based. In the agency department, the committee have the pleasure to state that there has been greater activity than in any former year. For several months after last conference, Mr. T. A. Smith, of London, was engaged. During the whole of the year, Messrs. Millington and Addleshaw have been labouring, often amidst many difficulties, but with untiring zeal and fidelity. They have been enabled to introduce the cause into several new places, and to give it a fresh impulse where it was in a feeble and languishing condition. The committee have great pleasure in finding that the state and prospects of most of the societies, in connexion with the association, are of an encouraging character. The printed forms, issued to the various auxiliaries, have been filled up, or partially so, and returned by forty-three societies; thirty two of them are reported as advancing, four as stationary, and seven as declining; they have made a return of 17,613 members, 1,744 of whom are reclaimed characters, and 341 of these in Christian communion. In these forty-three societies there are 231 nursing mothers; a fact which shows the utter uselessness of alcoholic beverages to mothers during the period of lactation. The number of ministers of the gospel is sixty-eight. There are reported 2,836 places as engaged in the manufacture and sale, or sale only, of intoxicating liquors; 127 having been closed since the formation of the various societies. In four of the reports a statement is given of the numbers of members in the juvenile or youths' societies. At Bradford, York, Malton, and Brighouse, there are 2,119 youthful teetotallers. In every society special attention should be paid to the young.—The replies to one question, "What are the obstacles to success?" demand serious attention. The following are given as specimens,—prejudice, appetite, interest, and the drinking usages,—disunion and apathy amongst the members in a few cases,—party politics and sectarianism in one or two. The almost universal obstacle complained of, is the indifference or hostility of ministers, officers, and members of christian churches. This is, indeed, a melancholy fact, and one which truth requires to be distinctly stated. That any of the professed followers of Him, whose example and requirements breathe so much of the spirit of self-sacrifice, should thus treat this mighty moral movement, is a source of astonishment and sorrow. It is true there are many noble exceptions, and their number is steadily increasing. Still the great majority, and those often the most influential, are generally found

in the attitude of opposition. A word of exhortation may here be permitted. Let every teetotaler, especially every one who is actively engaged in the cause, be careful to act a consistent part, and determine not to give any unnecessary cause for offence.—Want of zeal on the part of members is undoubtedly one obstacle to success. Let this be abjured, and more active and united efforts employed to enlighten the community, and arouse the whole christian world to their duty in this great enterprise. From a considerable number of societies no reports at all have been received. It is earnestly hoped that before the next annual meeting they will be prepared to give the statistics of their respective societies. No pains should be spared to be able to make such returns. It is cheering to find that in other districts of the country the cause is progressing. During the past year public opinion has evidently undergone a considerable change. Our ranks are daily augmenting, and the prejudice in favour of stimulating liquors is fast yielding. The worst is past, and the prospects of increased success are encouraging. A career of struggles and triumphs is before us. To witness the latter we must manfully engage in the former. Every arm must be nerved aresh for the conflict. We have to grapple with error, prejudice, and the tyranny of evil custom. The times call for enlarged exertion. Society is fearfully agitated. What will be the results of the various agitations we know not; one thing, however, is too palpable to be denied, many of them are favouring the spread of temperance principles. The progress of events, as well as the direct efforts of the friends of the temperance cause, is tending to disabuse society of a grievous error in reference to the agents of intoxication. Many are beginning to perceive that the temperance reformation sustains a most important relation to many of those benevolent and religious movements which have enlisted the sympathies and energies of thousands. This, then, is a fitting season for combined exertions being directed with greater force and energy against "an evil which has so long challenged the race of philanthropy."

FATHER MATHEW.

Father Mathew, the celebrated apostle of Temperance, is, it is stated, to arrive here by the Dublin steamer to-morrow. On Tuesday next there will be a procession in Glasgow, at which it is expected that from sixty to seventy thousand persons will take part. The attendance from all parts of the country, from the facility of railway communication, will be equal if it does not exceed all former demonstrations held in that city. We have no doubt that many will be present from this town, although we have not heard what arrangements have been made by the local society. It is expected that four or five hundred members of the Ayr body will be present, besides great numbers from other towns and villages in the neighbourhood. The members of the various abstinence societies of Edinburgh, and the friends of temperance there and in the country, intend going to Glasgow by a special train on the 16th instant, to join in the great demonstration in honour of Father Mathew.—The labours of this astonishing man do not seem to be nearly at a close in his native land, if we may judge from the thousands who continue to crowd around him to receive the pledge from his hands. He preached a charity sermon on Sunday week in one of the Catholic chapels of Templeport, county Cavan, in aid of the funds for its repairs. After the sermon there was a handsome collection. Mr. Mathew gave £15. Then the vast assemblage repaired to the lawn of the very reverend pastor, when the Very Rev. Mr. Mathew ascended a platform erected for the purpose of administering the temperance pledge. Upwards of ten thousand persons received the temperance pledge on this interesting occasion. About fifty gentlemen, who had been invited by the Very Rev. Mr. Magauran, sat down to dinner at seven o'clock. On Monday morning immediately after breakfast, Mr. Mathew resumed his apostolic labours. After touching upon many topics calculated to wean their affections from all descriptions of intoxicating drink, he administered the pledge to fifteen thousand persons, in addition to those who had taken it the preceding day; and after dinner he went to Cavan on his way to Dublin.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

FATHER MATHEW IN GLASGOW

This celebrated teetotal priest arrived at Greenock, in the Dublin steamer, on Saturday forenoon. After paying his respects to

Dr. Scott, the Roman Catholic Bishop for the west of Scotland, he came to Glasgow by the railway, and took up his residence in the Eagle Inn. There he was waited upon by two of the Priests of this city, and afterwards by several of the leaders of the teetotal movement here, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. There was, yesterday, a great muster of Roman Catholics in the city, on occasion of the opening of the new mass-house in east Calton, where Father Mathew was to officiate. There were on that occasion present about fifteen other priests, arrayed in white surplices. After the performance of mass, the Rev. Father Mathew made his appearance. He was simply and neatly dressed in a white robe, surmounted by two broad stripes of white satin; he stood immediately in front of the altar, and his figure altogether was rather good-looking and attractive. He has little gesticulation, his principal action being the uplifting and outstretching his arms, laying his hand upon his breast, and occasionally casting his eyes heaven-ward with a devotional gaze. His sermon upon the occasion was a masterly one. It was assuredly one of the most ingenious, ably sustained, and liberal orations we ever heard delivered by any clergyman of the order with which the Rev. gentleman is connected. On proceeding to the Cattle Market, where it was agreed that Father Mathew should administer the teetotal pledge, he addressed the people; and was followed by a brother priest, named Mr. Enwright, who spoke in recommendation of Father Mathew. He earnestly beseeched, and called on all who had taken the abstinence pledge from him (Mr. E.) to come immediately to the anointed of the Lord (pointing to Mr. Mathew) and renew their pledge. At the conclusion of this address a ring was with great difficulty formed, and from 100 to 200 persons of all ages, and of both sexes, many of them from distant parts, presented themselves to take the pledge, when the apostle of temperance ordered them to kneel, which was instantly obeyed, and the pledge administered by each of the disciples of temperance, they repeating the words after Mr. Mathew. This was repeated about half-a-dozen times, until upwards of a thousand persons received the abstinence pledge. He then descended from the temporary hustings, and told them to remain on their knees until he had marked them with the sign of the cross. This he repeated five or six times, and we should judge that there could not have been less than from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, at the least, who took the pledge on the ground. A number of the kneeling devotees had medals in their hands, which they presented to the apostle, who smiled when he decorated the necks of some serious looking son or daughter of the 'sod' with the emblem of teetotalism.—*Scottish Guardian.*

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.—*Macnigh's Translation.*

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1842.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT HAWKESBURY.

