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# Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 6.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1841.

VOL. VII.

## FAMILY SECRETS; OR, THE REFORMED HUSBAND.

BY MRS. ELLIS, LATE MISS STICKNEY,

Authoress of "*The Women of England*," "*Pictures of Private Life*," &c.

In a small apartment, on the ground floor, opening by an old fashioned lattice, through a perfect bower of roses and sweet briar, upon a little orchard green, where his children were accustomed to play, sat Dr. Frederick Bond, accusing himself, for the thousandth time, of having, through mal-practice, superinduced by his besetting vice of tipping, caused the death of a worthy lady, in whose case he had been recently called to prescribe. Oppressed with the anguish of his mind, he at last threw open the window and looked out. He had heard young voices speaking in their pleasant tones of innocence and joy, and he now beheld his children, with their mother, under one of the old trees which grew near the house.

It was a beautiful picture, but it did not escape his eye, that they were all eating the coarsest bread, served in the humblest manner, though they had every appearance of enjoying their meal as much as if it had been of the most costly description. For a long time he had leaned against the side of the window, and gazed with fixed attention on this scene, without the little party being aware that he was a spectator; but no sooner did one of them make the discovery, than it was whispered to the rest, and almost instantaneously something like a shadow fell upon them all. Their cheerfulness subsided, their laughter died away, and the pleasant schemes they had been forming for all that was to be done in their mother's absence, and the promises they were making her, sunk into silence on their lips; while they ate the remainder of their breakfast without a word or smile.

Frederick Bond shrunk back into his room; he would willingly have shrunk into the centre of the earth.

"Am I so horrible a monster," he exclaimed, "that I cannot look upon my own children without withering their joy?"

As he said this, he caught a glimpse of his figure in the glass; and his wonder, if he had any, might well have ceased. His face was sallow, his cheeks had fallen into deep hollows, his eyes were red and glaring, his black hair was matted into separate locks, that seemed as if starting from his head. He was wrapped in a loose dressing-gown, and all his movements were accompanied by a certain degree of muscular distortion; especially his face, which was once handsome, but which had lately been disfigured by convulsive twitches, at which his younger children laughed, while the older ones were afraid.

"No wonder," said he, "they shun and hate me; I envy them the power of escaping from such a monster; but how shall I escape from myself?"

He then swallowed his accustomed morning draught, and before his wife had come to take leave of him, he had begun to feel more the master of himself.

"Frederick," said Eleanor, returning again after she had bid him good-bye, "this is the first time I have left you

and the children alone; for their sakes—for mine, may I ask of you one kindness?"

"What is it?"

"Will you abstain—will you endeavour to be your better self, until my return?"

"Impossible! Heaven knows, I gladly would if the power was in me; but you know, Eleanor, it is impossible."

"All things are possible with God, Frederick. Will you not ask him to help you?"

"I dare not."

"Of what are you afraid? Surely there is more to dread in the daily violation of his holy law, than in the simple act which he has himself enjoined—the act of coming to Him in simplicity of heart, to ask His pardon for the past, and His aid in resisting temptation for the future."

"But my sins are beyond all hope of pardon."

"They are, while persisted in; not otherwise."

"You forget that I am a murderer."

"I do not forget that you believe yourself to be so. Yet even for the murderer, there is hope of pardon. Do not, dear Frederick, attempt to measure your culpability by the opinions of men. I have heard you say, yourself, that it is the simple nature of sin, as such which makes it hateful in the sight of God; and though some sins may be more offensive and injurious to society than others, all are equally forbidden by the divine law. If, therefore, we would in reality take the Bible as our guide, we must believe that the murderer is not more guilty than the man who appropriates his neighbour's goods: the drunkard, than he who cherishes in the secret of his heart the spirit of envy or revenge."

"Take courage, then, dear Frederick. Some of us are sorely beset with temptations of many kinds. You have one prevailing temptation. Direct, then, all your efforts against this deadly enemy, and when once effectually conquered, it will be conquered for life. Farewell, dear Frederick; if you find yourself lonely when I am gone, remember that God is near you, waiting to be gracious. And now, once more, farewell. Take care of the dear children, and may their Heavenly Father bless and protect you all!"

With these words Eleanor departed, and her miserable husband was left, it appeared to him, without one consolation or one hope. Tormented with perpetual restlessness, he went into the little parlor where he was accustomed to breakfast, and he found his eldest daughter seated at her sewing. She started up on seeing him enter, and immediately brought in his breakfast. It was a choice and savoury repast, such as Eleanor always had in preparation for him, whenever he chose to partake of it; and he could not help this morning comparing it with the homely meal he had seen his wife and children eating in the garden some hours before. As soon as his little daughter had placed it on the table, she sat down to her sewing again, and only looked up occasionally to see whether her father wanted any thing she could bring.

Gladly would Frederick Bond have sharpened his appetite this morning, by adding to his coffee the usual portion of brandy, with which he was accustomed to strengthen it, but there seemed to him, in the presence of the quiet little

girl, who sat beside him, endeavouring to supply her mother's place, a sort of sacredness, which he was not yet so hardened as to violate.

"Mary," said he, "do you always eat that brown bread for your breakfast, which I saw you eating this morning?"

"Yes, always."

"And have you always those wooden bowls for your milk?"

"Oh, yes; we like them better, because they never break."

"And does your mother always eat the brown bread and milk with you?"

"Yes, when she eats any thing; but she sometimes goes almost without a breakfast at all."

"Do you think she likes the bread and milk?"

"I don't think she does like it much; no more did Henry and Isabel at first, but we are all getting to like it now, and mamma is always trying to persuade us to eat the simplest and cheapest food, because she says we shall have to do so some time, and it is better to do it now while we are young, and healthy, and happy, than to wait until we are forced, and may neither be strong, nor so well able to eat coarse bread.

Frederick now recollected that his children never dined with him, and the idea struck him, that perhaps they lived through the day on the same hard and homely fare. He recollected that his wife generally made excuses when she sat down with him, that she had previously dined with the children, thinking it best to keep order amongst them by her presence; and he recollected, too, that his own little board was always spread with dainties—with the game that was in season, or with some choice vivands cooked so as to tempt his falling appetite, and always served up in such a manner, as to avoid reminding him that he was not a gentleman still.

"And these poor creatures," said he to himself, "have all the while been living like the paupers of the parish!" He could scarcely swallow the morsel he had put into his mouth; and if ever man loathed himself, he did so at that moment. By way of diverting his thoughts, however, he made an effort to change the subject of consideration.

"Who are you working for, Mary?" he inquired.

The child blushed deeply, while she answered, "I am making a shirt."

Her father had asked the question with the most perfect indifference as to any answer she might make; but her embarrassment awakened his curiosity, and he went on.

"Is it for me, or your brother?"

"Oh, it is too large for George," said Mary, endeavouring to smile away her blushes.

"It is for me then, I suppose. Why don't you answer me, Mary?"

The child burst into tears. "It is a secret," said she; "my mother charged me not to bring this work into the room where you were; but I felt sure you would never notice it, and so I disobeyed her commands, and now she has hardly been gone an hour, and my judgment has come upon me."

"But what secret can you have, Mary, about a shirt?"

"Oh, don't ask me father. I dare not tell a falsehood, and yet I must not betray my mother's secret; she has kept it so long."

"Poor child!" said Frederick, in a voice so kind, and so unusual, that Mary's little heart was melted; and looking up through her tears, she said; "I am sure you would like my mother better if you knew, and yet I hardly dare tell you."

"Well, Mary, I will leave it to you. If your mother has ever charged you not to tell me—if you have promised

her you would not—I cannot urge upon you to break your trust."

"No, she has never charged me at all; she has never mentioned the subject directly, but she has been so studious to keep it from you, that we all know her wishes; and ought to regard them as much as her word."

"Certainly you ought; but in this instance I do beg you will tell me the whole truth; it may be of the utmost consequence, both to your mother and to me."

Mary looked anxiously at her father, and began her story.

"Well, then, we take in a good deal of plain sewing; my mother, and Eleanor, and Isabel, and I. We all get up at five every morning, and a shirt is sometimes made before you breakfast."

"And do you this for pay?"

"Oh, yes; and mamma tells us all about the house-keeping, and how much it saves to eat such and such things, and to wear our common frocks; until sometimes she smiles, and says, she is afraid we shall become lovers of money."

"And what do you do with all that you make and all that you save?"

"Why, first, there is George's schooling, about which mamma thinks a great deal, and all the house-keeping; and Isabel's doctor's bill, and the wages of the servant—all these take a great deal of money to pay, and there is also another thing which mamma keeps a great secret."

Frederick was afraid to pursue the subject any farther; but the child having once plunged into her mother's secrets, thought it just as well to tell the whole as part. She therefore went on:—

"I am sure you love mamma, as we all do, when I tell you, that for years she has been trying to afford to keep a pony for you, she persists in it, that you are not in good health, though we all think you are a great deal better than she is herself. Yet she says it would do you as much good to ride out every day; that it is a hard thing for a man who has been accustomed to riding to do without a horse; that it would give you more respectability in the neighbourhood, and many other things that we don't quite understand. However, we all work for this great object, and last winter we had nearly accomplished it, when there came in at Christmas; that long, long bill from the cruel wine merchant, for things which we never knew of, but which she said must be paid for before we thought of the pony. I shall never forget how she cried that day. Indeed, we all cried to see her so distressed, and the worst was, poor George would not go to school for a whole quarter, because there was not money to pay his master and the wine merchant too; so he grew idle and mischievous, and lost more than he had gained for three months before."

And thus the child went on in her simplicity, disclosing more and more of the details of her mother's economy, till her dreaming that every word she uttered went like a dagger to her father's heart. He had dropped his knife upon his plate, his coffee remained untasted, and he sat with his elbow resting on the table, and his forehead shaded by his hand, apparently occupied with the pattern of a napkin which he was folding and unfolding, wholly unconscious of what he did.

"You may take away those things, Mary," he said, when he felt that he could bear no more. And as soon as the child had disappeared, he rushed into his own room, and bolted the door.

"Have I then been such a wretch!" he exclaimed. "Yes, I have eaten my children's bread, and reduced my wife to the grade of a common beggar! a village sempstress! a taker in of plain work! She who once was so elegant in

her tastes, and who ought to have been cherished as the only treasure of my life.

"If they had shut me in dungeons, and fed me with loathsome food, I could have borne it; but I have been a pampered ingrate, fattening on the luxuries which want has purchased!—where, where shall I find an ocean that shall wash me pure from this pollution!"

The shadows of evening were far advanced that day, while the miserable man was still passing the round of his little chamber. Mary had knocked gently at his door many times during the last few hours, and she now knocked again, to say that her younger brother was undressed, going to bed, and wished to bid his papa good night.

Frederick opened the door, and the little cherub sprung into his arms, at the same time, looking anxiously round the apartment, as if he had expected to find his mother.

His father kissed him, and bid him good night, but still he did not seem satisfied to go.

"What does he want?" asked the father.

"He has been accustomed," replied Mary, "to say a little prayer before he went to bed: and as my mother is not here, and he always says it in this room, perhaps you will let him kneel beside you just for a few moments, he will not stay long."

It was a novel situation for such a parent to be placed in; but Frederick almost mechanically seated himself in the old nursery chair, and the child knelt down at his feet, with its little rosy hands folded on his knees, its blue eyes raised, and its golden tresses thrown back from its snow-white temples, over the infant neck and shoulders, which its half-undress had left uncovered.

The prayer of one whose experience has been long in this world, is necessarily clogged with so many interruptions of thought, so many associations and recollections, that it seems at best but a struggle of the soul to make itself heard. But the prayer of a child is like the unsophisticated voice of nature, passing from its pure bosom at once into the skies.

There are few hearts so hardened as to resist the impression made by this innocent and artless appeal; and Frederick Bond was peculiarly disposed, on the night we have described, to be softened into a more than common tenderness. He laid his head upon the shining tresses of his child. He bent his head over him, and his lips alone uttered an involuntary prayer, against which the gates of mercy were not closed.

He slept not the whole of that long night: yet restless, anxious, apprehensive as he was, he was enabled, in the midst of a host of midnight horrors, to abstain from his besetting sin. The next morning he breakfasted with his children around him; and if he did not join them in their humble fare, it was simply because, after many unavailing attempts, he found he had lost the power to do so. This day appeared, if possible, still longer than the night. He could not read. He could not even think to any purpose. He could only feel, and feeling had lately been the bane of his life. His children were all busy with their different occupations. He knew not what to do: but still he was able to abstain.

On the following morning he was so fortunate as to form a scheme with which all the young spirits around him was so elated, that he could not refuse to rejoice in their gladness. He projected an excursion to a neighbouring hill, a dinner in the wood, and a walk home in the cool of the evening. All this, however, was only happiness for others. This brought little satisfaction to him. The third day was one of peculiar trial. The remembrance of Lady Mornford's death came freshly back upon him with the first dawning of the morning, and haunted him through the whole day. Still, however, he resisted, for though he

believed it would be impossible, with his load upon his mind, to support the burden of consciousness through the whole of his future life, yet having already passed three days without his accustomed stimulus, he determined to await the return of his wife, and thus to prove how much his affection for her could enable him to accomplish.

