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No. 8.

AUGUST 15, 1842.

Vol. VIII.

THE
CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE. AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

OFFICE,
SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of this Society hereby give notice, that an excellent assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS is constantly to be found in their Depository, McGill Street; and that this year have been added some in Roan and Morocco bindings; gilt edges, in great variety.

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

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

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

June 20, 1842.

{ GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
Montreal.



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

JAMES ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal, May 28, 1842.

W. M. MUIR,

(Late of the Firm of E. Muir & Son)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

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

Mackintosh Coats made to order.
June 11.

W. H. RICHMOND,

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

Montreal, July 19, 1842.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

FIFTY ADDITIONAL LIBRARIES have also been received, varied from former supplies, which will be furnished to Poor Schools on the usual Terms. As many of those just received are already promised, to prevent disappointment, an early application will be necessary.

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

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

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

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

CAMPBOR LOZENGES gives immediate relief to nervous or sick head-ache, lowness of spirits, fainting, &c.

GATHARTIC LOZENGES.—Physicians recommend them to their patients when they have an abhorrence to common articles.

— ALSO —

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

SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE,

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

SHERMAN'S PAPILARY OIL,

For curing sore Nipples.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

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

Hundreds of testimonials as to the efficacy of the above medicines may be seen by application to

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

AGENTS, St. Paul Street.

May, 31, 1842.

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

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

WILLIAM GREIG

HAS JUST RECEIVED per "Chronometer" and "Coolock," a Choice Assortment of Sheffield and Wolverhampton WARES, which, as "times are hard," will be Sold considerably under the usual advance.

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

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

— ALSO —

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

The above are direct from the Makers, and are finished in a style seldom seen in this market, and Low in Price.

July 20.

MAPPIN'S RAZORS.

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

For Sale SINGLY or in neat Boxes of TWO or SEVEN, at from 1s. 3d. each to 36s. 3d. per Set.

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

— ALSO —

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

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

All the above, from the "hardness of the times," will be sold UNDER the Usual Advance.

July 15.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

[From the London Temperance Intelligencer.]

THE PLEDGE BREAKER.

J. W. was a very useful man in his profession, being particularly skilled in an important branch of the staple manufacture of the country in which he resided;—so much so that, though unlearned, he was considered an acquisition to the trade in which he was engaged.

After having been employed as foreman for some years, a person who had capital took him into partnership, in which situation he had the opportunity of becoming rich and respectable. But he was ardently devoted to BEER DRINKING, the curse of the working men in England; and his love of strong drink soon brought the business in which he had embarked to a ruinous end. Notwithstanding his known propensities, however, he again found profitable employment. But he went on, step by step, in the drunkard's career, till he fell nearly as low as it was possible to fall.

In 1835, the Total Abstinence advocates of H——, the town in which he resided, happily succeeded in rescuing him from misery, and for nearly two years he conducted himself with propriety and credit. In 1836 he was employed as foreman in a business more extensive than that which he had formerly conducted. While in this situation he nobly contended against the payment of a *footing* in drunk, on the occasion of his taking possession of the situation.

Towards the end of the year 1836, J. W. announced his intention of withdrawing his name from the Total Abstinence Society of which he was a member; at the same time assuring the writer of this that he had no idea of abandoning the principle. Upon inquiry, it appeared that he had been greatly taunted, by certain religious professors, with whom he associated, on account of, what they called, his *weakness*; and, strange to say, BETS were actually offered that he could not remain sober, except under the restraints of the Pledge, and the influence of his membership in that Society.

Here, allow me to pause for a moment, to observe that if ever Satan for evil purposes transforms himself into an angel of light—if ever he truly enters into the persons and hearts of men, it is unquestionably when professors of religion "make the worse appear the better reason," and sustain the office of tempters, to allure a poor reclaimed drunkard back "to his wallowing in the mire." "Oh, my soul! come not thou into their secret! to their assembly, name honour, be not thou united!"

It appears that from that period the poor misguided J. W. began to mix in company with drinking men; himself using lemonade, and other simple drinks. How long he resisted the temptation to which he had imprudently exposed himself, I have not been able to learn. The result, however, was such as might have been expected. He FELL! and he fell lower and lower, until he became lost to every tender feeling—to every sense of common decency. His poor wife, almost heart-broken, plunged once more into that awful state from which she had for a while escaped; and, in the course of the present year, gave birth to another unhappy babe,—to which, from ill health, and the pressure of want, she was unable properly to attend.—The conduct of her miserably drunken husband towards her, during her few months of suffering, is described as being cruel in the extreme. Frequently is he said to have asked her, with an oath, upon his return from the beer-shop, *whether she was not dead yet!*

It pleased God soon to release the poor woman from her sufferings by death. Shortly after, the infant was found dead in bed; and not without strong suspicions of foul play on the part of the monster—its father! The unhappy man soon came to be scorned by every one. The publicans, with whom he had spent thousands, despised him. None of his drunken companions could, or would, do any thing to help him. His condition, as to body and mind, was soon impressibly wretched. The miserable victim of intemperance became weary of his life, and he was found DEAD, hanging in a loft over the workshop! An Inquest was held upon his body; and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of, "FOUND HUNG."

Brother Tee-totalers! let this man's conduct and end serve as a warning to you. Let it teach you to avoid two things, which brought him to his untimely end.

1. Beware, when you become Tee-totalers, of resting in that alone.—This unhappy man was a scoffer at religion, even in the days of his sobriety. Let your tee-totalism be based on the fear of the Lord—"In all your ways acknowledge him, and he will direct your paths."—You will thus be kept ready for every event of Providence, and fully prepared to do and suffer all the will of God. Abide by your pledge, assured that you will be no worse a Christian for being strengthened and supported by the principles it involves, and by the countenance and advice of your brethren.

2. Beware of the professed friendship of those who would persuade you that there is safety in tampering with the monster, strong drink. Listen not, for a moment to those who would argue that, because you have seen the evils of intemperance, and have abandoned its practices and associations, it is not necessary that you should altogether abstain. Believe me, whatever such persons may have been amongst their fellows, to you they will prove ministers of evil. Avoid them as you would avoid a pestilence; and be sure that you neither take their advice, nor copy their example. You may now thank God that you have many of the wise and good of the land, to countenance you in your noble stand against this most subtle enemy of your happiness. "Ho who parleys with temptation, parleys to be undone." How can you promise yourselves security while you associate with those who use the drunkard's drink, and while you occasionally sip from the same glass?

Finally:—may the fate of J. W. be a warning to all who hear of it,—teaching them to shun the very appearance of evil. And God, in His mercy, grant that this poor man may be the last pledge-breaker whose fatal history we shall have to record.—**AMEN!**

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

In a neighbouring village, many of the steady ones of the church became interested in the cause of temperance. Their labours gave great offence to the publican of the village, and even to several members of the church, who could see no harm in tipping up a glass once in a while, provided they drank with moderation. Of all the temperance reformers in the village, was none so obnoxious to the liberals as Deacon Ives, and the curses which were fulminated against him in the little bar room of the Black Dove, were as numerous as the chalk marks behind the door. Every one concerned was of course desirous of catching the deacon and his peculiar adherents in some overnight or misdeed-manner. As this had so far been impossible, the inventive powers of the tavern loungers were often put in requisition, and your gin

cock-tail is a powerful whetter of the imagination—at least so thought Lord Byron. Now it so happened, one warm summer day, that the landlord of the Dove, together with Jim Stevens, Ike Rosebud, and Sam Swallow, were perambulating the adjacent country, for the purpose of shooting partridges.—They were a short distance from the village, on their return, when they heard voices behind a clump of trees, that wholly shut out their curiosity. Sam Swallow, whom nature had formed for an caves-dropper, crept stealthily along until he came to an opening in the bushes, when he became sensible of a close proximity to the hidden party. "Give me another swig at the jug!" cried a voice, in whose tones he at once recognised Deacon Ives. His heart rose to his throat, and he pushed forward till he obtained a fair view of the revellers. There were, indeed, the zealous Deacon and several of his friends, regaling themselves over some cold meat and bread, while, ever and anon, they put the jug to their mouths, and taking a hearty draught, smacked their lips with infinite gusto.

Sam ran back to his companions and told them what he had seen. They were in ecstasies. The bird had fairly flown to their nets, and now the often expressed declaration that the "temperance gang" were a set of hypocrites, who would drink wine behind the door, was about to be established by proof positive. The sportsmen immediately resolved to dispossess the deacon and his group of the jug by stratagem.

Accordingly, one of their number retired to a short distance, and began to groan and scream, crying, "Oh, that branch—it has let me down among these rocks! My leg is broke! help! help!" The deacon and his party started up and ran off towards the spot from which the outcries proceeded, and as soon as they were out of sight, the landlord and his companions leaped through the underwood and bore off the jug in triumph. The landlord retained possession of the prize, and ran directly towards the village, followed by Rosebud and Stevens, who vainly begged him to let them have a taste of it. The landlord shook his head, and waving the jug in triumph, dashed recklessly on towards the parsonage. The parson desisted their approach from the window of his study, and it was not until they rapped at his door that he could believe these wild revellers intended him the honour of a visit. They were, however, politely shown into the parlor—and then the landlord, displaying the jug, cried, "We thought it our duty, sir, to show you what hypocrites there be in your church. This jug, sir, was taken from Deacon Ives, and ———."

"Deacon Ives!" cried the parson, receiving the fatal vessel from the hand of the spokesman. He took out the cork, and poured out some of its contents into a glass. He tasted—he drank swallow after swallow—the informers stared.

"I always drink such good liquor," said the parson. The landlord scratched his head. He tasted it in his turn. It was the best of pure cold water! The parson's visitors urged other engagements, and could not stay long.—*Galaxy.*

ARROWS FROM AN OLD QUIVER.

Here is one which sped in 1832. Stand out of the way, all ye who do not wish to be hit!

A glass of Rum—what does a man do who buys a glass of rum? Why, a very trifling affair, to be sure, in itself considered; a thing scarce worth notice, if there were the end of it. If the effect of the action terminated with the action itself, it would be the wisest folly in the world to make a noise about it. But does it end there? Let us look.

If there were no buyers, there would be no sellers, no makers, and of course no drinkers, and no drunkards. It is the buying that encourages men to keep it for sale, and the selling that encourages men to make it. The whole mass of encouragement is made up of particular instances. Every purchase increases the number of purchases, the quantity sold, the profit of selling, and thus, the encouragement to sell. He who buys a glass of rum, then, says to the retailer, "keep selling!—keep selling!" The temperate part of the world call on the retailer to stop. They call on him to have pity on the drinker, whom he is ruining in soul, body, and estate! on the drinker's wife, from whom he is taking away a husband and marrying her to a fiend; on the drinker's children, whom he is depriving of necessary food and raiment, and making like their father; on his country, which

drinking fills with pauperism, disease, insanity, crime, and death. The appeal comes in upon him from all quarters. Heaven, earth, and hell all utter their voice; and call on him to stop. He hesitates—considers—wavers, till some one buys a glass of rum, and thereby says, "don't mind it—keep selling—keep selling, and I'll help to pay you."