We have much satisfaction in presenting the following letter, from the Rev. Mr. Edwards, to the perusal of our readers. The proceedings at the demonstration in question must have been attended with great benefit to the cause, and furnish another evidence of the blessed results of the Temperance Reformation, in promoting the happiness of society:

"You will be pleased to learn that the friends of Temperance in this part of the country have made a demonstration of their attachment to the cause, by holding a public festival, some account of which I will endeavour to give you. If a feeling of admiration passes through the mind when a large assembly crowd the hall of some splendid edifice, to celebrate the triumphs of a great moral enterprise—a higher gratification was ours, when on the 11th ultimo, on the bank of the noble Ottawa, in a beautiful grove, we met to hold our festival; it was on the estate of D. Wyman, Esq., East Hawkesbury. On entering the grove, I was struck with the beauty of the place, and the order of the arrangements. A semi-circular booth, at least 200 feet long, had been erected and tastefully adorned with evergreens. In the middle of the semi-circle was the platform, in front and on either side of

which was a good number of seats. I had scarcely time to survey the preparations, when the notes of music fell upon my ear, and presently the advance guard of a temperance army was seen winding down the hill. No weapon however of hostile import was with them, only they were well mounted, their march appeared at their head. Banners, great and small, borne by ladies as well as gentlemen, waved in the air. "Union and Temperance," "Temperance, will you join us," "Temperance," and "Happiness" were some of the mottoes they bore. This formed, a part of the L'Original and Hawkesbury Temperance volunteers. In passing from Hawkesbury to the place of meeting, the procession having between fifty and sixty carriages, and many persons on horse-back, presented an imposing appearance, and manifested the enthusiastic attachment of those composing it, to the cause of Temperance. It would be unfair not to notice our less ostentatious though not less zealous friends of the cause from Point Fortune and the surrounding neighbourhood. They engaged a large boat, in which they embarked with their families and friends with banners flying at stem and stern, like true cold water men they determined to be borne on its surface to the place of meeting, and for this purpose passed through the canal above the lower rapids.

The entire party being assembled and called to order, D. Patten Esq. was chosen chairman, and Rev. Mr. Byrne, of L'Original, opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Wm. Kennedy, from La Chute, moved the first resolution,

"That we view intemperance as growing out of the use of intoxicating drinks, whether treated by the word of God, observation or facts, to be one of the greatest evils." The Rev. gentleman evinced a thorough acquaintance with the early history—evil deeds and bewitching power of the deceiver and destroyer—Alcohol. J. Hutchins, Esq., from La Chute, followed with a few pertinent remarks. Rev. Mr. Gregor from L'Original, moved—

"That we regard Temperance Societies on total abstinence principles, as well adapted to counteract and finally remove from society and the world, the evils of intemperance." From this he showed that there should be an adaptation of the remedy to the disease; and as the appetite for intoxicating drinks was a disease partly of a moral and partly of a physical character, so the remedy is exactly suited, being partly moral and partly physical in its application. Rev. Mr. Byrne moved—"That we venerate the men, and shall even cherish with respect their memories who have stood foremost in the Temperance cause and are devoting their lives and fortunes to its interests." From this it was manifested by the speaker that, although great warriors were loudly applauded, and the champions of learning highly esteemed, yet the Stanhopes, the Mathews, the Delavan's and the Dougall's were greater benefactors to mankind, and more worthy of renown. Rev. Mr. McKillican next moved—"That we acknowledge with gratitude to God the success that has already attended the efforts of Total Abstinence Societies." In supporting the resolution, Mr. McK. made some good remarks, among which he said, "that would be regarded as a strange kind of good, the eating of which would only increase hunger; and that that must be no less a strange kind of drink that when used only increases thirst, which is precisely the case with the appetite created by intoxicating drinks."

Mr. Edwards observed that the alcoholic appetite was evidently a derangement of the order established between the demands of a natural appetite and the real wants of the system, which was proved by the fact that where the appetite for alcohol was gratified, injury to body and mind was the inevitable result. He compared the drunkard to the insect, fascinated with the light of a candle that will fly about it and into it until destroyed; so the poor drinker, though he feels the torturing effects of alcohol, comes again and again until he perishes.

Rev. Elder Metcalf read the 5th resolution—"That in view of the nature and tendency of alcoholic drinks, and after the vast amount of light and evidence furnished on the subject, we can but regard the making and vending of such drinks as incompatible with moral and Christian obligation, and manifestly wrong." He remarked that as the time was spent, and he did not possess the art of condensing, he would only read without putting it for adoption, but promised at some future period to discuss the subject.

There were present listening to the addresses about 500 per-

sons, who behaved with great decorum and paid good attention. The table was now uncovered, and presented a welcome and inviting appearance, being spread over with good things to satisfy the appetite, and was abundantly supplied with the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." 350 persons partook of the refreshments.

Much credit is due to Mr. Kirby for the very suitable manner in which he provided accommodation for so large a company, and thanks also to other friends who kindly assisted on the occasion. Between 30 and 40 signatures were obtained to the pledges of the different Societies present, and there is good reason to think that the minds of a great many will from this occasion be favorably influenced towards the Temperance cause.

Wishing you much success in your benevolent undertaking, I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN EDWARDS.

St. Andrews, August 19, 1842.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We have received a neat report in pamphlet form of the proceedings of the Niagara District Temperance Convention, held at St. Catherines on the 8th and 9th March, and 14th and 15th June last, and hail with much satisfaction this evidence of the zeal and labours of our brethren in that important section of the province. The convention first assembled at St. Catherines, on the 8th March, when Delegates from fourteen societies appeared. The meeting was organized by the appointment of OLIVER PHIELS, Esq., as Chairman, and Mr. W. T. CAMERON Secretary. At the meeting on this and following day, a constitution for all the Societies in the District was adopted, and resolutions passed, approving of the organization of a District Temperance Society, and of the employment of a travelling lecturer to promote the Temperance Reformation. The resolutions also embraced the appointment of a committee to employ and direct the lecturer and the convocation of another convention in June, to organize a District Society.

On the 14th June, the convention again met, when delegates from twenty-six total abstinence societies in the district attended. Doctor BEADLE in the chair, and Mr. L. FELL Secretary. At this meeting, a District Society, to combine the efforts of all the total abstinence societies in the district was formed, and the following constitution adopted:—

CONSTITUTION.

- Article 1. This Association shall be called the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association.
2. The object of this Association is to combine the exertions of all the Total Abstinence Societies that may have been or may be formed in the district, in disseminating and establishing their principles, and in promoting the cause throughout the province.
3. This Association shall consist of delegates from the several Total Abstinence Societies in the district—each Society comprising 100 members or under, to send one delegate, and such as have over 200 members, two delegates, who shall be elected annually.
4. The officers may be chosen from the several Total Abstinence Societies in the district, and shall consist of a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee of nine, with power to add to their number—three of whom, the President or one of the Vice-Presidents being one, shall form a quorum—the officers shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.
5. This Association shall convene semi-annually—it shall be the duty of the President to preside, and to call extra meetings of the Association, whenever empowered by a written request from any three members of the Committee.
6. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct all correspondence connected with the Association, subject to the approval of the President, and to file all communications, and whenever required, submit the same to the committee.

7. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep accurate minutes of all meetings of the Association, and of the Committee—to issue drafts on the Treasurer, when authorised by the Committee, and to furnish a Report of proceedings of the Committee, at each semi-annual meeting of the Association.

8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all monies due the Association—to pay all drafts of the Recording Secretary that shall be endorsed by the President—to keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursements, and to furnish a report of the same, whenever required by the Committee.

9. It shall be the duty of the Committee to meet quarterly, or oftener if required by the President—to employ and direct Lecturing Agents—to control all expenditures—to manage all business connected with the Association, and to fill all official vacancies that may occur during intervals of the semi-annual meetings.

10. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in February, at one o'clock, P. M. for the election of officers, when a written report shall be required from each Society represented in this Association.

11. Any of the foregoing articles may be altered or amended, at the annual meeting, by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present.

The Convention then proceeded to organize a District Association, in accordance with the articles of the Constitution, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—Dr. Beadle, *President*, Jacob Keefer, Esq. Mr. W. T. Cameron, and Dr. R. H. Goodman, *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. H. Oakly, *Corresponding Secretary*, L. J. Raymond, Esq. *Recording Secretary*, Mr. L. Parsons *Treasurer*. Members of the Committee: Messrs. A. Morse, D. P. Haynes, Oliver Phelps. A. S. St. John, Zenas Fell, C. Culver, J. Thompson, R. Kilborn, and John C. Ball, Esqrs.

Resolutions were then passed, expressive of the thanks of the Association to their travelling Agent, Mr. G. W. BUNGAY, for the zeal and perseverance displayed by him, and calling upon the different Societies to procure and transmit funds to the Association for his support.

From the tabular statement, it appears that in the Niagara District there are forty-one societies, numbering 5,020 members. The following extracts from the circular of the Convention we commend to the consideration of Temperance Societies throughout the various districts. The idea of forming District Societies when practicable and likely to be efficiently conducted, is an excellent one, and that of organizing a Provincial Association is also of great importance.

The Committee, in presenting a Report of the proceedings which have taken place in forming this Association, would briefly state some of the reasons which led to their organization, and some of the advantages which may be anticipated from it. By uniting all the Total Abstinence Societies in the district, under one constitution, acting in concert upon one principle, greater power and efficiency will be given to the Temperance reform, in the increased number of persons, and the enlarged extent of territory, which the combination will include. The funds necessary to sustain Temperance operations, can be more readily and equally raised, and more advantageously expended. Lecturing Agents may be more permanently employed, and temperance publications more efficiently patronized and generally distributed. A convenient channel will be formed, not only for the collection of interesting incidents and statistical information, but for the dissemination of useful intelligence relating to Temperance.