In this manner his life was passed, sometimes hoping, sometimes even praying; but far more frequently sinking into a state of utter despondency and horror, until nearly the expiration of the time his wife expected to be absent. It wanted now but one day to that of her return, and the children rose early with the happy word "to-morrow" perpetually on their lips. Even he himself felt a secret spring of joy, as he walked with them to the little garden which surrounded their cottage, and watched them plucking out the weeds that might otherwise offend their mother's sight, sweeping away the leaves from her favourite walk, and peeping with expectant eyes at fruit, which they hoped would be fully ripened by the hour of her return.

In this manner they were all engaged, when their attention was attracted by the sound of a carriage wheeling down the lane, and round by the corner of the garden, until it stopped at their own cottage door.

"It is my mother. It is herself come a day sooner," was echoed by all the happy voices at once. And so indeed it was. She sprang from the chaise, embraced as many of her children as her arms could contain at once, and, walking up to her husband, looked again and again into his face, for the eye of affection is not easily deceived, and she could not but perceive that some blessed change had taken place.

"Come with me, Frederick, will you?" she said, "and help me to unfasten my trunk."

They went together into the bed-room.—She then bolted the door, and, placing her arm affectionately over his shoulder, said, in a voice of subdued ecstasy, "I have seen Mr. West, and I have welcome tidings to tell you. The good man is on his death-bed. In a few days I might have been too late. We had a long conversation about you. He was surprised and shocked at your suspicions; and bade me assure you, in the most solemn manner, that you had nothing to do whatever with the death of Lady Mornford. "Indeed," said he, "I took care myself that no injury should be done, for when I saw the situation your husband was in, I undertook the operation myself. But the case was worse than we anticipated, and her previous habits—her spirits having been for sometime almost entirely supported by stimulants—would under any circumstances have rendered her recovery doubtful.

"Tell your husband," he added, "he has nothing to fear from the past. It is with the future he has to do. And may God in his mercy strengthen and protect him for the time to come?"

Frederick Bond had listened to this intelligence with clasped hands and eyes upraised. He uttered not a word; but sinking on his knees beside the bed, with his wife pressed close to his bosom, he breathed a solemn vow: that if God would mercifully grant him the power to resist, he would never again transgress his holy law, by touching again that which had been the bane of his life.

This vow, made as it was without presumption, and without self-dependence, he was enabled to keep. He did not, as so many thousands have done, venture to play with the poison he had foresworn, but renounced it wholly and forever.

The effects of this resolution, so far as they are related to temporal affairs, were soon visible in the happiness of his family, in the restoration of his respectability, and in his peace of mind.

For the more lasting effects of that resolution, which

divine mercy had prompted him to make, and enabled him to keep, we must look to the regions of eternal rest, and count the blessed spirit the more amongst those who dwell forever in purity and light.

#### REV. MR. PIERPONT'S SPEECH AT SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT rose and made a most effective address on the question of license laws, which was listened to with profound interest. He thought it by far the most important topic which had engaged the attention of the Convention. It was one which would either stimulate to, or prevent decided action. Hitherto, every law licensing the sale of spirits, has gone upon the assumption that a little alcohol was necessary—that the sale of it in a moderate degree tended to the public good. That opinion has been proved to rest on a false basis. Not only is it not necessary or useful, but every enlightened man now knows that its use is in all degrees prejudicial—injurious to individuals, and injurious to the body made up of those individuals. It has long been the problem legislative of arithmetic, if the effect of spirits upon the individual was always bad, how large must be the community to make its influence good? It is a puzzling question truly, and one that has made law-makers' heads ache to solve. Now, said Mr. P., let me ask on what ground have any legislative body a right to say, We know, as individuals, that ardent spirits work only evil, and that continually; but yet we will license the sale of a little for the public good?—We will allow a little immorality—for so much we will permit some of the laws of God to be broken? What right have they to say—We look God in the face, and when he says thou shalt not kill, we will say, for so much you may! This is the simple question. If the traffic is wrong, what right have men individually or collectively to say it is not wrong? If it is wrong for me to sell, it is wrong for you to give your consent to my selling. It is a simple question, whether men are responsible as legislators, as well as individuals—whether that which will expose them to God's displeasure as individuals, will procure his smile when done legislatively.

Now it is true that you cannot legislate a man into the kingdom of heaven. But the personal benefit of the rum-seller is not the great object of the prohibitory laws. It is the protection of the community. Because we cannot make a man good by legislation, should we therefore refuse to punish his crimes? You cannot legislate a man into honesty; but would you erase from the statute book, all laws against theft? In spite of all laws there will be murders; is it wise to expunge the sixth commandment, and throw ourselves back on moral suasion? Here are a set of depredators upon the morals, health, property, and lives of the public. The sole question is, shall they be restrained, and the public protected? If pickpockets are abroad, you make laws and arm your police, to protect the community from their depredations. Should there be no law to save the community from the clutch of these destroyers? The traffic is a nuisance; have we no right to abate it? What is legislation good for, if it cannot protect the community from its worst evils? On the subject of the right and propriety of enacting prohibitory laws against selling this poison, there can be no question. If we acknowledge the just principle that he who does the greatest injury to the community is the greatest criminal, where will we find another more deserving of the law's retribution, than the rum-seller?—Who is a greater sinner against God's laws and man's than he who corrupts my morals, spoils my peace, beggars my family, and lands me in the fearfulness and horror of a drunkard's grave? If you are a parent, you need not be asked who is a public depredator. You had rather see your son brought home at night, pierced to the heart by the stiletto of the assassin, than to see him fall a prey to the seductions of the rum-seller. You know that as far as his death is concerned, he is guiltless; and the wound which lets out his life's blood, may have carried him to his home and his God. You have hope in his death. But do you know this of your son who has gone to the drunkard's grave? Do you know it of him, who, in suffering the death of the body, has suffered also the death of the soul?

Nicholas Meyer, a German residing at Fredensburg, Pa, recently killed his own child while in a state of intoxication.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BEVERLY, July 23, 1841.—About three months ago, a man who left this place to get a horse shod, became intoxicated, and instead of crossing a bridge as he intended, went into the creek and was drowned. This circumstance produced a deep impression on the minds of the community, and a temperance society was formed with both pledges. It is three months this day since its formation, and we number seventy-one members in good standing. We had two store-keepers selling liquor, but one has given up that branch of business, under a conviction of the great evil it was doing to the country.—W. A. SCHOFIELD, Sec.

CHATHAM, L. C. August 10, 1841.—The state of intemperance is such in this place, that any person who does not exert his or her influence against it, is guilty of the sin of omission. No society is yet formed, and the *Advocate* has met with but a poor introduction. Yielding to a conviction of the necessity of action, in the temperance cause, I borrowed a pledge a short time ago, and succeeded in gaining eighteen subscribers, the majority of whom were pupils belonging to my school, and I am happy to say that they have thus far resisted temptation.—PAULINA HITCHCOCK.

PEMBROKE, August 10, 1841.—Our number at present is fifty-eight, Peter White, President. There is, according to the best of my knowledge, three stores that sell intoxicating drinks, and one tavern. There are farm houses that sell the soul and body destroying stuff in the winter, but not in the summer, that have no license. Five men have been drowned through the effects of drink, and one Indian scalded to death. I may say that three drunkards have been reclaimed.—DAVID B. WARREN, Sec.

TORONTO, August 12, 1841.—You will rejoice to hear that the 93d Highlanders are coming out nobly in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. At our monthly meeting in July, three of their number joined our society; they were furnished with blank slips, and immediately commenced a brisk canvass amongst their comrades, which has proved very successful. The number enrolled at this present time is 127, of these three are sergeants, seven corporals, and 117 privates.—ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

THOROLD, August 13, 1841.—A number of the inhabitants of this village (influenced by a conviction of the dreadful evils of intemperance), assembled in the Methodist Chapel on the 13th July last, and formed a Temperance Society. The result of which is as follows:—Two pledges were adopted, twenty-six names are placed to the tee-total pledge—and seven to the old pledge—making in all thirty-three members. The following officers were chosen: Jacob Keefer, Esq., Pres.; Rev. David Rentoul, and William Beaty, Vice-Pres.—WILLIAM JAMES, Sec.

AYLMER, LONDON DISTRICT, August 16, 1841.—On Wednesday last, the Rev. W. Clarke, President of the London Temperance Reformation Society, delivered a lecture upon Total Abstinence at the school-house near this village, to a large and respectable audience, considering the amount of our population. The effect which this lecture produced is the highest praise his eloquence can receive, and a knowledge of the good he has done is the best and purest reward we have to offer him for his philanthropic exertions. At the close of his address 43 persons subscribed the total abstinence pledge, and notice was given that on the Saturday following we would meet for the purpose of forming a society.

A meeting was accordingly held on Saturday the 14th instant, when the society was formed under the title of the Aylmer Total Abstinence Society, and the following Committee was elected, Phillip Hodgkinson, Esq., J. P., Pres.; and the Rev. Caleb Burdick, Adolphus Williams, Medical Licentiate, and Mr. Andrew H. Thompson, Vice-Pres.; Augustus B. Sullivan, Esq., Secretary; Mr. Peter Clayton, Assistant Secretary; and an Executive Committee of six. The meeting was addressed by several of the members, and sixteen persons were added to the roll of the society, making in all fifty-nine, which must be considered as a very large number for so small a place and for so short a time.—A. B. SULLIVAN, Sec.; P. CLAYTON, Ass't. Sec.

PRESCOTT, August 16, 1841.—I beg to inform you that the quarterly meeting of the Temperance Society, which was unavoidably postponed from the 2d Monday, to Wednesday the 28th ult., was held at the Methodist chapel of this place, and favored with an excellent address from the Rev. S. Taylor, followed by remarks of

Rev. C. R. Allison, both of the Methodist denomination. There was quite as good a number present as usual, and all appeared more than ordinarily interested in the proceedings of the meeting. At the close five new members were added to the society.—W. D. DICKINSON, Sec.

SIMCOE, August 17, 1841.—A meeting was held in this place on Monday last, to hear an address from the Rev. Mr. Clarke of London, whose eloquence and amiable manner could not fail to secure to him the approbation of all present, even those whose conduct he was then condemning. At the conclusion of his remarks the new pledge was presented, and rising of forty signatures were added. The society now comprises nearly a hundred members.—S. M. BOSTWICK.

CLARKE, August 19, 1841.—Since my last, our first quarterly meeting has taken place; the Rev. T. Machin, our warm supporter and able advocate of tee-totalism, addressed the meeting and strongly recommended your *Advocate* to the congregation, and then asked for signatures to the pledge. The result was, that eight more enrolled their names, making an aggregate in our society of 195, including both pledges: some of these have forfeited their regard for morality by withdrawing, and some have broken the pledge and returned to their wallowing in the mire; but they are, comparatively speaking, very few. Some have been converted by reading one number of the *Advocate*, and who, when sending it home, sent in their names to be enrolled in our list. This shows that the more extensively it is circulated the more converts we shall get, for which purpose I intend making a tour through the township before the publication of the next number.—SAMUEL M'COY, Sec.

YORK TOWNSHIP, August 24, 1841.—Our Society was formed February 26, 1841, York Township, (2nd Concession W. Young Street), No. of members, tee-totalers 85. Forbes Elliot, Pres. The Temperance Reformation has produced this effect, that many who have been in habit of spending the Sabbath in taverns spend it reading their Bible and attending their places of worship. Reclaimed four drunkards.—W. M'KONE, Sec.

LANARK, August 24, 1841.—The Temperance Society on the tee-total pledge was established here on the 26th of June 1839, since which the principles of temperance have been better understood, and its blessings more widely diffused. There are now 225 members attached to the society, twenty-five of whom were addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks. A few years ago this was perhaps as drunken a community as could be found in the Province, now there are perhaps few if any more sober. Then there were three distilleries, two breweries, and four license taverns in full operation, and unable to supply their drunken customers, now there is only one distillery and one licensed tavern. At births, marriages, funerals, &c., stimulating drinks formerly seemed to be indispensably necessary; also, at out-door and in-door bees of every description. Even a barrel of pot-ashes could hardly be melted without half a gallon of liquid fire, though at the risk of melting the person engaged to the work. I remember on one occasion I could hardly keep an individual so employed out of the kettle, but not being able to guard the ley trough at the same time, he plunged into it. The common consequences followed these drinking usages, such as quarrellings, fightings and premature deaths, the whole community was infected as with a plague. Professors of religion and non-professors seemed alike bent on the destruction of their souls and bodies.