So the retailer calls on the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealer calls on the distiller, and the distiller calls on the farmer for grain, and whiskey is made; and the wholesale dealer calls on the importer, and the importer calls on the sailor and the sailor goes to France and calls on the exporter, and the exporter calls on the distiller, and the distiller calls on the vine dresser, and brandy is made; and the importer calls on the sailor, and the sailor goes to the West Indies and calls on the exporter, and the exporter calls on the distiller, and the distiller calls on the sugar planter, and the planter calls out the negroes and puts on the lash, and the rum is made; and the slaves are worn out and die, and the overseer calls on the planter, for more hands, and the planter calls on the slave trader, and the slave trader goes to Africa and calls on the negro chief, and the chief calls on his warriors to hide themselves around a village by night, and some one sets fire to it, and as the inhabitants fly, the warriors rise up and seize them and carry them to their chief, and he carries them to the slave factory and sell them slaves; and all who are called go at their work, and the wholesale merchant is supplied, and canal boats, and railroad cars, and waggons are put in motion, and the retailer is thus prepared to fill another glass when his customer calls again; and when the retailer is supplied, the drinkers come; and of the drinkers many will be drunkards—many will abuse their families, and many will run in debt, and many will become paupers, and many will commit theft, robbery and murder; and there must be more poorhouses, and taxes, and sheriffs and jails, and penitentiaries and gibbets; and as some may resist the sheriff, there must be an organized militia to back him up; and there will be other tremendous movements too numerous to mention.

But perhaps all these might not start at one man's call. No matter for that. His example speaks to his neighbour, and his neighbour's example invites another to call; and his example invites twenty more; and so on through an immense multitude, till the united calls, though made secretly in a back room, or whispered behind doors, or hinted by nods and winks, become as effectual as if they were borne through the land by thunders and earthquakes; till the call makes its way through the retailer to the wholesale dealer, and through him to the others, and all are set in motion to provide another glass of rum.

Reader, whenever you are tempted to buy a glass of rum, just think what you are doing before you venture to buy it.—*Weekly News.*

THE TRAFFIC.

THE TRAFFIC must be regarded as the great antagonist of the Temperance enterprise. An immense proportion of the individuals engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, are so familiar with scenes of vice and misery, as resulting immediately from their occupation, that it would be absurd to expect on their part the exercise of any correct moral feeling or principle, in connection with the cause of true Temperance. By such persons we find that every art is employed, which is calculated to increase the consumption of the liquors, by the sale of which they live. They see, as the direct consequence of their trade, crimes, beggary, and disease, but the love of money sears their consciences, and hardens their hearts, and they still go on with their work of ruin and death. It is to such we owe the attractive embellishments of the gin palace, with the clubs, and balls, and concerts, and fancy fairs, and all the rest of the satanic machinery, by which the young, the thoughtless, and the sensual, are enticed to their doom of infamy and excess.

But the traffic is not altogether in the hands of the exclusively selfish and openly immoral. Many who rank among the benevolent and even the pious, are still contributing to the support of a system, which can only be regarded as producing unmingled evil. It is not intended to question the benevolence, much less the piety of all such individuals. Our past ignorance of the real nature of intoxicating beverages, and of the appalling amount of evil pro-

duced by them, may be pleaded in their behalf,—but the fact cannot be denied, that so long as any respectability attaches to the traffic, will the cause of temperance meet with a powerful resistance. It may, however, be confidently expected, that as light shall be diffused upon the subject, the more humane and religious portion of our fellow-countrymen will retire from a business, which is so obviously inconsistent with temperance—a violation of the first principles of political economy, and which tends to impair the health, derange the intellect, and corrupt the morals of the community.—*British Paper.*

WHAT HAS A LADY TO DO WITH TEMPERANCE?

Much. The gentle elements of her nature have fitted her for command; and God has made the empire of her heart boundless. Love is the bond of sympathy with all intelligent creatures. It is the master-principle of society: a spontaneous emotion of the soul, obedient to no motives save those which claim kindred with its own character. Fear cannot inspire it; power cannot suppress it; wealth cannot purchase it; authority cannot command it. A slave in all its malignant passions, the soul is free in every exercise of affection, in every act of benevolence. However other objects may inspire the emotion, woman was made to be mistress of this passion in the soul. If she does not rule in the heart of man, it is usually because *goodness does not rule her own*. She may light the torch of benevolence and direct its fire wherever she will, her empire is boundless and free. This influence was given to make her both the guardian and ministering angel—devoted to frivolity, her influence reaches only to the fancy, and neither makes or retains a permanent conquest; but consecrated to charity it will die only with the memory of her who was “last at the cross, and first at the sepulchre.”

Intemperance afflicts man; but it blasts woman. It lays the withering stroke on her heart and her beauty consumes like a moth, while her joy goes down to the tomb. Man survives the loss of happiness; woman—never. Man has a thousand chances to secure it, woman has but one. The evils which intemperance lays upon man, come often one at a time; on women they light all together. We ask her to throw her benevolence into the scale, to secure protection for her own fireside—and her own heart. For aught you can tell, the fate of yonder widow, fitless and forlorn, may soon be yours; for aught you can tell, the destroyer who wrecks the mother children to-morrow may lay destruction at your door and break your heart. Whatever may be your power to attract, to persuade, to command, hesitate not to throw that power into this cause, and then, no matter what may be the result, you shall know that you are guiltless.

In the domestic circle is cast the character of men; it gives expression to nations. If purity and peace are not found there, society will be filled with discontent and contention. As sure as intemperance crosses the threshold of domestic life, every pure and high influence will depart. Low indulgence, crawling down through every degree of meanness—even though covered with refinement—drags the soul along, robbing it of noble sensibilities and introducing it to every form of “swilled insolence,” till she entirely “loses the divine property of her first being.” Let those who preside over the sanctities of domestic life, and administer its sacred rights, guard the entrance against the first approach of this monster. If the household gods are not kept in purity, there is not a deity that is safe from pollution.—*Phil. Temperance Advocate.*

DELIRIUM TREMENS DESCRIBED.

BY ITS OWN VICTIM.

Mr. Bishop, of New Haven, Connecticut, gives the following account of his own feelings when suffering from this terrible malady, which we take from the *American Temperance Union*:—

“A year ago last August, I had been for three weeks, beastly drunk. One of my first recollections is, that I was forced into my own house. I remonstrated, and was told that I had endeavoured to kill a neighbour. As soon as I found an opportunity, I seized a gun and rushed out with the intention of shooting my friend. I was immediately disarmed, and forced into the house. My mind was then seized with a frenzy. I stood in the centre of the room—my wife came in and was so overcome by my appearance that she fainted. I saw her fall. As soon as I came to my-

self, I called for water. They bled me. I thought I heard my old companions without whispering together about appointing a committee to call on me. I refused to see them. It seemed to me they were coming in to murder me and I cried out in the greatest terror. I was then secured and placed in bed. The physician stood at the head of the bed, and several of his students were with him. He told me I must be still. They were going to perform an operation. I did not like the appearance of things. The students hung up wires all about the room. I saw them talking with my wife and telling her she had better give her consent. They prepared a machine to flay me alive, and began to cut my flesh with saws, pull off my skin in strings and hang them on the wires. Then it seemed to me a cage full of wild beasts were let loose upon me. Now a tiger was ready to pounce upon me. At one moment I thought my breast was full of animals. I asked a young man to drag them out, which he did; and every time he drew one out, a horrid sensation of faintness came over me. At length I discovered that all these awful sensations of sawing, and flaying, &c., were occasioned by efforts to wake me up.

I am sometimes asked, whether the illusions of delirium tremens are not always distressing. They are not. At one time I had about five hours of perfect happiness. The asparagus bush which was used to brush off the flies, seemed to me exceedingly beautiful. It was full of birds of Paradise, and my ears were enraptured by the most delighted music.

But in general, the illusion is of the most horrid character. At one time I thought my comrades were assailing me with hooks, which they endeavoured to strike at my flesh. I stood on my defence in the centre of the room, for seven hours, fighting with all my might, until the sweat from my body stood in puddles on the floor. On another occasion, I thought my watchmen were endeavouring to murder me. I sprung from my bed and ran out—my pulse was 170 a minute, and I was brought to death's door. For eighteen days I endured the utmost horror of mind. Three times my case was given over as hopeless.

When I had recovered from the fit of which I have been speaking, and was able to go out, I went to a town meeting, and was induced to take a cup of sangaree, from which I proceeded gradually to four glasses a day. Thus I was preparing to repeat the sufferings of the past. One day as I was engaged in putting the tire on a wheel, having a leisure moment while the tire was heating, I went to a tavern and took a glass of brandy; then another, and then a third, for I had lost all control of myself. I went back to my work. I was conscious I could not put on the tire, yet undertook to do it, rather than acknowledge my inability. Every tire looked like two or three. I burnt myself; got angry, demanded a settlement of accounts with my brother, for whom I was working, and went home to my house in such a state as greatly alarmed my wife. At this time, Mr. Knapp, the Baptist Evangelist, began to preach in New Haven, and I went to hear him preach on alcohol. I thought he spoke the truth, and resolved to go home sober but seeing some of my companions in a confessional, I went in and we all got drunk. We then set out to go home in the middle of the street, but in passing over the canal bridge, one of us fell into the canal and would have been drowned, if a sober man had not been passing that way, who drew him out. I at last reached home. In the morning I resolved to drink only three glasses instead of twelve that day. The next evening I went and heard Mr. Knapp again, and went home without drinking. My wife gazed at me with surprise, and asked me if I was sick. She had not been used to see me come home sober. And as for myself, I looked round the room as much amazed as she. Every thing looked strange. Is this Bishop, I said to myself. I went into my bed room and undressed myself, (an unusual thing for me,) and hid myself in the backside of the bed, for fear my wife should see me. I could not sleep, and lay awake all night. I resolved not to drink again. I continued to attend Mr. Knapp's meetings. He always had something to say against drinking intoxicating liquors. At length I began to reflect on my condition and was almost in despair. One day, as we were about to sit down to breakfast, I looked up to the shelf where the bible stood. My family gathered round me. I took the bible, but could not see. I tried to ask a blessing. I threw myself on my knees, but could not speak. I supposed I groaned aloud, for when I rose my family were bathed in tears. I went into the shop, and thought I

would return to my cups, such was the anguish of my spirit. My son came and asked me to return to the house. I went. My wife asked me what she could do for me, and endeavoured to comfort me. I at last obtained peace, and since then my wife and two daughters have also joined the church.

"At the time the Washington delegates from New York came to New Haven, I went into my brother's shop, where I saw some cider and drank it. This was well nigh fatal to me. It so excited my appetite that I told my little son to go to his uncle's and ask for a pitcher of cider. He said, father I thought you had left off drinking. This so affected me, that I excused him from going. Soon after, I was passing by a groggery, and my thirst for brandy was so strong that I stepped up to the counter and asked for a glass. It was handed me, but just as I was raising it to my lips a young lady came in and looked me steadily in the face with such an expression that I instantly put the tumbler on the counter and rushed out. That saved me. The same night I went to meeting to hear the Washington delegates, and at the second meeting I signed the total abstinence pledge. Since then I feel safe. The pledge stands between me and the first glass."

A CHANGE.