Should the whole, or a respectable number of the other districts of the Province attach the same importance to the formation of similar Associations, the Committee would beg to suggest the propriety of forming, from District Associations, a Provincial Association, as a further auxiliary in this philanthropic enterprise.

Ministers of the Gospel possess a very great degree of influence over the minds and conduct of the members of their respective

congregations. Hence in their individual and collective capacity, the flock of Christ look to them for an example, which, while it reflects His glory, will also be a guide to them in forming their opinion of, and giving their support to, any great moral enterprise calculated in itself to be subservient to the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom. The cause of Temperance professes this character, and in its onward course has fully borne out its pretensions. Ecclesiastical action in its favor, furnishes not only joyful intelligence to the members of Temperance Societies, but raises still higher the hope that soon all the "Lord's host" will "come up to the help of the Lord, against the mighty." The following resolution passed at the conference of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, held at Cavan C. W., is of this nature, and we trust that the members of that church and all others professing the religion of Christ will follow the example here set.

Resolved 13. "That the conference regarding the efforts of Temperance societies, as eminently calculated under the blessing of God to check the progress of intemperance, and to prepare the way for the spread of the gospel of Christ; rejoices in the success of the Temperance cause, and affectionately urges the ministers and members of the connexion to discountenance, both by precept and example, the drinking usages of Society."

Mr. McDONALD, Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proposes to hold meetings in the following order, viz:

Cape Town	Thursday, Sep. 15
Dundas	Friday " 16
Waterdown	Saturday " 17
Barton Church	Monday " 19
Seneca, on Grand River	Tuesday " 20
Glandford, Methodist Chapel	Wednesday " 21
Benbrook, Hall's School-house	Thursday " 22
Taplestown	Friday " 23
Hamilton, or such other place as the friends may appoint	Saturday " 24
Hamilton	Monday " 26

The friends in the above mentioned places will please make arrangements.

The Agent will have with him a small still, with which to analyze wine or malt liquors; Dr. SEWALL'S plates of the stomach; unfermented wine, &c. He is authorised to receive subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, and orders for the publications published and sold by the Society. We trust that the friends of the cause will not forget our Agency Fund, which is extremely low at present, and needs to be replenished. They will easily perceive from the journals of our Agents, that their labours are arduous and successful. All monies received will be acknowledged in the *Advocate*.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

We are happy to perceive that this subject is becoming very general, and feel pleasure in publishing the following request.

INGERSOLL, Aug. 30.

"The President of the West Oxford Total Abstinence Society, deemed it necessary to call a meeting of the officers, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a District Society, for the District of Brock; after some deliberation, it was unanimously agreed to call a Convention of Delegates, one or more from each society, to meet at the Baptist Chapel in Woodstock, on the 28th of September instant at ten o'clock, A. M. The object of the Convention is to adopt more uniform and efficient plans for promoting the cause of Total Abstinence, which duty, humanity and grace call loudly upon us to exercise, when we behold so many

deplorable cases of Intemperance countenanced by the community. It is expected that ministers of all denominations who are supporters of the glorious cause (in the Brock District) will do us the favour to assist and use their influence in having each society in said District represented, by Delegates in the Convention."—*John Goodwin, Cor. Sec.*

The Magistrates assembled in adjourned Quarter Session at Toronto in June last, passed a resolution that no applications for licensing new houses will be entertained unless it shall be clearly shewn to the satisfaction of the Justices, not only that the applicant is a fit and proper person to keep a public house, has sufficient accommodations for that purpose, but that also a necessity does positively exist for a tavern in that situation.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—We have heard of some children, members of the Juvenile Temperance Association, who, when asked by their parents to go for liquor, refuse, and suffer themselves to be beaten, rather than comply with such request, while in all other cases they cheerfully obey.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—"How are you getting on now," a discharged bankrupt was asked. "Oh very well; I have plenty of work, and am sure of succeeding in my business, for I have given up drinking."

Our friends in the country will remember, that no time is to be lost in sending in their petitions to Parliament. The one from this city obtained the names of many of the most respectable classes in society, and we hope the House of Assembly will grant a committee to enquire into the cause and extent of intemperance in this province, an evil which destroys property, health, and life itself. Time after time it is our painful duty to record the loss of life, through the use of intoxicating drinks. May we not expect that this fact alone will move the Assembly to do something?

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., in the Baptist Chapel, Mr. Wm. Greig in the Chair. Some other speakers preceded the Rev. T. T. Howard, lately from Hamilton, C. W. who ably refuted several objections to total abstinence, concluding by urging upon all to join the good cause. Some remarks from two others who followed were to the point. A collection was made, and eight signed the pledge.

We hope those subscribers to the *Advocate* who are in arrears, as well as persons having funds in their hands from the sale of Anti-Bacchus, Medals, &c., will remit at their earliest convenience, it being utterly impossible to sustain our extensive operations without ready money.

In our next, we will give an account of the Juvenile Temperance Celebration.

Report of the Convention of Delegates at Cobourg has been received, and also Mr. McDonald's journal for the Home and Wellington Districts, but unavoidably stands over.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1843.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, have published the tenth number in continuation of this Almanac, and flatter themselves that it will prove equally as interesting and acceptable to their friends, as any of its predecessors. It contains 36 closely printed pages, and in addition to the usual matter, a complete and alphabet-ed list of the Post-Offices in the

State of New-York; also an extremely interesting temperance tale, by P. W. Leland, entitled "Wm. Carleton, or the Reformed Drunkard."

The work is now ready for delivery; and we invite booksellers and others, who design to furnish themselves with this Almanac, to forward their orders at an early date. Price \$2.50 per 100, or \$24, 00 per 1000 payable in advance, or approved credit, with liberty to draw January 1st, 1843. The work is stereotyped, and orders to any extent can be supplied on short notice. Address Philip Phelps, No. 81 State-street, Albany, postage paid.

Orders for the Almanac left at the Depot will be attended to.—*Ed. C. T. A.*

CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA, To which we especially invite the attention of the Makers, Venders, and Users of Intoxicating Drinks.

150.—An inquest was held in Toronto, by Mr. Coroner Walton, on view of the body of Ann McPhee, wife of Wm. McPhee, private in Her Majesty's 93d Highlanders stationed in this garrison—it appeared the deceased was of intemperate habits and in consequence was not allowed to live in the Barracks, but lived in lodgings—on Sunday evening after having walked out with her husband, she complained of being unwell, undressed herself and got into bed, she was seized with a fit and immediately expired. Verdict.—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—A man in Waldo county, Me., who, for twenty years, by the advice of his physician, had used ardent spirits for some "bodily infirmity, was at a temperance meeting, and concluded to sign the Pledge. When he was about to do so, the Doctor started up and said, "Uncle Ward, if you sign that Pledge, you will die." He calmly replied that he had been a soldier of the Revolution, and thought he was willing to die for his country. He signed the Pledge, and in one fortnight after, his bodily infirmity entirely left him.—*Magnolia.*

All excess is ill, but drunkenness is of the worst sort. It spoils health, demoralizes the mind, and unmans men. It reveals secrets, is quarrelsome, lascivious, impudent, dangerous and mad. In fine, he that is drunk is not a man; because he is, so long, devoid of reason that distinguishes a man from a beast.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.—An individual inquired whether the temperance reformation had reached a certain place? The answer was, "We do not know, but we presume it has, for they have just settled a minister there."

MUSICAL.—There are three hundred bands of music connected with the temperance societies in Ireland.

Let every rum seller have the following sentence painted in large letters directly over his bar, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink; that putteth the bottle to him."

HONEST.—Said a distinguished gentleman of this State, who is fond of his bottle—"I have examined the subject of temperance in all its various aspects; I have examined it drunk, and I have examined it sober, and there is not a single good argument to be advanced against it; the only reason I have for drinking is, because I love it."—*S. C. Tem. Ad.*

A SERIOUS WARNING.—A man named Farrington, who was drunk in the streets of Newburyport, (Mass.) on the 4th instant, being annoyed by a gang of boys by whom he was surrounded, became enraged, and, drawing a knife, stabbed three of them—one in the face, one in the hand, and the other in the abdomen. The latter is not expected to live. The man was arrested and committed to jail.