It affords us matter for gratitude that we can now present a more pleasing picture. At marriages, funerals, raisings, &c., the place of the abominable poison is supplied with cold-water in very many instances. It is, however, still to be regretted that all are not acting on temperance principles; perhaps one reason is, there are two stores in the village kept by persons from whom we should expect better things, who have constantly on hand the drunkard's drink for ready pay. The proprietor of one of these is in the commission of the peace. There is also an unlicensed house in the middle of the township that has proved a very great nuisance. We would say to these dealers, in the spirit of kindness, reflect on the effects of your business as you witness it from day to day, and as you shall witness it on the day of judgment. We beseech you to repent and forsake your iniquitous traffic.—JAMES DICK, Sec.

HAMILTON, August 24, 1841.—I find that the society which was formed in Hamilton in the early part of 1840, for want of proper

officers in a little time became nearly extinct. I think it is now, however, in the hands of persons who will not only make an effort to keep it from dying, but who will exert all their influence to give it strength and stability. In Hamilton, the traffic in intoxicating drink is so great, that it is hard work to make an impression on the public mind. Last Monday night I was at a temperance meeting about seven miles distant. The company was large, opposition was threatened, but in the place of opposition we had the profound attention, and about twelve signed the pledge.—JOHN ADDYMAN.

MARYSBURGH, EAST OF THE ROCK, August 27, 1841.—We have recently entered upon the discussion of the Temperance cause in this section on the total abstinence principle. Our first meeting was regularly called on the 15th of June last, and ably addressed by the Rev. James Gardiner and Mr. James M'Donald, when eighteen signed the pledge. A second meeting took place on the 13th of July, and after a brief address by Mr. Gardiner, the subject was partially debated. At the conclusion we formed ourselves into a society, and twelve more came forward and affixed their names to the tee-total pledge.—E. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, August 27, 1841.—Our society held its second quarterly meeting on the evening of the 26th July, which was numerously and respectfully attended, and was addressed by Messrs. the Rev. J. C. Davidson, J. Messmore, and A. Gary, as well as Mr. J. Wilson, of Haldimand. At the conclusion of the meeting subscribers to the pledge were called for, but not one came forward,—a motion was then made that all those who were members should rise for a moment from their seats, when but only THREE remained sitting! this at once accounted for obtaining no subscribers. The work has received an impetus which all the powers of darkness cannot arrest. God speed the good cause, may its spread be rapid and unlimited, we need not fear the results.—JAMES P. SCOTT, Sec.

LA CHUTE, August 28, 1841.—A meeting was held here on the 23d instant, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Carroll from Bytown, and the Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Dignam, Ottawa Circuit, Wesleyan ministers. At the conclusion nine gave in their names to be on the side of temperance. We have now on our list 126.—R. POLLOCK, Sec.

DARLINGTON, August 29, 1841.—The Darlington Sixth Concession Society held its second anniversary on the 23d. The meeting was numerously attended, and it was very pleasing to see at it, four ministers of different denominations all willing to co-operate in the temperance cause. To the untiring labours and searching appeals of the Rev. Mr. Thornton of Whitty, one of the gentlemen referred to, our society owes under God, the chief part of its success. We number at present about 190. B. J. Perry, Pres.; John Williams, Sec.—MICHAEL CRUICKSHANK, Cor. Sec.

PHILLIPSBURGH, September 6, 1841.—The cause of temperance seems to be advancing in this quarter. A meeting was held in the Wesleyan chapel on the 23rd of August last, and after an appropriate address from the Rev. B. Hitchcock thirty-seven joined the pledge, many of whom were from the 1st Provincials, and some from the Queen's Light Dragoons.—W. HICKOK.

NIAGARA, September 6, 1841.—We have had a considerable addition to our temperance society. At the meeting on Tuesday last, twenty-eight joined, and fourteen next day. One tavern-keeper gives up immediately, and another as soon as he can get a suitable place to keep a temperance house. Rev. Mr. Roaf held a meeting at St. Catharines, eight joined there.—A. R. CHRISTIE.

LONDON, P. C., September 9, 1841.—A temperance society, based upon the principle of "abstinence from all that can intoxicate," has (by permission) through the blessing of God, been organized in the Royal Regiment. Our first meeting was held on the 21st June last, when thirty-four names were enrolled. We hold a public meeting every fortnight, and by our feeble efforts thirty-one have been added to the original number, leaving in all sixty-five, for which we feel it our duty to thank God and take courage. I need scarcely remark that nothing short of total abstinence can reform the drunken and dissolute, and ensure the sober of continuing sober; our cry is onward! onward! onward! The office-bearers are, Sergt. W. Hodgson, Pres.; Sergt. J. Felfer, Vice Pres.; and a Committee of six, and Fris. W. BURTON, Sec. & Treas.

FARNHAM, September 14, 1841.—Our society continues to hold meetings monthly, and we trust they are productive of some good. The number of total abstinence members, though small, is slowly increasing. We are happy to see one after another coming over on the right side of things, and to the help against the mighty.—N. H. KNOWLES.

### 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, OCTOBER, 1841.

The Travelling Agent will commence his second circuit on the 4th instant. The meetings will be held in the following order:—

Chambly.....	Monday.....	4th October.....	Evening.
Abbottsford.....	Tuesday.....	5th	do.
Granby.....	Wednesday.....	6th	11, Forenoon, and at a second station in the Evening.
Frost's Village.....	Thursday.....	7th	do.
Outlet.....	Friday.....	8th	do.
Georgeville.....	Saturday.....	9th	2, Afternoon.
Stanstead (Lecture) Do.	Sunday.....	10th	do.
Do.	Monday.....	11th	Evening.
Barnston.....	Tuesday.....	12th	do.
Hatley.....	Wednesday.....	13th	11, Forenoon.
Compton.....	do.	do.	Evening.
Lennoxville.....	Thursday.....	14th	11, Forenoon.
Easton Corner.....	do.	do.	Evening.
Sherbrooke.....	Friday.....	15th	do.
Brompton (Middle } School House).. }	Saturday.....	16th	2, Afternoon.
Melbourne (Lecture) Sunday.....	17th	do.	do.
Danville.....	Monday.....	18th	Evening.
Shipton.....	Tuesday.....	19th	do.
Durham.....	Wednesday.....	20th	do.
Drummondville.....	Thursday.....	21st	do.
Yamaska.....	Friday.....	22d	2, Afternoon.
Sorel.....	do.	do.	Evening.

The friends of the cause in the places above named, are earnestly requested to make arrangements for meetings at the times mentioned. They are also respectfully requested to aid the Agent in travelling from place to place, and we need not add, that he must be thrown almost entirely on their hospitality for entertainment, as the funds at the disposal of the Committee for travelling expenses are very limited, and it will not be seemly for the Temperance Agent to put up at taverns, if it can possibly be avoided. Mr. Wadsworth is authorised to receive subscriptions for the *Advocate*, as well as donations towards the maintenance of travelling Lecturers. Those subscribers who have not yet paid, will thus be furnished with an opportunity of doing so, free of the expense of postage. All subscriptions and donations will be acknowledged in the next number of the *Advocate*.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE EFFORT MADE BY THE LADIES OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO MAINTAIN TRAVELLING LECTURERS.

"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." Proverbs xxv. 25.

MONTREAL, September 23, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—My late temperance tour has tended to deepen the conviction in my mind, that the cause of temperance is of God, is of divine and not of human origin, as many have daringly, but ignorantly asserted. The sequel I trust will shew.

I left Montreal, Monday morning the 6th inst., and arrived at

Lancaster about 5 o'clock, P. M. I prematurely congratulated myself upon the co-operation of the minister of this place, but was disappointed; however, with the assistance of a friend, two small rooms in a private house were obtained, where I addressed about forty persons, obtained two names to the pledge, and circulated some tracts. Many complained of not receiving due notice of the meeting, and requested another visit. On the following morning a few more signified their intention of joining, also a large party of the militia. May the little one become a thousand!

Williamstown, Tuesday 7.—The use of the school-room having been granted, the meeting was appointed for half-past seven. Mr. McKerras, a pious tee-total teacher, gave me every assistance. The meeting was numerously attended, say 100 inside, and about fifty who could not gain admittance. After the address thirty-three gave in their names. Distributed 150 tracts. This success was unexpected as it was cheering.

Cornwall, Wednesday 8.—The Sheriff and Magistrates unanimously agreed to give the Court House for the meeting published by hand bills. G. McDonnell, Esq. Advocate, filled the chair, who in a very complimentary manner introduced me to the audience, consisting of perhaps 120 persons, of the most respectable class, the majority of whom I afterwards ascertained were members of the society. I spoke at some length, and circulated a large number of tracts: one joined. The cause here owes much to the unwearied diligence of Mr. James Gillie, one of the Vice-Presidents. Here I met with a case in which the reformation is of the most cheering character.

Millie Roche, Thursday 9.—Through the kindness of Mr. Marsh, we occupied his new house, Rev. J. Take, Methodist minister, of Moulbette, in the chair. Addressed an intelligent and attentive company of about 150 persons, proposed forming a society, when forty gave their names, among whom was that of the children. Distributed upwards of 100 tracts. The cause here has obtained a firm footing.

Dundee, Friday 10.—It was thought the soil here was too hard for temperance seed to take root, however the school-house being granted I commenced sowing, and it fell into many honest hearts—sprung up forthwith, and yielded a present reward of toll; twenty-three persons joined the pledge of total abstinence, among whom were my host and hostess Lt. Col. Davidson and his lady. Rev. Mr. Wells presided. A vendor very kindly assisted by throwing additional light on the subject, while he now and then snuffed the candles. About fifty persons were present.

Fort Covington, N. P., Saturday 11.—The meeting in the basement of the Methodist chapel was numerously and respectably attended. Though an alien, and a stranger, I experienced the greatest attention and respect. An almost unanimous standing vote shewed the desire to reorganize. Officers and committee were appointed, forty-seven were added to their society, and I distributed, say 250 tracts and *Advocates*. It was said that number of persons were present. Rev. Mr. Wells, Presbyterian minister, presided. Hospitality and kindness is a prominent feature in the character of this people.

Huntingdon, Sunday 12.—Delivered a lecture from Gen. iv. 9. to about 150 persons in Rev. D. Doble's meeting-house—an humble, devoted, and pious people. His home was my home.

Monday 13.—Addressed a meeting in the Methodist chapel, endeavoured to stir up the minds of members by way of remembrance, of which I believe they had need; about 200 present, obtained twenty-six additional names, distributed 100 tracts. The President, Mr. Clyde, visited with me some influential persons. The Rev. Mr. Walker has been bringing the subject of temperance before his congregation. He received me kindly, and gave me a donation to the society.

Russeltown, Tuesday 14.—Addressed in the school-house about fifty persons, principally members. Distributed some tracts; ten joined. The Methodist ministers are active in the cause. Received great kindness in this place. Mr. Cantwell, the President, is very active; also Mr. Manning, and several others. There is but one place licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and not eight as reported in the tabular statement which appeared in the August number, but there are seven unlicensed.

Hemmingford, Wednesday 15.—A former effort having signally failed, I endeavoured in the Methodist chapel to arouse them to



action; about fifty were present, when I proposed the officers and committee; eight names were added, distributed a few tracts, and obtained some subscribers to the *Advocate*. Rev. Mr. Meritt opened the meeting with prayer, and closed with the benediction.

*Henryburg, Thursday 16.*—Meeting appointed in the school-house, when the Rev. Messrs. Crofts and Hutchinson, and the writer addressed the meeting; five joined the already on the list, the first fruits of a meeting held in March last. A tee-total minister is an inestimable blessing in a country circuit.

*Odell Town, Friday 17.*—A protracted meeting being in progress. the Rev. Mr. Harvard kindly published a meeting for me at half past 10, A. M. I proceeded to the chapel, and after singing and prayer, addressed about 120 persons, in as serious and inviting a manner as possible. At the close I proposed the constitution, and went round for names, of which I got thirty-eight. Officers and committee were appointed. This society, I hope, will wage war with King Alcohol as successfully as they defended their country in the late rebellion.

*Napierville, Saturday 18.*—Held a meeting in the school-house, about twenty-five persons in attendance, obtained eighteen names, organized the society, and have good reason to believe it will prosper. They will hold another meeting shortly, when the Douglassville people will be invited to join. Mr. Louis Mercue, Mr. Thompson, and others, gave me assistance.

*St. John's, Sunday 19.*—The meeting was given out in the different places of worship to be held in Messrs. Mott and Pattee's new brick house, on the following evening. *Monday 20.*—About 100 persons were seated at the hour, and as many more were collected about the door. Gave an outline of the progress of the cause in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada; earnestly solicited the influence of the ladies, urged the necessity of forming a society, read a constitution, to which in a few minutes thirty-nine names were affixed, and a society properly organized. Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Methodist minister, addressed the throne of Heavenly Grace at the opening.

*Laprairie, Tuesday 21.*—By the kind permission of the Colonel, we held our meeting in the gun-shed, where probably 200 persons, chiefly soldiers, listened with attention to my statements and urgent appeal. The 70th, I hope, will not be behind any other regiment in Canada in the cause of total abstinence; seven joined, and it is hoped many more will follow their example. Our teetotal friend, Mr. Campbell, gave full evidence that his heart is still in the work.