The Rev. Mr. Worcester of Salem, at the late Lynn Convention, arose, and said that about a year ago, as he was putting on his overcoat, to go out on a visit to his parishioners, he heard a loud and unusual knock at the door. He opened it, and there stood a miserable looking man in a state of intoxication. He was kindly invited to come in, and he did so. "You don't know me, said the stranger," "but I know you. My mother is a member of your church, and I used to go to your father's meeting, and he baptized me." A long conversation ensued, in which the minister caught the substance of his story. He had known him when they were boys, but not since. The unfortunate being had become an infidel, forsaken the God of his fathers, become a degraded drunkard, and actually debated on his way, whether to take opium and die, or go and see the minister, and let him know his case. Finally he determined on the latter course. He had then been drinking, but after serious, solemn conversation, he determined to drink no more, and with his hand upon the bible, took a sacred oath to that effect.—He kept the pledge. A day or two after, Mr. W. called to see him, and found him in the depths of despair on account of his sins. "I have never seen," said Mr. W., "such misery; but I pointed him to the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. At length he found peace and forgiveness at the cross of Christ, and finally, with his wife, united with my church; and as I see the individual in this house, I will only say, has since sustained a most honourable and consistent profession."

Mr. W. sat down, when an individual of gentlemanly bearing, and with much feeling said, "I am the individual to whom the pastor referred, and it is all true." He was called upon the stand and introduced as Mr. Pease, *President of the Salem Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society*. Mr. P. spoke for some time, with much force, and related the trials he had gone through by imbibing infidel principles, and following the paths of intemperance; and his remarks were laid up in many a heart, who felt then, as they never felt before, the stupendous change that may be produced by total abstinence, and the influence of faithful ministers of true religion.—*Boston Morning Star*.

JOURNAL OF A WASHINGTONIAN.

If any one wishes to know how a Washingtonian does up his work, we refer him to the following account, which Mr. Vickers, one of the reformed Baltimoreans, gives of his Western tour, and if any persons are at a loss for entertainment in a temperance meeting, we recommend the reading of this paper:

Before I commenced with Kentucky, you will recollect that I had already visited Pennsylvania, or partially so. On my route I went to Harrisburg, where I found a Washingtonian society flourishing astonishingly; they heard of my being at York, that I was coming on; so as soon as we arrived, some one put his head into a stage and cried out "Is Vickers here?" Yes, said I, he is—so off they carried me to a temperance meeting; and what as-

tonished me more than anything else, they opened it with singing a temperance song; they always do it and it does sound most delightful. Every member there while in the meeting wears a badge of the society on the lapel of his coat, so that any stranger can tell who are the members. I went from there to Westmoreland, and according to the good old principles of the Washingtonian Society, I went to see a distiller and offered him the pledge to sign. "No, Sir," said he, "I manufacture the article, and do you suppose I would sign? I'll tell you what I'll do," said he, "I have a son, and I should be right glad if you could get him to sign; and you may tell him if he will, there are five hundred dollars in the hands of Mr. Taylor, and the home farm, and he shall have them both if he signs it"—like many a father he was willing to give any thing but the influence of example. So off I went in search of the son. I told him what his father had said. "Well now," said he, "how can you expect me to trot when daddy and mammy both paces?" I turned round, and went off after the old man—now said I, what do you say to that? "Well, Sir," said he, "I pledge you my word I never saw it in that light before; and I never will drink or manufacture another drop as long as I live;" and he put down his name upon the spot. I took the pledge to the young man with his father's name to it, and he signed it directly. I found some men in that part of the country who were sacrilegious enough to take the bible in order to justify drinking. One man who had not the courage to come out himself, picked out some passages of scripture and sent a parcel with about 30 rowdies, to propound them to me—so the whole gang came up with sticks in their hands, and the foremost billy among them came up close to me, and said, he, "Sir, do you say whiskey is my enemy?" Yes, replied I. "Well then," said he, "doesn't the scriptures say we must love our enemies?" At that moment it seems to me as though by a kind of inspiration an answer came into my head, and I replied to him, yes, sir, it does; but the scriptures doesn't tell us we must eat or drink our enemies! At this they all burst out into a laugh, and the whole band signed upon the spot. I never let old king alcohol run me off the ground if I can help it. When I arrived at Pittsburg I heard some good news about the reform there. There was a man there who had been a senator, but before any of those temperance efforts had reached there, he had become so low from drink that no man would give him a sip to buy cigars, because they knew before ever he'd get to a tobacco shop he'd spend it for liquor. That man is now mayor of the city—Alleghany city; and another man who was a notorious drunkard, is now chief marshal of the same place. I next went to Cincinnati, and there has been a mighty work going on there—I say, there has been since I was there before, a mighty work—why they have had meetings every night, except Sunday night, ever since. It's a rare chance that ever you'd see a drunkard there I assure you. I thought, however, there might be some few left, so I thought it would be as well to hold a meeting down on the river—accordingly I gave out on Saturday that the next day there would be a temperance meeting between Main and Sycamore street, on the river bank—it rained nearly all day Sunday; however, I mounted an old box, and there soon mustered a large crowd. Before the meeting was over about 30 persons signed, and a whole steambot's crew—captain, man, all hands and cook too. And now they won't have any body about that boat who is not a total abstinence man—and there is no danger now, hardly any where, upon the Ohio; a great many of the hands and the officers of many of the boats are temperance men.

As I was going from Pittsburg down to Cincinnati, I found every man on board a temperance man except two; and one of those an old pidge man; the other who was a fine fellow but loved a little occasionally, allowed that he was a free man and did not intend to be bound, and that I was a slave, I could not do as I pleased—but I proved to him before we got to our journey's end that he was the slave and I the freeman. He wanted to drink but was ashamed to go to the bar; so when the boat stopped at a small town this side of Marieta, he ran up to a little tavern on the hill. When he came back, "now," said I, "which of us is the slave?" He lives at Louisville, and when I go back there I expect we shall get him. While about Cincinnati I visited a small town called Mount Vernon, and I must tell you of a certain class of folks I met with there. The temperance cause meets with more opposition in that part of the country from a certain class of Christians who hold up the idea that the church is temperance

society enough—that if a man's a Christian he is a temperance man. They are called Campbellites; and there are a good many of them hold up that doctrine. One of these men, a very fine man too, got right up in a meeting where I was speaking, and said, that as for his part he couldn't see any use at all for a temperance society, that the church was a sufficient safeguard; he could take care of himself, and that a little he had found out, did a man good. Up gets a little fellow, who was pretty well corned, "that's right, old fellow," said he, tapping him on the shoulder, "give it to 'em; you meet my views exactly." "Well," replied the Campbellite, "if I do, I'll not meet them any longer." So we got him and nearly the whole town, ministers and all, excepting one, at last he came in and said that he had always thought the church society enough, but now he had discovered that the church was a subject between him and his God, but this was between him and his fellow man. There was a poor little fellow near that place who was almost dead; he was drawn double almost from drink, he lived in a poor miserable hovel out of the town, with nothing but a dirty floor. They told us about him. Well, said I let's go and see him. "O," said they, "it's no use, you can never do anything with him." We went out to see him. I asked him if he would not like to become a respectable man once more. "Yes, I would," said he. Well now, said I, you can live to be a respectable man yet. "Well, if you will show me how, I will try," was his reply. Now, said I, in the first place, you must get your own will to do it, and then you must sign the pledge—well, he did. And I told some of the gentlemen then that he must have some clothes; second hand clothes, said I, will make this man look first-rate. Next thing I told them to make warm soup—I'm a great advocate for soup, there's nothing like it in such cases. Next we got a tub of warm water and some soft soap, and then went to work; for the little fellow was amazingly dirty—it was like ground in his very flesh. While they were washing him we'd occasionally give him some soup; and it appeared to me as that at every spoonful you could see a joint of his back bone slip into its place—well we dressed him up, and on the fourth night he gave in his experience.

I next went from Cincinnati to a place called Portsmouth, where there is one of the largest iron works in the Western Country—they employ 120 men, and every man of them signed the pledge. I left in that place a flourishing society of upwards of 400 members.

From there I went according to a previous invitation to Kentucky. Perhaps you would like here to know something of Mr. Brown, the gentleman that went with me from Cincinnati. Well, he was the man that signed on the last night that I was in Cincinnati before; poor fellow, he was almost dead; one foot in the grave, he was so low. In the first place, he has a good experience, he was a regular drunkard, and is a pretty smart fellow, and speaks off-hand. He was once deputy U. S. Marshall—I found him a good help-mate; he is a noble-hearted fellow, and I like him. We first went to Maysville. As I came back, I found in the places which we had passed through, societies as follows:—Maysville society 1700; Washington 350; Mayslick 700; Lexington 2,300; Frankfort 990; Nicholasville 600; Georgetown 500; Versailles 400; Midway 250; Crossings 100; Stamping ground (the place where the buffaloes used to stamp,) 150; Lancaster 400; Danville 800; Lanesburg 200; Hoghead Church 100; Harrodsburg 600; Perryville 150; Hustonville 250; Stanforn 350; Syrcis 100; Richmond 400; Bryansville 100. All Washington total abstinence pledges—no variation—wouldn't allow any—making in all 12,400 signers.

While we were holding meeting at Maysville, there was a poor fellow put off of one of the boats going down the river. He had no money, no friends, no clothes, and was very sick. Some one told us of him and we went down and found him. I spoke to him and told him that I knew how to feel for him in his situation, and asked him if he would not like to sign the Washington pledge—and what do you think were the first words he said? Why, that he was not going to sign away his liberty. I told him that he would be fed and clothed, and work would be found for him; that there were plenty of Washingtonians there ready to assist him if he could only get his own consent to reform. I then told him that his situation was precisely as mine was once in Charleston. Said he "Why I used to live there, and I carried on the largest saddle and harness factory in the place." At last he con-

ented to sign—we went for some clothes, had him doctored up, and he was getting along finely. Three days afterwards, I was relating an account of this poor fellow in Washington. A gentleman who heard the account rode down to Maysville the next day, and discovered him to be the very man he had served his time with. He took him home, and he now has a comfortable home as long as he lives.

There were not many drunkards left before we left Maysville; however, there were some old fellows we could never get into a church. Let us have a meeting in the market house, said I, that'll reach them. So we had it cried about town that Messrs. Vickers and Brown would hold a temperance experience meeting in the market house, it was so near the coffee-house, that we had all the coffee house men and heard cases in the place. At this meeting, after I had done speaking, a brewer who carried on a pretty large business, commenced replying to me. While he was speaking, the people began to come up on all sides. Go on, said I, there's three now signing under your administration to every one under mine. The same night we had a meeting in the Presbyterian church, and it was crowded—they flocked to it from the market house and every where else; almost every one came forward; the brewer seeing them all going, and his custom going, thought he might as well go too; so down went his name.