ORIGIN OF "TEE-TOTAL."—We often hear the enquiry, "What is the meaning of Tee-total? whence its origin?" Some drawing their conclusions from the sound of the word, and ignorant of its orthography have mistaken its meaning, supposing a tee-totalist was one who renounced tea as a strong drink. But it is not tee-total, but tee-total. We recollect several years since reading an account of its origin, as near as we can recollect as follows. If we are wrong some one better informed will please correct us:

At a time when the temperance cause was making rapid progress in England, many of their drunkards being beer drunkards,

it was found necessary to repudiate fermented as well as distilled drinks—to become total abstinence. At a meeting of one of their Societies, several of the working class had spoken of the blessed influence of temperance principles upon themselves and families, and a high degree of interest had been excited, when a poor man who had learned from experience the power and influence of the blood of John Barley-corn, wished to express the ardour of his soul in the cause he had espoused. An impediment in his speech prevented freedom of utterance, and in his earnestness to express his entire renunciation of all that intoxicates, he could only stammer out "I am *te-tee-total*." The energy of the man, and the peculiar manner in which the word was uttered, although it raised a laugh, was peculiarly expressive, and immediately became a by-word in the neighbourhood. After this when any one wished to express his renunciation of intoxicating liquors, he was *te-tee-total*. The term found its way into the papers, crossed the Atlantic, and has since been extensively adopted to express entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate.—W. R. W.

The following article shows the power and effect of the Temperance reformation in Great Britain for the last year. It is not as great as some enthusiasts would imagine; but still it is real and great. The temperance cause will only finally prevail by the most ardent, most persevering and energetic efforts. No moral reformation is made in a day. We have gained much ground from the enemy. We must maintain the war unceasingly. Three millions of gallons have been reduced in Great Britain in one year.

STATISTICS FOR TEMPERANCE FOLKS.—The following official statement shows the great decrease of spirits distilled in Great Britain and Ireland for the last year:—

Domestic spirits distilled in the United Kingdom for the last two years.

	1841. Gallons.	1842. Gallons.
England,.....	5,813,986	5,986,977
Scotland,.....	5,632,353	8,570,744
Ireland,.....	8,860,751	6,096,857
	23,707,073	20,653,678
	20,653,678	

Decrease,.... 3,053,395 gallons.

	1840.	1841.
Exported from Scotland to Ireland,....	843,730	574,332
do do to England,.....	2,068,177	1,930,250
do Ireland to do,.....	247,880	342,500

—Express.

NOTICE TO QUIT.—It appears that the nurse of the young Prince has been a little "overtaken;" and, in consequence, has received the friendly intimation from her Majesty that her services are no longer required. On the day of the baptism of the young Prince, she got presents to the amount of £159 and, subsequently, further sums to the amount of £500, and her perquisites, on wearing the royal infant, were estimated at £2,000; so that her situation, if, in some respects, a sinecure, was not without its pecuniary advantages. On a late occasion, her Majesty, on entering the nursery found her in a state of intoxication, and very properly dismissed her.—European.

A gentleman of this county, who has just returned from a tour in the west says, that he passed through thirty counties, travelling in steamboats and stages, and in all his travels, which lasted about five weeks, he did not see seventy-five cents worth of spirituous liquor drunk. He says he was in taverns and steamboats two-thirds of his time. This shows what temperance has done in the interior of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Messrs. Neil & Moore, Stage Proprietors, who have all the main mail routes in Ohio, will have no driver unless he is a good temperance man. These gentlemen have suffered through the intemperance of stage drivers—it is said, they have paid more than seventy thousand dollars for accidents and fines brought about by intemperate men engaged in their service.—The Age.

Anecdote.—As deacon A——, on an extremely cold morning in January, was riding by the house of his neighbour B——, the latter was chopping wood. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horseman

made demonstrations of passing on, when his neighbour detained him with—

'Don't be in a hurry, deacon. Would'nt you like a glass of good old Jamaica, this morning?'

'Thank you kindly,' said the old gentleman at the same time beginning to dismount with all the deliberation becoming a deacon, 'don't care if I do!'

'Ah don't trouble yourself to get off, deacon,' said the wag, 'I merely asked for information. We haven't a drop in the house.'

Intemperance is a grind-stone, and the rum-seller the grinder. The numerous unfortunate victims of this grindstone can easily be distinguished by the color of their noses, they being obliged to keep them continually to the stone, while the grinder plies his avocation and 'beats them up, until they become a heavy red color, with the skin completely ground off! We opine that rum selling is decidedly the most profitable kind of a grindstone now extant, to the person who follows grinding for a livelihood.—Water Spout.

No Licenses.—The friends of temperance will be gratified to learn, that the Mayor and Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, as will be seen by a report of their proceedings in this paper, resolved to license no person to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year.—Boston Mer. Jour.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

IT'S FOR FATHER!

Eliza is a promising scholar in my class in the sabbath school. She has been absent three sabbaths from school; and unavoidable circumstances prevented my visiting her parents, to ascertain the cause of her absence, and that of her two sisters. A few days ago, I was out quite early in the morning; and, on passing a grocery, saw my little scholar coming from it, with something in her hand, which, as she saw me, she vainly attempted to hide under her tattered garment. It was too plainly seen—a bottle of whiskey—and it might also have been seen in the distressed and confused looks of poor little Eliza who had often heard me speak of the misery and sin attached to the use of ardent spirits.

"What have you there?" said I

The tears started in her eyes, as she said, in a faint tone,— "It's for father!" and again tried to find a covering behind her scanty and torn frock. Her feet were bare, though the morning was cold, and her pinched looks and uncombed hair showed neglect and poverty.

"Why have you not been to school this long time, Eliza?" said I, "I have missed you, and wondered at your staying away."

Indeed I had, for she often showed deep feelings; and something within frequently whispered to me,— "The Lord has thoughts of love towards this child."

"Mother would not let me," said she.

"Why not?"

"Because I had no shoes and father says, he cannot get any."

"Has your father work, and is he well?"

"Yes, ma'am, but—" and hear her voice faltered, and the tears again started in her eyes. She brushed them away, and said— "Mother says she will try to get me a frock, the week to come, for this is worn out!"

This was too plain a case. Here was a man who could not provide decent and comfortable clothing for his child—and why? Because he loved intoxicating drink more than his own soul, or the happiness of his children.—Boston paper.

A GOOD OXEN.

Every body knows how a drunken man used to be treated by the boys in the street; he was mocked at, spit upon, and pelted with stones. The boys never thought of pitying him, but regarded him as the mark for merry-making.—He went rolling through the street, or perhaps made his bed in the gutter.

A few days since, I passed through a part of the town where such a spectacle had been not uncommon. A sailor, partly intoxicated, was striving to steady himself against a post; a group of boys were around him, some with their hands in their pockets and their caps thrown back, were eagerly talking; one was brushing the dirt from the inebriate's jacket; another was wiping the blood away from a slight scratch which he had received on the cheek.

"Now you must—won't you?" cried one little fellow, looking up in his face.

"Oh yes, indeed, I know he will; drinking is so wicked—it is sad to see him," said another. "Come, if you will I will lead you home, and father will help you."

"I know he will!" exclaimed a third; "there comes Edward." I looked in the direction of the boy's eyes, and saw a little fellow running with all his might towards them, bearing in his hand a roll of paper.

"Here it is; here's the pledge! 'tis the boys pledge; now you must sign it, and never drink again."

"Yes," cried another, "and it's the very one that belongs to our Temperance Society, and we have all signed it," said the first boy coaxingly.

The sailor looked round bewildered. "What is it?" he hiccupped out.

"Why it's the pledge. We want you to sign it, and be a temperance man. We are sorry you drink, and we want you to leave off," said the boy, in an earnest, decided manner.

"Who be ye, who think of me, and care for me?" cried the sailor, beginning to comprehend the nature of the case. The tears rose to his eyes and rolled down his weather-beaten face.

"Yes, he will sign it; he will, I know he will," shouted the children, exultingly.

"Yes, I will," said the sailor; "but take care of me till I get sober—keep me from the land sharks. God bless ye—bless ye."

"Come, go with me?" cried one.

"No, I'll take him with me," said a second. He was led away by the little boy with the Pledge, the rest of the children following, as happy as could be in the prospect of redeeming the poor man from the misery of intemperate habits.

I blessed the dear children in my heart, and prayed God to bless their efforts.—*Youths' Medallion.*

A DRUNKEN FATHER.—The Rev. Samuel Hilliard of Bedford, at the annual meeting of the Sunday School Union, in 1824, remarked:—It was pleasing to think that Sunday School children had become blessings to their parents. A Sunday School child, who had been admonished by her teacher, was so struck with the advice given, that she exclaimed, "O, go to my home and speak to my father, who gets drunk every day; what you have said has made me sorry for my sin, and it may make him so too."