Yesterday morning returned after an absence of sixteen days, during which period I travelled about 250 miles, visited fourteen places, delivered twenty addresses, obtained 297 names to the pledge, originated eight societies, got forty-five subscribers to the *Advocate*, and circulated upwards of 1000 temperance tracts, &c. All the meetings were opened with prayer.

A few remarks may not be unacceptable. 1st. I believe I did not see more than half a dozen drunk persons during this tour. 2d. All outward opposition appears to have ceased; nevertheless in the customs of society, vitiated taste, unannatural appetite, and the unyielding obstinacy of opinionists, I had foes to meet, too insidious for open contest, and conquerable only by consistency of conduct in our members, the force of enlightened public opinion, and the regenerating influence of the grace of God upon their hearts. 3d. Ministers of religion, I fearlessly assert, see it to be absolutely necessary to take other than neutral ground, and shortly we may expect the whole host of the Israel of God to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." 4th. I admired the wisdom, zeal, and hospitality of many members of the society in places which I visited. Who will dare to say that the instrumentality of temperance societies is not essentially useful? I would say to all tee-totalers; gird up your loins, be strong, be bold, put not off your armour till a complete victory is achieved.

I am, Sir, your's very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

The following letter from the Rev. W. Clarke, President of the Convention lately held in Montreal, will be read with deep interest. It will be seen that ground has been successfully broken in an important district of country which

has hitherto been almost destitute of temperance efforts. This is the first fruits of a series of district agencies, from which we expect great results.

LONDON, August 23, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—I embrace the earliest opportunity after the labors of the Sabbath, of forwarding some notes of my late temperance tour, which was finished on Saturday last.

*St. Thomas, August 8, Monday.*—Here a society was formed a few weeks previous on the tee-total principle, with a very fair prospect of success. Held a meeting at the Methodist Chapel, Rev. S. Waldron, President, in the chair. The attendance was good, and twenty-seven persons joined the Society.

*Tuesday 10.*—Held a temperance meeting at Springfield Academy, Yarmouth, G. W. Wren, Esq., in the chair. Here a temperance society had been formed some time ago, but found it all but broken up, in consequence of some division of opinion about selling grain to the distillers. A very fair attendance, and a determination elicited not to abandon the good cause. Was sorry to find that not a single copy of the *Advocate* was taken in the neighbourhood. Earnestly recommended that invaluable periodical, some promised to take it through their Secretary as soon as the society is organized, a day having been appointed for the same.

*Aylmer, Wednesday 11.*—The meeting was held in the Baptist school-house, which was filled in every part. H. Hodgkinson, Esq., J. P., was called to the chair. After the address, the Chairman and the Rev. C. Burdick, Methodist minister, signed the pledge. Dr. Williams then spoke in favor of tee-total principles, and also signed. A young gentleman of very promising talents, and connected with a family of high respectability and influence in this Province, but whose habits were intemperate, also signed. Forty-five in the whole. A meeting was appointed the following Saturday for organizing the society. The prospect in this neighbourhood is very encouraging.

*Grovesend, Malahide, Thursday, August 12.*—The meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel, G. Wrong, Esq., J. P., in the chair, who opened the meeting with some very intelligent and suitable remarks. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. Burdick, who very warmly advocated the cause. After my address, I read the pledge, and twenty gave in their names. Here for some time there has been an inefficient society on the moderation pledge, which exhibits but few signs of life. On the part of some, I found great reluctance to give up the privilege of the old society, to drink, and as some interpret it even to be drunken. The persons who signed are respectable and energetic, and will form themselves into a society next week. Neither in Aylmer or Grovesend is the *Advocate* taken.

*Vienna and Port Burwell, Friday 13.*—A meeting was held midway between these places, in the Baptist meeting-house, the Rev. J. Elliott in the chair. A good attendance, twenty-nine gave in their names. Was informed by several respectable persons that a Baptist Elder in this neighbourhood would increase his usefulness and influence 100 per cent. by signing the pledge, but he refused. How sad that ministers of the gospel should be seen in the bar-room allowing their members to treat them with a glass! In this age of light too, how unseemly and derogatory for the minister of truth, who after expostulating with a sinner on his iniquitous course when travelling along the road, on reaching the house of a friend, enquired whether he had any whiskey, which the minister swallowed and the sinner refused.

*Port Rowan, Saturday 14.*—Here the Baptists were holding a protracted meeting, but the brethren very kindly and courteously set apart two hours in the afternoon for a temperance address, &c.

This church had been in a drooping distracted state. The pastor endeavoured to elicit a forgiving, repentant, charitable spirit, and I was much gratified to find them ready to give up their contentions, confess their sins, and strive together for the faith of the gospel. How far the use of intoxicating drinks had inflamed the passions and promoted discord, I cannot say, but in this apparently subdued state of feeling, I hoped that the temperance pledge would have been welcomed as tending to heal the waters, but in this I was disappointed. It was gratifying certainly that the presiding ministers and the deacon of the church signed the pledge, but only six in a large assembly, at a protracted meeting, followed their example. The apathy and opposition of an influential minister



present will offer some explanation. After the meeting I travelled twelve miles to the furnace at Normandale, where I tarried on Saturday night. Here are 100 men employed at the foundry. I found no difficulty in arranging for a temperance meeting in the middle of the day on Monday.

Spent the Sabbath at Simcoe, the district town of the Talbot District. Preached in the evening, and announced a meeting for the next day.

On Monday morning, August 16, returned to the foundry at Normandale, ten miles from Simcoe. At one o'clock the bell rang, the workmen and inhabitants of this beautiful glen assembled in the school-house. The proprietor of the works, Mr. Van Norman, in the chair. Twenty-five took the pledge; among them one who had been discharged that morning for drunkenness. Afterwards returned to Simcoe for the evening meeting. The District school-house, a large place, was crowded, and fifty stood around the door and windows that could not get in. A Society was formed here on the previous Friday, which numbered thirty-seven. Rev. P. Kerr, President, took the chair. After the address, forty-five gave in their names, and among them the Rev. Mr. Evans of the Church of England, who avowed himself decidedly favourable to the abstinence principle. Tee-totalism is growing in this town.

*Waterford, Tuesday, August 17.*—Public meeting called at one o'clock. A very thin attendance. Temperance is an uninteresting subject in this small but dissipated place. Only three persons signed the pledge, but one of them is a leading merchant, who for the sake of doing good consented to abandon the traffic.

*Mount Pleasant, Tuesday Evening.*—Meeting at half past seven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Bryning, of the Kirk, in the chair. Considering the shortness of the notice, a very fair attendance. The chairman and eighteen others took the pledge.

*Burford, 18.*—Found on arrival that my appointment had not reached this place. This was the only failure in the tour. Visited Brantford and Paris. At one or both of these places meetings will be held about the 20th of next month. Made an arrangement for holding a meeting in the neighbourhood of the Big Creek, South Burford, the following morning, which was held.

*Thursday 19.*—10 o'clock A. M. Rev. Mr. Nall in the chair. A good attendance on the border of the Pine Forest. Much interest excited. 30 names were given in to the tee-total cause. Will organize shortly and communicate with the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, as indeed will the others.

*Norwichville, Thursday Evening.*—Meeting in the Methodist chapel, S. Lossing, Esq., in the chair. Here a temperance society on the old pledge was formed some time ago. Great reluctance to come out thoroughly on the total one. Nineteen gave in their names, including the President, Vice President, and some of the committee of the old society. *Advocate* almost unknown, not one taken.

*Ingersollville, Friday Evening, August 20.*—Notice of this meeting having been extensively circulated, there was a large collection of people, who appeared much interested. Mr. Maynard, merchant, in the chair. Forty persons took the pledge.

Saturday morning reached home in safety, having travelled 230 miles—attended 13 meetings—originated 10 societies—and received 308 names to the total abstinence pledge.

In this tour I particularly remarked a few things—

1. All the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, on the several circuits through which I passed, are tee-totalers, and are beginning to advocate the society. 2. The intelligent friends of temperance generally, are convinced of the failure of the old pledge, and are prepared to receive the total one as the only means of reclaiming the intemperate, and preserving the sober in a state of sobriety.

3. The signs of the times are favourable for decided action, and a Lecturer of character, intelligence, and address, will be listened to with marked attention and respect.

4. It was with much regret I found the *Advocate* scarcely known. I endeavoured to get a gratuitous number into every family by way of specimen, and was gratified to find influential individuals disposed to assist in its circulation, and trust that when the societies are organized the Editor will receive a good list of Subscribers from each place. Yours with respect,  
W. CLARKE.

In some parts of India, it is common for devotees to allow an iron hook to be drawn through the integuments of the foot, by means of which they are swung head down for a considerable time, at a great height from the ground. This, and other lacerations of the flesh, common in their idolatrous observances, however, soon heal again, owing to the habitual temperance of the people. Let a London brewer's drayman, or a cooper in a Montreal wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store, however, get even a very slight wound, and the most serious consequences are likely to ensue. In the language of a celebrated Physician, "the lips of the wound show no greater disposition to adhere, than if they were brickbats." We may add, that we have heard it stated as a well known fact, that an external injury which would cause a Frenchman no trouble whatever, is, generally speaking, in an Englishman a very troublesome, if not dangerous affair, and this is attributed chiefly to the quantity of malt liquors which the latter has been in the habit of consuming, and which never fails to leave the humours in a highly vitiated state.

We have heard a complaint made against tee-totalers, which is not altogether groundless, namely: that they become so completely immersed in business, as to have little or no time left for temperance efforts; and those of them who were wretched, ragged, riotous drunkards, become so respectable, that they do not like to confess their former course of life, though by telling their own experience, they might probably reclaim others.

We are sorry to hear bad accounts from the Eastern townships of the consistency of a number of leading temperance men there. In one neighbourhood, a number of merchants signed the pledge, but continued to sell intoxicating drinks. One of them, at his election for district councillor, treated a number of poor Irish voters till some of them became inebriated. Another opposed the formation of a Temperance Society in the Sabbath School with which he is connected; and a third not only sells, but drinks to intoxication himself. In another place, the leading temperance man owns and rents the tavern stand.

We imagine that in such conduct we shall find the true cause of the very unsatisfactory state of the Townships with regard to the Temperance Reformation. And we earnestly entreat the individuals to whom we refer, to come out before the public as decided and consistent friends of the cause they advocate.

*Query.*—Is the professing temperance man who lets his house for a tavern, or who sells liquor to others, more inconsistent than he who keeps liquor in his house, and sets it down to his guests? The one, it appears to us, sacrifices consistency to mammon, the other to fashion.

ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SIGHTS IN THE WORLD.—A respectable church member, and professed follower of the meek and blessed Jesus, for a few coppers, pouring a half pint of whiskey into a tin can, or broken teapot which a little starved ragged child carries away to its drunken parents.

Bakers in Quebec say, that they now distribute six loaves to families, who in their drinking days only used to take three. *Query.* Whether are these families better or worse customers to the farmer in consequence of the change?

Not long ago, there were five distilleries in Peterboro, now there is only one, and the business is so bad, that it is commonly said by his neighbours, that the distiller, who is also a miller, loses regularly by the distillery all that he gains by the mill.

One of our *Victoria* men declares that every tavern-keeper should have a room fitted up as an hospital, and provide medical attendance for all who suffer by his drinks; it being too bad that he should have all the profit, and the poor drunkard's, families all the expence, pain and trouble of nursing his victims, when they come home sick or delirious.

Attacks of delirium tremens have been very common, we are informed, in this city within the last month, and individuals who thought they had never gone beyond the bounds of moderation have, in some cases, been the sufferers. We fear their moderation has been something like that of the Highland minister mentioned in our last number, who allowed about thirteen glasses a day, but deprecated the vice of drunkenness.

We were recently informed by a distiller, that he intended to give up that branch of business; not because he thought it was wrong, but because so much talk had been made about it, that it was looked upon as disreputable; and besides it was no longer profitable, but on the contrary he believed had been a losing concern for some time.

We are rejoiced to learn, that *all* the Congregational Ministers of Upper Canada, sixteen in number, we believe, are staunch tee-totalers, and that the Academy for training Christian Ministers connected with their union is thoroughly imbued with tee-total principles. The tutor and all the students, seven or eight in number, being warm friends and advocates of the cause.

The following explicit and satisfactory resolution in favor of temperance principles, was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Congregational Union of Lower Canada, recently held in Quebec.

That this Union regards with feelings of great satisfaction and devout gratitude, the extraordinary progress of the temperance reformation throughout the world, and more especially in Canada, and cordially recommends the formation and support of temperance societies.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society greatly regret, that they are under the necessity of disappointing many societies which ordered *Anti-Bacchus* several months ago. Owing to the difficulty and risk of forwarding small parcels to a great many different societies, the Committee thought it better to forward large supplies to a number of central points, from which they expected the societies in their respective vicinities would be supplied. The sale has, however, been so much greater at these points than was anticipated, that societies which did not apply soon have been disappointed, and the portion reserved for Montreal is long ago exhausted. A new and larger edition, will, however, in all probability be ready for delivery before the close of the navigation, when all orders will be supplied.