There was a man in Washington jail who was condemned to be hung, (and he was hung) for cutting his wife's throat during a drunken spree. And a coffee house man was at that time carrying him liquor every day to get him to make a confession so that he might sell it and make money by it. Poponeal, as they called him, for that was his name, had been drunk for four years; and during these four years he had been in the habit of drinking a pint of whiskey every morning before breakfast. He was then under the delirium tremens and didn't know it. I got talking to him about his feelings. Said he "Old fellow, I see you know all about it, you must have been in this same way." I asked him if he would not sign the pledge. "Well," replied he, "I would sign, but I'm afraid I could not keep to it." I love to hear a man talk that way. Whenever you hear a man speak in that way, you may rely upon it he will never go back. Well, at last I induced him to promise to attend a meeting that evening. After he had gone home that night he could not rest; so he came round to the house where I was and knocked at the door. Come in, said I. "I've come round," said he, "to sign the pledge." Poponeal, said I, you are the only man I ever saw whom I didn't care about signing the pledge—because, said I, you're most dead now, and if you should die shortly, they'd say directly that the temperance folks killed you. However, said I, you have several sisters, and it would be a great consolation to them to know you died sober. Early the next morning I was down to see him; I knew he would feel very bad, for I knew all about that myself; but he told me that he did not feel as bad as he had expected, but that he had drank five or six glasses of water already. I told him he must stop that, and get some red pepper tea made; which was the very best thing for him. He ate a tolerable good breakfast; after breakfast he was sitting by a hot stove, which, together with the want of his usual stimulus, and his weakly state, brought on a fit while I was there; so some of them ran for whiskey and insisted upon giving it to him! no you don't, said I, its just like throwing turpentine upon a fire to put it out—old alcohol is out and he shall stay out; so I gave him plenty of the pepper tea, and he presently came to. I have never seen anything like this pepper tea, it brings on a sweat, and sweats the old kink clear out of you. While he was in the fit, news was brought that a young man who had been in a spree with him a few days before, had just died. There was an old fellow in the bar with a very red face; when this news came in, his face turned as white as a wall; I thought he'd have a fit every minute. After eight or nine days, Poponeal recovered entirely and quit his coffee house; he has since gone back to his trade, is a happy man, and looks first-rate.

A distiller, who carried on an extensive establishment near Mayslick, came to town, not having heard anything about what was going on. He attended a meeting and signed the pledge—he said that he retailed from 3 to 4 bbls. every day. After signing he took the pledge on home—told all his neighbors what was

going on—gave out a notice of a temperance meeting, and joined with all his heart in the work.

In Millersburg we did nothing more than to get every man, woman and child in the whole place—every one who could get out to a meeting at all. Washington too declared herself independent, and not a drunkard is to be found in the place. Every man in Paris and every drunkard but three signed, and on our return two of them put down their names. The tavern keeper has declared they will not sell at all unless it is called for by passengers.

I must tell you an anecdote about a young gentleman residing in Paris who ran through a large fortune—money, land, negroes, everything. He had just paid a last year's grog bill of \$800; one day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side he called out to him and said he wanted him to come over. "Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat." "I don't discover any thing, sir," said the Doctor, after looking very carefully. "You don't," said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough, sir, to give it another look?" "Really, sir," said the Doctor, after a second long look into it, "really sir, I don't see any thing." "No? why, Doctor, there's a farm, 10,000 dollars and 20 negroes gone down there." And it was a fact too, he had really swallowed the land, niggers, and all. This young man acquired the habit of drinking at college from a fellow student from Mississippi, who it was said had actually, out of 120 companions, made 110 of them drunkards by his example. They at first used to smuggle wine into their rooms, and afterwards they drank openly at the hotel—all this from the influence of one young man.

Next we went from Paris to Lexington, and my colleague, Mr. Brown, went from there to Millersburg. On Saturday we gave out to hold a meeting on Monday.

A gentleman who went by the name of Greasy Bob, his face shined so whenever he drank—one of the smartest men in Kentucky, he joined. And another, who was as bad as he, the secretary, who lived in first rate style, when he was asked to join, "no," said he, "I'll neither join church nor temperance society." The first meeting we had after this conversation, when we gave the invitation, he was the first man who came forward—we got too the Mayor of Lexington, two thirds of the city council, judges of the city court, and all the ministers too, but one, he takes his glass occasionally. There was a gentleman in Lexington by the name of Burns who moved in the highest circles; his company was sought by every one—he was a silver plater—did a large business and used to ride about in his \$900 dog or gig—he had a fine family—his poor wife died of a broken heart; and for these last four years he has been breaking stone on the roads.—He was just then out of the watch house. "Let's see," said the people, "what them temperance men can do with this case." Well, said I, if this man's as big a drunkard as I was, I can tell him how to get sober. I went down to see him, and convinced him very soon that he could reform—"try it," said I, "and I'll pledge you my word you'll be able to hold on"—he did try it too, and is this hour a sober man.

After this we went to Frankfort, the capital of the state—there two thirds of the legislature signed the pledge—twelve senators signed on one night—the secretary of state signed too. There was a young man there by the name of Todd who had a large fortune, but was so dissipated that the court had appointed a guardian for him—he was a nephew of president Madison—he was so far gone, though a young man, that his guardian could not even trust him with money to go and buy clothes; and he would even sell them for liquor. Well he promised that he would come to the meeting—every one hooted at the idea of his reforming. He came though; and signed the pledge, and is now conducting himself straight—his guardian trusts him with his allowance or whatever he wants.

We next went to Nicholasville—not a drinking man left in the place. We then returned to Danville, but there was not much left to do. There were four drunkards,—one man said he would give fifty dollars if we got them to join—one was a blacksmith, one was a carpenter, one a shoemaker and the other a farmer.—The blacksmith had cut his throat twice, and they were all hard cases—we got the whole of them, but we never got the fifty dollars—they are all now officers of a temperance society, and the

shoemaker lectured at Lexington a few days before we left.—While we were at Danville a countryman came in town with some whiskey for sale; and not having heard any thing about what was going on, he was surprised to find no one who wanted to buy—at last he offered it to a tavern keeper for 12 1/2 cts. a gallon, at his own time; but the man would not take it, and told him what we had been doing. "Well," said he, "have they been to Richmond?" "No," replied the man, "but they're going there." "Bob," cried he, "whip up that off horse and let's be off." But we got there before him, and he could not get rid of a drop of it. "Bob," said he, "let's go home; them Baltimore swell heads, they're ruinin' the country."

From there we went down to Harrodsburg and obtained 600 names. I must tell you of a little occurrence which took place here, which showed that the poor drunkard knows himself to be as bad as he really is. Several wild young men got hold of a poor fellow there, while asleep from the effects of whiskey, and rolled him up in a raw bullock's hide, leaving nothing out but his head, and then wound a parcel of straw around it, which they set on fire; the blaze woke up the old fellow. "Ah," said he, "just as I expected, in hell at last." In one of the meetings I was telling them my experience, about my waking up one morning and finding myself in a cow stable, up jumps a fellow, "now" said he, "they have just been telling this man about me." It was only a few mornings before this that he had been found in a cow shed. At Pittsburg they found one poor fellow in a steam-boat boiler. It was not long before that, that a fellow who had been drinking pretty freely lost his way on the road home, so he thought he would turn in under some boards which were standing up against a fence—being too far gone to see, he let himself down among an old sow and her litter, so he did not like it at all. "Now, my dear," said he, "you're always a grumbling and mawkish fuss, and I can't see any rest, any how."

Since I have been abroad, there has not been a day or night that I have not lectured, and often after a ride of from 20 or 30 miles; and though I have had some pretty hard times, I have not met with one accident nor any abuse excepting from one poor fellow whom I really pitied, and he called me all the abolitionist, drunkard, and every thing else he could think. If you could only see the number of women and children there who bless the Washington Society for their husbands and their fathers, I'm sure it would do your hearts good—one poor carpenter whom two young ladies induced to join, if you could have seen his wife when he signed—she threw her arms around his neck. I thought I never saw any one so happy in all my life.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union.*

TO SEAFARING MEN.

An address lately delivered before the New York Marine Temperance Society.

Stuck to your flag. It is the flag of temperance. Beneath its stars and stripes is written—TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL THAT INTOXICATES.

The sailor should be temperate—

1. Because of the responsibility of his station.—With what interests is he entrusted! what an amount of property! what lives! In confidence in him, all are at rest. "Why are you not alarmed?" said one at sea to a little boy, in a tremendous storm. "Because (said the lad) my father's at the helm." He knew his father was a sober man. But had his father been a drunkard, even the child would have trembled with fear and anguish.

2. For health.—The drunken sailor is broken down by disease. His stomach, liver, brain, are all in ruin, and hold out signals of distress in his bloated cheek, blood-shot eye, faltering speech, swollen tongue, and staggering gait.

3. For prosperity.—The drinking sailor wastes his all. Without knowing exactly why, and cursing his fate, he early comes to poverty and rags; while the temperate sailor soon has all the comforts and luxuries of home.

4. For safety.—Who ever heard of a temperate sailor in a watch-house, or flogged at sea? And who ever saw a poor fellow arrested in a row or a riot, or knocked down, with an eye out and leg broken; or swinging on the gallows for murder; where there had not been rum?

* Intoxicating liquor in general. Rum is what the American sailor chiefly uses.—Eds.]

5. For his friends.—If there is any thought that can comfort the widowed mother, whose son is far off on the ocean—the wife of the sailor, who rocks her babe in the cradle—the maid betrothed, who waits for the return of her sailor boy—next to the belief that his heart is the Lord's—it is, that he is in a temperance ship, and pledged to total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

6. For his soul.—“No drunkard hath any inheritance in the kingdom of God.” Little at best may the sailor know of the sabbath and religion; but to be swept in a moment, as thousands are, into eternity, in a state of brutal intoxication—this is the highest triumph of sin and Satan. If any need to watch and be sober, and not drink, it is in “who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great waters,” and between whom and death there is but a plank.

But temperate you cannot be, on any other principle than total abstinence. Check intemperance in others, on any other principle you cannot. It is your sheet anchor. Let go your hold here, and you rush, with thousands of others, into the devouring whirlpool.—“Touch not, taste not, handle not,” and you are safe. No pressing can come near you. And as far as your influence goes, and it goes farther than you are aware of, it will break up the power of the foe. Stick, then, to your flag—nail it to the mast—and sooner lose your hand than strike to the enemy.—*The Bow of Promise.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

CANADA EAST.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. WILSON AND MITCHELL.

Sherrington, West, School-House, July 11.—The attendance poor, few having received notice; a quart of wine was distilled, which greatly surprised the audience; at the close 12, out of the 13 present, gave in their names, and a Society was formed, there being none here.

Hemmingford, Col. Scriver's, July 12.—A small attendance here also, and as most of those present were members of the society, only 6 names were obtained to the pledge.

Hemmingford, Rev. Mr. Merlin's, July 13.—A fine attendance; 17 signed.

Douglas Corner, Evening.—A middling attendance here; at the close of the meeting 12 signed.

Lacolle, July 14.—A thunder storm prevented a good attendance here; yet 13 names were obtained to the pledge.

Odellton, Evening.—The bad weather continuing, we had a very poor attendance.

Isle Aux Noix, July 15.—Through the day we went round among the soldiers, distributing tracts and conversing with them; at the meeting there were about 40 soldiers present and a few civilians; at the close one signature was obtained. This is an awful place; drinking is the ruling principle both with the women and men, for when any minister comes to the island there can hardly any be found to attend upon the preaching of the gospel, while the canteen is well attended.

Clarendville, July 16.—A full attendance; at the close of the meeting 40 signed the pledge.

During the week we have obtained 101 names, some of whom were hard drinkers. We have also received £1 11s. towards our expenses.

Phillipsburgh, July 18.—The meeting here was opened by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, and was well attended; at the close 32 signed the pledge.

Crosset's Corner, July 19.—A poor attendance here, no notice having been given until the day before; we obtained beer from the distiller who attended the meeting: the names of 6 were obtained to the pledge.

Pigeon-hill, Evening.—A poor attendance here; the audience were greatly surprised at the refuse which remained after a quart of wine had been distilled.

Cooke's Corner, July 20.—The meeting held in the school-house was well attended; at the close 35 signed the pledge. A society was then formed, none being in existence here.

Freleighsburgh, July 20.—There had been no preparation for a meeting here.