The teacher advised her when she arrived at home, to speak to her father of what she had heard. She did so, and the father burst into tears, and from that time altered his course, and afterwards made a good father.

A NOBLE RESOLUTION.—A fine little fellow of our acquaintance came the other day to his mother very thoughtfully and said, "Mother, they tell me alcohol is poison—is it?" "Yes, my son, it is," she replied. "Well, then I won't use any, I'll only drink wine," said he. "But wine contains alcohol also," said his mother. "Then I won't use that," he quickly rejoined.—"Indeed, that is a good resolution, my son, but what will you do when we have pudding for dinner, you know the sauce is made with wine or brandy." "Oh! then I'll go without sauce, and use sugar instead," was the quick and resolute reply.

Poetry.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

TEMPERANCE HYMN.

Wave on wave, with force surprising,
Temperance, let thy waters flow;
Let thy mighty torrent rising,
Break the barriers of the foe.
Can aught stay this mighty river;
Can aught bound its passage free;
Flow, ye streams unceasing ever,
Till the world transformed shall be.

Where thy chrysal streams are flowing,
Spreading blessings far and wide,
There the peaceful olive's growing,
Nourished by thy constant tide.

Tree of peace, there planted ever,
Shall a lasting verdure wear,
Whose unwithering branches never
Fail some precious fruit to bear.

While unceasing flow these waters,
Far their healing course shall run;
Earth with all her sons and daughters,
To th' unfading springs will come.
Life and health, and comforts plenteous,
Shall accompany this tide:
Of greater blessings, 'tis portentous,
That shall spread as far and wide.

Yes, a stream than thine still fairer,
Cheers the city of our God;
None but taste of thine are sharers
In that high and blest abode.
Through eternal countless ages,
May the blessings hence that spring,
Join to augment the joyful praises
That redeemed voices sing.

ANONYMOUS.

AGRICULTURAL.

The subjoined very sensible article we take from the *New Genesee Farmer*,

ON NOXIOUS WEEDS.

When rank and noxious weeds usurp the soil,
They cheat the husbandman of half his toil.

During an excursion of some sixty or seventy miles last summer through a part of this county, and as far as the eastern extremity of the county of Wayne, I was very much struck with the surprising invasions which foul weeds, of almost every species, are making in this new country of ours. It ought to be a startling fact to the farming community in general, that here in Western New York, where the track of the savage is scarcely obliterated, the Canada thistle, red root, white daisy, John's wort, yellow dock, mullen, and other kinds of noxious plants are, on some farms almost entirely usurping the place which ought to be occupied by useful productions. Although my own immediate neighborhood is not so much infested, yet I plead guilty of some degree of negligence in this particular; and as my own mind, during this excursion, became thoroughly impressed with the magnitude of the evil, I wish to arouse the attention of others to the ruinous consequences of further neglect.

It is a subject which intimately concerns all land owners. Land infested with these weeds will most rapidly depreciate in value. It is evident that when a meadow or grain field is overrun with any of these plants, it not only requires a great sacrifice of labor to eradicate them, but in most cases, if you go into any thorough and effectual process, you must entirely derange your farming plans, and probably for a season or so lose the use of the soil.

I have heard it estimated that the clearing of the original forest and preparation of the land for wheat cost only from \$10 to \$12 per acre. At how much less expense can a field be cleared of Canada thistles, red root, or white daisy, when thoroughly besprinkled with them? Carefully estimated, the whole loss and expense, I am bold to say, will not fall far short of that when you see the last feeble stalk expire.

Let these considerations stir us up—and I would especially remind those who, from the newness of their farms or the care of former owners, have escaped this evil, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If you chance to perceive, in passing to and fro through your field, a single specimen of the above named weeds, don't stop to view it as a curiosity, but attack it as you would a bear; tear it up root and branch—go back to the spot again and see that you have caused complete extermination, so that not a living vestige remains. Let me urge those who, by their own or the negligence of former owners, have pretty thrifty patches of some of these plants, not to delay even if it takes a little time and present labor. Your labor will be exceedingly well spent in seasonably arresting the progress of the evil. As our farms grow older we must expect some draw-backs, and one of these must

consist in keeping them clean of foul weeds. The produce of our lands will never come to us in abundance, without pains—we cannot always expect to get along as when—

“The earth is young, and yields kindly
—her fruits with little labor.”

But I have spun out these remarks beyond what I intended. I will close by observing that it will be of but transient use for a few isolated farmers to attend to this subject. Unless the general attention of land proprietors is awakened, little can be permanently done, where land so frequently changes owners.

There is now an act on our Statute Book making it lawful for the freeholders of any town in the state, to raise money to defray the expense of destroying the Canada thistle. I wish this enactment might extend to other noxious weeds, and be put into practical operation in the respective towns.

In the counties of Albany, Clinton, and some others, special petition was made to the Legislature, in answer to which a law was passed providing for the destruction of all noxious weeds at the exclusive expense of the owner on whose land they are found. How far this is put in force I will not pretend to say, but if we were all subject to such an enactment, it would undoubtedly be for our ultimate interest.

Ogden, May 25, 1842.

I. B. SMITH.

USE OF LIME.

“Messrs. Editors—Is lime made from stone really a manure for any kind of land? If it is, what kind of land? In what quantities should it be used? At what season, and in what manner? What crops does it suit best? In a dry season, will it not burn up any crop on any kind of land?”

J. W. McCall.

Lawrens District, S. C.

The influence of lime on soils, or in the production of crops, is owing to several causes. 1st. It acts in modifying the mechanical texture of soils, rendering them where it exists more friable, and better suited to the purposes of cultivation. 2d. It forms in many plants a part of the vegetable structure, and is properly organ food, having been received and assimilated by the organs of the plant; as such it may deserve the name of manure. 3d. It acts an important part in correcting the acidity of soils, as may be seen by applying it to fields where sorrel or other acid plants flourish to the exclusion of the more valuable ones. 4th. Lime exhibits its functions most powerfully and beneficially by the conversion of the vegetable acids or humates into vegetable food, or rendering them fit for the nourishment of plants. We think also, that like other alkalies, it contributes to the electro-magnetic action to which the circulation of plants is doubtless owing, and may therefore be regarded in the light of a stimulus to vegetable life.

It will be of no use to apply lime to land in which decomposed animal and vegetable matter is wanting, or the salts they have formed. There must be the elements of fertility, or lime will be unavailing. On exhausted lands the effects is slower, than on soils where the materials to act upon exist in abundance. Lime may be used in quantities of from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre with benefit, and instances are on record where several hundred bushels have been applied without any injury.

It is a common practice where lime is used, to spread it over the fields the year previous to their being plowed for crops. Another practice is to draw it upon the ground where it is wanted, after the following has been mostly completed; deposit it in small piles at equal distances, so as to ensure an equal distribution; cover these piles with earth, which will cause the lime to alake equally, and then after thoroughly mixing the mass, scattering it over the field. It is then to be plowed in, and the seeds sown. Lime is useful in preparing soils for any crop, but is considered most suitable for wheat, and is most generally used as a preparative for that crop. We have never known a crop burned in any season, by the use of lime nor can there be any apprehension of such a result, unless applied in extravagant quantities. Limestone containing large quantities of magnesia, from its remaining caustic much longer than pure limestone, would be more apt to produce such an effect; but the immense quantities of this kind of lime used in the best agricultural districts of Pennsylvania and Delaware, prove that danger from this source is mostly ideal.—16.

CURE OF COARSE GRASSES.

“Messrs. Editors—I have several acres of low wet meadow or rather what should be such, but it produces little else than coarse swamp grasses, which make poor hay, and are of no value when I have attempted to pasture it. How can these grasses be exterminated, and the cultivated grasses be made to take their place? INQUIRER.”

The first step in the process of reclaiming such lands, is to drain them thoroughly. This is indispensable; and until this is done, nothing else can be undertaken with any prospect of success. When this is done, if the soil is sufficiently firm, as it doubtless will be, invert the sod with the plow, roll and harrow, and re-sow with the seed of such grasses as you wish to cultivate. Herd's grass and red-top, will do well in such cases. Or if you choose, you may take a crop of potatoes from the piece, and the next spring seed down with oats. If you can apply a dressing of ashes, (and these that are leached will be better than none,) or compost made of ashes and manure, the benefit will be apparent, both to the crop and to the soil. When the soil will not admit of plowing, after draining, a covering of gravelly earth road scrapings, mixed with lime refuse from the kilns, or coal ashes, will give a foundation for the better grasses. These materials may be drawn upon the meadow during the winter while the ground is frozen, when the softness of the soil prevents such operations in the summer. It is said that where the coarse grasses, or rushes, grow in tufts as they sometimes do, common salt applied at the rate of a handful to a tuft, will cause them to decay and disappear. As a general rule there can be no difficulty in substituting the valuable grasses for the inferior ones, when the land on which the latter grow has been drained. Coarse grasses are the natural covering of soils abounding in stagnant waters, and a removal of the cause, will of course effect the cure.—Cultivator.

