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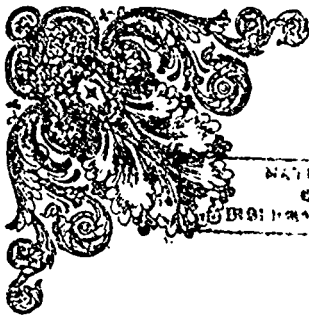
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Temperance Society of Montreal

No. 4.

JUNE 15, 1842

Vol. VIII.

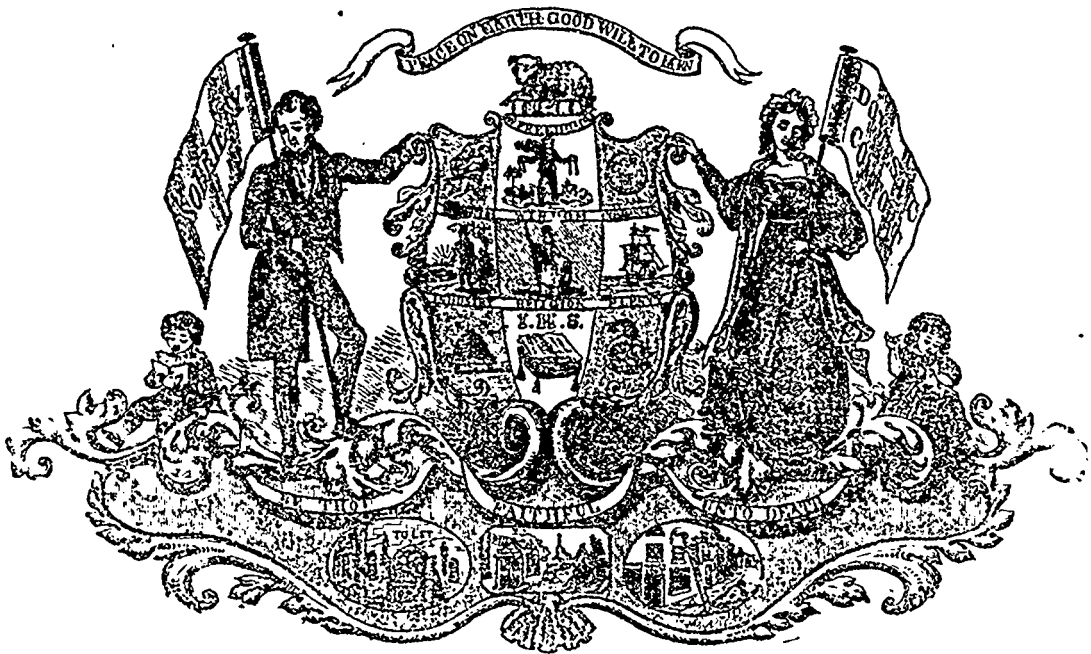


MAILED 15 JUN 1842
CANADA
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THE
CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.



OFFICE,
SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

In publishing the *Advocate*, the Montreal Temperance Society have always had two prominent objects in view: *first*, to provide a medium for the publication of reports from the various societies in Canada, and to chronicle the progress of the temperance reformation; and *second*, to disseminate temperance principles in order to convince and bring over those who oppose or stand aloof.

In order to afford more space for the first department, which had greatly increased, and to add a department for Agriculture and education, as likely to make the *Advocate* more generally acceptable, the Committee last year resolved to double its size, a measure which, as far as they know, has given universal satisfaction. Communications from societies, however, have again increased so rapidly, that with the journals of Agents (although all condensed as much as possible) they fill an undue portion of the *Advocate*, to the exclusion, in a great measure, of matter more interesting to the general reader, and at least equally important.

To avoid this defect, the only alternatives which present themselves, are, to exclude in a great measure the reports of societies, or to issue the *Advocate* semi-monthly. To the first of these alternatives, the Committee see insuperable objections; for unless societies can look upon the *Advocate* as their organ, as well as that of the cause generally, they will naturally lose a portion of their interest in it. And a society which takes 10, 50, or 100 copies, and sends a report once or twice a year, has a *right*, in the opinion of the Committee, to have, at least, the important parts of that report published.

No objection, except to the necessary increase of price, can, however, be urged against the second alternative, and when we consider the increased numbers, zeal and enlightenment of the temperance portion of the community, that objection will not appear to possess much weight. Indeed, from many quarters, especially country districts, the Committee have already been urged to publish the *Advocate* oftener, and assured that more subscribers could be obtained for it if issued semi-monthly at double the present price.

These assurances, together with the conviction that in order to keep interest in the cause alive, it is necessary to diminish the intervals between the issues of the *Advocate*, and the absolute necessity of increasing its space, if they would publish a generally interesting paper, induce the Committee to resolve upon publishing it twice a month in future, a resolution which they hope will not be considered as premature or uncalled for in the circumstances.

The plan will be much the same as that sketched out for the seventh volume, with the following alterations, viz. :—

1. Considerably more space will be devoted to Education, Popular information on the Sciences, and Miscellaneous articles of interest, and more pains will be taken to procure good original articles for the Agricultural Department.

2. There will be added a department for Children, and a small space will be allotted to Poetry.

3. A carefully revised Price Current will be inserted, giving the Montreal prices of Agricultural produce, and the most important articles of Commerce, as well as the rates of Exchange.

4. The most important items of News by each Atlantic Steamer will be given, as well as a summary of general intelligence.

Terms.—As a difference of terms appears invidious, and causes confusion, the price will henceforth be uniform, viz: 5s. per annum, (i. e. for 24 numbers of 16 pages each besides covers) payable in advance, and to induce societies and individuals to make exertions to procure subscribers, one copy additional will be sent with every ten copies paid for. Ministers of religion, School Teachers, and Sabbath School Superintendants will be supplied, as heretofore, free of charge.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, McGill Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE DEPOT.

THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has opened a DEPOT in St. François Xavier Street, eight doors from St. Paul Street, on the same side with the Post-Office, where a supply of Canadian, British, and American, Temperance Publications will be constantly kept for sale; as also, Medals, Unfermented Communion Wine, small Stills for Temperance Lecturers, Cards of Membership, Prints, Pictures, and other articles connected with the advancement of Temperance principles.

FOR SALE.

Medals (silver)..... 5s 6d to 16s 6d each.
 “ (white metal)..... 2d to 1s 8d “
 Seals,..... 6d “
 Tracts,..... 4d per 100 pages.
 “ (in parcels).... 1d to 10s each.
 Sermons, Lectures, Discourses, &c. &c. &c.
 Temperance Wafers and Pledge-Books.
 Seventh vol. *Advocate*, bound,.... 2s 6d
 Anti-Bacchus half bound..... 1s 9d each.
 “ boards,..... 1s 7d “
 “ stitched,..... 1s 3d “
 Temperance Minstrel, boards,.... 1s “
 “ “ stitched,.... 7½d “
 “ Almanack,..... 3d “
 Stills for Lecturers..... £1 “
 Engraved Certificates for Juvenile Societies,
 7s 6d a pack, or 2d each.
 Frames for Certificates,.... 1s 3d to 5s each.
 Temperance Pledges,..... 5s per 100.
 “ Pictures, Wood Cuts, &c. &c.
 Canada Temperance Advocate, 3d per number.
 Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape
 Juice, in 1½ pint bottles, 13s 4d each.
 Sewell's Plates of the Human Stomach, with
 Explanations, 6s 3d a set.
 Diplomas, (fine lith.) for members, . 7½d each.
 Frames for Diplomas, from . 2s to 11s 3d “
 Swine and Cow Essays, 3s per dozen or 4d “

The same place will serve as the office for the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, the Montreal Temperance Society, and a Registry Office for Tee-totallers out of employment; and the whole will be managed by the Agent, Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, June 1, 1842.

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

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality.

Lachine, May 1, 1842.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 4.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

The grey of morning was already dawning, when a miserable wretch turned into a dirty alley, and entering a low, ruinous door, groped through a narrow entry, and paused at the entrance of a room within. That degraded being had once been a wealthy man, respected by his neighbours, surrounded by friends. But, alas! the social glass had first lured him to indulgence, and then to inebriety, until he was now a common drunkard.

The noise of his footsteps had been heard within, for the creaking door was timidly opened, and a pale, emaciated boy, about nine years old, stepped out on the landing, and asked, in mingled anxiety and dread,

'Is that you, father?'

'Yes, wet to the skin—curse it,' said the man, 'why aint you in bed and asleep, you brat?'

The little fellow shrunk back at this coarse salutation, but still, though shaking with fear, he did not quit his station before the door.

'What are you standing there, gaping, for?' said the wretch, —'It's bad enough to hear a sick wife grumbling all day, without having you kept up at night to chime in the morning—get to bed, you imp—do you hear?'

The little fellow did not answer—fear seemed to have deprived him of speech; but still holding on to the door latch, with an imploring look, he stood right in the way by which his parent would have to enter the room.

'Aint you going to mind?' said the man with an oath, breaking into fury, 'give me the lamp and go to bed, or I'll break every bone in your body.'

'Oh! father, don't talk so loud,' said the little fellow bursting into tears—'you'll wake mother, she's been worse all day, and hasn't had any sleep till now,' and as the man made an effort to snatch the candle, the boy, losing all personal fears in anxiety for his sick mother, stood firmly across the drunkard's path, and said, 'you musn't—you musn't go in.'

'What does the brat mean?' broke out the inebriate, angrily; 'this comes of leaving you to wait on your mother till you learn to be as obstinate as a mule—will you disobey me?—take that, and that, you imp;' and, raising his hand, he struck the little sickly being to the floor, kicked aside his body, and strode into the dilapidated room.

It was truly a fitting place for the home of such a vagabond as he. The walls were low, covered with smoke, and scained with a hundred cracks. The chimney-piece had once been white, but was now of the greasy lead color of age. The ceiling had lost most of the plaster, and the rain, soaking through, dripped with a monotonous tick upon the floor. A few broken chairs, a cracked looking-glass, and a three-legged table, on which was a rimless cup, were in different parts of the room. But the most striking spectacle was directly before the gambler. On a rickety bed lay the wife of his bosom, the once rich and beautiful Emily Languerre, who, through poverty, shame, and sickness, had still clung to the lover of her youth. Oh! woman, thy constancy the world cannot shake, nor shame nor misery subdue. Friend after friend had deserted that ruined man; indignity after indignity had been heaped upon him, and deservedly, year by year, he had fallen lower and lower in the sink of infamy; and yet still through every mishap, that santed woman had clung to him—for he was the father of her boy, and the husband of her youth. It was a hard task for her to perform, but it was her duty, and when all the world deserted him, should she too leave him? She had borne much, but, alas! nature could endure no more. Health

had fled from her cheeks, and her eyes were dim and sunken. She was in the last stage of consumption, but it was not that which was killing her—*she was dying of a broken heart!*

The noise made by her husband awoke her from her troubled sleep, and she half started up in bed, the hectic fire streaming along her cheek, and a wild, fitful light shooting into her sunken eyes. There was a faint, shadowy smile lighting up her face, but it was as cold as moonlight upon snow. The sight might have moved a felon's bosom, but what can penetrate the scarred and hardened heart of drunkenness? The man, besides, was in a passion.

'Blast it, woman,' said the wretch, as he reeled into the room —'is this the way you receive me after being out all day in the rain to get something for your brat and you? Come, don't go to whining, I say'—but as his wife uttered a faint cry at his brutality, and fell back senseless on the bed, he seemed to awaken to a partial sense of his condition, he reeled a step or two forward, put his hand up to his forehead, stared wildly around, and then gazing almost vacantly upon her, continued, 'but why—what's the matter?'

His poor wife lay like a corpse before him, but a low voice from the other side of the bed answered, and its tones quivered as the y spoke.

'Oh! mother's dead!'

It was the voice of his son who had stolen in, and was now sobbing violently as he tried to raise her head in his little arms. He had been for weeks her only nurse, and had long since learned to act for himself,—He bathed her temples, he chafed her limbs, he invoked her wildly to awake.

'Dead!' said the man, and he sobbed at once; 'dead, dead,' he continued, in a tone of horror that chilled the blood, and advancing to the bed-side, with eyes starting from their sockets, he laid his hand upon her marble brow, 'then, oh, my God! I have murdered her! Emily, Emily, you are not dead say so—speak and forgive your repentant husband!' and kneeling by the bed-side, he chafed her white, thin hand, watering it with his hot tears as he sobbed her name.

Her efforts at length partially restored her, and the first thing she saw upon reviving was her husband weeping by her side, and calling her 'Emily!' It was the first time he had done so for years. It stirred old memories in her heart, and called back the shadowy visions of years long past. She was back in their youthful days, before ruin had blasted her once noble husband, and when all was joyous and bright as her own happy bosom. Wealth, shame, poverty, desolation, even his brutal language was forgotten, and she only thought of him as the lover of her youth. Oh! the moment of delight! She faintly threw her arms around his neck, and sobbed there for very joy.

'Can you forgive me, Emily? I have been a brute, a villain—oh! can you forgive me? I have sinned as man never sinned before, and against such an angel as you. Oh! God, annihilate me for my guilt.'

'Charles,' said the dying woman, in a tone so sweet and low that it floated through the chamber like a whisper of a disembodied spirit—'I forgive you, and may God forgive you too, but, oh! do not embitter this last moment by such an impious wish.'

The man only sobbed in reply, but his frame shook with the tempest of agony within him.

'Charles,' at last continued the dying woman, 'I have long wished for this moment, that I might say something to you about our little Henry.'

'God forgive me for my wrongs to him, too,' murmured the repentant man.

'I have much to say, and I have but little time to say it in—I feel that I shall never see another sun.' A violent fit of coughing interrupted her.

'Oh, no, you must not, will not die,' sobbed her husband, as he supported her sinking frame, 'you'll live to save your repentant husband.' Oh! you will!

The tears gushed into her eyes, but she only shook her head. She laid her wan hand on his, and continued feebly—

'Night and day, for many a long year, have I prayed for this hour, and never, even in the darkest moment, have I doubted it would come; for I have felt that within me which whispered that all had deserted you and I had not, so in the end you would at least come back to your early feelings. Oh! would it had come sooner—some happiness then might have been mine again in this world—but God's will be done. I am weak—I feel that I am failing fast—Henry, give me your hand.'

The little boy silently placed it in hers—she kissed it, and then laying it within her husband's, continued,

'Here is our child—our only born—when I am gone, he will have none to take care of him but you, and as God is above, as you love your own blood, and as you value a promise to a dying wife, keep, love, cherish him. Oh! remember that he is young and tender—it is the only thing for which I would care to live; she paused, and struggled to subdue her feelings—'will you promise me Charles?'

'I will, as there is a Maker over me, I will,' sobbed the man; and the frail bed, against which he leaned, shook with his emotion.

'And you, Henry, will you obey your father, and be a good boy?—as you love your mother, child, you will.'

'Oh, yes,' sobbed the little fellow, flinging himself wildly on his mother's neck, 'but, mother, dear mother, what shall I do without you?—oh! don't die!'

'This is too hard,' murmured the dying woman, drawing her child feebly to her. 'Father, give me strength to endure it!'