Dunham Flats, July 21.—The meeting was opened by the Rev.

Mr. Brownell; a large number attended and 70 signed the pledge. The cause is prospering here very fast; those connected with the society are very active, sparing neither expense nor pains that it may prosper.

Brome, Forenoon, July 22.—The meeting here was held in a grove; the Rev. D. Connell is president of the society; the tavern-keeper from whom we had the wine, which was distilled, signed the pledge along with 10 others, and is determined to give up the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Suti in Flats, Evening.—The Rev. Mr. Connell came with us from Brome to this place, where we held the meeting in the school-house; the people could not get all in, but had to stand at the doors and windows. There is no tavern, but a family that had purchased some port wine in Montreal, of the very best, which they kept in case of sickness, furnished us with some for the still; the result was that the one half was strong whiskey, and the audience declared that the residue was nothing but logwood, alum, sugar of lead, and cider or water; at the close of the meeting 50 signed the pledge; they are to form a society here next week.

Stanbridge East, July 23.—The meeting was held in the school-house; a great many had to go away who could not get admittance; a quart of wine was used for the still, and at the close of the meeting 16 signed the pledge. This society has been in existence only three months and numbers over 300, which is the reason we had so few signatures, for we had only to learn them the way to keep sober; the president and officers of this society deserve credit for their exertions. The merchant that we had the wine from is to give up the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Bedford, July 24.—The meeting we held in the school-house; a fine attendance, and at its close 30 signed the pledge.

St. Johns, July 25.—A poor attendance here this evening; a quart of wine was used for the still; at the close of the meeting 4 signed the pledge, which was all except two which had not joined. The total of the signatures received during our tour is 254. To C. I would we ascribe the praise.

JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Phillipsburgh, July 18, 1842.

STANBRIDGE EAST, July 28.—We were much pleased with the visit of Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell; and such was the anxiety of the people to hear them, that many had to go away without being able to get into the house.—J. C. BAKER, Sec.

CANADA WEST.

JOURNAL OF MR. McDONALD, THROUGH THE HOME DISTRICT.

June 27—Whitby.—Held a meeting in the evening in the school-house, near P. Perry's, Esq.; and although we were continually interrupted by a drunken fellow, who, probably, had been sent by the vendors, yet a majority of a small meeting appeared favorably impressed, and which resulted in 22 signatures.

28.—This was the day appointed for the Whitby soiree, which was held in a wood near the little village of *Oshana*, where I met the largest concourse of temperance folk, I ever had the pleasure of beholding; the number being estimated at 2,000; over whom that indefatigable friend of the cause, Rev. Mr. Thornton, was called to preside. Whilst he and another reverend gentleman were addressing the people, a quantity of wine and beer was undergoing an analysis, which seemed to please the audience, as well as to astonish those who tasted the residuum. I also had the gratification of speaking an hour to the vast multitude before us; after which about 1,000 sat down to tea and other refreshments, prepared in the grove—we were pleased to see an unusually large number of females present. Banners with striking and happy devices, were seen floating in every direction; and the exercises were occasionally diversified and enlivened by good singing; before the close about 125 names were enrolled with the Secretary! After tea a procession was formed, consisting of carriages, &c., well filled, reaching near one and a-half miles in length, which proceeded through the village, and passed Mr. Thornton's, West, with dozens of banners flying, and the whole day's proceedings passed off peaceably and highly satisfactory to all—except, perhaps, a few rum-sellers, who, we understood, the next day, were grogging rabid. Whitby, which is one of the

finest townships of land through which we have passed, now numbers 1,200 teetotallers, besides a few on the old system.

Being disappointed in the arrangements for meetings, I returned to *Port Hope*, where, on the 30th, a soirée was also held, near the Lake Shore; the numerous friends in the township assembled at an early hour, and having formed an imposing procession west of the village, they proceeded leisurely with banners flying to the place appointed. After some introductory remarks by the President, J. Smith, Esquire, the Rev. Messrs. Hurlbut and Harris addressed the meeting, whilst we distilled a quart of beer; the exercises were cut short to avoid interruption and insult from a gang of ruffians, who had been apparently collected for the purpose, and to whom liquor had been dealt out on the ground gratuitously and liberally by those interested in the traffic—(you will correct a typographical error in the last number, where it is stated that there are 35 venders in Port Hope, it should be 25, the truth is bad enough.) About 700 sat down to tea in the beautiful grove, after which it was intended to have more addresses, but a slight shower prevented; it is said that about 60 joined the ranks of the temperance army to day, and it appeared quite manifest that, whatever course the town might pursue, the farmers of the township will no longer be deluded by the poisonous fluid.

On the 1st July, in company with Captain Cleghorn, who is a devoted friend to the cause, I proceeded back to *Peterborough*, where there was to be another soirée! but owing to the extremely unfavorable state of the weather, and some mismanagement, the meeting proved nearly a failure; however, late in the afternoon, over 150 sat down to refreshments provided in the Methodist Chapel, after which we proceeded to discuss the other parts of the subject, and separated at a late hour well pleased, after all, with the day's entertainment; no signatures were attempted to be obtained. After consulting with the friends in Toronto respecting future meetings, we proceeded on our tour; and on the 5th held a meeting at *Winchester*, where we had a good attendance in the School-house; all seemed well pleased, and 33 signed the pledge.

6.—*Reach*—There had formerly been a society here on the ardent spirit pledge, but had gone down after a full discussion of the temperance principles; 75 respectable persons gave in their names, and a society was forthwith organized, which, I think, will prosper—Messrs. Moore and Leach, President and Secretary.

7.—*Duffin's Creek, Pickering*—Bacchus has reigned triumphant here formerly, and many assured me that nothing could be done; and although we had rather a tumultuous meeting, yet a large number of signatures were obtained, and another meeting appointed a day or two hence, when a society was regularly organized with 42 members, who will send for some *Advocates*, and most likely renovate the place.

8.—*Scarborough*—Too much apathy seems to prevail in this township, and a small number only could be induced to come out, a few consistent friends had been acting on the principles to which number some 12 more were added now, and a society organized with near 40 members.

9.—*Reesorville*—The friends have lately had a large soirée, which has proved beneficial; we had a very good meeting, a great proportion of whom were members. I was glad to find the physicians, and most of the respectable young men were taking an active part in the cause; 11 new signatures; whole number in society above 100.

11.—*Stouffville*—Here there is an infant, though flourishing society of about 150 members; the school-house was crowded, and a favorable impression seemed to have been left on the minds of the people—except, of course, some retailers, who attended, and who fain would have prevented us from getting any beer for the apparatus if they could; 20 signatures were obtained.

12.—*Newmarket*—Owing to some misunderstanding about the hour, there was rather an indifferent turn-out at this village; the distilling apparatus seemed to carry conviction to the minds of some, and 12 gave in their adherence to the society, which now numbers 230.

13.—*Bradford*—The society here numbers 300; we had an out-door meeting, and soon after commencing came in collision with a convert to Mr. Murray's book, who pleaded that the bible allowed him to drink a little; and as he was a professing christian, he was soon forced to acknowledge that he drank "for the glory

of God!" I hope there are not many like-minded. A quart of wine, so called, was analyzed, and our friend appeared not to relish the residuum, after seven glasses of spirit, and most of the water, were taken from it; a quart of beer being about to be subjected to the same process, the person in question fearing some deception, requested permission to substitute some of his own beer, which he said was good, a quart was brought from his own cellar and three glasses of spirit taken from it, when the remainder was pronounced *not good* even by himself. The discussion amid many interruptions, was protracted to such a length, that many of the audience retired, and few names were obtained at the close.

14.—*Bond Head, at 11 o'clock*—This is a place where the drinking customs have remained undisturbed, and prejudice prevails to a great extent; we explained the leading features of the society to a thin audience, over whom Rev. Mr. Fraser, presided; only 5 could be induced to sign the pledge; yet hopes were held out that a society would be formed hereafter, of which there is abundant need.

Lloydtown, 6 o'clock, P. M.—So great a number were in attendance that the school-house would not contain them, and we turned out on the green adjoining; after several cheering addresses, a division was called for, and the dense crowd separated right and left—those for total abstinence comprised an overwhelming majority—about 30 attached their names, and those already enrolled number 175. A very great reformation has lately taken place here.

15.—*5th Con. of King, 11 o'clock*—This is a thinly settled neighbourhood, and some indifference to the cause prevails. I was prevented by ill-health from doing justice to the subject, but the *still* spoke for us.

In the evening held a meeting at Tyler's, *Yonge Street*, where I was kindly assisted by several friends; the cause is in a good state here, the ladies having given it their influence; 18 names were added to the ranks to-day—near 300 are enrolled in this vicinity.

16.—*Love's School-House, 11 o'clock, and Richmond Hill, Evening*—At the former place there are some sectarian prejudices and other difficulties which retard the cause: at the latter they are more prosperous, numbering some 150 members; and a commodious temperance house has lately been opened by Mr. T. Harris, where the numerous travellers on this thorough-fare, will find every accommodation; it was here the meeting, which was a social one, was held, the Presbyterian Church being refused; 6 names only were obtained at these meetings.

18.—*Toronto*—Meeting in the evening in the Secession Church, very few except members in attendance; after dwelling a short time on the state of the cause in Canada, a friend from the United States occupied the time while we were separating a quart of wine; after tasting the watery solution some of the friends were anxious to save a part in order to have a standing proof or sample of the "choicest article," sometimes drank by ministers and ladies; 5 additional members were taken by the society, which numbers about 1700, of which 250 are from among the military, and exclusive of the Roman Catholic society, which comprises about 600 teetotallers, and 500 on the moderate system; hence it appears that Toronto contains the largest number of members of any town in Canada West. Perth and Picton are the next highest in the list, numbering over 800 each, and Whitby contains the largest number of any township I have yet visited.

20.—*Rear of Pickering*—I found little or no notice of the intended meeting; yet a few were collected together, and near all, who were not members signed, making with some obtained after the meeting, about 18; there are over 200 members in Pickering.

On the 21st I was disappointed on arriving in *Clarke*, to find, through some misapprehension, that the meeting, instead of that day, was appointed for the next, we had to leave and proceed on.

22.—*Grafton*—A majority of whose inhabitants are quite indifferent to the success of the cause, but little impression seemed to have been made on a small assembly; 6 names were given in, amidst some disturbance by a drunken man.

23.—Held a meeting at Gilbert's *Soph.*, where a society was organized by the appointment of the proper officers, with a respectable number of members.—As the busy time of harvest had now commenced, we thought it advisable to discontinue our tour for the present; and although from the above cause some of the last

meetings were small, yet upon the whole this has been my most successful circuit; which I attribute in a great measure to the use made of the small still.

I have held, and been present at, 22 meetings, originated 4 societies, and obtained an addition of 530 to the thousands already pledged in Canada; there are near 7,000 members in that part of the Home District through which I travelled: total number enrolled between Toronto and the River Ottawa, near 35,000; total number of signatures at meetings held by myself, 3,228. What hath God wrought?

JAMES McDONALD, AGENT, &c.