SIZE OF FARMS

Farming when it is carried on merely as a money making business, to be most profitable, requires farms of such size as to furnish regular employment to the head farmer and all the hands in such a way as to make the greatest return of their labor at the least expense. This can only be effected on farms of considerable size. The immense advantage of a regular division of labor is shown in all extensive manufactories, where extraordinary expedition in the various operations is attained, by allotting each department to separate individuals. For division of labor to be effected in farming, farms of considerable size are required, or where several hands can be constantly employed to advantage. Where farms are very small, and one man does the whole labor, it cannot be executed at so small expense as when the work is divided.

The productions of a farm should not be confined to one or two articles, the farmer should not be principally a wheat grower, nor a drover, nor a shepherd, but should attend nearly equally to all these different branches. When the business is thus varied, too much work does not occur at one time, nor too little for the employment of the hands at another. This variety of business is also necessary to the improvement and enriching of the soil—to the production and application of manure, and to maintaining the benefits of rotation in crops. But it cannot be advantageously adopted on very small farms, as there would be a great waste of ground, and a great expence of material, for partition fences, and a loss of time by attention to a great number of small crops.

Another disadvantage of small farms is, that labor saving machinery cannot be so profitably used on them; for where these are expensive, and the quantity of work they perform is small, the interest on them is a heavy drawback on the profits of the farm.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there is not one farmer in a hundred who has not more land than he can cultivate in the best possible manner; or to speak more correctly, there is not one in a hundred who has sufficient additional capital to carry on profitably all the operations of the farm. A farmer must be able to expend a large sum in addition to what he does in paying for his land, if he expects to make money by the business. But instead of this, the common practice is, to expend all the additional capital which is realized by farming, in purchasing more land. Instead of doing this, it would be much better for the farmer to sell a part of what he first had, if this is the only way for obtaining additional capital for carrying on his operations.

o will suppose the case of a farmer commencing business with thousand dollars, if, with one half this sum he buys a farm of ty acres, and with the other half he improves it to a high state of fertility, he will do far better than if he should purchase a hundred acres, and have no further means of improving it or performing the work upon it in the most advantageous manner. Most land, by a judicious expenditure to the amount of its cost upon it, may have its productiveness increased four fold, and its profits to an almost incalculable amount; if therefore a farmer can raise from fifty acres, twice the amount of produce that he does from a hundred acres, he will not only receive twice as much for it, but he will be able to raise this amount with even less than one half the labor that he does from the hundred acres, because land in good condition is much more easily tilled than that in poor condition. Thus, with only fifty acres, he would in fact experience the advantages of large farms to a far greater extent than if he should purchase a hundred acres.—*Id.*

EDUCATION.

SOME OF THE ESSENTIAL PRE-REQUISITES TO SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO TRAIN UP CHILDREN IN THE WAY THEY SHOULD GO.

1. An important pre-requisite in the parent is, a habit of close discrimination of character. "A penetrating insight into character, an acuteness in judging of motives," is of immense value in the domestic community. Connected with this, "a quickness of discerning disposition, together with an inventive and ingenious faculty of adapting treatment to the varieties of character and propensity which are continually exhibiting themselves," should be assiduously cultivated. There is great diversity in the characters of children. To some a gentle rebuke is more than the severest reprimand to others. To pursue the same course with each, will injure both.

Some children will readily apprehend the subjects in which you wish to instruct them; others must have line upon line, and precept upon precept; and even then they will comprehend them with difficulty. If the same course is pursued with those of different powers of apprehension, you will fail to confer the contemplated benefit. If the different characters of children are not understood till they have sustained maternal injury, how much cause will you have for regret? But if a habit of prompt and accurate discrimination of character is acquired, the course of government and instruction may be so adapted to every variety of temper, taste, and habit, as to be attended with the most pleasing results.

2. Let parents strive to cultivate an affectionate, persuasive address. "It is desirable parents should render their company pleasant to children, to engage their confidence, to exert over them the influence of love. This can never be accomplished by a cold, churlish, or distant behaviour." If parents wish to see their children affectionate in their temper and deportment, they must cultivate this trait themselves. If they are distant and forbidding in their intercourse with them, it is hardly possible that their children should be otherwise. How often do we see children, who dare not ask their father to grant them some desired indulgence, but employ the mother's agency in securing it! How frequently have we seen those, who could not converse with their parents on subjects of the greatest interest, while they could unbosom themselves to others without reserve! Children who have arrived at an adult age, not unfrequently desire the advice of their parents on the most important subjects; but find themselves utterly unable to ask it. This originates from negligence on the subject of this direction. Paternal intercourse should be such as to convince children that their parents are their best and most confidential friends;—that they may and ought to have greater confidence in conferring with them, than with any others. This will be secured, by a spirit of kindness and affection, manifested towards children, from infancy to manhood. If children prefer the society of their parents to any other, they will be much more effectually guarded against temptation, than would otherwise be possible. The influence with which this furnishes parents, may be exerted for the best good of the child, while the enjoyment of both must be very much promoted thereby.

3. Let parents cultivate prudence and good sense, if they would bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

On the possession of these qualities much of the success in education depends. "A rash and thoughtless father,—a wild romantic mother," says Mr. James, "do incalculable mischief in a family."

Parents must have due and hourly occasion for prudence, in their intercourse with their children. Prudence and good sense must guide in granting and withholding indulgence—in inflicting or withholding punishments—in tight or loose reins of government. Nor are these qualities less requisite, with regard to the various subjects of instruction. Without them, that may be selected which will lead very little to the improvement of the mind, the manners, or the heart, while it may occupy an unreasonable proportion of time, and exclude other things really valuable. I have known a parent labour much to prevent his child from foolish jesting, while no solicitude was manifested to give him an aversion to lying or profaneness. Others are easily found, who would cheerfully give a sovereign for some useless ornament, to gratify the vanity of his child, while they would not bestow a fourth part of it to purchase a book, though ever so important to his success in acquiring knowledge. Surely, no one would say that the parent exercises good sense in either of these particulars. Must the magistrate exhibit good sense in order to secure public confidence? Must the teacher cultivate prudence, in order to insure success in his department? Must the merchant be prudent in order to succeed in trade? And is not this quality equally important to success in the arduous and responsible work of rearing a family? Indeed what success can they hope for, who exhibit a want of prudence and good sense, in governing and instructing their children? One imprudent step may produce the most lamentable consequences—consequences as lasting as life. A single failure in the exhibition of good sense may be followed by fatal effects. Irritable injury must follow repeated instances of this kind.

4. "Parents should cultivate firmness. By this is meant, that disposition, which, though at the greatest distance from all that is rigid, stern, and cruel, can master its own feelings; and amidst the strongest appeals to the tender emotions of the mind, can inflexibly maintain its purpose; and in the way of denying improper requests, or administering correction, can inflict pain on the object of its affection, whenever duty requires such an exercise of beneficial severity. For want of this disposition, of this fine and noble quality, how many have ruined their children for ever by indulgence!"

"These parents are most sincerely to be pitied, who have not resolution and firmness sufficient to deny the requests of their children, when they know them to be improper. Nor are they less objects of pity, who, from an ill-judged tenderness, withhold correction, when it is known to be necessary. The children of such parents are objects of still greater commiseration. The consequences must be fatal as to the formation of a manly virtuous character. I have heard a parent say, "I love my children so well that I cannot punish them when they do wrong."—Strange love indeed! Had your child fractured a limb, what kind of affection would you express by saying, that you love your child so much, you cannot consent to allow the surgeon to operate upon it? Hence your child must suffer the consequences of a deformed limb all the rest of his life. And yet, I appeal to your reason if this course would not be far more excusable, than to let his temper and passions become perverse, because you have not steadiness and energy enough to exercise judicious restraint, or inflict salutary punishment.—*Hall on Education.*

PATIENCE REQUISITE FOR PARENTS.