For a few minutes all was still, and nothing broke the silence but the sobs of the father and the boy, and the low deathlike tick of the rain dripping through upon the floor. The child was the first to move. He seemed instinctively to feel that, giving way to his grief, pained his mother, and gently disengaging himself from her, he hushed his sobs, and leaning on the bed, gazed anxiously into her face. Her eyes were closed, but her lips moved as if in prayer.

'Henry, where are you?' faintly asked the dying mother.

The boy answered in his low, mournful voice.

'Henry, Henry,' she said in a louder tone, and then, after a second, added, 'poor babe, he doesn't hear me.'

The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew not yet, how the senses gradually fail the dying; he was perplexed; the tears coursed down his cheeks; and his throat choked so that he could not speak. But he placed his hand in his mother's and pressed it.

'Come nearer, my son—nearer—the candle was snuffing—there, lay your face down by mine—Henry, love, I can't see—has the wind—blown—out—the light?'

The bewildered boy gazed wildly into his mother's face, but knew not what to say. He only pressed her hand again.

'Oh! God,' murmured the dying woman, her voice growing fainter—'this is death—Charles—Henry—Jesus—re—'

The child felt a quick, electric shiver in the hand he clasped, and looking up, saw that his mother had fallen back dead upon the pillow. He knew it all at once. He gave one shriek, and fell senseless across her body.

That shriek aroused the drunkard. Starting up from his knees, he gazed wildly on the corpse. He could not endure the look of that still sainted face. He covered his face with his hands and burst into an agony of tears.

Long years have passed since then, and that man is once more a useful member of society. But, oh! the fearful price at which his reformation was purchased.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

After a day's work of calculation and copying, I was under the mortifying necessity of waiting an hour in the bar-room of a low

tavern, to secure the services of a mail-guard, who was to carry a parcel for my employers. Amidst the smoke, the spitting, and the clatter of a crowd of Jun-haunters, I could not but find some subject for reflection. The presiding genius of the bar was a bloated, carbuncled, whiskered young man, whom I had long known as the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sighed and was silent. Ever and anon, as one after another, or squads of two, three or more, approached this shrine to receive and empty their glasses, and deposit their sixpence, I heard the short, pre-emptory formula of the Bacchansl monster—'What will you have?—brandy? gin? punch? What will you have? And the victims severally made their bids, for a smaller, a cocktail, a sling or a jub-p, as the case might be. The constant repetition of the 'form in that case made and provided,' set me upon a drowsy meditation on the pregnant question—'What will you have?'

methinks I can answer the question, said I to myself, as I cast a glance around the murky apartment; and first to the young shoe-maker, who, with a pair of newly finished boots, is asking for 'grog.' What will you have? Young man, you will soon have an empty pocket!

There is a trembling, ragged man, with livid spots under the eyes. He is a machine-maker, and has lodgings in the house.—What will you have? Ah! the bar-keeper knows without an answer; he takes gin and water. Poor man! I also know what you will have. Already you have been twice at death's door; and the gin will not drive off that chill. You will have typhus fever!

There comes my neighbour, the book-binder. His hand shakes as he raises his full glass. Ah! Shannon—I dread to say it, but you will have the palsy!

The glasses are washed out, not cleansed, in the slop-tub under the bar-shelf. Now a fresh boy comes up, cigar in hand.—Gentlemen, what will you have? I choose to supply the answer myself, thus:—the baker will have an *apoplexy*, or a *sudden fall* in his shop. That tailor in green glasses will have, or rather has already, a *consumption*; and I fear the three idlers in their train will have the next epidemic that shall sweep off our refuse drunkards. But what will that man have, who leans over the table, seeming to pore over the last *Herald*? He is scarcely resolved what he shall drink, or whether he will drink at all. I understand the language of his motions, he is a renegade from the temperance ranks. He has borrowed money this week. John, you will have *lodgings in jail!* Sorry, indeed, I am to see in this den, Mr. Scantling, the cooper. Not to speak of himself, I have reason to believe that both his grown sons are beginning to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. Now he has plucked up courage. He takes whiskey. You will have a pair of *drunken sons!*

That young fellow in the green frock-coat, and colored neck-cloth, is a musician, a man of reading, and the husband of a lovely English woman. He takes his glass with the air of a Greek drinking hemlock. You will have a *heart-broken wife!*

What! Is that lad of fifteen going to the bar? He is! and tosses off his cogniac with an air. You will have an *early death!*

The old man that totters out of the door has doubtless come hither to drown his grief. His last son has died in prison from the effects of a brawl in the theatre. His father has looked unutterable anguish every sober moment for two years. Wretched old man! you will have the *halter of a suicide!*

I must take the rest *en masse*, for it is Saturday night and the throng increases. The bar-keeper has an assistant, in the person of a pale, sorrowful girl. Two voices now reiterate the challenge—'What will you have? What will you have? Misguided friends, I am greatly afraid you will have a *death-bed without hope!*

My man has arrived; I must go; glad to escape to purer air; and still the parrot-note resounds in my ears—'What will you have? You will have—to sun up all—you will have a *terrible judgment* and an *eternity of such retribution as befits your life!*

As I walked home across the common, I thought thus; and what will he have, who day after day, and month after month, and year after year, doles out the devil's bounty to his recruits, and receives his sixpences as it were over the coffin of his victims? You, to say the least, hardened tempter, if memory live hereafter, will have the recollection of your triumphs, and the vision of their eternal results.—*Sentinel of Freedom.*

TEMPERANCE AND PHYSIOLOGY.

BY THOMAS BEAUMONT, ESQ., M.R.C.S.

One of the most distinguishing features of the temperance cause is *knowledge*; and it would be easy to prove that the employment of intoxicating drinks is principally owing to erroneous views of their *nature and properties*. It follows, therefore, that one of the very foremost and most formidable obstacles in the way of an universal temperance reformation is *ignorance*. Nor is it surprising when we consider that for ages an opinion has been entertained that spirituous liquors are highly beneficial to the human constitution, and that the belief in the salutary properties of these drinks has ever found adherents of all classes and in every station of life.

That water is, above all other beverages, the best adapted for the wants of the animal economy, is an assertion which scarcely admits of controversy; and yet, notwithstanding all the abundant evidence of its admirable adaptation to the diet, there are not wanting those who still assert that *wine, ale, porter, or beer*, are necessary for man, although not for the lower animals; and whilst this opinion is maintained and acted upon by those whose views and practices have great weight in society, of course I mean the more correct and reputable orders, we cannot wonder at the very general employment of such beverages, and, more especially, when even medical men give the sanction of their authority, and the force of their example, in favor of the practice.

It is necessary, however, not only to instruct mankind on the super-valuable properties of *water*, as the common beverage of life, but it is equally necessary to disabuse society of the prevailing errors concerning *intoxicating drinks*.

There are purely disinterested and philanthropic individuals who, for the mere sake of benefiting society, would cheerfully submit to the privation of a positive good. I believe there are not a few who have voluntarily laid aside the use of all alcoholic liquor, in order that those who are carried away by strong drink might have the benefit of their example of entire abstinence, without being themselves aware of the beneficial results which always attend such a course. It is necessary however, that the deleterious nature of intoxicating drinks should be thoroughly and universally understood, as we are thereby supplied with the most legitimate, if not the most powerful, argument for their abandonment.

It is not enough, therefore, to assert that human nature does not in ordinary circumstances require the use of intoxicating drinks, although this is a most important position, and one which was not generally understood until the practical application of the principle of teetotalism. We have not rested in the discovery of this fact, for we have ascertained, by *careful analysis, by medical observation, by chemical induction*, and, above all, by *ACTUAL EXPERIENCE*, that *alcohol* is necessarily hostile to the healthy condition of the body; and that, not only is an injurious influence produced by those preparations denominated *ardent spirits*, but that *wines and malt liquors* are not the salutary beverages they have been usually supposed.

It ought to be known that the healthy condition, and the full efficiency of the bodily powers, depend mainly upon *nutrition and nervous influence*; the former is dependent upon the alimentary supply, and the latter upon a healthy circulation. And it should not be forgotten that all the liquids received by the stomach pass into the blood, and the condition and quality of this fluid is thus readily and certainly affected by the alimentary supplies. Hence it must be obvious that if alcohol be unwholesome, it must damage the blood, unless it can be proved that it undergoes some essential change in the process of digestion and assimilation. Now it has been satisfactorily demonstrated, by the most eminent physiologists, that alcohol undergoes no change in passing through the system. Indeed it has been obtained in its original state from the fluid in the ventricles of the brain, and from the substance of the brain itself. It has also been obtained from the blood, and from other parts of the body. Now, although no one doubts the pernicious influence of drinking 'to excess,' as it is termed, why should the consideration of the evil be confined to those glaring instances of alcoholic destruction, (which, alas! are of too frequent occurrence) when every case, however aggravated, must have had an *incipient stage*; and as liability to morbid action may be materially modified by peculiar idiosyncrasy, or the habit of body, who knows

how small a portion of any poisonous substance may be sufficient to damage the parts to which it is applied, and even, in many cases, to sow the seed of an irremediable disease?

The recent experiments of Dr. Percy clearly prove the *peculiar* liability of certain organs to alcoholic injury; but while it is admitted that the brain, the liver, and all the organs of digestion are peculiarly amenable to mischief, it is quite impossible to say what parts of the body are exempt from its morbid influence.

The catalogue of diseases induced by the use of intoxicating drinks is of such extent, that medical men are of opinion that universal teetotalism would remove a large majority of the diseases, which they have to encounter, so that even if the nutritious and invigorating properties which have been so erroneously ascribed to them were true, the sad alternations of *disease and death*, by which their employment is so frequently followed, would more than counterbalance any benefits to be derived. It is found, however, that the aid which they impart to the powers of the body is more nearly allied to that which the horse derives from the *spur*. The truth is, that *stimulation* has ever been confounded with *strength*; and that which has driven the force of the circulation beyond its natural and healthy impetus, has been mistaken for augmented physical energy and increased power. The truth is, that although a portion of alcoholic drink may appear to enhance the capability for labour, it is but a transient feeling, and is only analogous to that temporary excitement which may equally be produced by moral causes. For instance, a little boy accompanies his father on a long walk, and becomes quite wearied. He complains, and looking wistfully at his father, says, 'Oh! papa, I am so tired I cannot walk any further.' He gives him his walking stick, and says, 'There is a *horse* for you.' Immediately he throws his leg over the stick, and away he proceeds with greater agility than ever. Was there any *nourishment* in the walking stick? Besides, nearly all the alcoholic preparations which are bought are, for the most part, vile compounds of unwholesome and deleterious substances, and, in addition to their alcoholic property, possess others almost as bad. Nor is even 'home-brewed' by any means the wholesome beverage which most persons are apt to imagine; for although, previous to the process of fermentation, there is nothing in the 'wort' particularly noxious, yet, by that remarkable process, it loses the *nutritious* quality which it might have possessed, in proportion as it acquires the *alcoholic*. Nor have wines any more claim to the attributes which are imputed to them than malt liquors. *Genuine* wines are rare commodities, but if entirely free from spurious combinations and substitutes, they are, for the most part, utterly unworthy of the regard which is paid to them. It is said that the light French wines are peculiarly wholesome. I may say, however, that on a recent tour in France, I ascertained that the French are by no means long-lived; and in Paris I was informed that very few could trace a family connexion in that city for a hundred years! At the same time I was sorry to observe that the French are eagerly adopting the use of malt liquor, so that in a short period one may expect the French to become as much addicted to intoxication as the English!

How, then, is the great delusion which has so universally spread over the public mind to be removed? I answer, that whatever appeals may be made to the feelings of mankind, however warm a sympathy may be excited in reference to the miseries and desolation consequent upon the employment of intoxicating drinks, yet the most *sure and permanent* temperance reformation is only to be hoped for from the diffusion of sound practical knowledge on the specific action of these agents upon the constitution. Even in a moral point of view, what is so important as the consideration of those principles which most essentially affect the public health? And one of the most valuable results of temperance societies will be the diffusion of true light upon a subject which has hitherto been suffered to remain unappreciated, because unexplored.

But the most humiliating view of the question is, that many prefer a state of ignorance to light and knowledge. They purposely avoid the means and opportunities of becoming acquainted with the principles of temperance societies, lest they should adopt views which might interfere with their existing habits and inclinations. They strongly suspect that in coming to the light of true temperance, they must be exposed to a change of views and habits which they cannot contemplate without uneasiness. They are unwilling to yield to any disparagement of their common

conduct in the use of intoxicating drinks, and therefore they most determinately avoid, as much as possible, any connection with the subject; for, without being addicted to what is usually deemed the immoderate use of these drinks, they may be classed with those who are of the opinion that,

"When ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

There are too many, however, who look upon the subject of teetotalism as a sort of social empiricism, and without stopping to ascertain its claims upon their attention, most determinately resolve the whole affair into a species of moral quackery! But such have been the results of this system upon the physical and moral state of society, that it is utterly impossible not to be satisfied, on a calm and candid inquiry, that it has already effected the most delightful results; and if we consider its tendency to improve the public health, or to remove one of the most fruitful causes of moral degradation, we must be convinced of its urgent claims upon our sympathy and regard.

THE TRADE OF BREWING.

By a Writer in the Year 1621.

Of all the trades in the world, a brewer is the loadstone which draws the customers of all functions into it. It is the mark or upshot of every man's ayme, and the bottomlesse whirlpooles that swallows up the profits of rich and poore. The brewer's ale, like a wilde kestrel or lemand hawke, flies at all games, or like a butler's boy, at Christmasse, is sure to winne, whosoever losses. In a word, it rules and reigns, in some sort, as Augustus Cæsar did, for it taxeth the whole carthe. Your inns and alehouses are brookes and rivers, and their clients are small rills and springs, who all, very cheerfully, doe pay their tributes to the boundlesse ocean of the brewhouse. For, all the world knows, that if men and women did drinke no more than suffice nature, or if it were but a little extraordinary now and then, upon occasion, or by chance, as you may terme it, if drinking were used in any reason, or any reason used in drinking, I praye what would become of the brew-house? Surly we do live in an age wherein the seven deadly sins are every man's trade and living. * * * * If any man hang, drown, or by any violent means make away his life, the goods and lands of any such person are forfeit to the use of the king; and I see no reason but that those who kill themselves with drinking, should be in the same estate, and be buried in the highways, with a stake drove through them; and if I had but a grant of this suite, I would not doubt but that in seven years, if my charity would but agree with my wealth, I might erect almshouses,—free-schools,—mend high-ways,—and make bridges; for I dare sware that a number, almost numberlesse, have confessed upon their death-beds, that at such and such a time, in such and such a place, they drank so much, which made them surfitte, of which surfitte they languished and dyed. The maine benefit of these superfluous and man-slaughtering expences comes to the brewer, so that if a brewer be in any office, I hold him to be a very ingratefull man if he punish a drunkard; for every stiffe, pot-valiant drunkard, is a post, beam or pillar, which holds up the brew-house; for as the barke is to the tree, so is a good drinker to the brewer.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

VICTORIA DELEGATION.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. WILSON AND MITCHELL.

Fifth Week.