INGERSOLL, July 4.—This society was formed August, 1841, and now numbers upwards of 400 members. The Rev. R. Saul, your agent, delivered us two most excellent lectures a few weeks ago. We are fully convinced that he is completely adequate to the important duties assigned to him, and we are happy to say that he gives general satisfaction. We hope the good cause will soon take the universal sway in this section of the country. Societies are increasing rapidly, and the drunkards acknowledge that they will soon be left in the back ground. We are sorry to say that we have not yet prevailed with the magistrates of this section of the country to sign the pledge, but we are far from desponding on this account; we are determined to overcome all opposition by the help of the Lord.—Elisha Hall, Pres.; James Dundass, V. Pres.; John Dundass, Treas.; Wm. Maynard, Rec. Sec.—**JOHN GOODWIN, Cor. Sec.**

GUELPH, July 26.—A soiree in connection with the Guelph Temperance Reformation Society, was held in the Court-house, (which was politely allowed by the Sheriff for the occasion,) on the evening of July 19, at which about 90 persons sat down to a social repast. When the hour of public meeting arrived, the house was well filled, and the first annual meeting of the society was held. After singing a temperance hymn, and prayer by the Rev. W. P. Wastell, the report was read and several appropriate addresses delivered, by the Rev. Messrs. Harris, Brownell, Fawcett, Denny, Clark, and Wastell. This society, which was formed through the instrumentality of the Rev. W. Clark, of London, now numbers 169. At this meeting 22 signed the pledge. The officers appointed for this year, were, C. J. Mickle, President; H. J. Hall, Vice President; Thos. Sandilands, Treasurer; Rev. W. P. Wastell, Honorary Secretary, with a committee of twelve. We are still advancing in the good cause.—**A. F. MICKLE, Sec.**

PRESBURY, July 24.—The regular quarterly meeting of our society was held on the 18th instant, when an excellent address was delivered by the Rev. John Carrol, of this place. At the close of the meeting, one more was added to the society, mostly all present belonged to the society before; our society numbers about 300, and is still on a steady increase although we have a good deal of opposition, especially from those who are fond of that *one glass*.—**CHARLES H. LEE, Sec.**

ST. ANNS, NELSON, July 23.—A temperance meeting was held at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on the evening of the 15th instant. The meeting was addressed by Mr. R. S. Murray in an able manner, and by two others, after which, 31 enrolled themselves as members. Subsequently a meeting has been held for the purpose of organizing a society, when five more names were added and a constitution was adopted, and the following persons appointed office bearers for the ensuing year—J. Morrison, Pres.; J. Galligan, V. Pres.; H. Harrison, Treasurer.—**G. BENNETT, Sec.**

SCOTLAND.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.

MEETING OF SHIP-OWNERS, INSURANCE BROKERS, AND MERCHANTS.

On Wednesday, at noon, a public meeting of ship-owners, underwriters, merchants, and others interested in the safe navigation of British merchant vessels, and in the character and welfare of sailors, was held in the Royal Exchange Sale Room, Glasgow, to hear a statement, from JOHN DOUGALL, Esquire, Montreal, on the benefits accruing from the disuse of spirituous liquors in the British and United States mercantile marine. A considerable number of influential gentlemen of the above mentioned classes

attended, and entered very warmly into the object of the meeting.

The Hon. Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Lord Provost, presided:

The Chairman said he believed those present were generally aware that this meeting had been called in pursuance of a desire manifested by those who had taken an interest in the objects of it, to ascertain whether it was practicable to adopt any measures for extending temperance principles to the merchant vessels belonging to Glasgow generally. A change from the present system was considered highly desirable, not only from motives of expediency and economy, but likewise from motives of philanthropy. He had not paid much attention to the subject himself, but he was happy to find that Mr. Dougall, from Montreal, was present, and that he was ready to give his opinions and views on the subject, with the opinions and views entertained in reference to it on the other side of the Atlantic. When Mr. Dougall, therefore, had brought the question before them, the meeting would be able to judge how far they could sympathize with the feeling that the temperance principle should be extended as widely as possibly amongst those engaged in this particular pursuit in this country.

Mr. Dougall then addressed the meeting, and stated that he appeared there with great diffidence; and that he had only been induced to do so in consequence of his being probably better acquainted than most of the gentlemen present, with the mode in which the temperance principle, applied to vessels, had operated in the United States and Canada. He divided his observations into two heads—first, the evils of the present system of allowing sailors on ship-board a certain quantity of ardent spirits daily, with the advantages of the temperance system; and, second, the manner of effecting a change from the one practice to the other. The first evil was a demoralization of seamen. A glass or two of whiskey administered daily would soon train any man to drunkenness; and of no class of men was this more true than of seamen, who were proverbially intemperate. Apprentices in vessels learned to be drunkards as soon as they learned to be sailors. On their first voyage they might altogether refuse to taste whiskey; by and by they might venture on half a glass; till very shortly they could drink as freely as the old hands. The effect of this habit amongst the men was to render the charge of the ship and the cargo only half of the captain's labour; the other half at least was to take care of the crew. But there was comparatively no difficulty in general in managing the crew of a temperance ship; there, one-half of the shipmaster's anxiety and labour was spared, and might be added to the other half given to the care of the vessel. Then there was scarcely such a thing as desertion in a ship navigated on the temperance principle, and the vessels sailing to Canada on that principle rarely lose a man. If they wanted, therefore, to make sailors honest and honorable, they must entirely give up the present system. He next adverted to the increased danger to life and property arising from the use of spirituous liquors on board. Although these vessels are covered by insurance, the rates of insurance bear a large proportion to the risk. The temperance principle was especially necessary in emigrant ships; and being himself a member of the Emigrant Committee at Montreal, and having seen the lamentable effects of the present system upon the emigrants landing at that port, he had been chiefly induced, by a regard to the welfare of emigrants, to agitate the question. The evils of the present drinking system, as they directly or indirectly affected them, were often of such a kind that they seldom recovered from them. As a general truth it could be proved that more vessels are lost at sea from intemperance than from unseaworthiness. Mr. D. mentioned a number of startling but authentic facts illustrative of this, but, for obvious reasons, concealing names. The captain of an East Indiaman, after having drank all his liquor on the previous day, actually put into the Cape of Good Hope, for the sole purpose of obtaining more, and remained there for fifteen days; and he afterwards put into the Isle of Wright, expressly on a similar errand, while two apprentices, the mate and men being as bad as the captain, had to steer the vessel home. During six years, no fewer than 2687 British vessels had been wrecked or stranded, and 3414 persons drowned, the greater proportion of the casualties being caused by the use of liquor—a proportion which had been variously estimated at three-fourths, and even a greater proportion; but if only a half of the loss was attributable to this cause, how much reason was there for doing everything in their

power to remove it. He had been asked to ship ashes in a vessel at Montreal, but being aware of its character, he replied that he would not do so although he got the freight for nothing. The vessel was shortly after lost, with all her hands. Many of the vessels trading from the Clyde to the St. Lawrence were now sailing on the temperance principle, and there was no difficulty in procuring men. Respectable seamen preferred such vessels, and their only complaint was that the principle was not consistently carried out in the cabin as well as the fore-castle. Another effect was, that if a temperance crew were not absolutely religious men, there was less swearing and obscenity amongst them than in the crews of drinking vessels. Mr. D. now came to inquire how the beneficial change from the old drinking to the new temperance system might be most effectually and generally brought into practice. It was to the underwriters they must look for taking the first and most effectual step in this benevolent object. They had the whole matter in their own hands, and could perform a great act of justice to the sailor, by the simple adoption of a discriminating rate of insurance between vessels conducted on the temperance principle, and others continuing to use spirituous liquors. Suppose that the risk by temperance vessels should be a premium of 30s per cent., and that the risk upon drinking vessels should be a premium of 40s per cent., these rates would be near a proper proportion. He had been informed that the loss by temperance vessels in this country had nearly equalled the loss by vessels in which drink is used. This was not the case in the United States, where the practice was carried out on an extensive scale; whereas here it had been only partially introduced; besides, it was to be borne in mind, that vessels might be lost under any circumstances. He argued that the adoption of some such principle of insurance as he had indicated would operate greatly in favour of the underwriters of Glasgow, giving them a monopoly of the very best business, as people from other ports would find it their interest to send here to effect insurances. At present, the rates were averaged, say at 30s. per cent., thus taxing the temperance ships to the extent of 10s. and giving other vessels a bonus to the same amount. He had been informed since he came to this city, that a gentleman here had been in the habit of taking temperance vessels at a lower rate than others, and that he had found the temperance paid much better than the latter. But considerations of humanity and morality afforded the chief reasons why this beneficial practice should be countenanced. It had already changed in a great degree the character of the commercial navy of the United States; and even in the ships of war, 800 men had been known to dispense altogether with ardent spirits on board. The profitableness of the insurance of temperance vessels in the States was evidenced by the fact, that it was nothing unusual to see advertisements in the newspapers, by marine insurance offices, who give a reduced premium on these vessels, announcing a dividend of twelve or fifteen per cent. Mr. Dougall's highly interesting statement was listened to with deep attention.

The Lord Provost read a memorial addressed by the ship-owners of Greenock to the Marine Insurance Companies of Scotland, recommending them to adopt a rate of insurance favorable to temperance vessels, as a course calculated not merely to improve the character of seamen, and be a protection to life and property, but to lessen incalculably the risks of insurance.

Mr. Ewing, underwriter, stated on behalf of that body, that they would be disposed to favour the proposal which had been made, from a regard to the safety of life and property, and from the necessary moral improvement which would follow in the character of seamen. As to making any reduction in the rate of insurance, the underwriters could not then be expected at once to give any pledge; but if experience proves the fact, that there was a diminished loss from the adoption of the temperance made, a reduction would of course follow. The business was at present very much reduced; and they could scarcely afford just now to make the experiment proposed; but he had no doubt that, if circumstances warranted it, a reduction in the rate of insurance would be effected.

Mr. Smith, of Carbeth-Guthrie, after a reference to the very important statement made by Mr. Dougall, proposed that the meeting should express their sense of his statement by a vote of thanks. They were not, perhaps, prepared to adopt any specific measure, but they might give a recommendation to the underwriters to take the matter into their serious consideration.

Mr. Brown, of Kilmardinny, said he observed Captain Hamlin present, and he was sure they would be glad to hear from him the result of his extensive experience as a shipowner and navigator.

Captain Hamlin accordingly shortly addressed the meeting, and warmly concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Dougall. He was confident that so influential a meeting as the present would have the effect of greatly strengthening the hands of many masters favorable to the temperance plan, but who, standing alone, had not the moral courage to carry it out. He believed that four-fifths of the danger to ships at sea arose from the use of intoxicating drinks. After giving the result of his own experience, which enabled him to say that a seaman could better withstand the effects of the weather, when not in the habit of using liquor, he concluded by strongly supporting the temperance principle at sea.

Mr. Brown stated that a considerable shipowner, who had just left the room, Mr. W. Jamieson, had stated that he had not for seven years shipped a drop of spirits in his vessels. In his (Mr. B's.) own limited experience as a shipowner, although the principle had not been rigidly carried through, yet it had been adopted to a considerable extent, and with very great advantage. He had made inquiries on the coast for three or four years into the causes of the loss of small fishing boats in the Firth, and found with scarcely a single exception that their loss was occasioned by the use of spirits on board of those boats.

Captain Allan explained the result of several years' trial of the temperance principle on board ships commanded by him, as in the highest degree satisfactory. The men not only did their work better, but were more able to stand the cold on the shores of North America, where they were now much less liable than formerly to be frost-bitten. Desertions, too, had become much less frequent. In vessels using spirituous liquors, the sailors, on arriving at a foreign port, were but too apt to give themselves up to indulgence, and leave their work. The shipmaster was in these circumstances under the necessity of engaging labourers to load or unload the vessel, at the rate of a dollar a day. This came off the pay of the sailor, who, on finding that he would have perhaps nothing to receive on returning home, ran away from his ship, and the master required to engage new hands. In temperance vessels this evil was remedied, and from £10 to £15 a voyage was now frequently saved on sailors' wages.