We have perused with much pleasure, a pamphlet entitled "*The Claims of Temperance Societies*," by the Rev. J. T. Byrne, of L'Orignal. The work displays a great amount of research, furnishes much valuable information, and is written in a lively and agreeable style. We therefore cordially recommend it to public favor.—*See Advertisement.*

The temperance reformation in Ireland is still gaining ground. Father Mathew has, it is said, *five and a half millions* of people enrolled in his list of tee-totalers, which we presume comprises nearly the whole Roman Catholic population. Never was a victory more signal and complete, nor one likely to produce better results, in a national point of view. Yet we see the publicans have some strength left,

and have been instrumental in defeating O'Connell's election for Dublin. His remarks upon the occasion are interesting.

MR. O'CONNELL AND TEE-TOTALISM.—"I am sorry if I injured them (the vintners of Dublin) by becoming a teetotaler, but I am not sorry for being a teetotaler.—(Loud cheers.) Are there any teetotalers here?—(Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes.") At that rate I am not surprised that the vintners would lose customers.—(Cheers.) Now, my friends, I implore of you to mark me. Most of you know that about eight years ago I found in this city a brewery premises in a state of excellent order, with all the utensils. I found no person bidding for them, and I bought them for my youngest son, I put capital into it, and it has been worked for almost eight years, and what is the consequence of teetotalism? My son entered into a speculation by which he expected to realise an ample fortune, and tee-totalism forced him to give it up. So you see I am a common sufferer with the vintners.—(Hear.) Father Mathew's own brother had a brewery, which teetotalism obliged him to give up. Father Mathew's brother-in-law had a brewery, which teetotalism forced him to give up. So it is not the vintners alone have suffered by teetotalism; but if I lost all the elections that ever were lost or gained, I would not give up teetotalism. I am proud of it; it is a virtue taught me by the people. I have been long sustaining the people and setting myself up as their schoolmaster in political morality; but in this the people have given me instruction, and have set me an example which I feel proud to follow.—(Cheers.) I did not like to see the people better than myself, and to be equal with the people I became a teetotaler." (Cheers.)

We are rejoiced to learn from the President of the Recollect Temperance Society of this city, that it now numbers 1300 *tee-totalers*, and that the last quarterly meeting was one of extraordinary interest. We trust the example of this Society will induce Irish Catholics throughout Canada to bestir themselves in the temperance cause.

The following important testimony was laid before the public of Quebec in June last. We trust similar opinions may be procured from the Physicians and Surgeons of every town in Canada, and we would suggest that all should be as nearly as possible in the same words, in order that they may be published together at the end of the year, and form a united testimony which no candid mind will be able to withstand.

"We, the undersigned, Physicians and Surgeons of the City of Quebec, having been requested by the Committee of the Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, to express our opinion, relative to the effects of intoxicating drinks upon individuals and society, are unanimously of opinion, that intoxicating drinks cannot be regarded as a necessary, suitable, or nourishing article, but on the contrary are to be considered as the fruitful source of numerous and formidable diseases, and cause of the poverty, crime, and misery which abound in this country; and that total abstinence from them would tend materially to improve the health, amend the morals, and augment the comforts of the community.

"J. Douglas, M. D.; F. J. Seguin; J. Painchaud, M. D.; S. Robinson, M. D.; J. Cote; L. Labreque; P. Parly; E. Rousseau; S. A. Sewell, M. D.; J. Morrin, M. D.; A. Jackson, M. D.; C. Fremont, M. D.; J. Parent, M. D.; J. L. Hall, M. D.; J. L. Nault; P. Baillargion; O. Robitaille."

A letter from Niagara appeared in last number, stating that there were in that town only *six* instead of 67 places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, as stated in the statistical table published in August. On reference to the report from Niagara we find "6 stores, 31 taverns, and 29 groceries," with the remark, that besides these, "many sell in a clandestine manner, to an amount truly astonishing, almost under the nose of the authorities." Our table has, therefore, been correctly copied from the report. We have now a letter from Brantford, stating that there are only 8 distilleries and breweries there, instead of 12, as mentioned in

our table. The gentlemen who compiled that document were led into the mistake by the words of the Brantford report, which are as follows:—

“There are 6 distilleries in the Township of Brantford, 4 in the village, and 2 breweries.”

That other errors may be found in the table is probable, and for all such, the committee who compiled it with great care, must ask the indulgence of the public.

We beg leave to call attention to the letters which we publish, as they generally contain facts of much interest.

Special efforts ought to be made to purify Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg and Toronto from intemperance. These are severally the seats of Colleges or other important educational institutions, and it greatly depends on the tone of feeling, and customs of the inhabitants of these places respecting intoxicating drinks, whether the students, to whom the country must look for its future Legislators, Clergymen, and Magistrates, shall grow up temperate or intemperate.

Kingston especially requires great and unceasing efforts, for it is not only the seat of a College which will probably educate many future Legislators, but the place where those of the present generation assemble, and yet, we believe, there are few places in the Province where intemperance is more raging, or where temperance efforts are fewer and feebler.

We have still great reason to rejoice in the progress of the Victoria Temperance Society. Its name is appropriate, for it is proving itself victorious over ruinous habits of long standing. It now numbers we understand 139 members, a large portion of whom were intemperate.

We are sorry to be obliged to defer many original and selected articles of great importance.

#### MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

We mean henceforth to give a monthly catalogue under the above title, of all the crimes and deaths caused by intoxicating drinks in Canada, as far as they come to our knowledge; and we think when the effects of these drinks are thus clearly displayed before the people, they will reflect upon the propriety of making, selling, giving and using them.

The following is a sample of the kind of list that may be made up, and we ask the secretaries of temperance societies throughout the land, to furnish us hereafter with the particulars of every case that occurs in their respective neighborhoods.

1.—A merchant of this city, who has been inflicting upon himself a sort of lingering martyrdom for some years, died of the effects of drinking since our last number went to press. A few years ago, he was one of our most respectable citizens—now, he is in the drunkard's grave.

2.—An old and once wealthy resident of this city, perished a few days ago from the effects of the immense quantity of intoxicating drink which he has consumed. We are informed that for years he was in the habit of visiting a large circle of taverns, and drinking from fifteen to twenty-five glasses a day.

3.—A woman who has been addicted to drink for eight or ten years, and who was the mother of a large family, died recently at the Cross. Her husband tried every way to reclaim her,

or to prevent her from getting drink, but she would even sell the pork out of the cellar for liquor.

4.—The wife of a drunkard in this city was so reduced by his idleness and dissipation, that she stole some articles from a shop, but was detected and taken to jail; where her situation so preyed upon her mind, that she died about the time that the Grand Jury were finding a true bill against her. The husband who, when he married her a few years ago, was a smart young tradesman, lay at home in a state of stupid intoxication, careless alike of his wife's fate, or that of two infant children left to his charge.

5.—Two hussars from Laprarie were tried at the last criminal court for manslaughter, inasmuch as they had given a quantity of spirits to a boy between four and five years of age, which caused his death. They were, however, acquitted, as it was proved that the boy was fond of liquor, and had been drunk the day before, as also, that it was customary for the boys of the garrison to get liquor at the Canteen. In view of these facts, we are inclined to ask, if it can be possible that the British Government, wise and humane as it is, can persist in establishing Canteens in soldiers' quarters, the effect of which is not only to produce rioting, insubordination, and premature death amongst the men, but to train up their children to vicious habits of the worst kind? It would be more humane to appoint, instead of a canteen-keeper, a butcher for each garrison, who might from time to time destroy his human victims in a much more merciful manner, and with fewer evil accompaniments.

6 and 7.—Two deaths occasioned by drinking occurred in Quebec within twenty-four hours, about a fortnight ago, namely, an Engraver who died of delerium tremens, and a Crier who cut his throat under the influence of the same dreadful malady.

8 and 9.—In the same city, a short time previous a sailor returning to his vessel in a state of intoxication, fell over a slip and broke his neck, and an aged gentleman met the same fate by falling down stairs whilst under the same baneful influence. Is it not time that a society for the special purpose of reforming drunkards were formed in Quebec?

10, 11 and 12.—We have heard of fearful ravages which alcohol is making at Chambly, but cannot lay the particulars before our readers; three deaths, we understand occurred from its effects within two days, and public attention is painfully aroused.

We pointedly disclaim any intention of hurting the feelings of the relatives and friends of the victims above mentioned. Our duty to the public requires us to publish the catalogue as a solemn warning to others; and private feelings must always give place to public duty.

13.—PETERBORO, August 27, 1841.—A man had been in town yesterday transacting some business, but being in the habit of frequenting the taverns, it appears he got intoxicated, which was proved by several witnesses, and to such excess as to be quite insensible, and to lie in a stable for some time, until he was literally covered with filth. After remaining for some time in this state, he got up and tried to mount his horse, but could not effect it. However about 9 o'clock, P. M., he left the tavern to go home; he had not proceeded more than a mile until he fell from his horse, and to all appearance was dragged by one foot, which hung in the stirrup, for several rods, until the stirrup or girth broke. He was found this morning a frightfully mangled corpse. Five of the coroner's jury were rumsellers, and as their craft was in danger, they never hinted at the cause of his death, but brought in their verdict, “accidental death by falling from his horse.” This case is the more alarming, as it is the second which has occurred in this neighbourhood within a few weeks. Some two or three weeks since a man after drinking in a stare to intoxication, fell out of a waggon and broke his neck! Will not some kind providence deliver us from

this deadly enemy, which is making such havoc among our fellow mortals. O that men were wise, that they would abandon a traffic which is so ruinous to our race, and which, if persisted in, will undoubtedly prove their own destruction.—JOHN WILSON.

14.—**AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.**—On Tuesday last an inquest was held before N. M. Reid, Esq., one of the Coroners for this District, on the body of Cornelius Parney, late of the Township of Townsend. From the evidence it appears that the deceased had left the house of his father on the 8th inst., with the intention of shooting in the woods, and that from having drunk to excess, he had fallen down in a soft miry spot, and from intoxication, been unable to rise. When the body was discovered, which was not till the 13th inst., the face was literally buried in the mud, the gun and an empty bottle were discovered at some distance from the body. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was given by the Jury.—*Norfolk U. C. Observer.*

### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

**HARD TIMES.**—We are told that the temperance folks of Baltimore are actually beginning to cry *hard times!* They have picked up so many of the "hard nuts," and the number of laborers have increased so rapidly, that there is not sufficient business to keep them all employed—and now a number of the reformed are daily leaving the city in search of drunken subjects to operate upon.

**GOING AHEAD.**—Mr. Colver, of Boston, delivered a Temperance Address, at the first parish church, Saco, on Monday evening last. After which the temperance pledge was circulated among the audience and 400 names obtained.

A little girl, of 11 years old, from a neighbouring town, who heard Mr. Hawkins lecture here, when he invited those present to circulate temperance pledges, went home, and in a week obtained about 150 names. Who is there that can do nothing?

The editor of the *Portland Advertiser* says—"Our collector presented a bill to a constable in this city, a day or two since, for payment, which he declined, offering as an excuse, that the temperance reform in this city had ruined his business."

**WISDOM OF CHEROKEE RULERS.**—We learn through John Ross, a principal Cherokee chief, that the council of his nation have passed a law, making the traffic in ardent spirits a penal offence, and the consequence has been, that 15,000 gallons on its way into the nation, were stopped and reshipped. Let the rulers of more refined and superior nations learn wisdom from the simple and unsophisticated child of nature.—*Western Temperance Journal.*

The Mayor of Brooklyn joined the Washington Temperance Society of that place, last Wednesday evening.

**THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.**—Messrs. Wright and Pollard, of Baltimore, have been labouring in Rochester during the last week, with great success. Over 1500 signed the total abstinence pledge.

A numerous mass meeting was held in that city on 18th inst. The number was variously estimated from 4000 to 8000. Three hundred ladies joined in the procession, with a banner with this motto:—

"Total Abstinence or no Husband."

Three hundred signed the pledge at this meeting.—*Am. Paper.*

**OUR CAUSE.**—No one can have the least idea, unless he is abroad, of the all-prevailing interest in this cause, which is manifest throughout this whole city. The great inquiry is,—where is the meeting to-night? Our carrier says, that in some parts of the city he sometimes has 100 or 150 around him at a time, to get hold of our daily Journal. The whole city is alive.—*Cincinnati Temperance Journal.*

Every pulpit in Cincinnati has recently spoken on the subject of temperance.—*Organ.* [We wish the pulpits in Montreal would also speak out, for many of the ministers want.—Ed.]

Mr. Hawkins was at a Camp meeting held at Martha's Vineyard, last Sunday week, and spoke nearly all the afternoon to about 3000 people. Between 400 and 500 signed the pledge on the spot.—*Organ.*

**WHOLESALE.**—Father Mathew administered the pledge to about 26,000 persons, in the North of Ireland, one Sunday last month.