Grimsby, 4th May, Evening.—The meeting was opened at eight o'clock; a fine attendance; a quart of port wine was distilled; at the close of the meeting, 39 signed the pledge.

Smithville, 4th, Forenoon.—The meeting was opened at eleven o'clock; a fine attendance; a quart of wine was distilled; at the close of the meeting 20 signed the pledge. This place deserves praise for its exertions in the cause; the Society is only three months old, and they number nearly three hundred.

St. Catharines, 5th May, Evening.—A fine attendance; a quart of beer was distilled; at the close of the meeting, 54 signed the pledge.

Thorold, 6th, Evening.—A good attendance; a quart of beer was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 22 signed the pledge.

Aldburg, 7th, Evening.—A good attendance; a quart of beer was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 17 signed the pledge.

Aldburg, 8th.—Visited the Sabbath School, and addressed the children in the afternoon; travelled three miles to another school, and addressed the children there.

Chippewa, 9th, Evening.—Attendance good; a quart of beer was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 35 signed the pledge.

Drummondville, 18th, Afternoon.—A fine attendance; a quart of beer was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 20 signed the pledge.

Queenston, Evening.—Attendance very good; a quart of beer was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 20 signed the pledge.

Niagara, 11th, Evening.—A good attendance; distilled a quart of beer; at the close of the meeting, 18 signed the pledge.

Four Mile Creek, 11th, Evening.—A crowded house, but it was small; a quart of beer was distilled, and 18 signed the pledge. Number added to the tee-total ranks this week, 263.

Sixth Week.

Bloomfield, P. E. D. 15th.—At the meeting in the afternoon, we had a crowded house; continued until six o'clock, when 20 signed. Last winter this was named the disputed territory betwixt the cold water men and the whiskey drinkers, but cold water has gained the day.

Wellington, 16th, Evening.—A crowded house; distilled a quart of beer, which greatly delighted the audience to see the beer trade opened up. There is one brewery and one tavern in this village. At the close of the meeting, 26 signed the pledge; there were but five ladies who were not members.

Pictou, 17th, Evening.—A fine attendance; a quart of beer was used for the still; the Excise Inspector came the worse of drink to the meeting, and wanted to seize our still, and offered us money for a glass of the liquor that we had extracted from the beer; at the close of the meeting, 26 signed the pledge; there was but four of the ladies that had not joined.

High Shore, 18th, Afternoon.—A crowded house; a quart of cider was used for the still; the farmer that it belonged to, when he saw that there was so much alcohol in it, joined the Society at the close of the meeting, and 15 others also; there were only three ladies not members.

Demorestville, Evening.—Full house; a quart of beer distilled; every precaution was taken by the brewer and the two tavern keepers to keep us from having any; at the close of the meeting, 26 signed the pledge; there was only two ladies who had not joined.

Milford, 19th.—A crowded house, it was small; a quart of beer was used for the still, they had to pay 1s. 3d. for the quart; at the close of the meeting, 8 signed the pledge.

Pictou, Evening.—A crowded house; a quart of port wine was used for the still; the audience was greatly surprised to see so much alcohol or spirit taken from it, and they all declared that the residue was nothing but logwood and alum; a brewer tried to oppose us, but it would not do; at the close of the meeting, 30 signed the pledge. This is the last of our meetings in the District; intoxicating liquor has received the greatest shake here of any place in Western Canada, and it is owing to the Ladies having such an active hand in the cause.

Bath, 20th, Evening.—Poor attendance; a quart of beer distilled. This is a dreadful place. The enemies of the cause seem to be driven on here with demoniac fury; for, a short time ago at a meeting, they strowed along the side of the room with powder and set fire to it, so that since we cannot get an audience to attend.

Kingston, 21st.—A very poor attendance, accounted for by no proper notice given, and being on Saturday night; a quart of port wine distilled; at the close, 7 signed the pledge—they handed in £3.

Number of names received this week, 157.

Seventh Week.

Barry-field Village, Point Frederick, 22d May.—A crowded house; there was no society here; nine taverns and no church; at the close of the meeting, 57 signed the pledge; a society is to be formed here on the evening of the 25th.

Brookville, 23d, Evening.—A crowded house; a quart of port wine distilled; at the close of the meeting, 78 signed the pledge.

Prescott, 24th, Evening.—A poor attendance on account of the weather; a quart of beer and one of port wine were used for the still; at the close, 18 signed the pledge.

Prescott, 25th, Afternoon.—Meeting at four o'clock amongst the soldiers, 21 of them were present; a quart of beer was used; and 11 signed the pledge; the greater number of the rest were pledged.

Ogdensburgh, Evening.—A fine attendance; distilled a quart of beer; this town is almost freed from the monster alcohol; the two principal hotels are turned into Temperance houses; there is but one tavern in this flourishing town; there used to be twelve cases tried here every week, but from the first of February there has only been two in all up to this date.

Matilda, 26th, Evening.—A large audience; a quart of cider was used; at the close, 39 signed.

Four Corners, 27th, Afternoon.—Fine attendance; a quart of port wine distilled; 17 signed the pledge.

Waddington, 28th, Afternoon.—Crowded house; a bottle of porter was used for the still, which greatly surprised the audience to find what kind of stuff they were using. We opened again at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when the house was completely filled up, and the windows had to be opened to let those that were outside hear; a quart of port wine was distilled, which surprised them more than the porter; at the close, 30 signed the pledge.

Number of names obtained this week, 250.

Eighth Week.

Mariatown, 30th, Afternoon.—A fine attendance; a quart of cider used; 21 signed the pledge.

Onabruck, June 1st, Afternoon.—Meeting at two o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Parker, President, in the chair; a poor attendance; a quart of beer distilled; 31 gave in their names to the total abstinence pledge; they have the moderation pledge here but no one would join it.

Cornwall, 2d, Evening.—Meeting in the District School; a fine attendance; a quart of port wine was distilled; after the spirit was extracted from it, the audience declared that it was nothing but logwood and alum; at the close, 20 signed the pledge. And that afternoon, in the Soldiers Barracks, at one o'clock, by the permission of the Colonel, we held a meeting, and 36 signed the pledge.

Cross Roads, 3d, Evening.—A fine attendance; there was no society here; distilled a quart of beer; 38 signed the pledge; a society was then formed, and officers appointed.

Cornwall, 4th, Evening.—Meeting in the Methodist Chapel; a fine attendance; a bottle of London porter was used for the still; at the close of the meeting, 21 signed the pledge.

Martintown, Sunday, 5th.—A small attendance at the meeting in the afternoon, owing to the rain that was falling very heavily.

6th, Afternoon.—Meeting opened at one o'clock; a fine attendance; a quart of port wine distilled; at the close, 12 signed the pledge.

Williamstown, 6th, Evening.—A thronged house; distilled a quart of port wine; at the close of the meeting, 2 signed.

Lancaster, Front Road, 7th, Evening.—A fine attendance; extracted the alcohol from a quart of beer; only 1 signed the pledge.

Number of signatures received this week, 182. Whole number of members added to the ranks in four weeks, 852.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN MITCHELL.

St. Andrews, April 6.—Finding the cause of Christ and the cause of Temperance so closely linked, I perceive that in promoting the one we advance the other. Great good has resulted from Mr. Wadsworth's tour already; shortly after his visit to the vicinity of La Chute, I had the pleasure of organizing a Society

of 85 members. In the township of Wentworth, there is a society a few weeks old of 104 members, called the Clear Lake Cold Water Society, of which Arthur Davis, is President; Wm. Smyth, Vice President; Robt. Davis, Secretary, and seven as a committee. Yesterday we had a meeting, at La Chute, for business, and elected the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, President. Chatham, front and rear, numbers nearly 200; Grenville 135 or more. A letter received lately from home, (Ireland) states the work goes bravely on. So be it.—W. DIXON.

Chesmore, April 27.—At the anniversary of our temperance society, held last February, four Indians addressed the meeting; three spoke in English, and one in his native tongue, which was interpreted; and the simple, but effectual way, in which they unmasked alcohol, made a good impression on the audience.—One of them in telling us some of the fatal and destructive effects of fire-water, which he had witnessed, mentioned the case of a white man whom he once found in a severe winter storm, on the ice, almost frozen to death; he with the help of one or two more Indians brought him to their wigwam, spent the night in rubbing him and using means for his recovery, in which they succeeded. 'Now,' says he, 'some people say that whiskey keeps folks warm, if this be true how was it that this poor man got frozen? It is in this way that fire-water cheats people. My friends if I was a farmer, and had plenty of grain, I would keep it, and give it to hogs and make good fat pork, and not carry it to the distillery to make this cursed fire-water that does so much mischief.' At this place the temperance cause has taken a firm root, and we hope to see it affect all the Indians. It is truly a new time this to see the Indians using arguments and entreaties to the whites to abandon the traffic in alcohol. We have had some of them at several meetings lately, and they make good advocates. The tables are indeed turned. What shall we say of our Rev's., J. P's., M. A's., and our Esquire's, who allow the unlettered Indians to precede them in this cause of benevolence?—J. E.

Port Stanley, April 30.—On the evening of the 3d Feb., pursuant to an appointment previously made, the Rev. Mr. Clarke and James Ginnis, Esquire, of London, attended at this place, for the purpose of holding a temperance meeting, and organizing a society. Thomas Hussy, Esquire, was called to the chair. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and commented upon the feelings which led him to the step he was about to take in becoming a practical advocate for total abstinence principles. James Ginnis, Esquire, then addressed to the meeting some very feeling and appropriate remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, in an address replete with interesting facts connected with the rise and progress of the total abstinence cause. An election of officers then took place, when Thos. Hussy, Esq., was chosen President; Col. John Bentwick and Messrs. G. R. Williams and E. E. Warren, Vice Presidents; Col. Bentwick, Treasurer; and the writer, Secretary. After the Society had been thus organized, the 'pledge' was handed round for signatures, when eighteen names were subscribed.

Feb. 17.—A second meeting was held, and at the close 13 additional names were received to the pledge. The draft of a constitution was then read, and adopted.

April 21.—A goodly number attended. The Rev. Mr. Waldron, of the Methodist Church, one of the most zealous and faithful advocates of tee-totalism, delivered a very interesting address; and one peculiarly applicable to the situation of our society; 12 more members were added to the society. Our numbers now stand thus:—whole number subscribed 41; withdrawn 1—40; joined since our last meeting 2—42. Thus we have great cause for thankfulness; our members steadily increase; we are well sustained at every meeting, by the attendance and assistance of some tried and efficient friends, and we have every hope, that soon, through the instrumentality of this valuable institution, our village will be a pattern of the effective operations of tee-totalism, instead of being considered, as it has been till of late, the stronghold of inebriety and its attendant evils.—H. B. BOSTWICK, Sec.

BRANTFORD, May 2.—We anticipated much good from the visit of the Victoria Delegates, and have not been disappointed. The meeting went off well. Saturday, the 30th ultimo, we had a splendid procession in which about 500 walked, with music, banners, &c. &c. Towards evening 21 tables were richly spread with refreshments, and superintended by our excellent ladies. The

profits, amounting to \$21, was voted to the Montreal Temperance Society, to assist the publication and gratuitous distribution of the *Advocate*, and was handed to the delegates. The influence of our Society here cannot be mistaken, those who *make* feel it, those who *sell* feel it, and those who *drink* feel it. Oh! that all may so feel it as to come up to our help against the mighty foe Intemperance.—J. M. TURNER, *Secretary*.

NEW MARKET, May 10.—We have a Society here of 391 members, 12 have broken the pledge, which leaves 192 real members; our Society was formed on the 7th August, 1841; it laboured under very disadvantageous circumstances at its formation; much credit is due to a few young men, and our worthy President, the Rev. Mr. Whiting, whose belief in the good effects of total abstinence were firmly rooted, and who like the mighty oak withstood the tempest of scorn and ridicule. The cause withered for some time, but, I am happy to say, it has taken a different turn. At a meeting held on the 7th of March, it was resolved that our committee should be enlarged from five to fifteen members; three females were added to the list; and that each person belonging to the committee, should be furnished with the pledge, put in form, to receive names; the result of which, in the short space of two months, was 86 names, and 32 came forward at the two last meetings and signed. This place was once considered the most dissipated village in the District for its size: but we have little drinking at present; we have instances every day of the most intemperate coming forward and signing the pledge, and becoming respectable citizens. Our most worthy and influential citizens are now coming forward under the banner of temperance. The Youngs Street Union Temperance Society which extends to this village, numbers 350. Within a circumference of twenty miles, I think there are as many as 2500 total abstinence persons; we expect to have a soiree in June.—ALEXANDER A. McLAUCHLIN, *Sec. T. A. S.*

DURHAM, May 12.—I am happy to inform you that the cause of temperance continues to prosper in this township, and in that of Kintzeby, where we have had recently quarterly meetings. The meeting in Durham was well attended, and was addressed by Mr. Black, and a Mr. Mace, a reformed drunkard, and myself. Mr. Mace stated that he was an Englishman, and had been in the army more than eleven years; that in all his journeyings in Africa, Ireland, South America, and many other countries, he had lived the life of the most abandoned drunkard; that in all places he had had opportunities of doing well; but that in every case he had been reduced to abject poverty and wretchedness by intemperance. He is residing in Wickham, and says that when he went down to Sorle to receive his pension, he usually spent nearly the whole of it; and on one occasion when returning in a state of insensibility from the influence of liquor, he fell under the cart and had his leg broken; that he frequently took twenty dollars into Drummondville, and remained there until he had not more than six to bring to his family; he used to purchase a bottle of rum, when leaving Drummondville, which was to carry him home, but it very rarely helped him out of the village. His family he said were in the utmost fear for their lives, when they saw him return home; they were almost naked and often in want of bread; but now they are as happy a family as any in the country, the children being clothed and fed, as far as his pension and labour will do this; their Sabbaths, which were spent in entire neglect of their souls and eternity, are now employed in reading the bible, attending divine service, and instructing their children. If the best farm in the country was offered him to return to his former habits, he would not take it; his health is better, and he is now able to work.—D. DENKLEY.