Mr. Greig, of London, strenuously supported the plan recommended by Mr. Dougall, many facts in favor of which he could produce, drawn from information produced by him as Secretary to temperance societies in the south.

Mr. Brown supported the proposal made by Mr. Smith, that a vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Dougall, and that the underwriters be requested to keep their eye on the subject.

Mr. W. P. Paton thought they should go farther than that, and appoint a committee to carry out the views of the meeting. Mr. Paton eventually proposed a resolution to the effect, "that this meeting highly approve of the conduct of the shipowners and shipmasters who have introduced the temperance principle into their vessels, and cordially recommend its adoption by all; and, in order more speedily to effect the object in view, they respectfully invite the marine insurance companies of Scotland, and the underwriters generally, to take the matter into their consideration, with the view of reducing the premiums upon temperance vessels as much as they can afford." Mr. Paton said there was another way of doing the thing, and that was to raise the rates on other vessels.

Mr. Ewing seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

A Committee was then appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, and the proceedings terminated, after a vote of thanks had been given to the Lord Provost.—*Scottish Guardian*.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1842.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS IN MONTREAL, No. 1.

In this city, highly favored as it is with the means of grace, and distinguished for the charitable disposition of its citizens; the misery

and irreligion to be found in it, can it be believed unless witnessed. We beg to present the results of some visits made by a warm advocate of total abstinence a few days since in this city, from which some idea will be formed of the dreadful effects produced by the use of intoxicating liquor.

Aug. 2.—In one family, he found the father drunk, in which state he had been since the Saturday night, having procured more liquor on the Sunday. This man is a good tradesman, but never fetches home more than seven or eight shillings a week. His wife has to work like a slave to maintain herself and children. During last winter she took sick, through want and bad usage, and had to go to the hospital. She and all the rest of the family are members of the Temperance society. The husband, some eight months ago, would have joined the society, but was dissuaded from it by his wife, who thought like many others, that being only a moderate drinker, it was unnecessary for him to do so. He now declares, however, that he will be debarred no longer, but join the society, become a new man, and attend church, which he had left off.

The next family visited was that of a tradesman, an excellent hand, and able to get plenty of work, but who had wrought none for three weeks, during which time he has been on the spree. He was in the horrors, and must soon destroy himself if he does not leave off drinking.

The next family which was visited, had neither bed nor bed-clothes, chair nor table, and no bible, nor did they recollect when they had been at church last. He is a good tradesman, but his employer will not give him any work on account of his drunkenness. Both he and wife are determined to give up drinking, and join the Temperance Society.

Another family was found, the father of which had been a member of the society for a long time; but in an evil hour had violated the pledge, and has since been going headlong to destruction. The poor fellow says that hell and the rum-sellers are rejoicing over him.

The next family was that of a tradesman, as smart a one as in the city, but who has left his wife to be supported by others. He spends his money in drink as fast as he earns it, yet mourns over his situation and the state he has brought himself to. His son is following in his footsteps. They have no home, and are in rags, but have promised to join the society, although there are little hopes of their doing so.

3.—This day six families were visited, and the amount of misery in which they were plunged is awful. The men are all tradesmen and have plenty of work; but their intemperance leads them to neglect it. Their children cannot go to school nor themselves attend church; the principal tavern which furnishes the means of this misery, is kept by a person likely soon to follow his customers in their downward road. Who can pity his wife that has long seen without remission the misery and anguish of others of which she has been the most active cause? Fifteen persons signed the pledge this day.

In passing the corner of two streets, where a tavern and a grog shop keep one another in countenance in their deadly traffic, he witnessed one of those disgraceful scenes, the legitimate fruits of tavern-keeping—men cursing and brawling after leaving their cups.

4.—This day was spent by our informant in visiting these families that had joined the day previously, and who, to all appearance, he found determined to stand firm. The man mentioned as having been three weeks on the spree, joined the society this day.

5.—Five families were visited this day; the father of one of them had been drinking for two or three weeks. His

mother and children being left almost destitute, she sent this morning one of the children to the rum-seller, where her father had spent most of his money, for a loaf of bread, as she had not a morsel to give them nor money to buy it with; the hard-hearted man turned the child out, and told it that its father was a drunkard and would not pay for the bread. The father, on being told this by the child, said that he deserved it, for he might have kept his money to buy bread instead of liquor, and then he would have had his three weeks wages besides; he hastened to sign the pledge with his wife, stating that his eyes were now open, and that it was time to remember himself.

Whilst the visitor was admonishing two intemperate persons this day, a companion of theirs came up, and after paying great attention to what was said, stated that he was out of work, at present, as no one would give him employment, on account of his intemperance. For the last five years he had been clothing the rum-seller and his family, and been clothing himself with rags; he had only been four times in chapel since he came to the country, that is eight years ago; he said if you please I will sign the pledge, and try, with the blessing and assistance of the Almighty, what I can do; the visitor handed him the pledge but his hand shook so that he could not sign, so he signed his name to it for him.

A poor widow was called upon who had a fine industrious family, that had all joined the society but her son, a fine young lad; she was asked if she had any objections for him to join, she stood silent for a few moments and then clasped her hands together, the tears running down her cheeks, "Yes, yes," she said, "if he is willing, let him do it, for I am sure that if his father had joined the society, he would not this day be lying in a drunkard's grave." The visitor understood that he had gone through property and money to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling, and left a widow and five children upon the world.

STRIKING CHANGE IN OUR SOCIAL CUSTOMS,

On the 4th inst., a Ball, in aid of the funds of a charitable institution, was held in this city on a most extensive scale, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor General, Lady BACOR and family, and a large number of the fashionables who participate in such amusements, at which not a drop of intoxicating liquor was used.

We were also informed by a gentleman who made one of the party in the pleasure trip to Kamouraska in the *Lord Sydenham*, that he did not see a glass of any kind of intoxicating liquor drank at dinner, or on board the steamer. A *propos*, as much rivalry seems to exist between the company who owns this splendid boat, and the owners of the *Albatross*, just about to commence running, would it not be well for it to initiate the latter in their praiseworthy determination to have no bar on board. As most persons seem to be taking sides in the contest between the companies, it is for totalitarians to consider if it be not their duty to patronize those boats which are free from this nuisance and source of vice.

From Canada West, we have descriptions of quite a number of soirées, which have been held of late. This species of meeting seems to give general satisfaction. In addition to the meetings mentioned in the journal of Mr. McDONALD, we have endeavored to find room for the following interesting accounts. The first is from the *Prince Edward Gazette*, (July 22) whose Editor appears to be alive to the importance of the Temperance cause:—

TEMPERANCE SOIRÉE.—We had the pleasure of being a guest at the Pleasant Bay Soirée of the 15th inst., under the superintendance of the young ladies of the Pleasant Bay Temperance Society. Notwithstanding the unpropitious appearance of the morning, the Presbyterian Church was filled at an early hour. The

distant parts of the District were well represented, and a unanimity of purpose, and a degree of philanthropic enthusiasm seemed to influence every one present, which left no room to doubt that the cause of Temperance was not lagging in the "banner district." The whole proceedings was marked with that generous courtesy and attention, which is the legitimate result of that refinement of feeling and moral sentiment, which is sure to follow in the footsteps of Temperance, and grow with its advancement. The church, which is yet unfinished, was tastefully decked with ever-greens, and a line of tables extended along either side, while the centre was prepared with seats for the company. The soirée was opened with a prayer by the Rev. J. Rogers, who is President of the Society; after which, the choir, led by Mr. A. Corey, performed several excellent pieces from Mason's collection of church music, adapted to temperance hymns.

Several addresses were then delivered, until the hour of tea, when 120 sat down. The Editor concludes by passing a compliment to the ladies of the Society, who had furnished the good things on the table.

The *Toronto Christian Guardian* contains a description of another soirée at Reesorville, Home District, on the 23d June. A correspondent says—

"Near the appointed hour, vehicles of almost every description arrived in quick succession, filled with highly respectable people from the surrounding country. All being ready, we found ourselves most comfortably seated in a grove with about three hundred persons, and before us were spread a great variety of delicacies, together with a most agreeable beverage of coffee and tea.

The Rev. D. Youmans was justly distinguished by being placed at the head of one of the tables. I observed several medical, and other gentlemen of high literary attainments, merchants, and many others of respectable standing in society; but the great part of the assemblage were intelligent blooming youths, whose countenances and manners were truly indicative of superior minds. After the repast, the company formed in procession and marched to the Methodist Church, where, being seated, two hundred copies of select pieces of poetry were distributed, and the Rev. S. Belton was unanimously nominated to preside.

The meeting was addressed by several animated speakers, and the choir sang the above-mentioned hymns most melodiously, and we could not refrain from joining in the concert, especially when they sang "Rule Britannia." The church was brilliantly lighted, and our hearts were lighted too. The meeting continued until a late hour—twenty-three joined this glorious combination and signed the total abstinence pledge. Great credit is due to Mr. Leman Crosby, Dr. Wright, and the other young men who composed the committee, for their excellent arrangements."

A tea party took place at Markham, in the same neighbourhood, on the 25th April last. The following account is very pleasing:—

"A tea party took place at Markham village on the 25th of April last, in the Methodist Chapel, where a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the country sat down to the banqueting table, the proceeds of which were applied for Missionary purposes. The festive board was decorated with cookery of the most choice description which the ladies of Markham possibly could select. The company met under the most auspicious circumstances. The enlivening influences of a splendid and well-trained choir of vocal music, together with the serene and orderly aspect of the assembled multitude, with the neat and properly regulated attire of the young gentlemen, and the corresponding beauty and cheerfulness of the young ladies, with the more sedate and grave appearance of those who had entered into the conjugal state—all conspired to fill the mind with emotions of the most felicitous description.

This is the first *Soirée* for a benevolent purpose that ever took place in Markham; and the unostentatious display of social virtue at such a meeting warrants the conclusion that they should be frequently repeated. The chapel was brilliantly illuminated; the ministers sat in front of the audience; and only one feeling pervaded the assembly,—that of friendship towards each other, and respect for the Supreme Being."

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN THE GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICTS.

Mr. M'DONALD, Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proposes to hold meetings in the following order, viz:—

From the 26th of Aug. to 1st Sept. between Georgetown and Guelph, through Trafalgar and Nelson. From the 1st to 5th Sept. in the vicinity of Guelph, in the Wellington District. Between that time and the 9th, in Dumfries &c. The friends in the several places will please make arrangements.

Paris,	Friday, Sept. 9.
Mount Pleasant,	Saturday, " 10.
Brantford,	Monday, " 12.
Grand River Mission,	Tuesday, " 13.
Jersey Settlement,	Wednesday, 14.
Cope Town,	Thursday, " 15.
Dundas,	Friday, " 16.
Waterdown,	Saturday, " 17.
Barton Church,	Monday, " 19.
Seneca, on Grand River,	Tuesday, " 20.
Glandford, Methodist Chapel,	Wednesday, 21.
Benbrook, Hall's School House,	Thursday, " 22.
Tapleytown,	Friday, " 23.
Hamilton, or such other place as the friends may appoint,	Saturday, " 24.
Hamilton,	Monday, " 26.