The largest distillery in Dublin has been converted into an oat-mal manufactory.

**ROM IN HALIFAX.**—The *Halifax Herald* says: "The Spanish brig *Beatriz* arrived at this port lately from Porto Rico, with a cargo consisting of 124 blds. molasses, 152 blbs. sugar, and six pipes of old Rum. The sugar and molasses sold, and sold well; the rum, however, could not command a price; it was at length offered at one shilling per gallon, in bond, which it could not obtain. An offer of it was then made for the payment of the duty on it; at which it was refused in the Halifax market, and yesterday the *Beatriz* sailed from this port, taking back to the West Indies the six pipes of rum which she had brought into this temperance place!

**TEMPERANCE.**—On the 12th of July a public Temperance celebration was held at Ashton Bank, Durham, at the residence of the Rev. D. Dunkerly, when upwards of 100 persons sat down to tea, gathered from the Townships of Durham, Wickham and Melbourne, a distance of sixteen miles, upon the public road. Addresses were delivered by the President, by D. Thomas, Esq., by Elder Bartlett, by Mr. Wyman Bartlett, by Wm. Mortimer, till lately a tavern-keeper in Durham, and by Mr. James Scott, for many years in the sea-service. We hoisted a Temperance flag, and showed our colours by wearing medals suspended with blue ribbons. The day was remarkably fine, and several temperance songs gave animation to the pleasing scene. In connection with the meeting more than thirty persons signed the tea-total pledge, making the whole number in our society about 120. These are felt to be the beginning of good days to our town and neighbourhood.—*Sherbrooke Journal.*

A large number of Quebec folk started on Tuesday, for Beauport, where some grand religious ceremonies were performed under the auspices of the Bishop Nany. The principal ceremony of the day was, we understand, the consecration of a column of the Corinthian order, 40 feet high, which has been erected in commemoration of the great benefits produced in the parish by the spread of temperance principles. Beauport was the first parish to set the example of the formation of a Roman Catholic Temperance Society in this Province.—*Quebec paper.*

### ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

The following are a few of the effects of the intoxicating drinks, which are generally patronized by Ministers of the Gospel, and Civil Magistrates.

**MURDER.**—On Sabbath morning, June 27th, two tradesmen who had been drinking the greater part of the night, quarrelled in their lodgings in Dempster Street, Glasgow, when one of them named Hume, a slater, drew a clasp knife, and stabbed his companion, Mills, a hatter, in the right side, who died in consequence of the wound received, on Tuesday following. The murderer escaped, although two men were in the house, who, to their shame, witnessed the deed without interfering. A person was lately apprehended in Belfast, on suspicion of being the murderer, but he leaped overboard while being brought to Glasgow in a steam-boat, and was drowned. They were both young men, and both have had their days cut short from partaking of the intoxicating cup.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

**A SAD MISTAKE.**—A man who had been drinking in Lanark lately, till he became intoxicated, when on the way to his house in the country, came to Cartland bridge, and supposing he had arrived home, and was at his bedside, stripped off his clothes, mounted the edge of the bridge, and stepped over, into bed as he supposed; but alas! he stepped over, into an eternity for which he was ill prepared! He fell into the stream, and became a lifeless corpse.—*ib.*

**MURDERS IN NEW LONDON.**—A supporter of the license laws named Atwell Tucker, a laborer in the employment of Dr. Noyes, of Lyme, Conn., purchased at a store a quantity of rum and some powder and shot. In the course of the day he had a quarrel with Dr. N., and beat him with a club. A writ was obtained and placed in the hands of an officer, for the purpose of arresting him: A short distance from the village the officer saw Tucker in a field near the road. He alighted from his wagon and proceeded

towards the culprit, who fired and shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a wound so serious that he lived but about fifteen minutes. He has left a wife and five children who were entirely dependant upon him. The murderer fled to a forest, and a party which pursued, hearing a gun, were led to a place where they found his dead body. He had shot himself through the head.—*American paper.*

On the 19th inst., an aged female, in Philadelphia, was attacked in the street by a drunken colored woman named Mary Walker, thrown down upon the pavement, and had her skull fractured, so that she died shortly afterward. The diseased was 73 years of age, and very respectable.

**SUICIDE.**—At Dunkirk, on Sunday evening, a man named Samuel Pickett, committed suicide by hanging himself. The cause of the fatal act was—RUM.

A man named Peter Keene, crazy from intemperance, killed a respectable woman, named Mrs. Riley, a few nights since.—*Maine Temperance Gazette.*

On the 26th inst. about 4 o'clock A. M. Mr. J. Handin, keeper of the Shakspeare Hotel, in the Borough of York, Pa. committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He lingered about two hours, when he died.

**FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE—Four Persons Poisoned.**—Edward Corrigan, Eliza O'Brien, Mary Shay, and Margaret Hall, all Irish, were killed in this city on the 16th inst., by drinking out of a demijohn a large quantity of the tincture of blood root, which they found in the apothecary department of the hospital, which they had been employed to clean, supposing it to be some intoxicating drink. They were all soon seized with racking and burning pains, and tormenting thirst, but concealed from the physicians what they had taken until it was too late to relieve them, and they died successively on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

A man named Higgins was found dead from drunkenness in the street of Mannee city, O. a few days since.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that some of the bar-keepers on board the Lake Erie Steamboats refuse to give or sell a glass of ice water even for a fainting female passenger, unless the applicant take some kind of liquor with it.

Several passengers were recently drowned through the gross carelessness of some whiskey drinking hands who were employed to land them from a Steamboat at Erie.

The progress of the Temperance Reformation is said to have injured the barbers in New York in two ways. 1st. The reformed drunkards are able to shave themselves, their hands being now steady; and 2nd. The rum-sellers faces are so long, that they lose money by shaving them at the usual rate.

**THE BIBLE AT A DISCOUNT.**—Lately, a daughter of Bacchus well stricken in years, called at a spirit-dealer's shop in Haddington, and drawing a well-worn bible from under her cloak, presented it to the shopkeeper, and requested "a dram for't!" He advised her to take it home and peruse it; but the woman replied, "Ah, sir, it's o' nae use to me now, for I gi'ed awa' my spectacles for a wee drap the ither day, an' I canna see to read ony mair!"—*Scotish paper.*

**TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.**—The report of a metropolitan society states the death of one individual only, out of 1,000 members, during the previous year. This, according to the present weekly bills of mortality, is forty-five per cent. less than the average deaths of the general population.—*Ulster Missionary.*

A pious gentleman, at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, when a new house had been completed for him, gave his workmen a bible each, instead of the drink which makes men what the bible eternally condemns.

**TOUGH CABBAGES.**—The reporter of the *Boston Post* tells the following story of a severe toper, who was in the habit of coming home late at night, and taking a cold bite, which his kind and forgiving wife used to set out on the table for him:

"One night, besides the usual dish of cabbage and pork, she left a wash-bowl filled with caps in starch. The lamp had long been extinguished when the staggering sot returned home, and, by

mistake, when proceeding to satisfy his hunger, he stuck his fork into the wrong dish. He worked away at his mouthful of caps very patiently for some time, but finally, being unable to masticate them, he sang out to his wife—"Old woman, where did you get your cabbages—they are so stringy, I can't chew them!" "My gracious," replied the good lady, "if the stupid feller aint eating up all my caps, that I put in starch over night!"—*Tribune.*

**WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?**—The editor of the *Kennebec Journal* says, that "the quantity of grain manufactured into whiskey, will be some millions of bushels less than last year; if the temperance reform goes ahead, there will be less work for lawyers, doctors, grog-sellers, sheriffs, constables, police courts, jailors and hangmen."

**A NEW WAY TO DRINK BRANDY.**—Some genius (in Boston we believe) has invented a double glass, in which brandy can be deposited, and so locked up that a man can suck away at it all day, and the more he sucks the more sober he gets.

**Query.**—Would not these glasses answer an admirable purpose with the gentry, and all who are so fond of passing compliments over glasses? such as, "Your good health, Sir!" If they wont sign the temperance pledge, they might with such glasses still be fashionable, and yet keep sober.

One of these glasses may be seen at the store of Mr. A. Savage in this city.—Ed. C. T. A.

**WHEN A DRUNKARD DIES NOTHING IS LOST BUT HIS SOUL.**—His wife loses nothing. His children lose nothing. Society loses nothing. No being, unless it be the rum-seller, drops a tear over him. He may have been a kind husband, a tender father, a finished scholar, a profound statesman, an accomplished divine, if he has descended to the degradation of a drunkard, when he dies, nothing, nothing is lost—but his SOUL. Who? who? we ask the dealers in intoxicating drinks, the legislators, the court, who give the license, the men, the women, who set the examples who are responsible for this awful extinction of all that makes a husband, a father, a citizen, valuable? Who, for that immortal soul?—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

We beg leave to remind our readers, of the prizes advertized in the July number of the *Advocate*, for the best original essays upon horned cattle and hogs, and to inform intending competitors that the judges will be Mr. Hugh Brodie, Cote St. Paul; Mr. Alexander Benning, River St. Pierre; (both excellent practical judges of all things pertaining to live stock) and Mr. John Dougall, Montreal.

#### WHEAT CROP.

**Selection of Seed.**—The selection of seed for the wheat crop is not sufficiently attended to by most farmers, and the loss consequent on their loose practice in this respect is immense. To this it is owing in a great measure, that our wheat fields are covered with steinkrout, cockle, chess, and the multitude of vile weeds that exhaust the crop, and not unfrequently destroy all profitable cultivation. Bright, plump, clean seed, should always be chosen, and impure, shriveled or discolored seed avoided. We have known some farmers cast their wheat for seed, that is, throw it some 30 or 40 feet, or the length of the barn floor, and as the heaviest kernels will go the farthest, this point is selected for the seed. Others select their seed by taking the sheaves and striking them a few blows across a block or barrel, by which the ripest and best seeds will be shaken out to be used for sowing. But whatever course is adopted, let it always be remembered, that as a general rule, the more perfect the seed, the better in every respect will be the crop.

**Change of Seed.**—We have known the very best effects result from a change of seed; such as wheat grown on oak lands, to be sown on beech and maple lands; or from one district of the former to another. The farmers of the counties of Madison, Cortland, and those on the high lands of the south part of Onondaga, were for many years in the practice of getting their seed wheat from the limestone districts of Cayuga county, and the course was a most beneficial one. The object at first was to escape the smut, but experience showed that the crop itself was much improved in quantity

as well as quality; and although by the use of liming seed wheat, smut has been mostly eradicated from the district named, the beneficial effects of change of seed are still apparent. Let those who doubt the importance of a change of seed try the experiment of ordering some pure Genesee wheat, to sow side and side with some that has long been grown on the same farm, or the same kind of soils, and mark the result.

**Preparation of Seed.**—Next to having good seed, in our estimation, is the preparation of it previous to sowing. This should never be neglected. Washing it assists materially in freeing it from all foul seeds, destroying the ova of insects that may have been deposited upon it, and the alkaline solutions which should always be used, set a most important part in aiding the germination of the seed. Among the experiments which have been made to test the effects of various washes or steeps, the following from Young's Annals of Agriculture, and which have been frequently repeated and varied, but with similar effects, may be considered the best and most conclusive.

"December 7th, sowed 14 beds with the same seed wheat, as black with smut as ever I saw any."

Results condensed.		Smutty ears.
Bed No. 1,	sown dry, nothing done to it, had.....	377
— 2,	washed well in clean water.....	325
— 3,	— in lime water.....	43
— 4,	— in a lye of wood ashes.....	31
— 5,	— in arsenic and salt mixture.....	28
— 6,	steeped in lime water 4 hours, had.....	12
— 7,	— in lye 4 hours, had.....	3
— 8,	— in arsenic 4 hours, had.....	1
— 9,	— in lime water 12 hours, had.....	6
— 10,	— in lye 12 hours, had.....	0
— 11,	— in arsenic 12 hours, had.....	4
— 12,	— in lime water 24 hours, had.....	0
— 13,	— in lye 24 hours, had.....	0
— 14,	— in arsenic 24 hours, had.....	5

M. Dombasle, the celebrated French agriculturist, prefers a wash made of Glauber salts, the seed to be soaked in this three or four hours, and then dried in caustic lime. This would not be materially different from the practice now so common of washing or rather soaking the seed wheat in brine, and then drying it with quick lime, a practice we can unhesitatingly recommend to every wheat grower. Let the brine be strong enough to float all light or defective seeds, and after a thorough soaking, drain the seed slightly, pour it upon a floor, and dry it with newly slaked lime, as on the causticity of this, much of the benefit of liming is depending. We have tried drying brined wheat with gypsum instead of lime, but so far as the smut was concerned, it was a decided failure. That part of the field sown with the gypsumed seed was about the smuttiest wheat we ever saw, while that which was limed was perfectly free and pure. In addition to the advantages of liming wheat for the prevention of smut, we are convinced that alkaline substances, such as lime, soda, wood, lye, &c., perform an important part in aiding the germination of the seed, by converting the deposit of nourishment which nature has provided in the seed itself in the shape of starch, flour, gum, or mucilage, into a substance suitable for the food of the young plant, more quickly than would be done if not thus aided. Every person who has made the experiment with seeds prepared with lime, and those unprepared, must have been surprised at the difference in the time of their coming up, and the vigour of their growth. Thus beet or turnip seed soaked and part dried in lime, and the other sowed without, has been found to have the advantage altogether on the side of the limed part; and the same result will be had in the preparation of wheat.