ENARO, May 11.—It gives me pleasure to have to inform you, that the good folks in Woodstock are beginning to do something, they had a meeting there, last Friday, and 32 joined, several have joined since. It is probable that at no distant period the temperance folk in the District will make some public demonstration in either Woodstock or Ingersollville, in the shape of a procession and soiree.—D. MATHESON, *Cor. Sec. E. T. S.*

GOVELD, May 15.—I beg to inform you that at the suggestion of the Rev. W. Harris, Wesleyan Minister, and pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held on 29th March last, in No. 5, District School Room, and addressed by him; it was respectably and numerously attended, considering the amount of our popula-

tion, and at the close of the address a pledge was presented, embracing moderation and teetotalism, the former was put under the table, and the teetotal pledge received 33 signatures, after which the meeting proceeded to form a Society, under the title of the 'Sandwich Total Abstinence Temperance Society,' its officers are Mr. Genas Orton, President; Mr. Joseph Munger, Vice President; Mr. Henry Bruner, junior, Treasurer; and a committee of three. After the benediction the meeting retired with much good feeling, and met again on the 5th May, for the purpose of hearing a lecture which was delivered by the Rev. C. Flunningsult, (Wesleyan Methodist,) to a large assembly; rules of the society, and constitution were read, same as that of the Montreal Society, and received 17 additional members. Here, I beg leave to state, to the praise of the female portion of our community, which is extensive, that with the ladies of the United States, they say 'teetotallers or no husbands'; this, Sir, I think, augurs well, and is, I trust, the beginning of good days; enterprise and decision fills the breast of almost every man, and we do rejoice in the anticipation that, at least, our children will never become drunkards.—J. D. ORTON, *Sec.*

St. CATHERINES, May 17.—Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting was held on the 16th instant; the proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Baynes. The Secretary was then called upon for his Report, which was read and adopted. The Report states, that since the 4th of May, 1811, 514 names have been added to the pledge; making in all, since the reorganization of the Society, in January, 1840, 611. The President stated, that the convention had framed a constitution, not differing in principle, from the present one, which they had recommended for adoption, by all the temperance societies in the district, in order that the constitutions might be uniform, and contemplating the union of all, in a district society. Upon the proposed constitution being read, it was moved by Mr. L. Parsons, and seconded by Mr. M. H. Foley, that it be adopted, which was carried. The society then proceeded to elect their officers, under the new constitution, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—Rolland MacDonald, Esquire, President; A. S. St. John, Esq., and Mr. Richard Collier, Vice Presidents; Bernard Foley, Esq., Sec.; Mr. W. Copeland, Treasurer; and a committee of ten.—W.

OAKVILLE, May 19.—This place for several years past, has been noted for drunkenness, with a population of about 500, we have nine places licensed to sell intoxicating drinks, viz:—five taverns, three stores, and one distillery, the distillery and one store owned by a magistrate. All efforts to suppress intemperance have proved ineffectual until within a few months past. On the 29th January last, we held a temperance meeting and introduced the total abstinence pledge, to which 23 subscribed. From that time to the present, the cause has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. Your delegates, Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, met with a very unwelcome reception by the enemies of the cause, yet, notwithstanding the opposition, 22 names were added to the society that evening; and though they were called liars, impostors, &c. &c., we treat much good will arise from their visit. In looking over the list of subscribers to the pledge we find 251 names; 1 withdrawn, 2 deaths, and 9 expelled, leaving 239 good and true teetotallers. We are confident that in no place has the cause met with greater opposition, than here, and that of a most disgraceful, and ridiculous, character; but it has served only to further its interests, and we may rejoice inasmuch as some who were drunkards have joined us, and now are blessings to their families, and have become useful members of society. We are of opinion that the Rev. Mr. Clarke's informant, relative to the number of deaths from intemperance, was under a mistake; twenty is above the mark, however, there were too many victims.—J. W. WILLIAMS, *President*; J. VAN ALLEN, *Secretary*.

COBOWRA, May 21.—Our last quarterly meeting, held at the time of Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell's visit, was one of deep interest, and the most important in its results of any we have ever had. Inauspicious as is Saturday evening for holding public meetings, yet the Congregational Chapel, kindly given for the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, was well filled. With their small still the deputation separated about a gill of alcohol from a quart of beer; and the nauseous disgusting trash which remained, was more than sufficient to serve the entire audience. While we

were congratulating ourselves on the success of this experiment, and our having an argument which the advocates of beer could not refute, some desperate creatures, unable to meet the arguments in any other way, dashed two large stones violently through one of the windows. Providentially no person was seriously hurt, and the board of police, very promptly and honorably offered a reward of ten pounds for the discovery of the reckless ruffians. Very much to the gratification of the students of Victoria College, on Monday morning, they extracted the alcohol from a quart of wine, and exhibited Dr. Sewell's plates of the stomach, as they did also at the meeting on Saturday evening. I rejoice to say that they were then addressing an audience of tee-totalers, as nearly all the students belong to a society formed in the institution. The intervening Sabbath the indefatigable delegates spent in endeavouring to reclaim those who are fast hastening to a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's eternity, from their ruinous practices.—Such was the interest created by the addresses and experiments of Saturday evening, that the town-hall, where the meeting was held on Monday evening, was literally crammed full. The people were wedged together, head to head, shoulder to shoulder; and probably some hundreds, unable to gain admittance, went home disappointed. The expectations of the meeting were fully met; a quart of what is called the 'best port,' was put into the still; from it about six wine glasses of alcohol were extracted; and even those who are accustomed to smack their lips after a glass of good port, would spit out what remained of their precious liquor—just as a sick child would the nauseous drug of the apothecary. All declared that alum and logwood were the principal ingredients. All this, in connection with the thrilling effect produced by the exhibition of Dr. Sewell's plates, and the interesting addresses of your efficient Victoria men, turned the tables so completely in favor of our pure principles, that out of both meetings we had an accession of over 150 signatures to the pledge. Collections amounting to two pounds, were raised to aid in defraying the expenses of the lectures.—S. KINGSTON, *Cor.*

BARTON, May 22.—The cause of temperance is advancing in this place; the society has increased in numbers during the past year from 70 to 149; we have some active members in this society who were supposed to have been confined in their intemperate habits.—A. BLACKSTONE.

MURRAY, 4TH CON. May 23.—According to public notice a temperance meeting was held at the house of George R. Huffman, on the evening of the 16th April last; the Rev. R. Ireland opened the meeting with singing and prayer, and delivered a lecture on the evils of intemperance, which called forth thanks and applause. Several other addresses were delivered, and at the close 18 joined. We then proceeded to the election of officers to serve the ensuing year: Mr. Daniel Comstock, President; John H. Harvard, Vice President; G. R. Huffman, Secretary; with a committee of seven. The meeting then adjourned until the 22d of May, when a constitution and total-abstinence pledge was unanimously adopted.—G. R. H.

NELSON, May 25.—I rejoice to be able to say that tee-totalism is on the advance, and heartily join with you in hoping that the time is not far distant when it shall have borne down every opposing influence.—D. R. SPRINGER, *Pres. N. T. S.*

HAMILTON, May 25.—You will receive from the bearer, the sum of *Ten Pounds*, currency, being the profits of a soiree, held in this place, by the friends of temperance, for the benefit of the Montreal Temperance Society. Time does not, at present, admit of particulars, Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell can give you an account of the soiree. The cause seems to prosper here at present. I may mention that Lieutenant-Colonel Gourlay is very favourable to the formation of a regimental temperance society here.—P. THORNTON, *Sec. H. T. S.*

NORTH PORT, May 25.—This society was organized on the 26th of March last, at which time we were favored with an address by G. Demorest, Esquire. We then numbered upwards of 70; from whom the following gentlemen were selected as office-bearers, viz:—Peter Demill, President; Samuel Osborn, Vice President; Ansel B. Randall, Secretary; together with a Treas., Cor. Secretary, and a committee of five as managers for the year. A subsequent meeting has been lately addressed by Jacob Howell, Esquire, and James Gardiner: at present we number 90. This place, among our small villages, stands high in point of morals,

the vice of drunkenness is nearly, or quite unknown, yet we regret to say, that many of the influential stand aloof from the noble enterprise. Cider is much in the way of our cause; can we not through the *Advocate* receive some general and useful remarks in reference to this beverage? Orchards here are large. I would comment upon general and minute principles; but supposing you are crowded with matter, from the general interest taken in the moral enterprise, particularly in our district. I have attended a monthly meeting of the Milford Society; the attendance was not so large as usual; but their appears to be a peculiar interest taken in the enterprise here. This society numbers 188, 4 or 5 have removed or withdrawn. A 'Committee of Vigilance' are quite active procuring signatures.—J. GARDINER, *M. E. P.*

GORE OF TORONTO, May 27.—Since the formation of this society a meeting has been held once a month, and new members have been added at each meeting. An interesting tea-party was held the 29th December, 1841, when 97 sat down to tea in the school-house. The members then walked in procession to the village of Clearville; and in the evening a very interesting meeting was held, when 15 joined the society. On the 27th April last, the anniversary meeting was held, several gratifying addresses were delivered, and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The society now numbers 109 members, and the committee are about to extend their labours, by holding meetings in settlements at a distance. At the last meeting, held on the 25th inst., several spoke on their own experience of the good they have received since they joined the society. This society is on the tee-total plan.—W. HUGILL, *Sec.*

NIAGARA, May 30.—Agreeably to a resolution of the committee of our society, passed on the 13th April last—that collections be taken up at each monthly meeting, in aid of the Montreal Society, unless special notice be given that the proceeds be applied for some other purpose," herewith you will receive the sum of £2 2s 6d; being the balance of the last collection after defraying the expenses of the delegates from this place to Toronto.—J. H. OAKLEY, *Sec.*

HAWKESBURY, May 31.—Since the organization of a temperance society, in this district, in the year 1830, a remarkable change in the habits of the community has been effected; and although but one twentieth part of the inhabitants have joined the tee-total ranks, yet the influence exerted has been good. Society in general has been renovated, and men see plainly that they can live, and endure fatigue, without the stimulating agency of alcohol; and can be gentlemen, and rank in the first circles of society, without indulging in habits that have produced one of the greatest curses under which the world now groans. Let no man shrink from his duty—your cause is a philanthropic one—your enterprise a benevolent one—and your exertions, such, that merit and receive the approbation of every candid man. Our greatest antagonist is custom, that old fashion of taking the social glass, which generally turns out to be an unsocial one.—Now instead of its being disrespectful to refuse a friend's invitation to partake of this hell creating poison, the blush is on the other cheek.—D. PATTEE, *Junr., Sec. O. T. A. S.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening last, this society held its Annual Meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newgate Street, which, spacious as it is, was crowded by persons interested in the good cause. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Richardson, Agent of the Bible Society; and Mr. A. Christie, the indefatigable Secretary, read the Report—a very encouraging document—part of which, and perhaps the whole, we intend to publish. The speakers were, Jesse Ketchum, Esq., the Rev. Messrs. R. H. Thornton, and Lumaden, and Mr. Milne, whose addresses were heard with great attention and effect. Among the members of the excellent Committee and other gentlemen on the platform, were the Rev. Mr. Null and Peter Lawrence, Esquire, whose unceasing exertions in the work are well known and beneficial. The meeting was enlivened by the first public efforts of the band of the Society. What is still better, the number of members reported as belonging to the Society is 1462; increase during last year 642; total number of temperance members in Toronto, including the Military, Roman Catholic, and the Juvenile Societies, about 2,810. We are pleased to know that the reformed drunkards of this city have formed themselves into what they

call "The Victoria Temperance Society," which held its first meeting last evening, with a gratifying prospect of success.—With our fellow-members in this vicinity, we wish the temperance reformation an universal influence.—*Christian Guardian.*

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.—The cause of Temperance is still progressing in Ohio. The Washingtonians are at work, and their labours seem every where attended with success. The *Hooking Valley Gazette*, contains a letter from a correspondent at Columbus, Ohio, from which we extract the following paragraph:—"Nearly every toper in Columbus is reformed; one man, who 3 months ago was a drunken sot, drank up all his earnings, and his wife and children had not been to church for two years for want of decent clothing, came to the temperance meeting and brought all his family with him comfortably dressed. Bringing his children forward to the light, he called on all his drunken comrades to look; says he, you never saw my children before with a shoe on their feet or a *dud* on their back sufficient to cover their nakedness; now see how comfortably they are clothed; see how comfortable my wife looks; she is not ashamed of me now—God bless her—I am proud of her. When he named his children's shoes, a little girl close by spoke out, 'See, me got new shoes, m'a got a new shawl, and Mr. —, is making Will a new coat.' The scene was most affecting."

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1842.

HIGHLAND HOSPITALITY.

Many persons, especially Scotchmen of Highland origin, look back with reverence to the practices of their forefathers. The writings of many of their countrymen have contributed to these feelings, and have invested the drinking customs of their ancestors with a glory and romance which are entirely lost in viewing the reality. Nor are the inhabitants of this section of Great Britain single in their admiration of ancient manners. How often are the "days of good Queen Bess" alluded to with high approval, or "the fine Old English Gentleman" held up for admiration. To convey a just notion of ancient manners with respect to the use of liquor is the object of this article, and to prove that the usages of our forefathers, stripped of the false glare which the poet or novelist has thrown over them, were as injurious to their happiness, degrading to their state as intelligent beings, and as sinful in the eye of God, as are drinking habits at the present day. In a subsequent number, we purpose referring to the manners of Southern Britain in the "olden time;" the present notice alludes to their countrymen in the north, whose usage of the more potent stimulants, was scarcely more degrading and pernicious than that of the ale and beer with which the intemperance of England was more particularly allied.

The following statements are taken from a pamphlet written by a Minister of the Church of Scotland, giving an account of the state of religion and morals in the Isle of Skye, previous to the year 1805. They show a deplorable state of things, and must convince any unprejudiced mind, that the use of intoxicating liquor leads to every thing that is evil in a community.

"Assemblies for dancing," says the author, "were frequent among them, and as they were accompanied with the drinking of ardent spirits to excess, they almost invariably ended in quarrels and scuffles. Nothing can serve to give a clearer idea of the extent to which the vice of drunkenness abounded among them, than a description of the barbarous manner in which their funerals were conducted. Some were free enough to acknowledge, that they experienced delight at hearing of the death of a man or woman, because of the prospect it afforded them of getting their

fill of whiskey; the friends of the deceased were particularly anxious to solemnize the funeral with a great feast. This was what they called burying their deceased friend *with decency*. Hence they wasted, not only unnecessarily, but most wantonly, a great quantity of liquor and victuals on those occasions. This woful and barbarous practice was so general and of so long standing, that persons, when arrived at old age, manifested a great anxiety to lay by a certain sum of money against their funeral. And upon their death-beds, while indifferent about the state of their souls, they would not forget to order matters regarding their funeral; often expressing, that they could not be happy, unless men were drunk and fought at their funerals. Their surviving relations would not neglect to attend to their dying requests. For honour's sake, this barbarous custom must be complied with.—Not to do so was incurring much disgrace. Hence many who were poor in circumstances, in order to attend to it, ran themselves deep into debt, which some of them were never able to discharge. Surely it was a spectacle calculated to awaken deep regret in the bosom of an enlightened and benevolent Christian, to behold the distressed widow in the most destitute circumstances, going without shoes or head-dress, with six, seven, or eight ragged and starving children; while, perhaps, her only cow must be disposed of, to procure whiskey to make her neighbours drunk, and fight one another. Although the people, on other occasions, would walk twenty or thirty miles without either food or drink, yet, at funerals, the persons assembled must be treated to excess, though the place of interment should not be a mile distant.—Scores of men must be invited, and every man served with four or even five glasses of strong whiskey, and some food, before they moved. Horse-loads of bread and cheese, dressed fowls, beef, and whiskey, went along with them to the burying-ground. The funeral procession marched in good humour, preceded by a piper, to the place of interment. When the corpse was laid in the grave, a papistical cross was drawn with a spade upon the breast of the coffin, to render the deceased blessed. When the grave was secured, they sat down in some convenient place in the open air, but not unfrequently in the church, when the minister happened to be so generous as to grant his permission. The feasting then commenced. The rulers of the feast were always most pressing in their liberality. A number of uninvited persons were sure to make their appearance; they were served separately. Bread and beef were tossed in the air, that they might alight among boys, to produce scuffling among them, to the no small amusement of the assembly, and to the great honour of the deceased. As the drinking advanced, they became wildly obstreperous and tumultuous, so that the clamour might be heard at a great distance.—When the day was far spent, and the excessive drinking of ardent spirits had produced general intoxication, fighting and bloodshed ensued. The men of different clans would form themselves into parties and would furiously attack each other. Many would be so overcome with drunkenness, that they could not move. The grosser transactions of the day, it was considered the more honourable, and a more lasting monument to the memory of the deceased who was buried on that day. At a gentleman's funeral, five or six ankers of whiskey would perhaps be consumed. Most of the ministers would countenance this barbarous custom with their presence, and none of them ever made any vigorous effort to suppress and abolish it."

THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS, IN NURSING CHILDREN.

The practice of nursing-women employing habitually porter, beer, and especially ardent spirits, in order to afford them strength and supply milk, cannot be too strongly reprobated. Not to mention the danger of the mother herself acquiring habits of intemperance, there is much fear that the health of the child may be affected, and a taste for alcoholic stimulants imbibed. It is well known that the milk of the nurse is much influenced by the food and medicine she takes. The infant can be purged by the medicine taken by the nurse, and is there not the same certainty of the tender and susceptible frame of the infant being injuriously affected by the intoxicating drinks used by her? A nutritious diet will be amply sufficient to sustain a woman while nur-

ing, and be more conducive to her health and that of her tender charge. We beg mothers who have not made the trial, to give it a fair one. The experiment can do them no harm, and is worth making where so much good may be secured, and so many dangers avoided. In conclusion, we beg to remark, that in our view there is much impropriety and inconsistency in female tea-totallers continuing to use porter and such stimulants while nursing, after the pernicious effects of these liquors have been so clearly established, and such a mass of experience respecting the safety and good results of their disuse has been brought to light.

It is said that if pikes or other kinds of rapacious fishes are placed in a vessel together, the larger will devour the smaller. In this way the larger distillers here seem to be acting; for, with one or two exceptions, they have broken down all those who do not possess the capital to compete with them. During the last two or three months, about half a dozen distillers have taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. What a miserable business! To serve the devil so long, and get nothing but bankruptcy at last! But what could be expected from such a master.

It is stated in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, that in the Rhode Island troubles, GIN was liberally supplied to the followers of Dorr, in order to induce them to attack the other party. Indeed most part of those who remained after the flight of their leader, were intoxicated. The same means were employed in this country, at St. Charles and St. Eustache, to fit the poor misguided *habitans* to fight. If deeds of darkness are to be done, intoxicating liquor is the medium: yet Christian professors manufacture and sell an agent of such evil. How inconsistent and hypocritical would they view such conduct in themselves, if interest and custom did not blind them!

TEMPERANCE GROCERIES.

The number of stores conducted on Temperance principles are happily on the increase in this city, and it is to be hoped that they will receive the custom of all who wish the success of industry not exercised at the expense of the happiness and well-being of their fellow creatures.

In McGill street, there are three shops recently opened; those of MESSRS. S. MATHEWSON & SON, R. HOLLAND & CO. and Mr. KERSHAW. All these are conducted on abstinence principles, and merit the support of tea-totallers, who in consistency are bound to give shops of this kind the preference. While welcoming new friends, we must not forget old tried supporters of temperance principles, such as MESSRS. JAMES, ADDY, and SAMUEL MATHEWSON, to whose claims on temperance men we have formerly called attention. In naming these gentlemen, we do not wish to exclude others from a share of patronage, but on the contrary will be glad in future numbers to give the names of all who conduct their business on the same principle.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE.—Now that the travelling and business season has commenced, we feel bound to notice the efforts of Mr. MYERS and Mr. BARLOW to accommodate the public with board and lodging, without being annoyed with the proximity of a bar-room, that great drawback to the comfort of our Inns and Hotels. Our friends do not profess to have their tables "covered with all the delicacies of the season;" but offer such plain, substantial fare, with careful attendance, and at such reasonable rates, as must satisfy all who patronize them. To persons in business, especially, Mr. MYERS' house will be found a great convenience, from its central situation; they will there obtain dinner or other

refreshment at the shortest notice. We are happy to learn that occasional social parties, of our military friends, take place at Mr. MYERS'.

MR. JOHN EDWARDS, CLARENCE.

In common with many others we have to lament the death of this active and zealous friend of Temperance, who died on the 29th April last, aged 63 years. On his character as a devoted public servant of the Redeemer, the limits and object of this paper forbid us from dwelling; the *Baptist Register* of the 11th ult, however, contains a brief notice of the deceased, with a deeply interesting letter from his son, the Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, of St. Andrews. Mr. EDWARDS, since 1830, had been a member of a Temperance Society on the old pledge, and, when the principle of total abstinence was recognised as the only efficient means of advancing the Temperance reformation, it received his warm advocacy. Of the years 1839 and 1840 he spent a considerable portion in Great Britain, connected with the interests of his denomination, during which period, acting on the total abstinence principle, he travelled about 13,000 miles by sea and land. To mark his vigour of mind and consistency, about three years since, having been convinced of the injurious effects and impropriety of using tobacco, he abstained from it, although then 60 years old, and the practice had become to him like second nature.

It is deeply interesting to remark that the illness of which our esteemed friend died, was brought on by cold taken at a Temperance meeting, at which he also preached; thus dying as it were in promoting the gospel, and its hand-maid the Temperance cause, objects so dear to him.

This brief notice is offered as a small tribute to the memory of departed worth, and as an expression of sympathy with his bereaved family and congregation.

With much gratification we have to notice the safe arrival of Messrs. WILSON and MITCHELL, after their tour of two months in Canada west. The success, with which it has pleased God to accompany their labours, has been most wonderful, and must encourage them to further efforts to promote a work so like His who "came to seek and save that which was lost." The journal of the deputation will be found in its proper place, and will repay an attentive perusal.

We are happy to learn from Mr. WADSWORTH, that the efforts to form a Juvenile Temperance Society has been crowned with unparalleled success, no less than ONE THOUSAND names having been received to the pledge, in less than fifteen days.

Many of the members ask if they will not be allowed to take the names of grown up persons, so as to earn the reward of the book which is given them for every twelve names they procure. Will not parents continue to encourage them in their labour of love?

What are the friends of Temperance doing out of Montreal to promote the circulation of the *Advocate*? Efforts must be generally made if it is desired that the cause should advance in this country.

Our worthy President JOHN DOUGALL, Esq., sailed from this on the 26th ult. for Great Britain, where he has been solicited to represent the Society, during his short stay.

We are requested to correct an expression in the journal of Messrs. WILSON and MITCHELL, in our second number, which is calculated to leave an unfavorable impression, in regard to Vic-

toria College, Cobourg. It is there said that a quart of wine was distilled in presence of the students of "both sexes." From this it will be inferred that females as well as males are admitted into the institution, a strange idea in reference to a College; whereas the truth is, that, although a College charter has been obtained for it, and it has been called a College, yet its operations hitherto have been merely as an Academy. It goes into operation, as a College, on the 26th of this month; and no females will thereafter be admitted.

At the request of some of our friends we have reduced the terms of advertising to the regular rates of the Montreal daily Papers. When it is remembered that the circulation of the *Advocate* is equal to 7,000 copies each issue, and that it finds its way into not only the large cities and towns but almost every township in the Province, the terms will not merely be considered reasonable but extremely low.—See fourth page of Cover.

In cases where the *Advocate* has been forwarded without being ordered, we request the parties to distribute them gratuitously in the most destitute places.

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

A REGISTRY-BOOK for Tee-totallers out of employment, is opened at the Depot. We hope that this will be an advantage to masters and merchants who want sober servants or clerks; and that our members or those of sister societies, when out of employment, will avail themselves of the privilege thus offered.

The Montreal Temperance Reading Room is now open every lawful day. The terms are uncommonly low. Several of our friends have come forward and subscribed; the number increases almost daily, but there are many more of our Tee-totallers who will find it an advantage to spend a dollar or two in this way.—See Advertisement containing a list of papers, on 3d page of cover.

A handsome assortment of silver and white metal medals are for sale at the Depot. Also temperance billet seals, &c. We hope our friends will call and see for themselves.—See Advertisement, 2d page of cover.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

124.—At Williamstown J—M—, Surveyor, was on a spree as it is said in November last and left a certain tavern about half past ten o'clock at night on Saturday and it being dark he was lost. There was diligent search made for him for weeks and months without success, until the 6th of April when he was found floating just above the mill dam.

125.—A boy of seven years old drank a half pint of whiskey about 3 o'clock and went to sleep and died the next day at noon. He lived in the 1st Concession of Lancaster.

FRUITS OF INTemperance.—No. 3.

Still another Tragedy.

126.—Mr. Barros.—The work of death is still going on in this neighbourhood, as the following extract from the *Bathurst Courier* of yesterday will show:—"An inquest was held on Thursday, the 21st instant, in the 9th Concession of Bathurst, before Thos.

Brooke, Esquire, Coroner, on the body of Patrick Bowes, farmer. It appeared from the evidence taken at the inquest, that the deceased was at a house-raising, on Wednesday, with several of his neighbours; that in the afternoon a dispute arose between Thomas Foley and James Butler, about *more liquor*, and that they were going to fight. The deceased interfered to make peace, but, notwithstanding, appeared to have taken Butler's part, and then went to fight with Foley; they squared at each other, and Foley struck the deceased on the left side of the head, which knocked him down, and then kicked him. The verdict given by the Jury was 'that the deceased, Patrick Bower, came to his death by a blow inflicted by Thomas Foley, and find that the said Thomas Foley is guilty of the crime of manslaughter.'—Foley has escaped." It is said that so infuriated were some of the party on this occasion, by liquor and passion, that they continued to fight for a considerable time after Bowes was dead. It is also said that some of those who attended his funeral, two days after, went home intoxicated. The Coroner on the inquest traffics, extensively I believe, in intoxicating liquor; one day he sends forth a quantity from his store, next day, perhaps, he is called to hold an inquest on some case of manslaughter or murder, committed under its influence! Is it not strange that such things can be in this day of light? It was the same Coroner who sat on the case described in No. 1.

PERTH, May 21, 1842.

SPECTATOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLEDGE.—There are those who will say that the pledge does no good—that if men cannot reform without signing a pledge, they cannot though they should sign a thousand. They are, as an Irishman would say, half right, but two-thirds wrong. We grant, for the sake of the argument, that if men cannot leave off drinking without a pledge, they cannot with it; but the reformation of the drunkard does not hang on what he cannot do. We assume that he can reform with or without signing the pledge, and the only question is, will he reform, as soon without signing as with? Let us assume that when the man has voluntarily placed his name to the pledge, he will abide by his principles and drink no more. With him the case is settled—there is no longer a doubt—he is a reformed man. A 'friend' may take him by the hand and ask him to "drink a little wine for the stomach's sake." He respects his friend, and would accede to his wish—he wants to drink—but he thinks of his pledge, and his pledge saves him. Now supposing that man had reformed, as before—had voluntarily relinquished his habits—but had not signed the pledge. He is asked to drink—he wants to drink—will he not drink? He will! then his reformation is at an end! he goes back to all his filthiness! He had left the hour of temptation to provide for itself—he was tempted—and he fell! His sacred word and honour, pledged to his friends, and registered in heaven, would have saved him!—Say not, brother, that the pledge does no good.—Maunc Wash. Banner.

IT TAKES THE LADIES.—About five hundred ladies of Montpelier, Vermont, recently addressed a petition to Major Kealey, inn-keeper in that village, urging him to repudiate alcohol and all that it inherits. The Major took but little time to consider, and answered that he would do so cheerfully, only regretting that he had not sooner ceased selling the poison, and thus escaped their rebuke.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—One of the reformed men, a noble looking carman, related at a temperance meeting, that he fell into habits of drinking in the progress of his vocation, and though he became not a gutter drunkard, yet so concerned was his wife at his frequent improper appearance, that she at length told him her feelings and expressed her fears that he was becoming a lover of strong drink. "What," said he, "do you think I have been drinking too much to-day? I'll leave it to my little girl, if father has been drinking liquor. Come here, my little darling, come up in my lap." I then drew in my breath, and asked her if she smelt any liquor. She said no, and I went out triumphantly over my wife. But my conscience smote me. What, said I to myself, am I obliged to draw in my breath to deceive my little girl, and this to quiet her mother's fears? I'll never touch another drop.—Yet my resolution would quail and yield before the invitations of

carmen, and boatmen, and store-keepers, until I signed the Washington pledge, and since then no man can tempt or force me to touch another drop."

THE GASTRIC JUICE.—Professor Silliman, in a late lecture, stated that the gastric juice, which is the great agent of digestion, would pour into the stomach when any food or other substance is placed there. This juice, he said, was easily taken from the stomach, and he had a bottle of it. The liquid was at the present time apparently as pure as it was ten years ago. It had the peculiar property of self preservation, or of resisting putrefaction.—It would, if warmed to blood heat, dissolve meat in a wine glass. He said he had never come to any satisfactory conclusions as to its character from his attempts at analyzing it; and he had sent a portion of it to one of the most learned and skilful chemists of Europe, but he was able to throw but very little light upon the subject. But this, Professor S. said he did know, that it had no affinity with alcohol, and that they were in their nature and attributes totally diverse, and possessed counteracting qualities.

THE DEACON FOR ME.—“Papa,” said one of his boys to the deacon, “I had a funny dream last night.”

“Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?”

“I dream’d the devil came into your store.”

“The devil?”

“Yes Pa, the devil; that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambo Jans, who has fits, and who broke a little baby’s arm the other day because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his long tail on the chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you was’n’t a deacon. And I thought you didn’t look up, but said you was, and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a rat, and says he to me ‘that cre’s the deacon for me?’ and ran out of the shop laughing as loud, that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up.”

The deacon quit the traffic and joined the Washington Temperance Society.

THE WAY TO ADMONISH AN ERRING FRIEND.—We observe again, that if we would reclaim the drunkard we must treat him, not so much like a *guilty* as an *unfortunate* man. A guilty man he undoubtedly is; his soul is covered with a pollution, from which, if it be not cleansed, it will exclude him for ever from the abodes of the blest. But his case is also deeply marked with *misfortune*. He is laboring under a disease, *physical* as well as moral, which he may have inherited from his parents before he was a moral agent. He may have sucked it in with his mother’s milk. He feels—*keenly* feels its inward gnawings, is deeply sensible that it is preying upon his vitals, and that it must eventually consume him. He often struggles against it, but every successive effort only convinces him of its impotency, his utter helplessness; and after oft repeated ineffectual struggles, he is tempted to give up in despair. Now, which, under these circumstances is the more rational, as well as Christian method of procedure; to denounce him as a miserable, degraded drunkard, or extend to him the hand of kindness, and mingle the expression of a heart-felt sympathy and tenderness with those of admonition? the former is not necessary—he *feels* himself to be a degraded being *already*, and needs to be inspired with the *contrary* feeling of self-respect, and assurances of the *interest* you take in his welfare. Hard and unfeeling denunciation may drive him to *desperation*, while kindness and sympathy and tenderness may touch his heart, and you may thereby reclaim a sinner from the error of his ways and hide a multitude of sins.