"Instruction," says Dr. Dwight, "must be communicated to children, with the most unwearying patience. Christ in this, and many other respects, has left us a perfect example. Although his disciples were dull of hearing, and slow of heart to believe; although they had many, and these often very unreasonable, prejudices, his patience was never lessened. He taught them also without weariness, without fretfulness, without reproaches, and without intermission. At times, indeed, he reproveth them, and with some degree of severity; but always with tenderness and good-will. In this manner should parents teach their children; should be patient with their ignorance, their backwardness to receive instruction; their mistakes; their forgetfulness; the necessity of teaching them again and again; and the doubts and diffi-

culties they from time to time suggest. In all these, parents should manifest not only quietness of mind but cheerfulness, willingness to repeat instructions. Impatience disqualifies parents, and all who have the care of children, for the faithful discharge of duty. Patience, on the other hand, is an essential requisite, and should be cultivated by every parent, with great care.—*Id.*

IMMORTALITY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TUITION.

Charity impels to christian and patriotic efforts to do good to the souls of men, and these works are immortal. When the productions of art and genius, and the doings of power and ambition shall have passed away, these shall abide for ever. All that originates in a spirit of self-aggrandizement, or in the desire of worldly glory must vanish. The beautiful, the tasteful, the heroic will disappear: only the moral and spiritual will remain. That which has the stamp of religion only can have the imp of eternity.

Contemplate the immortality of Sunday school tuition. This is in the highest sense patriotic as well as christian. The Sunday school teacher possesses a far superior character to the worldly statesman, for in a nobler sense he lives for his country. In promoting its secular interests, great ends, though of a temporal nature, may be accomplished, that have given an imperishable fame to men of rank and genius; but the benefit cannot rank in character with the good conferred on immortal souls by the instructions of charity. Then is a country indeed blessed when truth and virtue are wrought in its rising population by a diligent instruction and the blessing of God. All wisdom is comparative folly to the wisdom of winning souls. Here then are your patriots, your chief patriots, in the persons of the teachers of Sunday schools. They are lessening crime, or rather preventing it; they are creating a moral power for the land that will repel the invasion of foreign hostility, or destroy the spirit of faction and civil discord more than weapons of war. The enactments of many may fail, but the enactments of truth in the heart are immortal.

Hail to the self-denying teacher! he gives a portion of his best time on earth to the service of the poor and ignorant, he endures their waywardness, that he may instruct their minds; he teaches them to read the word of God, and explains in brief words the meaning of many passages they learn; he talks of Jesus and the resurrection; tells them of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come; he gives them line upon line and precept upon precept; reproves, warns, encourages—reads and prays with them. They dislike the truth, and perhaps the teacher; they laugh and turn away. He persists. They are brought back to school by the returning Sabbath, and yet another and another, with little or no effect, till now one, and then a second, and then a third, is humbled and sanctified by the truth. Behold that little girl growing up, received into the church of Christ, and becoming a 'mother in Israel'; and the boy—yes, that boy once a cold, hardened, wayward boy—now a penitent and a believer—'rejoices in the light'—advances to manhood, becomes the very patriarch of his family, sends his own children to school, is the parent of a thousand blessed influences in his vicinity, and sends along the line of future existence innumerable impulses that are felt by the generations to come; thus affecting the interests and the happiness of distant ages.—*Rev. F. A. Cox, D. D. I. L. D.*

IGNORANCE AMONG THE HUMBLER CLASSES.—Of 115 persons either now in the goal of Hereford, England, or indicted at the recent sessions, four can only read and write well, which, in calendar phraseology means that they can do so indifferently as compared with those who are complete in these acquisitions: 47 can read, and the very large proportion of 64 are wholly illiterate. At Gloucester sessions, out of 127 names in the calendar, only one was entered as that of a prisoner able to read and write well. This extent of ignorance is deplorable, and much greater than could have been supposed. Whether, indeed, the adoption of a comprehensive system of religious and industrial training would have the effect of preventing crime, may admit of argument, but having paid particular attention to the cases of the prisoners tried at the late sessions, we can say that very few, indeed scarcely one, appeared to be committed crime from pressing necessity, whilst the fact that ignorance is now the almost invariable companion of guilt is undoubted. The experiment of an extended

system of education upon sound principles is therefore worth trying.—*Hereford Journal.*

DEBRY.—The number of prisoners for trial at the summer sessions was 62, not one of whom is reported to "read or write well."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MENAGERIE OF THE SOUL.—What, you will say, have I beasts within me? Yes, you have beasts, and a vast number of them. And, that you may not think I intend to insult you, as anger an inconsiderable beast, when it barks in your heart? What is deceit, when it lies hid in a cunning mind! is it not a fox? Is not the man who is furiously bent upon calumny, a scorpion?—Is not the person who is eagerly set on resentment and revenge, a most venomous viper? What do you say of a covetous man, is he not a ravenous wolf?—And is not the luxurious man, as the prophet expresses it a neighing horse?—Nay, there is no wild beast but is found, within us. And do you consider yourself as lord and prince of the wild beasts; you command those that are without, though you never think of subduing or setting bounds to those that are within you? What advantage have you by your reason, which enables you to overcome lions, if, after, you yourselves are overcome by anger? To what purpose do you rule over the birds, and catch them with gins, if you yourselves with the inconstancy of a bird, are hurried hither and thither, and sometimes flying high, are ensnared by pride, sometimes brought down caught by pleasure? But as it is shameful for him who rules over nations to be a slave at home, and for the man who sits at the helm of state, to be meanly subjected to the beck of a contemptible harlot, or even of an imperious wife, will it not be, in like manner, disgraceful for you who exercise dominion over the beasts that are without you to be subject to a great many, and those of the worst sort, that roar and domineer in your distempered mind.—*Leighton.*

The little I have seen of the world and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsations of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear—the tears of regret;—the feebleness of purpose;—the pressure of want;—the desertion of friends;—the scorn of a world that has little charity;—the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening vices within;—health gone,—happiness gone,—even hope that remains the longest, gone,—I would fain intercede for him at the throne of the heavenly grace.—*Longfellow.*

A HINT.—Mr. Pullar, minister of the Secession Church in theholm of Ballron, had his orchard every year mercilessly plundered of the choicest of his favourite pears; and, though carefully watched, the plunderer eluded the utmost vigilance. Circumstances, at length transpired to fix strong suspicion on one of the neighbours. The minister, after conversing with the suspected person on other matters, remarked at parting: "By-the-by, John, the pear tree at the north end of the garden will be quite ready next week." The minister's garden was unmolested afterwards.—*New York Mirror.*

RECIPE FOR DUELLING.—Let two men quarrel, and be careful publicly to vilify and defame each other—then discharge pistols, no matter about balls, taking care not to "shoot lower" than the skies—then walk up, shake hands, and apologize. Such a process invariably heals wounded honour!

A SINGULAR FACT.—A minister of the Presbyterian church lately visiting one of his parishes, was thus accosted by him:—"Sir," said he, "I am perhaps able to tell you of myself what not another of your flock could. I have lived seventy-two years in the same house, out of which I have decently buried fifteen corpses, have had twelve children baptized, and have married four wives." What added to the zest of the narrative was, that his fourth wife, who was sitting by, immediately said—"And I think, from the state of my health, you have a good chance for a fifth."

LOVE.—A word, a look, from the beloved one, has power to change the whole atmosphere of the heart; to rouse it by magic, from coldness and apathy, to warm and generous exertion.—*Temper and the Tempted.*

LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Caledonia* Mail Steamer dates from Liverpool to the 19th August have been received. A series of alarming riots have broken out in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland. An improvement in business had commenced, in consequence of which, expectations of higher wages were excited, but owing to a further reduction being proposed by employers at Stanleybridge, near Manchester, and Dumfriesline in Scotland, the people turned out, and as is always the case in such circumstances, disastrous consequences were the result.

The *European*, says:—"We continue to receive very distressing accounts from the disturbed districts. Several rioters have been shot by the military at Burslem, in Staffordshire. It is hoped, and generally believed, that all will end in the course of a few days, as so many thousands of people cannot remain without employment for any length of time. The disturbances have not created any great uneasiness in the city of London.

The markets have been in some measure affected. The briskness that manifested itself in the cotton market has been dissipated by the turbulent state of Manchester and the surrounding districts, but the advanced prices are maintained, and a reaction in the demand is expected as soon as a calm takes place, as it is well known that very large orders are now on hand for goods, which have chiefly arrived during the past week. The deliveries of most kinds of produce have again been very large, especially of those articles entering into the composition of our manufactures, but the arrivals have been trivial. The importers have not been quite so willing to realise as before, and but few public sales have been brought forward; a fair trade has, however, been done by private contract, partly for export and partly for home consumption, with some speculative purchases. The corn market continues to fall, and will do so for some weeks to come; we shall have the price at 50s., without doubt. We have still to announce the plentifulness of money; bills are done at 2½ per cent.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday by Her Majesty in person. Her Majesty and the Royal family continue in their usual good health. They are about to visit Scotland.