M. Maltereau, in a series of experiments on the germination of seeds, found that they germinated much quicker in alkaline solutions than in acids; that they germinate sooner at the negative or alkaline pole of a galvanic battery, than at the positive or acid one; and as galvanic or electric agency is now known to exert a powerful influence over vegetation, it can scarce be doubted that the alkaline agency is exerted in this way in the chemical changes necessary to fit the starch, gum, &c., for the food of the young plant.—*Calibrator*.

**Agricultural Capital.**—What, in the hands of the farmer, constitutes capital, is an important query? With the merchant, cash is the capital, with the land owner, land is the capital, and with the farmer, cash, land and stock, is usually considered the capital. But there are many other items that enter into the capital of the farmer generally overlooked, such as implements, manures, and the

most important of all, labor. Capital may be productive or non-productive. A million of gold and silver locked in a strong box, or a thousand acres of uncultivated land, may be capital, but so long as the property remains in this state it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer, instead of becoming richer. Increase of wealth does not depend on the quantity of capital so much as in the use made of it; and in nothing is this more observable than in farming. There is many a man who has commenced his career as a farmer with fifty acres of land; on this he annually expended in manure, labor, &c., twenty per cent, and the produce was perhaps forty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he added to his farm another 50 acres, but his expenditure in capital is not proportionally increased, and the profits are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and he keeps purchasing land, while he adds little or nothing to his active capital, and the consequence is, while on fifty acres of land he realized forty per cent, on five hundred acres he realizes nothing. He has converted his productive into unproductive capital, and from his five hundred acres he does not clear as much as he did from his fifty acres, or perhaps he actually falls behind. There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands. It is true that a large farm may be made as productive as a small one, but there must be the same proportion of capital in manure, labor, &c., put upon it, a thing rarely or never done. That part of the farm upon which most capital is expended is the garden, and this is clearly the most productive and profitable; and so with a small farm when compared with a large one. Let no one therefore desire to possess more land, or undertake the cultivation of more acres than he has capital to manage well. If he does, he will find he is rapidly sinking what little productive capital he possesses, and may become a poor man with the means of exhausted wealth in his hands.—*Id.*

**Glanders.**—This is one of the most disagreeable and incurable of the diseases to which the horse is subject; and unfortunately, too well known to need a minute description. The membrane of the nose is the original seat of the disease, and at first is a mere irritation; but as it proceeds, tubercles form, matter is discharged, the bones of the nose and head become diseased and carious, the poison is absorbed into the circulation, and the horse perishes. The disease may be bred, or it may be communicated by contagion, and it is to this cause most of the instances of the disease are to be attributed. Improper stable management is the general producing cause of glanders. Hot, ill-ventilated, filthy stables are often the cause of the complaint; and hence the horses of the farmer, or those on post routes are oftener afflicted with the glanders than those of the man who takes more care of them, and gives better attention to their accommodation and comfort. Nature sometimes effects a cure of the disease, but in nine cases out of ten, confirmed glanders proves fatal in from eighteen to twenty-four months from the attack. There is scarcely a drug which has not been tried for glanders, yet it may be said that all have signally failed, unless we except iodine, which seems to have effected some cures. It has been proved that the glanders can be communicated to man, and cases have occurred in which death has ensued from the contagion. Those, therefore, who have to deal with this disease, should be on their guard that none of the matter ejected, comes by any accident in contact with the membranous linings of the mouth or nose.—*Id.*

#### AN ESSAY ON GRASSES.

**The cultivation of clovers and herbage plants, used exclusively as food for live stock, is comparatively a modern improvement. They were not introduced into Britain till the sixteenth century. Their introduction among us, on any thing like a general scale, was far more recent, and indeed may be said to be among the improvements of the present century. But at present clovers are deemed indispensable in all good farming; and particularly on light soils and in alternate husbandry.**

In Flanders, where husbandry underwent its earliest improvements, and where it is found now most to excel, clovers are deemed indispensable to good husbandry. Upon their cultivation, says Radcliff, hinges apparently the whole of the farmer's prosperity. "Without clover, no man in Flanders would pretend to call himself a farmer." It is there used, as it should be here, as food for both plants and animals.



Sec. 1. *The clover family*—*Trifolium L. Diadel. Dunn L. and Leguminosae J.*

The species of clover in cultivation are the red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) a biennial, and sometimes, especially on chalky soils, a perennial plant, known from the other species by its broad leaves, luxuriant growth, and reddish purple flowers.

The white, or creeping, or Dutch clover (*T. repens*) is a perennial plant, known by its creeping stems and white flowers.

The yellow clover, hop-trefoil, or shamrock clover (*T. procumbens*) a biennial, known by its procumbent shoots, yellow flowers and black seeds.

The cow grass, meadow clover or marl grass (*T. medium*) a perennial, resembling the red clover, but of a paler hue, dwarfer habit, with pale red or whitish flowers, and long roots, very sweet to the taste.

*Trifolium incarnatum*, an annual, a native of Italy, but little known either in the United States or Great Britain, and the character of which for usefulness cannot yet be fully decided on. Will not endure our winters, but would probably do in Pennsylvania and south.

In the choice of sorts, the red or broad leaved is most generally cultivated. It yields the heaviest burthen. Yet some prefer the cow grass, distinguished in the northern states as southern clover. It comes in flower, and is fit to cut, ten or fourteen days earlier than the broad variety. It will yield a crop of hay, and afterwards a crop of seed.

The white and yellow clovers are seldom sown to any extent.—They come in spontaneously on many soils, and are a valuable accession for pasture uses.

The soil best adapted for clover is a deep sandy loam, which will freely admit the long tap-roots; but it will grow in any soil, provided it be dry. Calcareous soils are peculiarly congenial to clover; and the application of lime or gypsum, upon most soils, will call into action clover seeds, which would appear to have before lain dormant. Plaster of Paris has a magic influence in accelerating its growth, where this mineral is not neutralized by the influence of marine air; and when this is the case, lime and ashes serve as good substitutes.

The time of sowing is commonly in the spring, with the spring crop, and before the last harrowing; or upon winter grain in March or April, followed by a light harrow, and sometimes without it. Yet clover is often sown in September or October with the seed corn. The objection against the latter practice is, that the tender plants are liable to be destroyed by the winter. Rolling the ground after the seeds have been covered by the harrow is of manifest advantage. It produces a smooth surface, breaks the clods, and compresses the earth about the seeds, and thus facilitates their germination. A light harrow may also be employed in the spring, upon winter grain, with advantage to the grain and seeds.

The quantity of seed sown on an acre depends upon the quality of the soil, the purpose to which the field is to be applied, and the quantity of grass seeds sown with it. As much of the seed sown upon clays does not germinate, allowance should be made for the failure; yet upon these and wet grounds the main dependence, after the first year, is upon timothy or other grasses sown with it. If the object is pasture, the variety of seeds should be as extensive as practicable, as the object is to obtain an abundance of food at all seasons, and to render it perennial. Timothy and herdsgrass (red-top) are suitable accompaniments on moist, and orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass on dry grounds. The usual quantity of seed sown on the acre is about ten pounds, though in Great Britain it is often increased to fourteen pounds, while in Flanders it is but six pounds, though there the land is admirably fitted to receive it.

The after culture of clover consists in freeing the surface of stones and sticks, the soil from docks and thistles, and in applying an annual top-dressing of gypsum, or when this is inoperative, of lime or ashes. The top-dressing is best applied in the spring before the clover begins to grow. Upon lands annually dressed with plaster, a bushel is considered a sufficient dressing for an acre, though greater quantities are often applied with advantage.

The making clover into hay is a process different from that of making hay from natural grasses. All herbage plants abound most in nutriment, and should be cut, before the seeds are formed, and indeed before fully in blossom, that the full juice and nourishment

of the plant may be retained in the hay. A crop of clover, when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced by obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more nutritious article; while the next crop will proportionably be more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity, they are of little more value as provender than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw.—*Cultivator.*

#### IMPORTANCE OF SALT TO CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Salt, as a condiment, is as grateful and as beneficial to domestic animals as it is to man. It serves the same purposes to both. We can readily determine, that it promotes our health and comfort best when taken with our daily food. Then why not equally so to the cattle of our farms? It may be apprehended, that if permitted, the latter will take it in excess. This is not so. If they have constant access to salt, domestic animals will take no more than is required by their natural wants. But if given to them only at long intervals, they will then, if opportunity presents, indulge in it to excess. We have had salt troughs under the sheds in our yards for a dozen years, in which salt has been constantly kept, and to which our cattle have had daily access; and they have not only not taken it in excess, but they have been wholly exempt from disease; and although they have been fed three months in a year with ruta baga, and pastured often in fresh rank clover, they have in no case been hozen, nor has their milk or butter been tainted with the flavor of the turnip.

Some years ago, the duty upon salt in Great Britain was so high as almost to preclude its use for farm stock. Petitions were sent to parliament for a repeal of these duties, so far as they affected agriculture. The committee to whom the subject was referred, called before them many eminent farmers and others, to testify as to matters involved in the inquiry. The evidence was voluminous and conclusive, not only that the duty amounted almost to a prohibition of its use for cattle, and for the poor, but that where this privation had been felt, disease had multiplied, to man and beast, to an alarming extent. We refer to the *London Repertory of Arts*, vols. 34 and 35 for particulars. In the mean time we give an abstract of the evidence of two of the witnesses, so far as regards the benefits of the daily use of salt to animals, well known as men of distinguished evidence, and of extensive practical agricultural knowledge.

J. C. Curwin, M. P. states among other advantages of giving salt to his animals, daily, that it removed the unpleasant flavor from the milk of cows fed with turnips; that it greatly lessened inflammatory diseases—promoted digestion—increased the quantity of milk, and disposed the animal to fatten. That it improved the general health and spirits of horses, rendered the gloss of their coats remarkably fine, and, given at the rate of 8 to 12 ounces per day, rendered fit for service some which had become disabled by a disorder called the grease. That given to sheep, in the quantity of two ounces per day, it preserves their health, renders them sound, and sensibly improves their condition.

Lord Somerville considers salt all important to sheep. Without it, even on dry soils, his flock became sickly, and he lost many. Giving it twice a week, they were healthy. Salt preserves hay, and restores it when damaged. In the humid climate of Great Britain, his lordship feeds a ton of salt to every thousand sheep annually. It is particularly serviceable with green food, clover and turnips, and prevents and cures the hozen which is pent-up wind, occasioned by excess of fermentation in the stomach. In a wet season he did not lose a sheep, although fed with turnips, and he considered salt as a specific against disease. He generally gives it with hay, about twenty-five pounds being sifted on to every ton.

These facts are of high authority, and of deep interest to the cattle and sheep farmer, and of general application. The low price of salt among us will enable every farmer to profit by them.

#### THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

The soil adapted to flax, is that which contains a large portion of vegetable matter, of a loamy quality, and withal rather moist, though not wet. It is a great exhauster of the soil, if suffered to mature its seed, but less so if pulled green.



The best preparation for flax is a green sward, nicely turned over in the fall, or early in the spring, and harrowed till the surface is perfectly mellow.

The quantity of seed will depend upon the object of culture. If raised for seed only, half a bushel to the acre will suffice; if for the lint only, two bushels are sometimes sown; if for both, an intermediate quantity will answer best. The less seed, within the limits mentioned, the greater will be the product in seed, and less and coarser the product in lint. The seed is always sown broadcast, and always covered with the harrow. The processes of pulling, threshing, &c. are understood by all. If the object is seed, the plants must be mature before they are pulled, which is indicated by the hardened state of the seed vessels, the yellow color of the stems, and the falling off of the leaves. When good flax is wanted, pull when the seed has its growth, but not maturity. When wanted for the finest fabrics, as cambrics, &c., pull when it begins to flower. Sow early in May.

The product varies from 300 pounds to half a ton of dressed flax to the acre, and from six to eighteen bushels of seed.

The Royal Agricultural Society held its third annual meeting at Liverpool in July last, which lasted a week. A pavilion was prepared for the occasion, which accommodated 2,900 guests. In the cattle show yard were exhibited 500 head of stock, £2,800 were received at the door from visitors. The first prize of 30 sovereigns for the best short horned bull, was awarded to Thomas Bates, Esq., Kirk Levington. The largest long wooled Oxfordshire ram, was judged to weigh, if slaughtered, 87 lbs. per quarter, the best South Down ram, 45 to 50 lbs. per quarter. A very fine breed of pigs called Worcester or Tamworth pigs are preferred by some even to the Berkshires. Their characteristics are long carcass, good ham, small bone, short ears, fall coloured ground with black spots.