“Speak not to him a bitter word.”

“Go kindly to him—make him feel—

Your heart yearns deeply for his weal;

Tell him the dangers thick that lay

Around his ‘widely devious way;’

So shalt thou win him, call him back

From pleasures smooth seductive track;

And warnings thou hast mildly given,

To guide the sinner up to heaven!”

WOMAN’S INFLUENCE.—A pleasing incident is related by the *Baltimore Clipper*, of a very beautiful young lady of that city, who, not long since, signed the Temperance Pledge, one arti-

cle of which prohibited her receiving the *affectionate* attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who, unfortunately, (according to report,) took occasionally ‘a little too much.’ The maiden was, therefore, under the painful necessity of addressing her ‘fondly loved one’ a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the impossibility of her ever after receiving his attention as a lover. ‘I love you as purely as ever,’ was the language of the note, ‘but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend.’ The young man found himself completely subdued. The words, ‘I love you as purely as ever,’ were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society.—Love’s young dream with them, has brightened into an engagement, and is, we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, O woman!

ETHIC LOGIC.—If there be any man who opposes the cause of temperance from conscientious motives I will ask him, and I will endeavor to convince him of his error; I will bring him to a garret in a loathsome lane, and I will show him a corner where I and my wife and family used to lie on a wad of straw, almost naked, without food or fire for days; and then I will lead him to a respectable street, and on arriving at the drawing room, I will show him a well dressed female and two children, fat and healthy, surrounded by all that can produce human happiness, and I will tell him that these were the people who lived in the garret. I showed him; teetotalism took them by the hand and led them here; and would you advise them to go back again?

TEMPTATION AND JUST REBUKE.—A man who had, for a long time, been intemperate, and refused all solicitations to sign the pledge, lately volunteered and signed. He went into the Hotel, in the town of S—, and was thus complimented by the keeper of the house; “Here, Mr. —, is a good glass of grog, I make you a present of it;” he took it, thanked him, walked to the fire, threw in the contents, put the glass in his pocket and walked off. It is hoped that he will dispose of the next glass in the same way.—*Cold Water Cup.*

LIBERTY.—“No, no—I ain’t ready to sign away my liberties yet. Hark’ee my good friends! Do you see yon man, your late boon companion? Yes, and there’s another—and another—why you hardly know them—they’ve become gentlemen. Aye, and they’re in company with gentlemen too. It was not so a few weeks since. How’s this? O they have ‘signed away their liberties’—the liberty to drink and be drunken—the liberty to be degraded, sunken, lost; these liberties they have signed away; and now each of them is once more, and he feels himself to be, A MAN.”

MOVING.—“There’ll be lots of moving this year,” said one Washingtonian to another.

“Why so?” questioned the second.

“Why, the reformed drunkards will be moving up into the houses now occupied by moderate drinkers, and they’ll be moving down into the hovels left by the old rummers,” was the reply.—Some of these Washingtonians have funny notions of things.

GOOD.—A down easter, after a lecturing before an audience upon the subject of temperance, had the flattering notice taken of him, denominated “a vote of thanks,” after which he deliberately walked up to the secretary of the meeting, asked him to make out a copy of the resolution and have it signed by the officers of the meeting, as he wished to pay his livery man for horse hire with it when he got home.

CHILDREN’S DEPARTMENT.

FORMATION OF YOUTH’S TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

In an article in the last number of this paper, we called the attention of those engaged in Sabbath Schools, to the advantages attendant upon the formation of Temperance Societies in the Sabbath Schools, and endeavoured to impress upon the Teachers

the duty which we think is incumbent upon them, while instructing youth in the paths of religion and virtue, also to teach them the importance of early forming temperance habits. We would now wish to say a few words to those engaged in common schools, and would ask whether an opportunity is not offered in them for the formation of Youth's Temperance Associations, which if carried out, might be of lasting, of incalculable benefit to the community? Whether, while a child is receiving that instruction which is calculated to make him an intelligent and useful citizen, it would not be better to instil temperance principles in his youthful mind, than turn him adrift upon the great tide of time, to engage in the pursuits of life, without such principles to enable him to resist the temptations that surround him at every step through life? We put it candidly to the guardians and teachers of youth, whether, standing in the situation they do to the youth, it is not their duty to use all the power and influence they may possess, to implant strictly temperance principles in the minds of those over whom they have charge? Are the teachers in a high degree responsible for the principles of the scholars? and if the morality of the scholars is impure, and their principles corrupt, does it not reflect strongly upon the teachers? Is the responsibility of a teacher discharged, when he turns off his scholars, with an education, it is true, but one that will be easily overcome, and fully imbued with a sophistry better calculated to enable them to subdue what little morality they may meet in the world, than to resist the thousand temptations which surround their path? We trow not, and hope the time will soon come when the teachers in our common schools not only, but also in all our seminaries of learning, will look more to the private characters and moral principles of their scholars than now.—*Enterprise*.

THE GOOD THAT A LITTLE BOY CAN DO.—A little boy was taken sick, and when on his death-bed, his father, who was an intemperate man came to his bedside and asked him how he did? He said not well; he had not slept well; he had been thinking about him all night. What, said the father, have you thought about me? I have been thinking, father, said the little boy, whether you thought you had a soul. It was an arrow to the heart of the father. He resolved he would never drink any more. He perfectly reformed, and is now a President of a Temperance Society, a pious man, and member of a Christian church. Temperance boys will feel anxious for drinking parents, and labour to snatch them from destruction. How it will rejoice that little boy to meet his father in heaven.

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"—The Portsmouth Washingtonian says that a gentleman residing in that place, saw, a few mornings since, while passing through the streets at sunrise, a boy with a paper in his hand, running at full speed. Hailing him to ascertain the cause of his hurry, the boy held out his paper and answering him: "This is a Temperance Pledge; I saw a drunken man up here, and I talked to him, and got him to promise to sign the pledge; and so I made some boys talk with him, while I went after the Pledge."

A REPROBATE FATHER.—At a Wesleyan class-meeting, a man rose and addressed the leader thus, "I am very thankful to you for your Sunday School. My son, who now sits beside me, is my spiritual father. He heard me cursing, while in a state of drunkenness, and said to me, 'Oh, father, my Teacher said today, at the Sunday School, that neither drunkards nor swearers could enter into heaven.' This so affected my mind, that from that time I was enabled, by the grace of God, to leave off those wicked practices; and both myself and my son are now members of your Society." He then laid his hand on his son's head, and repeated, "My son is my spiritual father."

A FACT.—"I wish I could join a temperance society," said a little boy about six years old, who stood shivering in one corner of a miserable habitation, rendered so by ardent spirits. "You are not old enough," replied his mother, "you can't understand it." "I guess I am old enough to know better than to drink whiskey," was the reply.

DISOBEDIENT CHILDREN.—"If preserved from the gallows, they are reserved for the rack, to be tortured by their own posterity. One complained that never father had so undutiful a child as he had. 'Yes,' said his son, with less grace than truth, 'my grandfather had.'"

Poetry.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

A DRUNKARD'S HOME.

Within a dismal hovel dark and low,
Round which the fastly falling snow,
In friendly hills arose.
For them no other heat did ought impart,
To those within of broken heart,
Save these cold barren snows.

A drunkard's wife and only child were there;
Whose ghastly looks of wild despair,
And misery extreme,—
Did plainly show that ruthless fate's hand,
Had there usurp'd entire command—
And at foul play had been.

For nought but naked dreary walls appear;
No furniture but all is drear;
The glimmering spark is dead;
On the broad hearth that once was wont to blaze,
With brighter fires in brighter days,
That now alas! had fled.

The child upon his mother's lap had laid
His weary head, while thus he pray'd:
"Mother give me some bread,
I'm so very feeble, child, and weak—
A cold sweat now beduces my cheek;
Oh! Mother have you bread?"

But oh! what language can describe that look;
As in her arms her boy she took—
And strained him to her breast.
Of mingled pity, wretchedness and pain,
A look that did at once explain,
The nature of their case.

"No bread nor other food my child have I,
Then do not raise that piteous cry—
'Twill rend my heart in twain.
Your father every thing has pawn'd for drink,
And left his wife and child to sink
'Neath hunger's bitter pain!"

But ah! the dread response a deep loud groan,
Utter'd in an unearthly tone,
'Twas all the child could say.
Convulsive throes now shook its feeble frame;
Another groan escaped and then
Its spirit fled away.

With frantic gait, and fiery glazed eye,
The mother views her lifeless boy—
With looks of anguish wild.
Exhausted nature could not stand the blow,
And death in mercy laid her low,
United with her child.

C. P. P.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHEESE MAKING.

Cheese consists of the caseous matter of milk united to a portion of the oily or creamy part. This oily portion adds to the flavor and richness of the cheese, and hence, when good cheese is wanted, the cream should not be separated. Cheese, however, can be made from milk from which the cream has been removed; and it is then termed skimmed-milk cheese. It may even be made from butter-milk, in which the cheesy part entirely remains. But then, the creamy part being more withdrawn than in the case of skimmed-milk, the cheese wants still more the properties and flavor which are valued in this species of food.

For the making of cheese, the utensils usually required are:—a large tub, in which the milk is coagulated, and the curd broken; the cheese knife, sometimes of wood, and sometimes of

iron, with one or more blades for cutting the curd and allowing the whey to separate; wooden dishes for removing the whey; generally another wooden vessel perforated with holes, for further expressing the whey; small circular vats, in which the cheese is placed, that it may be compressed; and finally, the cheese-press.

Cheese-presses are of different forms. They are generally made to act upon the curd by the continued pressure of a weight. The most simple, perhaps, is a long beam, made to act as a lever, the cheese to be compressed being placed in its vat, between the weight and the fulcrum.

But more complex forms of the cheese-press, and in some cases, more convenient may be adopted.

The coagulation of the milk is produced by various substances, but the most approved is rennet, which is prepared from the stomach of a young calf. This substance may be obtained as follows:

The stomach of a new killed calf, with its contents consisting chiefly of coagulated milk, is to be taken. The matter of the stomach is to be preserved, separating merely any indigested substances, as straw and the like, that may be mixed with it. It will add to the quantity of rennet obtained, to feed the animal largely with milk, some hours before it was killed. A few handfuls of salt are to be put into the stomach and all around it. It is then to be rolled up, and hung up near a fire to dry; and its quality will improve by hanging it up a year or more before it is used. It is the gastric juice in this rennet which produces the coagulation of the milk.

When the rennet is prepared for use, it is cut into small pieces and put into a jar, with a handful or two of salt. Water, which had been previously boiled and cooled again, is then poured upon it, and allowed to remain for two or three days. It is then drawn off, and a second infusion made, but with a smaller quantity of water. This also remains a few days, and being withdrawn, the two liquors are mixed together, strained through a cloth, and put into bottles, to be used when required.

The usual manner of making cheese is the following:—The milk is put into a large tub, and this as soon after being obtained from the cows as possible. If there is a sufficient number of cows upon the farm to produce one cheese at a milking, the process is performed immediately on the milk being brought from the cows. The milk, after being strained through a sieve is put into a vat, and while yet warm, a table spoonful or two of the rennet is mixed with it, after which the coagulation soon takes place.

But if there be not a sufficient number of cows to make a cheese each time they are milked, then the milk, as it is brought from the cows, is put into the milk vessels until as much is collected as will form a cheese. When the cheese is ready to be made, the cream is skimmed off, and as much of the milk is heated separately as when added to the mass again, will raise it to about 90°. The cream which has been separated is then either mixed with this heated milk, and so liquified and dissolved in it; or it is not added to the general mass until the heated milk has been added.

The curd being fully formed, it is cut in various directions with the cheese-knife, so as to allow the whey to exude; and the whey is then lifted out in flat dishes, the curd at the same time undergoing a gentle pressure. The curd is then cut into small pieces by the cheese-knife, and put into a sieve or vat with holes, and then repeatedly cut, pressed by the hand, and broken, until it ceases to give off any serous matter. It is last of all cut very small by the cheese-knife, and a quantity of salt, in the proportion of about half an ounce to a pound of cheese, being mixed with it, it is wrapped in a piece of cloth, and then put into a small wooden vessel with circular holes at the sides and bottom, and placed in the cheese-press.

The time during which the cheese remains in the press is dependent upon the nature of the cheese, and the degree of previous manipulation which it had undergone. In some of the finer and richer cheeses, the pressure is very slight, and in some cases the cheese-press is altogether dispensed with.

But in ordinary cases, the cheese being wrapped in a cloth, and put into it vats* with a board above it to fit the vat, remains in the press from one to two hours. It is then taken out, broken

again by the hand, wrapped in fresh cloth, and replaced in the cheese vat; and sometimes it is not broken, but merely reversed. It may then be taken every five or six hours, and the cloth changed. After being pressed in this manner for two or three days, the operation will be complete. The cheese may then be kept in a warm place for some time till dry, and ultimately placed in the store room for preservation.

But great variations take place in the manner of performing the operation of the cheese manufacture; and certain districts are distinguished by their peculiarities of practice. In England, more manipulation is generally employed than is thought necessary under the system of management adopted in the dairy-districts of Scotland.

The richness and flavor of cheese very much depend upon the quantity of cream which the milk contains. In the districts of England most celebrated for rich cheese, the cream of one milking is skimmed off and mixed with the entire milk of the subsequent milking. In this way the milk which produces cheese has its own cream and that also of a previous milking.

It is a frequent practice to color the milk, so as to give a red tinge to the cheese. This is now generally done by a preparation of the red pulp of the seeds of the arnotta tree. This adds nothing to the goodness of the cheese, but the mixture is harmless.

The residuum, after the separation of the curd, it has been said, is whey. This substance is chiefly employed to feed hogs, and is exceedingly well suited to that purpose.

These are the principal details which it is thought necessary to give regarding the preparation of these salutary and nutritive substances. By means of the dairy, a larger quantity of nutriment can be obtained from the consumption of an equal quantity of herbage than by any other species of feeding. The dairy forms an important branch of public industry, and contributes in a material degree to the support of the inhabitants of this and other countries of Europe.

In the practice of the farm, where the main object is rearing animals for feeding, the kinds of animals will be selected for breeding which are the best suited for that purpose; and the production of milk will be regarded as secondary and subordinate.—But when the principal object is the production of milk, then animals will be selected the best adapted for yielding rich and plentiful milk.

The form of animals that are best fitted to arrive at early maturity and secrete fat, differs in some respects from that which indicates a disposition to secrete and yield milk. A dairy cow, like a feeding animal, should have a skin soft and mellow to the touch,—should have the back straight, the loins broad, the extremities small and delicate; but she should not, as in the case of the feeding animal, have the chest broad and prominent before. She should rather have the fore-quarters light, and the hind-quarters relatively broad, capacious, and deep; and she should have a large udder. There should be no breeding *in-and-in*, as in the case of a feeding stock. The object in rearing cows for the dairy is not to produce animals that will arrive at premature age, but such as are hardy and of good constitution. By long attention to these characters that indicate a disposition to yield milk, the breed of Ayrshire has become greatly more esteemed for the dairy than other animals much superior to them in size and feeding qualities.