The commissioners to inquire into the Exchequer Bills' forgeries have made their report, from the recommendation of which it appears that every claim for indemnity will be decided upon its own merits.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed Commander-in-chief in the room of Lord Hill, whose state of health has unfitted him for business.

THE NEW TARIFF.—We observed that cargoes of live cattle have arrived at ports in the south and west of England; and it has been stated to us that arrangements are making to import into this city Westphalia hams, which it is calculated may be sold at a profit, for about 6½d or 7d per pound.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The supply of cattle at Smithfield Market on Monday was much greater than for several weeks past. There were 60 head of cattle imported under the new tariff from Rotterdam and Hamburg.

NEW TARIFF MEAT.—On Saturday last, Barnsley market for the first time since the new tariff came into operation, was supplied with salted American beef and pork. The first named at 4d per pound, and the latter 3d.; several of the upper class of inhabitants, out of curiosity, purchased some, and on trial, acknowledged it to be excellent. There was a great quantity disposed of to the working part of the inhabitants.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the West India Colonies, has just made its report. It is extremely brief, owing to the near approach of the parliamentary recess, and the anxiety of the committee not to allow so important an inquiry to remain altogether undecided until another session. The first resolution is important, as are many of the others.

"That the great act of emancipating the slaves in the West India Colonies has been productive, as regards the character and condition of the negro population, of the most favorable and gratifying results."

In Tuesday week's *Gazette*, we have the usual monthly average return of the notes in circulation, and of the amount of bullion at the Bank of England, dating from the 25th June to the 23d July, during which period the paper circulation of the United Kingdom had increased £2,357,000, which is some evidence of an improved state of trade, as it must have arisen from the legitimate wants of the public. Some allowance must, however, be made for the withdrawal of light gold from circulation, which has partially been replaced by bank-notes. The amount of bullion held by the Bank of England is now sufficient for every contingency, being £8,883,000, or £1,037,000 more than appeared by the previous monthly return.

THE EAST.

Our Athens correspondent writes under date 31st July, that the greatest confusion prevailed in the councils of King Otho, one portion of the cabinet supporting Russian interests, and the other those of France. The government had drained the treasury in order to forward 500,000 drachmas to Baron de Rothschild to pay the interest of the loan, relying on France to advance the additional million necessary to complete the sum required for that purpose. Another earthquake was felt at Calamata on the 12th, which was more violent perhaps than the shock experienced there in April last. The church of St. George, which was remarkable for its beauty and solidity, was destroyed, and two others, with forty or fifty houses more or less damaged.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 20th July, state that considerable reinforcements were then on their march to Bagdad, and preparations were making to carry on the war in a vigorous manner. A large force was assembling at Damascus.

Egypt.

Letters from Alexandria to the 26th of July, state that the Egyptian fleet was preparing to quit the harbor, for the purpose of exercising its crews at sea.

The Pacha was negotiating a loan of 1,500,000 talaris with some Armenian sarrafs in Constantinople, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the payment of the arrears due to the government officers.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 12.

ASHES—Pot 26s	FLAX SEED 4s per bush.
Pearl 27s	TIMOTHY do 8s per bush.
FLOUR—Fine 25s	CLOVER do 7½d per lb
U. States 23s 9d	CANDLES—Montreal 7½d
WHEAT 5s	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d p ct
OAT-MEAL 9s pr cwt	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "
Can. Am.	Castings-18s 6d a 19s "
PORK—Mess, \$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut 22s 6d a 25s "
P. Mess, \$8½, \$7½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
Prime \$7½, \$6½	LINSEED OIL 3s 9d a 4s gal
Cargo \$6½, \$6	SOAP 2½d a 3d lb
LARD 4d p lb.	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 44s 6d ct
BEEF—Mess \$10½	Refined 6½d a 7½d lb
Prime Mess \$8	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime \$6 a \$8	Twankay . 2s 8d a 3s 4d
Cargo \$5	Imperial 4s a 4s 3d
TALLOW 5½d	EXCHANGE—On London, 9½ a 10½
BUTTER—Salt 6½ a 7d	New York 2½
CHEESE 4d a 6d	Canada West 1

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate—Dr. Grasset, Amherstburg, 5s; O. Larwell, Buckingham, 5s; T. Scott, Nepean, 10s; John Dobie, 5s; M. Hall, Buckingham, 5s; F. L. Lothrop, Brockville, 5s; A. McDonald, Port Neuf Mills, 5s; W. Muir, St. Laurent, 5s; Sundnes, per J. McDonald, Agent, £1 5; Sundrie Montreal, £1 14s 6d.
Arrears—Rev. D. Dunkerly, Durham, £1.
Agency Fund—Weston Society, 13s.
Donations and Subscriptions—Rev. T. T. Howard, Montreal, 5s; Public Meeting, Baptist Chapel, 13s 9d.
Erratum—No 5 Arrears. J. Chamberlain, Abbotsford, £2 10 should be on account of *Advocate* VIII vol.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA, By J. & J. DOUGAL

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	REMARKS.						
East half No 119 } Whole of " 120 } " " 121 } " " 122 } " " 123 }	3d Conces.	Sandwich.	400 acres.	15s. cy.	} Very desirably situated about 5½ miles from Windsor, good land, well timbered, will be sold in one lot or separate, as required.						
17						9th	"	"	200 "	10s.	Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
13						12th	"	"	113 "	11s. 3d.	} Situated on the township line between Sandwich and Maidstone.
17						12th	"	"	109 "	12s. 6d.	
Broken Lot 1 } East parts 5 & 6 }						8th	"	"	78 "	12s. 6d.	} Do. do. do. do. do. do.
23	4th	"	"	122 "	12s. 6d.						
	14th	Sombra.	200 "	10s.	} This is on the north branch of river Sydenham, which runs through one corner of it. Excellent land.						
North half No 18	2d	"	100 "		} Situated on the south branch of river Sydenham, a short distance above Wallaceburgh; the river is navigable for the largest vessels ten miles above it; it is the best quality of land, and well timbered with white oak.						
South half Lot E.	6th	"	100 "		} These lots are situated on the river St. Clair, and are excellent land, south half of lot E coming down to the river; they will be sold low; it is a good situation for a store.						
" " " D.	6th	"	200 "								
West half No 10 } East " " 11 }	6th	Moore.	200 "	15s.	} There is a log house and barn and a considerable clearance laid down in grass on the lot; a creek runs through it which falls into the north branch of river Sydenham.						
28						front	"	Plympton.	200 "		
29	"	"	"		} Beautifully situated on Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Fort Sarnia, and a few miles from the post town of Errol: on the lots there are a new frame house, a log house and barn, and a large clearance, the greater part of which is laid down in grass.						
11	14th	Colchester.	100 "		} In a very desirable situation.						

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One third down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments. If the whole amount is paid down, some deduction will be made in prices. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to
Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA.

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	REMARKS.
South half No. 9	11th Conces.	Sombra,	200 acres.	} These lands are of the first quality, situated on the north branch of the river Sydenham, which is navigable for large class vessels to that place; they are well timbered with the best white oak.
" " 9	12th	"	100 "	
100	9th	Malden,	175 "	
Part of lot 3	1st	"	about 40.	} Good land, a small piece of marsh on it, on which hay is cut.
Part of lot 22	5th	Gosfield,	about 10.	} This is a most valuable property, adjoining the town of Amherstburgh, and is suitable for selling as town or park lots: it rents at \$4 per acre as pasturage, and will be sold in one lot very low.
21 } & south east qr. 20 }	6th	Colchester.	200 "	
				} An excellent and desirable lot.

The above lots will be sold extremely low for cash; those wishing great bargains in that line, had better call on the Subscribers, at Amherstburgh, or Charles Bay, Esq., Sandwich, when particulars will be made known. All applications made by mail to be post paid.

Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

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, May 1, 1842.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off McGill Street.

J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the above place, tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their very liberal support, at the same time respectfully intimates, that he will endeavour to ensure a continuance of the same.
May 1, 1842.

WM. SHANKS has opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, at Lachine, near the Post-Office, where he can accommodate Boatmen and Travellers. Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments on the shortest notice.
Lachine, May 1, 1842.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.

JAMES A. DWIGHT & SON have just received per Airey, Mary Muir, Benjamin Hart, and other arrivals, 20 Packages of GOODS, comprising an extensive assortment of articles in their line, besides a large stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES, &c. of all descriptions. They can now offer a great variety of fine Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters and Trays, Astral Lamps, Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns and fine Plated Goods; all of which will be sold low at their Store, corner of St. Francois, Xavier and Notre Dame Streets.
Montreal, June 10, 1842.