## EDUCATION.

How is a nation to grow rich and powerful? Every one will answer—By cultivating and making productive what nature has given them. So long as their lands remain uncultivated, no matter how rich by nature, they are still no source of wealth; but when they bestow labor upon them, and begin to plough and sow the fertile earth, they then become a source of profit. Now, is it not precisely the same case with the natural powers of mind? So long as they remain uncultivated, are they not valueless? Nature gives, it is true, to the mind talent, but she does not give learning or skill; just as she gives to the soil fertility, but not wheat or corn. In both cases the labor of man must make them productive. Now, this labor applied to the mind, is what we call education, a word derived from the Latin, which means the *educing* or bringing forth the hidden powers of that to which it is applied. In the same sense also we use the word *cultivation*—we say, “cultivate the mind,” just as we say “cultivate the soil.”

From all this we conclude that a nation has two natural sources of wealth: one, the *soil* of the nation, and the other, the *mind* of the nation. So long as these remain *uncultivated*, they add little or nothing to wealth or power. Agriculture makes the one productive, education the other. Brought under cultivation, the soil brings forth wheat and corn and good grass, while the weeds and briars and poisonous plants are all rooted out; so *mind* brought under cultivation, brings forth skill, and learning, and sound knowledge, and good principles; while ignorance and prejudice, and bad passions, and evil habits, which are the weeds and briars and poisonous plants of the mind, are rooted out and destroyed.

An ignorant man, therefore, adds little or nothing to the wealth of the country, an educated man adds a great deal, an ignorant man is worth little in the market, his wages are low, because he has got no knowledge or skill to sell. Thus in a woollen factory a skillful workman may get \$10 or \$15 a week, while an unskilled workman must be content with \$2 or \$3. In the store of a counting house one clerk gets \$1,000 salary, because he understands book-keeping or the value of goods, while another who is ignorant, gets nothing but his board. We see this difference too when we look at nations. Thus China has ten times as many inhabitants

as England, but England has a hundred times as much skill; therefore England is the more powerful of the two, and frightens the government of China by a single ship of war.

Thus, too, among the nations of Europe, Prussia is more powerful and prosperous than any other of the same size on the continent, because all her people are educated, and that education is a *Christian* one, making them moral and industrious as well as skilful. If, then, the education of the people be necessary to the prosperity of the nation, it is the duty of the government or nation to provide for it; that is, to see that no child grows up in ignorance or vice, because that is *wasting* the productive capital of the country. This education too should be a *Christian* education, in order that children when they grow up should be honest, faithful, and temperate; for if a man be a liar or a drunkard his knowledge and skill is worth little to the country, because he will be neither trusted nor employed.

None know the value of education but those who have received it; it is therefore the duty of every child who has been well educated himself, to use his influence when he grows up to extend it to others, and if he be a legislator to make it national and universal in his country.—*M<sup>r</sup> Vichar*.

### OFFICES OF THE SKIN.

As an incitement to cleanliness, and to exercise in the sedentary and studious—as a precaution against sudden changes of temperature, close heated rooms and thin clothing—and with a general view of preserving health, we give the following extract from *The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health*, by Dr. A. Combe:

Besides performing the mechanical office of a shield to the parts beneath, the skin is admirably fitted, by the great supply of blood which it receives, for its use as a secreting and excreting organ. The whole animal system is in a state of constant decay and renovation: and while the stomach and alimentary canal take in new materials, the skin forms one of the principal outlets or channels by which the old, altered, or useless particles are eliminated from the body. Every one knows that the skin perspires, and that checked perspiration is a powerful cause of disease and of death; but few have any just notion of the real extent and influence of this exhalation, such as we shall attempt to exhibit it. When the body is overheated by exercise in warm weather, a copious sweat soon breaks out, which, by carrying off the superfluous heat, produces an agreeable feeling of coolness and refreshment. This is the higher and more obvious degree of the function of exhalation; but, in the ordinary state, the skin is constantly giving out a large quantity of waste materials by what is called *insensible perspiration*, a process which is of great importance to the preservation of health, and which is called insensible, because the exhalation, being in the form of vapor, and carried off by the surrounding air, is invisible to the eye; but its presence may often be made manifest even to sight by the near approach of a dry cool mirror, on the surface of which it will soon be condensed so as to become visible. The following are the results of some experiments by Lavoisier:—

The largest quantity of insensible perspiration from the lungs and skin together amounted to thirty-two grains per minute; three ounces and a quarter per hour; or five pounds per day. Of this the cutaneous constituted two-thirds, or sixty ounces in twenty-four hours. The smallest quantity observed amounted to eleven grains per minute, or one pound eleven and a half ounces in twenty-four hours, of which the skin furnished about twenty ounces. The medium or average amount was eighteen grains a minute, of which eleven were from the skin, making in twenty-four hours about thirty-three ounces. When the extent of surface which the skin presents is considered, these results do not seem extravagant. But even admitting that there may be some unperceived source of fallacy in the experiments, and that the quantity is not so great as is here stated, still, after making every allowance, enough remains to demonstrate that exhalation is a very important function of the skin, and although the precise amount of perspiration may be disputed, still the greater number of observers agree that the cutaneous exhalation is more abundant than the united excretions of both bowels and kidneys; and that according as the weather becomes warmer or colder, the skin and kidneys alternate in proportions of work which they severally perform; most passing off by the skin in warm weather, and by the kidneys in cold, and vice versa. The quantity exhaled increases after meals, during sleep, in dry warm weather, and by friction or whatever stimulates the skin; and diminishes when digestion is impaired, and in a moist atmosphere.

What we have considered relates only to the *insensible* perspiration. That which is caused by great heat or severe exercise is evolved in much greater quantity; and by accumulation at the surface, it becomes visible, and forms sweat. In this way, a robust man may lose two or three pounds weight in the course of one hour's severe exertion; and if this be suddenly checked, the consequences in certain states of the system are often of the most serious description. When the surface of the body is chilled by cold, the blood-vessels of the skin become contracted in their diameter, and hinder the free entrance of the red particles of the blood, which are therefore of necessity collected and retained in greater quantity in the internal organs, where the heat varies very little. The skin consequently becomes pale, and its papillae contract, forming by their erection what is called the goose's skin. In this state it becomes less fit for its uses; the sense of touch can no longer nicely discriminate the qualities of bodies, and a cut or bruise may be received with comparatively little pain. From the oppression of too much blood, the internal organs, on the other hand, work heavily: the mental faculties are weakened, sleepiness is induced, respiration is oppressed, the circulation languishes, and digestion ceases; and if the cold be very intense, the vital functions are at last extinguished without pain, and without a struggle. This is a picture of the extremes; but the same causes which in an aggravated form occasion death, produce, when applied in a minor degree, effects equally certain, although not equally marked or speedy in their appearance.

Every thing tends to show that perspiration is a direct product of a vital process, and not a mere exudation of watery particles through the pores of the skin.

Taking even the lowest estimate of Lavoisier, we find the skin endowed with the important charge of removing from the system about twenty ounces of waste matter every twenty-four hours; and when we consider that the quantity not only is great, but is sent forth in so divided a state as to be invisible to the eye, and that the whole of it is given out by the very minute ramifications of the blood-vessels of the skin, we perceive at once why these are so extremely numerous that a pin's point cannot touch any spot without piercing them; and we see an ample reason why checked perspiration should prove so detrimental to health,—because for every twenty-four hours during which such a state continues, we must either have twenty ounces of useless and hurtful matter accumulating in the body, or have some of the other organs of excretion grievously over-tasked, which obviously cannot happen without disturbing their regularity and well-being. People know the fact, and wonder that it should be so, that cold applied to the skin, or continued exposure in a cold day, often produces a bowel complaint, a severe cold in the chest, or inflammation of some internal organ; but were they taught, as they ought to be, the structure and uses of their own bodies, they would rather wonder that it did not always produce one of these effects.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

By English papers to the 4th ultimo, we learn that Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister, and had been very graciously received by the Queen—that the new Cabinet was formed—and that Sir Howard Douglas is appointed Governor General of Canada.

The weather was fine, and the prices of grain falling. Much excitement prevailed regarding the corn laws. The manufacturing districts were still in great distress, and heavy failures taking place.

Since the first of the year, the failures in Great Britain have amounted, it is estimated, to ten millions sterling.

It is estimated that Great Britain now possesses steam engines, equal in power to 60,000,000 horses.

The Great Western railway, just opened from London to Bristol, has a tunnel at Box Hill drilled through the solid rock for nearly three miles.

Lord Sydenham, the most able, laborious, useful, and successful Governor that ever was sent to Canada, is dead.

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued shortly before his death, after having finished a great amount of business, some of it of a singularly important character.

President Tyler has refused his assent to a second United States Bank Bill, and thereby caused extraordinary excitement, and thrown parties into great confusion.

The Steamer *Erie* was destroyed by fire about a month since on Lake Erie, and upwards of 200 human beings, mostly Germans, perished.

The steamboats on Lake Erie are now beginning to take on board several thick white and basswood planks, in addition to their life-preservers, which are placed where they can be easily thrown overboard. A prudent movement, and one which, if earlier adopted, might have saved scores from the *Erie*.

Lamps fed with *tard* instead of oil, have been successfully introduced into Rochester. They give a clear light, entirely free from smoke, and can be fed at about one-third the expense of oil. The lighthouse on the Canada side of Lake Erie is lighted by the same material.

A heavy haul of counterfeiters was made at Buffalo on the 16th inst., in which four were arrested, with a large amount of spurious money, embracing bogus and wild cat bills innumerable.

One hundred and fifty chiefs, children and squaws, belonging to the once formidable race of Oneidas, were at Buffalo on Thursday, en route to Kettle Creek, U. C., where many other of their brethren are assembled, and where they intend "to make their last stand."

### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—A. B. Sullivan, Aylmer, £1 10s; S. M'Coy, Clarke, £1 3s. 9d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 5s; J. H. Oakley, Niagara, £15 12s. 6d; H. Black, St. Thomas, £2 10s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 5s; W. Scott, Lanark, £1 10s; Post Master, Pakenham, 2s. 6d; J. P. Scott, Colborne, £1 10s; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £20; M. Cryderman, Darlington, 12s; J. Sanderson, Streetsville, 15s; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, £1 5s; G. R. Prentis, Dundas, 5s; C. S. Bellows, Westmeath, 5s; S. Holt, Stanstead, 15s; W. Hickok, Phillipsburgh, 5s; J. Pearson, Barrie, 15s; P. O'Brian, L'Orignal, £2 5s; Miss Dunning, Buckingham, 1s. 7d; J. M'Kirdy, Amiens, 15s; Mr. Palin, St. Croix, 3s. 4d; Mr. Burt, St. Croix, 3s. 4d; M. Malcolm, Indian Lands, 12s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £1; W. & A. Craik, Manningville, 6s. 8d; E. Church, Terrebonne, 3s. 4d; J. Alexander, Terrebonne, 3s. 4d; J. M'Kerras, Williamstown, 10s; D. Cameron, Williamstown, 3s. 4d; J. Gillie, Cornwall, £1 5s; Mr. W. W. Fisher, Odelltown, 2s. 6d; J. Hammond, Odelltown, 2s. 6d; J. M'Kay, Odelltown, 2s. 6d; Sundries, Montreal, £2 9s.

*Anti-Bacchus*.—S. M'Coy, Clarke, 1s. 3d; J. M'Watters, Montreal, £1 18s; D. B. Warren, Pembroke, 10s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, £3 2s. 6d; J. Fraser, Montreal, 10s; J. Brodie, Montreal, 5s; J. Fairbairn, Laprairie, 7s. 6d; R. D. Wadsworth, Montreal, £2 13s. 9d; James Milne, Montreal, £1 10s; Sundries, Montreal, £2 1s. 3d; C. Pier, Picton, £3 4s. 4d; C. S. Bellows, Westmeath, 5s; J. Holland, Montreal, 14s; Kingston Society, A. B., 18s. 9d; R. J. Wadsworth, Montreal, 3s. 9d.

*Tracts and Medals*.—J. P. Scott, Colborne, 10s; R. D. Wadsworth, Montreal, £1 17s. 6d.

*Donations*.—"A Friend to the Temperance Cause," £1 4s. 6d; D. Cameron, Williamstown, 5s; J. Cumming, Williamstown, 5s; Mrs. Mattice, Cornwall, 2s. 6d; Mr. Sinclair, Mille Roche, 1s. 3d; Rev. W. M. Walker, Huntingdon, 10s; J. Clyde, Huntingdon, 10s.

### UNFERMENTED WINE.

THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of PURE UN-FERMENTED JUICE OF THE GRAPE, or COMMUNION WINE, of a superior quality, from New York.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of the best of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, amongst which are Mrs. Hall's Tales of the Irish Peasantry, Jackson's Agriculture and Dairy Husbandry, School Room Maps, &c.

Montreal, October 1, 1841.

JOHN DOUGALL.