THE DAIRY.—Professor Low, in the last number of his "Domestic Animals of Britain and Ireland," sums up as follows, a carefully digested treatise on the importance of the dairy:—"The dairy is a branch of rural industry, deserving of industry in the highest degree. There are no other means known to us by which so great a quantity of animal food can be derived for human support from the same space of ground. In the British Islands, the production of this kind of aliment is immense, and its entire value forms no inconsiderable proportion of the yearly created produce of the land. There is no class of persons by whom milk, in one or more of its forms, is not used. Cheese may seem to be a mere superfluity to those who feed largely on other animal food, yet, even amongst this class, the consumption, from its regularity, is considerable; but amongst the far more numerous classes, to whom cheese is a part of their customary diet, the consumption of this substance is very great.

* Termed cheese hoop.

† Termed follower.

Butter is used by almost every family above the poorest, and to an enormous extent, as a substitute for oil, in culinary preparations. Simple milk, too, enters into the diet of every class, with this peculiarity, that it is consumed in a larger quantity in the rural districts than in the towns. It may be difficult to make an approximate calculation of the quantity and the value of milk consumed by the twenty-five millions of the inhabitants of the British Islands. It is, perhaps, a reasonable calculation, that each individual consumes a quart of milk in a day in its different forms, which would produce 570,312,500 gallons, and at 8d. the gallon, £19,010,116, besides more than 200 millions of gallons employed in the rearing and fattening of calves. Great as the production is, it is not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; and an importation takes place both of butter and cheese, which an extension of the native dairy would enable the country to dispense with."

HORSE TRAINING.—The plan mentioned by Mr. Catlin, as adopted by the Indians in subduing and taming the *meestos* wild horses, by covering the eyes and breathing into the nostrils, has been lately tried by Mr. Ellis, in Yorkshire, and with singular success. One of the animals experimented upon was remarkably headstrong, and apt to rear and kick with his fore feet, rendering it exceedingly difficult to get at his head, which was only effected by climbing a tree to which the filly was tied, and leaning over as far as was practicable. The moment one nostril had been reached into all was easy. W., who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes he declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and to the great and evident astonishment of the owner, (who had been trying all the morning in vain to get a mastery over it,) led it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, he quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up his nose to receive the "puff." In this manner he led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore feet, and then the hind feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but while he examined the hind feet, bent its neck round, and kept nosing his back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally bitted the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree.

DEPENDENCE USEFUL.

Could the farmer live wholly within himself—could he manufacture so as to supply all his wants and not feel under any obligation for the necessities or the luxuries of life—did he want no favors from a neighbour—the tendency of such a state of things would be to exclusiveness, selfishness, and even to moroseness. And Providence has wisely provided that we shall be dependent on each other. There are undoubtedly evils attending on the independence of which we have spoken, and the independent farmer is almost the last man to attempt to make any improvement in his condition; one reason for this is, he feels more in need of improvement in his outward circumstances than most other people. Independence to a certain extent is a useful trait. It is desirable that every one should be so independent as to think for himself and act freely; but a stiff and surly independence is not a virtue. It is too closely allied to selfishness.—*Cultivator's Almanac.*

EDUCATION.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

One of the most important laws passed during the last session of Parliament, is that which provides for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools, throughout the province—and which came into force, on the 1st of January instant. Whether the operations of this act will prove satisfactory, and realize the expectations of the country, on this interesting subject remains to be seen. Be this as it may, we feel satisfied, that the framers of

the bill did all in their power to render it as perfect as possible, and it is fervently to be hoped, that the community will experience the happiest results from its enactments—but at the same time it strikes us forcibly, that until a *Normal Seminary* is established, at the expense and under the control of the province, for the purpose of *educating* the common school *Teachers*, the expectations of the friends of the present measure will be disappointed; for the incompetency of the Teachers, generally, is a matter of notoriety, and has hitherto been a source of the most serious evil to the youth of the country. In connection with this view of the case, we may add, that much will depend upon the choice of his Excellency the Governor General, in the appointment of a Superintendent of Education, in the terms of the statute. We have every confidence, however, in the selection, which is one of immense importance, will be judiciously made by his Excellency.

By the provisions of the act, the District Council of each district, are to be a *Board of Education* of such district; and the duties of such Board will be, to divide the several townships and parishes within their district, into School Districts, to be designated by numbers, as one, two, three, &c., and to furnish a full Report of such divisions, with proper descriptions of the boundaries, to the Superintendent of Education, forthwith. Also, to furnish a specification of the School Districts in each township, to the School Commissioners.

Secondly.—To apportion and distribute to each of the said School Districts, its share of the School fund, which share shall be proportioned to the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident within such School Districts respectively.

Thirdly.—To assess the inhabitants of such School District, a sum not exceeding £50, for the erection of a School House, in each School District in which none exists.

Fourthly.—To apportion to each township and parish, a sum not exceeding £10 in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of Books.

Fifthly.—To Report their proceedings annually to the Superintendent.

It is also provided, that if the District Council of any district shall at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements of the act, such district shall not be entitled to receive any sum of money out of the Common School Fund.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

AMELIA V.—

The period at length approached in which this young lady was to make her debut into society! It need scarcely be remarked, that not only the days but the hours seemed heavily to move towards the period of her hopes. But at last arrive it did. Another week was to add the handsome Amelia to the already crowded list of candidates for the world's favor and fortune.

"A week, alas, 'twas too much time to trust
The fashion of this cheerful world! 'twas time
Enough to sicken and to die!"

Two days previous to the expected ball, she complained of a slight cold, and was advised to confine herself, if she expected to recover sufficiently to appear at Lady H—'s, on the ensuing night. She did so; was apparently better, went to the party, fainted, and was carried home to her death bed!

"It was very provoking, Mamma; just as I was beginning to enter into the full enjoyment of all that was going forward. I never felt myself better; what could have been the cause of it?"

"Most likely, my dear, it was the agitation and excitement; but it will do you a great deal of good, it will make you less nervous the next time, and it has brought you into notice at once! There were some who would have gladly changed places with you, merely to have attracted attention!"

"Well, perhaps it was not so bad after all! But I cried with vexation when I got home! I will soon be well, however, and I hope to do better the next time, as you say. Whose will be the next party, Mamma?"

"You shall go to it on *to-morrow week*, so make haste, and get well!"

The following day this young lady was evidently worse. Still the fears of her medical attendant were considered to be nothing beyond the evidence of his great caution in pronouncing a favorable opinion. The ensuing day she was worse still!

"She had better be made acquainted with her situation!" "No, no!" cried her mother; "I would not have her alarmed for the world! It is time enough! It would kill her at once! Do you want to destroy her, sir! She shall not be alarmed on any account. It is no reason because you think fit to indulge unnecessary fears, that you should be allowed to torment the poor child with the idea that she is going to die!"

"It would not be for my advantage, Madam, in any respect, that Miss V—— should die so suddenly as you seem to think she would if made aware of her situation; therefore I would not urge it, if I had the most remote apprehension of such a result!" replied the doctor. "She *must* know it ere she dies, and the later it is, the greater will be the shock."

"Why do you say, before she dies? One would think that you had quite given her up; do you give up all hopes of her recovery, sir?"

"While God permits life to remain in the frail body, no man has a right to despair; but I would recommend her being informed of her situation."

"Certainly not while it is possible that she may recover," said Mrs. V——.

On the succeeding day her danger was evident to all parties. On entering her room, however, the objects which first attracted attention were her ball dresses laid before her view, in a very attractive and deluding situation. Upon these her eyes were fixed with excited attention.

"Madam," said her physician, addressing her mother, "this is most unkind to your daughter, as well as injurious. Setting apart the unhappy tendency of such objects to lead her mind to what is least fitting a state like hers, the effect of such excitement is to increase her danger tenfold."

"I believe, Doctor, that there are very few things which can add to her danger now!" replied she, considerably agitated.

"If that be the case, madam, and you are convinced of it, there should be no time lost in informing her of the fact."

"Doctor, I told you before that I would not permit her to be alarmed by speaking of death to her at all. I am her mother, sir, and I will exercise my own judgment as to what is best for my child; you may think differently, but your opinion is no rule for my conduct! I request that there may be no more said on the subject."

While this conversation was going forward, a third person entered the room unobserved, and fixing his eyes intently on her, he said with great solemnity, "And what wilt thou do in the end thereof?"

"Mr. W.," screamed her mother, "what brought you here?"

"A message of life to the victim of death," he replied, still keeping his eyes fixed on the dying girl.

"I wish that you had waited until you were sent for; although you are a clergyman, you are not the person that I consider the best for her to see."

"Mamma, Mr. W., what is all this?" said Amelia faintly, "surely there is no danger!"

"No, my darling; no? Mr. W. has come to see you as a friend." Then turning to him, "not a word about death, Mr. W., I implore you, if you have any charity in you."

"Charity!" he replied, "charity, to permit your child to perish throughout eternity! Is that your charity, Madam?"

"Mother, mother," screamed the girl, as loud as her weak state would permit, "What is that? oh mercy! mercy! Doctor am I going to die? Oh, no, sure I am not; won't you tell me that I am not? Can't you do anything for me?"

"Amelia," said the clergyman, "Do not waste your precious time in seeking for the life of this world; but—"

"Why did you not tell me this before? Why did you let me die without one thought about any other life than this? Mother, do you hear me?" she cried half frantic; "It was you who should have told me! Die! I will not, I cannot die! I am not prepared to die! mother, my curse, the curse of your lost child shall rest on your head.* Why did you let me die? I won't—I

won't—I won't!" she screamed louder and louder, then stretching out her hands as if to shut out some object from her sight, she groaned, fell back and died.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

WHO SHALL BE UPPERMOST.

A person calling on business, finding that Mr. C. was from home, was introduced to the room where Mrs. C. was undressing her baby, and the servant in vain persuading a young rebel, between two and three years old, to go to bed. "Come, Edward, come; there's a good boy;" and she attempted to lay hold of him; but Edward stamped, and screamed, and fought, and the mother could scarcely be heard when she attempted to interpose. "Edward, go along this moment, do, you naughty boy." Betty did. In a moment, and Edward returned to his play, as if he had never been called to leave it. "Come, then, now I know he will go like a good boy; and" (whispering) "Betty will give him a bit of sugar;" but the babe would not do, and the screaming and kicking were resumed. It was utterly in vain for the stranger to open her commission; she seated herself quietly to wait the passing by of the storm. "I am quite ashamed, madam," said the weak and silly mother, "you should see such a naughty boy; but he is jealous of his little brother, and so we are obliged to humour him; but I do not see it does any good. Edward, do not let Mrs. D. see you such a naughty boy; her little boys are never naughty. Now see how good he will go!" Again and again the attempt was made in vain. "Then call Richard," said the mother. Richard, the apprentice boy, made his appearance, and cried out, "Hey! hey! what is the matter here?—come down, you old man, out of the chimney, and take away naughty Edward, that will not go to bed." As Richard fiercely seized the child, he screamed and sobbed with terror; and, for a moment, the visitor was really alarmed, lest he should throw himself into fits; but the apprehensions was soon allayed, or rather transferred, from a physical to a moral evil, when the newly of mother and nurse turned round, and began soothing the child; "Well, then, tell his own Richard all about it; what, did naughty Betty vex him? There, go along, old man; go up the chimney again; we do not want you now." "And naughty Betty shall go too," said the spoiled boy. "So she shall, then; and his own Richard will take him to bed." "But I will not go to bed!" and he burst from Richard's arms, and began dressing himself up in the baby's clothes, which the mother had just taken off. After some humoring, and some struggling and tearing, the clothes were taken away from him one by one, except a costly lace cap, which he would by no means relinquish. The mother screamed, "Oh, get that beautiful cap from him, whatever you do;" and Edward, finding that a high price was set upon the article, immediately exalted it into a subject of contention; struggling and persuasion were alike vain, and at last he made it the condition of his going to bed, that he should sleep in the baby's lace cap; a fresh altercation and scuffle ensued, and the father's voice was heard. "Well, then, he *must* have it," said the silly mother, "or he will make such a dreadful screaming, and his father will be sure to whip him; make haste, and get him to bed out of the way." The promise of the sugar was now remembered, and made a condition; the demand was resisted, and then conceded; and when the closet was opened to reach it, the humored child espied a painted sugared image from a twelfth cake, and insisted on having that too. "Dr. ———, says they are really poisonous." Opposition only strengthened the resolution of the self-willed creature; he commenced his screaming and kicking again, but in so moderate a tone, as showed his drift was to terrify his mother into submission, without making noise enough to call up his father. All parties were weary of the contention; and, as was usually the case, Master Edward completely gained his point, and went to bed with the misapplied epithet of a good boy.—*Sunday School Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEVER BREAK YOUR WORD.—It is better to suffer inconvenience, and practice self-denial, than to break your word. This should be kept sacred. That you may not come to a hasty conclusion, or enter into foolish agreements, you must think closely upon every project that is presented for your countenance and support. Weigh it well before you decide. To come to a hasty

* This may appear exaggerated, but the expressions as well as the scene were those of reality. Language much more repugnant to the feelings, was used towards her parent, but I consider what is here transcribed, is enough to prove the awful responsibility which those parents assume, who act the part of such a mother.

conclusion will be criminal to yourself; it has ruined many a man. Sometimes you may fall into temptation, and commit a wrong action, that if questioned about, you will hesitate, or be ashamed to acknowledge, and what will you do? Such thoughts as these may enter your mind—"If I acknowledge what I have done, it will destroy the good opinion entertained of me, but if I deny it, nothing will be said." Not so, my friend—instead of nothing being said, truth will come out, and you will be confounded in the end. Out with the honest truth at once, and in nineteen cases out of twenty, you will be forgiven. Hide the truth, and stubbornness and false shame will make you persist in denying facts, till you are nearly undone for usefulness in this life. Think much upon this subject, fulfil all your obligations to others, and never dare to break your word, and our word for it you will be respected, and gain the friendship and esteem of the wise and good.—*P. Tribune.*

WAR.—The following sarcastic recommendations, are given by Dr. Benjamin Rush, an eminent American physician and philanthropist, who died about twenty years ago:

"In order to impress more deeply the minds of the citizens of the United States, with the blessing of peace by contrasting them with the evils of war, let the following inscription be painted on the sign which is placed over the door of the War Office, at Washington, namely:—

An office for butchering the human species.
 A widow and orphan-making-office.
 A broken-bone-making-office.
 A wooden-leg-making-office.
 An office for creating public and private vices.
 An office for creating public debt.
 An office for creating famine.
 An office for creating pestilential diseases.
 An office for creating poverty, and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

In the lobby, let there be painted representations of the common instruments of death; also, human skulls, broken bones, hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiers; villages on fire, ships sinking in the ocean, rivers died with blood, and extensive plains without a tree or fence, or any other object but the ruins of deserted farm houses.

Above this group of woeful figures, let the following words be inserted, in red characters, to represent human blood.—**NATIONAL GLORY!**

BLUSHING.—We love to see the rosy hue mounting over the neck and face of a beautiful woman; it shadows forth, delectably and softly, the gentle feelings of her soul. It is the evidence of timidity, which is lovely in woman. Out upon your masculine mind—out upon your rough, sturdy genius! we prefer the reed to ash—ivy to oak. Woman's natural element is retirement; her home, the domestic circle.—Unfit by nature to buffet with the world's waves, or mingle in its strife, she lives dependent upon a stronger spirit, and repays in kindness and gentleness that which she receives in protection and support.

We cannot bear a woman who never blushes; the steady, cold, calm eye has no charm for us; there is beauty and a gentleness in the downcast look, starting tear, and warm blush, that defies comparison, even with the loveliest of the haughty. Those who endeavour to curb and restrain this feeling, thinking it a weakness, err strangely in their ideas; let it alone: there is no deformity in the indulgence.—*Halifax Post*

LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* and *Great Western*, dates from London, to the 21st May, have been received. A most extensive conflagration had taken place at Hamburg, one of the Hanseatic towns, which consumed about 2000 buildings, and destroyed property to the amount, it is estimated, of £7,000,000, *stg.* Two hundred lives were said to have been lost. The fire commenced on the 5th May, and lasted eighty six hours.

A dreadful accident occurred on *Sunday* the 8th May, on the Paris and Versailles rail-road, by which about 200 persons were killed or wounded, many of them being burnt to death from the cars taking fire. In keeping with the awfully desecrated manner in which the Lord's day is kept in France, the king had given a

fele at Versailles, which was attended by great numbers to witness the discharge of water-works, fire-works, &c.

The French government had emphatically declared its determination not to ratify the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, to which the four powers had become party. It is thought the influence of the United States has been successful in inducing this refusal.

Up to the 6th instant, 13,000 immigrants had arrived at Quebec this season. From all accounts the number expected will be much larger than last year.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot	29s a 30s	PEARL	29s 6d a 30s	FLAX SEED—	4s 6d
FLLOUR—Fine	33s a 33s 9d	U. States	32s 6d	TIMOTHY do	15s
F. M 31s 3d C. M. 25s		WHEAT—	6s 6d a 6s 9d	CLOVER do	3d a 1s <i>pr lb</i>
OAT-MEAL—	10s <i>pr ct</i>	PORK—Mess	84. 89	CABLES—Montreal	7 1/2d
		P. Mess	87. 88	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d <i>per ct</i>	
		Prime	86 1/2. 87 1/2	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "	
		Cargo	86. 86 1/2	Custings. 18s 6d a 19s "	
LARD—	4d a 5d			NAILS—Cut	2s 6d a 2 1/2s "
BEEF—Mess	810			LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d <i>lb</i>	
Prime Mess	89			LINSEED OIL— 3s 9d a 4s 3d <i>gal</i>	
Prime	88			SOAP—	2 1/2d a 3d <i>lb</i>
Cargo	86			SUGAR—Muscov 38s 9d a 4s 6d <i>ct</i>	
TALLOW	6 1/2d			Refined	6 1/2d a 7 1/2d <i>lb</i>
BUTTER—Salt	7d			TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 8d a 3s 4d	
CHEESE—	4d a 6d			Twankay	3s a 3s 4d
				Imperial	4s a 4s 3d
				EXCHANGE—On London 9 1/2 a 10 1/2	
				New York	2 1/2
				Canada West 1 a 1 1/2	

The last quotations of Flour in Liverpool were 34s 9d a 35s 6d, duty paid. Freights to Liverpool—Flour 3s 6d, *per barrel*; Wheat 6s 6d *per quarter*.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—J. Manning, Manningville, £1 5s; D. R. Springer, Nelson, £1; S. Blackstone, Barton, £3; W. Douglas, Chatham, 3s 3d; D. M'Vicar, Grenville, 5s; W. Kingston, Southport, £7; W. D. Dickenson, Prescott, 10s 8d; A. Thomson, Coburg's Falls, £4 5s; L. Campbell, Lapanne, £1 5s; R. Smith, London, £8 5s; R. Holland, New Glasgow, 5s; A. McLennan, Walsingham, 10s; R. Howay, Nanticoke, 5s; W. Huggill, Toronto, £2 10; J. Foss, Eaton, 10s; W. James, Thorold, £3 15s; Corporal Mitchell, 85th Regt., St. Johns, 10s; W. Copeland, St. Catharines, £1 5s; S. T. Ware, Simcoe, £2 15s; J. Foss, Stanstead, £1 5s; J. Peacock, Bradford, 15s; J. Arnoar, Duquoin, £3 15s; J. Oswald, Barford, 10s; J. G. Switzer, Napanee, 15s; C. Campbell, Grimsby, £1 5s; J. Allen, Perth, 5s; T. Palen, Cornwall, £3; Sundries, Montreal, £5 12s 6d.

Arrears, VII vol.—R. Holland, New Glasgow, 3s 4d; B. G. Stewart, Lancaster, 15s 3d; J. Gillic, Cornwall, £2 19s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—J. V. V. H. Hemmingford, 3s; J. N. D. West, Horton, 5s; Quartermaster Murray, 24th Regt., 12s 3d; Lieut. Blatchford, 24th Regt., 12s 3d.

Anti-Bacchus.—J. and J. Dougall, Windsor, 18s 9d; E. Perry, Cobourg, £2 13s 9d; S. Brooks, Shelbrooke, £1; J. Wilson, Montreal, £3 2s 6d.

Agency Fund.—Hamilton Society, £10; Niagara Society, £2 2s 6d; collected at meetings held by Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, Cornwall, £25s; Moullinette, 8s 6d; Osnabrock, 18s 2d; Williamsburgh, 11s 6d; Prescott, £2; Brockville, £1 11s 1 1/2d; Kingston, garrison, 8s 9d; Bellville, £2 4s; River Trent, 10s 8 1/2d; Brighton, 10s; Colborne, 7s 6d; Haldimand, £1 0s 6d; Cobourg, £3 3 1/2d; Wellington, £1; Demorostville, £1 2s 6d; P. con, £1 7s 3d; Peterboro', £2; Port Hope, £1 12s; Hope, 13s; Bowmanville, £1 17s 6d; Whitby, £1 10s; Toronto, £3 7s 1; Waterdown, 12s 9d; Dundas, £1 5s; Brantford, £6; Grimsby, 11s 6d; St. Catharines, £1 10s; Queenston, 15s; Niagara, 10s; Milford, 3s 6d; Kingston, £3; Matilda, 18s 10d; Four Corners, 4s 8d; Waddington, 11s 3d; Maratow, 6s 7d; Martintown, 2s 6d; Williamstown, 6s; Billa Flint, Esq., Brockville, £2 10s.

Tracts and Minstrels.—R. Harper, Smiths-falls, £2 15.

TEMPERANCE READING ROOM.

THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have opened a READING ROOM, in connexion with the Depot, on the same side with, and a few doors below, the Post Office, which will be supplied with TEMPERANCE JOURNALS, RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS connected with the leading Evangelical denominations, and a few of the best POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL PAPERS from Great Britain and the United States, as well as with the Montreal Journals and Papers from all parts of Canada—See List below. Annual subscription for persons in business, 10s.; for all others, 5s.; transient subscribers, 1s 3d per month; non-subscribers, 1d each visit. Open from SEVEN o'clock, A. M. till NINE o'clock P. M.

N.B. The Temperance Reading Room will be closed on the Lord's Day.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Montreal	Herald.
"	Courier.
"	Gazette.
"	Times.
"	Messenger.
"	Transcript.
"	Standard.
"	Register.
"	Harbinger.
"	Christian Mirror.
Quebec	Mercury.
"	Gazette.
Toronto	Examiner.
"	British Colonist.
Kingston	Whig.
"	Tourist of the Woods.
St. Catharines	Journal.
Brockville	Recorder.
Cornwall	Observer.
Perth	Courier.
Sherbrooke	Gazette.
Mirimachi	Gleaner.
Bytown	Gazette.
Niagara	Chronicle.
"	Reporter.
Woodstock, N.B.	Telegraph.
Sandwich	Herald.

New York Journal of Commerce, and Tribune.
 New York Evangelist, Christian Advocate and Journal, Observer, &c.
 Boston Recorder, and Emancipator, &c., &c.
 Albany Cultivator, and Farmer's Monthly Visitor.
 New York Advocate of Moral Reform.
 Sunday School Journal and Messenger.
 Youth's Temperance Enterprise—Advocate—Reformed Drunkard—Washingtonian—Standard—Total Abstinent Enquirer—Gazette—Herald—Glasgow Journal—British Advocate—Bristol Herald—Journal A. T. Union—Recorder—Advocate—Morning Star Organ.—And several others expected.

ORDERED FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

London Patriot.
 " Watchman.
 " Record.
 " Non-Conformist.
 " Saturday Journal.
 " Baptist Magazine.
 " Evangelical do.
 " Educational do.
 " S. S. Teacher's do.
 " Mechanic's do.
 " Wesley Asso. Mag.
 " Penny (new series) Magazine.
 " Missionary Register
 " Eclectic Review.
 Liverpool Chronicle.
 Scottish Guardian.
 " Pilot.
 Dublin Warder.
 " Christian Journal.

Montreal, June 1, 1842.

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.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN.—The

Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling community, that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B. Cheap Stabling.

JOHN FOREMAN.

Trafalgar, May 1, 1842.

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.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off M^cGill Street.

J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the J. 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.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

The whole of the Bibles and Testaments issued by this Society are sold at cost prices.

JAMES MILNE,

General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

REMOVAL.

J. & W. ROY have REMOVED to the J. NEW BUILDINGS in St. Paul Street, three doors north of the Custom House, and nearly opposite Messrs. GREEN, THOMPSON & Co., where they are receiving a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will sell wholesale, on the lowest terms.

J. & W. R. have always on hand a valuable Stock of TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, &c.
 May 14, 1842.

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

M^cGill Street.

THE Subscribers, beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have opened a GROCERY and PROVISION Store, in M^cGill Street, opposite the EAGLE HOTEL; where they intend to sell articles in their line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, of the best description and on the most reasonable terms.

RICHARD HOLLAND, & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

John C. Becket

AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he will be prepared on the opening of the navigation to transact business as a **GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT and GOODS BROKER.**

He will give his best attention to the sale of consignments, and purchase of every description of **GOODS, PRODUCE, &c.**, Liquors excepted, and will spare no exertions that will render his services advantageous to those who may confide their interests to his care.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive **HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENTS** in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business, and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the **GROCERY LINE**, and has engaged the services of a person who possesses an intimate knowledge of **DRY GOODS.**

In offering his services as a Goods Broker, he begs respectfully to remind Importers and Consignees of Groceries, Produce, &c. that this mode of effecting sales substituted for auctions, would save the Provincial and Municipal auction duties.

Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name.

Will have correspondents in **QUEBEC, NEW YORK, and LIVERPOOL.**

Charges very moderate.

Premises, Custom-House Square.

Has the pleasure of referring to **Messrs. FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. Montreal.**

Messrs. FORSYTH, WALKER & Co. Quebec.

Messrs. H. & S. JONES, Brockville.

JOHN WATKINS, Esq. Kingston.

T. D. HARRIS, Esq. Toronto.

DANIEL MACNAB, Esq. Hamilton.

Messrs. HOPE & HODGE, St. Thomas, (U.C.)

Messrs. EDWARD FIELD & Co. New York.

Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH & Sons, Liverpool.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

Montreal, April 7, 1842.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of St. Paul and St. Gabriel Street.

THE Subscriber, **IMPORTER of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**, is expecting by first arrivals (in addition to his present Stock) an extensive and varied assortment of goods in his line, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

JOHN KELLER.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

M. WHITE & Co., have for sale, a large assortment of **JAPANNED, BLACK, and Common TIN WARE** Wholesale and Retail, low for cash or approved credit; also, **HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.**

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced Business on his own account, in those Premises in St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by **JAMES YOUNG, Esq.**, and opposite the Store of **Messrs. R. & H. CONSE**, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN C. BECKET.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

MEYERS' TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE.

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. MEYERS has had fifteen years' experience in keeping an Eating-House in London, and hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom. He will always provide Chops, Steaks, Breakfasts, and Luncheons, at the shortest notice. Also, Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality. He can likewise accommodate Boarders, and five permanent or transient Lodgers.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of Furnishing Hardware, with the most complete assortment of **STOVES FURNACES and OVENS &c.** to be found in the city, which for beauty, convenience, economy of fuel, and superior quality of Metal, are not to be surpassed.

WILLIAM RODDEN.

Sign of the Stove, 211, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

E. BARLOW has the pleasure of stating to the Public, that persons stopping in Montreal for a few days, can be accommodated with **BOARD and LODGING** at his **TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE**, No. 21, St. Joseph Street, top of McGill Street. Keeps on hand first-rate Coffee, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, and Lemonade.—Suitable Newspapers from England and America taken in.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.—The Subscribers are manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand, *Cooking Stoves* of a great variety, and of the most approved patterns, with Copper and Tin Furniture. *Box Stoves*, American pattern, but of increased weight. *Chopping Broad, Ship Carpenters' and Surveyors' Axes*. *Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes*. *Patent Platform Weighing Machines*, of various sizes—*Warehouse and Counter Scal Beams*—*Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps*, &c. &c., which, together with a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.

HEDGE & Co.

Montreal, May 6, 1842.

Just Published, the

CANADA TEMPERANCE MINSTREL,
Being a collection of Temperance Hymns, Songs, and Poetry, selected and original. Price, Stitched, 7Ad., Boards, 1s., Bound, 2s. 6d., with an allowance of 25 per cent. discount to Societies or Booksellers taking a quantity.

Orders to be sent to **Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Canada Temperance Depot.**
May 6, 1842.

ROLLO CAMPBELL,

PRINTER,

WATSON'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

Orders in all Branches of the Business executed with

ACCURACY, NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

SAMUEL MATHEWSON begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has opened an **ADDITIONAL GROCERY and PROVISION STORE**, in that building recently erected by him in McGill Street, two doors west of the Stage Office, which will be conducted under the firm of **S. MATHEWSON & SON.**

The attention of Town and Country dealers, and private families, is respectfully solicited to the stock, which is large and well assorted, and having been purchased on the most advantageous conditions, will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms, Wholesale and Retail.

Expected per first arrivals, an assortment of Superior **TEAS.**

Montreal, May 4, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

Containing *Sixteen Double Crown 8vo. closely printed Pages.*

IS Published **SEMI-MONTHLY**, at the Office in St. François Xavier Street. Its columns are devoted to **TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, and EDUCATION;** and also contains the Latest News, and a Price Current.

Terms.—Will be sent to any part of this Province, the United States, or Great Britain and Ireland, for **FIVE SHILLINGS** per annum—Payment in advance. Ministers of Religion, School Teachers and Superintendants of Sabbath Schools, supplied gratis, if their address be known.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING, SAME AS THE MONTREAL PAPERS, VIZ :

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All communications to be addressed (post paid) to **Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, Recording Secretary and Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal.**
Montreal, May 1, 1842.