The Agent will have with him a small still, with which to analyze wines or malt liquors; Dr. Sewell's plates of the stomach; unfermented wine, &c. He is authorised to receive subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, and orders for the publications published and sold by the Society. We trust that the friends of the cause will not forget our Agency Fund.

In last number, we inserted a minute of the Associate Synod of Scotland, in connection with a letter from the Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, of Laclute. As it differed in some respects from the M.S. so as to obscure the meaning, at his request we re-publish the minute:

"The Synod having, at its last meeting, recorded a strong declaration against the sin of intemperance, accompanied with recommendations in regard to its removal, deems it sufficient at present to express its satisfaction at the application of every scriptural remedy, which may be blessed for contributing to restrain and utterly suppress this terrible evil; and they rejoice in all the good which is resulting from the principle of total abstinence, in various parts of the country; and pray that the reformation of the drunkard may in all cases issue in his conversion to godliness; and as this principle of total abstinence is of recent adoption, and is one of those principles of expediency which can only be submitted to and acted upon by the power of conviction, they leave the adoption of it by their ministers and people to their own individual conviction and sense of duty, renewing their earnest recommendation to all of them, and especially to sessions, to employ their whole influence in order to destroy the sin of drunkenness out of the land."

It is with regret that we have to delay the notice of a Temperance Address, by the Rev. Mr. BALFOUR, of Sheffield. It will appear in our next number.

THE MONTREAL RACES.

These occasions, so injurious to the interests of temperance and morality, are advertised to take place in a few days. We trust that no teetotaler will act so inconsistently as to countenance them by his presence. The pledge of the society requires that "in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors throughout the community," and does any one act in accordance with it when he patronizes the races, which it is well known afford the tavern-keeper a rich harvest.

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

[A brief notice of the following death was given in last num-
ber.—Ed.]

STANBRIDGE, July 29.—A death from intemperance occurred in
the village of Bedford, in this township, on the 23d inst., of which
the following are the particulars:

E. F. six or seven years past, was a respectable man and worth
a considerable property; he became addicted to intemperance
sold his farm, and his wife and children were obliged to fly to their
friends for protection and support. He then abandoned himself
almost entirely to drinking, and for the last year he led a most
wretched life: although he had plenty of money he went with the
merest rags to cover his bloated body, and almost without food
or shelter. For several days previous to his death, he lay by the
road side within sight of the distillery, and the grog-shop from
whence the destroyer was still served out and conveyed to him by
some "kind neighbours," when he was no longer able to go for it
himself. The day before he died he was taken into an old ten-
antless house and breathed his last, upon a pallet of straw; a
warning to all who sell or use the poison. Several persons who
saw him about the time of his death, describe it as one of the most
awful sights they ever beheld.—J. C. BAKER, Sec.

147.—August 2.—In St. Ann's Suburbs, Montreal, a poor wo-
man who was a drunkard, fell down in the mud, and expired this
evening close by a tavern, out of which she had got many a glass
of the liquor that has brought her to fill a drunkard's grave. Next
day at a short distance from the place where she breathed her last,
one of the tavern keepers who deals out the supplies of death and
discord, knocked down his wife on the street, and abused her in a
shameful manner.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?—A quart of water flavoured with hop,
coloured with charcoal, containing a tea spoonful of barley, and half
an ounce of spirits of wine—these make up a quart of good ale-
sixpence! with thirst, noise, headache, loss of time and madman-
ship in the bargain! or a quart of good buttermilk three farthings,
with refreshment, food, health, and perfect sobriety in at the bar-
gain. Which will you have?—*Struggle.*

THE CHURCH AND STRONG DRINKS.—The use of Alcoholic liquor is
inconsistent with the scriptural order and discipline of the Church.
A venerable minister, of great experience in ecclesiastical concerns,
gives it as the result of his observation, that nine tenths of all the
cases calling for church discipline, have in years past been occa-
sioned by this liquor. This is a tremendous fact, but a little exami-
nation will convince any one that the estimate is not too high. And
can it be right to continue an indulgence that brings tenfold, or
even fourfold, more trouble and disgrace on the church, than all
other causes united! Do not these foul "spots in our feast of
charity" clearly say, "touch not the unclean thing"? Can we
countenance that which is certain to bring reproach on the Church
of Christ? "It must needs be that offences come, but woe to that
man by whom the offence cometh."—*Rev. A. Dickenson.*

CUR DIRECTOR?—A few weeks since a young lady, with a horse
and wagon, was driving, from Norwalk to Westport. She over-
took a young man going the same way, and as her horse became
rather unmanageable, she requested him to jump in and drive for
her. As he was getting up into the wagon, "My," said she, "you
have been drinking rum!" and pushing him, she put whip to the
horse, and dashed off. The young man afterwards declared that
she must be one of the Smelling Committee, for it had been an
hour since he had drank any thing. Yes, good sir, all these
Martha Washingtonians belong to the "smelling committee," and
they can smell the liquor, though a pound of spices lay on the top
of it!—*Organ.*

IN A FIX.—An auctioneer down town, the other day offered a lot
of bottled wine. "What's bid," said he, "for this—how much a
bottle—Warranted a first rate article." "Fifteen cents," cried
an old lady. In a moment all eyes were upon her, and she looked
peculiarly perplexed. After some hesitation, however, considera-
bly embarrassed, she added, "I want it for medicine!" The com-
pany roared. Now, we would advise those who use the "unclean

thing" as a medicine, to be cautious how they purchase it; for
we must confess that, buying five or six dozen bottles at auction
looks rather suspicious.—*Id.*

TIME TO QUIT.—A soaker in a neighbouring village, had been
on a hard spree. Next morning he wanted to taper off, but the
quercy was, how to get the liquor. His jug was empty, his pockets
ditto, and the tavern keeper wouldn't trust. Casting his eyes round,
he spied his wife's pocket bible, which he slyly slipped into his own
pocket, and off he went to the tavern. After coaxing the land-
lord for a drink in vain, he produced the bible and offered
it in security—but it was no go. That's not yours; take it home
to your wife. In vain he begged for one glass, and insisted on
leaving the bible, promising to go to work and pay him out of the
first money he got. The publican was inexorable. "Well," said he,
"when you won't take either my word or the Word of God for a
drink, it's high time for me to quit." He carried the Bible home,
and signed the pledge, and has drunk none since.—*Temperance
Agent.*

A LICENSE NO JUSTIFICATION AT THE BAR OF GOD.—"Yes, said
the speaker you have a license—and that is your plea. Well, my
friend, if that is your plea, I would adjure you to keep it—lock it
up amongst your choicest jewels—guard it as the apple of thine
eye—and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, be sure that
this precious document is placed within your cold and clammy
fingers, so that when you are called upon to confront the souls of
your victims before your God, you may be ready to file in your
plea of justification, and boldly to lay down your license on the
bar of the Judge. Yes my friend, keep it—you will then want
your license, signed by the Commissioners of Hampden, and en-
dorsed by the Select men of Springfield."—*Eastern paper.*

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.—It is computed that there are
at least 600,000 drunkards in the United Kingdom, and that not
fewer than 60,000 of these die annually in consequence of their
intemperance.—The following therefore may be regarded as a fair
average of the mortality occasioned by the use of intoxicating
drinks;

In one Year.....	60,000
— one Month.....	4,615
— one Week.....	1,153
— one Day.....	164
— one Hour.....	5
— every ten Minutes.....	1

The reader must remember that it is expressly declared in the
Bible that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." Re-
member, also, that every moderate drinker of intoxicating drinks
is in danger of sliding into the ranks of the drunkard, and so ex-
posing himself to the the same fearful end! Beware of the first
glass.

POPULAR POISON.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the
stomach they cause irritation, which is crinced by warmth and
pain in that organ, and next, inflammation of the delicate coats of
this part, and sometimes gangrene. They act in the same man-
ner as poison. Besides the local injury they produce they act on
the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and if taken in
large quantities cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive ac-
tion, difficulty of breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden
death! The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflama-
tion of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but it is
often undiscovered till too late for relief. At all events a drunk-
ard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoiler of civility; the dex-
troyer of reason; the robber's agent; the grog shop benefactor;
his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his
neighbour's scoff; a walking swill tub; the picture of a beast;
the monster of a man! May the Lord in his infinite mercy, stop
them in their mad and awful career.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN ARE ABLE ADVOCATES OF TEMPERANCE.—Said a
child ten years old, a few days since, to its mother, "Mamma,
may I join the temperance society?" "My son," said the mother,
"you are too young yet, you may join it when you are old
enough?" "But mamma, some boys were skating on the river
on Christmas day, and they had some beer there, and some of
them drank too much and could not stand." "My son," replied
the mother, "you are not too young; you may go and join the
temperance society to-morrow." If all mothers would come to

the same wise resolution, they would save thousands of their sons from the drunkard's grave. But if mothers refuse to come to this resolution, it is cheering to know that children will in thousands of instances, atone for the deficiencies of their parents. A letter just received from Berlin, Pa. says, "The forty Recorders are chiefly for youths and little boys, who have contributed the money, and we rejoice, that they are willing to read such papers, and trust they will be the means of preserving them sober through life." All must have observed, that very young children take a deep interest in the discussions relative to temperance, and often put their seniors to the blush by the maturity of their sentiments, and the purity and consistency of their principles.

A spirit is abroad in the land, which by some means or other is implanting in the hearts of the young, a determined hostility to the more common forms of intemperance. Several remarkable instances have occurred of the conversion to temperance principles of entire families, through the influence of very young children.—It is emphatically true of this cause, that all the reasoning on which its principles are established, is plain to the comprehension of a little child, and no sophistry can shake the conclusions upon which, in the mind of such a child, the whole affair rests. Every child, when an obstacle is to be overcome, or danger encountered, whether he proposes to control his own appetite or to engage in doing good to others, knows that two are better than one, and "a three-fold cord is not easily broken." He therefore strengthens his own good resolution by associating with his companions for the same worthy purpose. No child who can understand the import of a simple promise, is too young to perceive the danger in which he stands of becoming at some future day a victim of intemperance; no one is too young to commence exercising the virtue of self-control, on the strength of which in after life, all his prosperity and happiness must depend; and it is a melancholy truth, that those feelings of benevolence which prompt men to exertion for the good of others, are, in too many instances, active in early life alone.—*Standard.*

Poetry.

IRELAND FOR EVER!

A SONG OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Air:—"Erin Go Bragh."

Oh! know ye yon island, enshrined by the ocean;
Its green sunny valleys, its mountains so dear?
'Tis the island of friendship, of love, of devotion;
Its sons are all brave, and its daughters are fair.
'Tis there hospitality fixes her dwelling;
There the voice of the harp, in the breeze softly swelling,
Strange legends of days, long gone by, is a telling;
'Tis Ireland for ever! sweet Erin go Bragh!

Oh! Ireland, once mark'd as a blot on creation,
When the demon Intemperance career'd through thy land,
What power has thus wrought out thy regeneration?
What angel of mercy's ward o'er thee his wand?
'Tis MATHEW! commissioned by heaven to raise thee;
From guilt and from suffering, in safety to place thee—
That the world might behold, and, beholding, might praise thee;
Ireland for ever! sweet Enn go Bragh!

"APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE," rejoice in thy mission;
See! misery and crime at thy presence give place—
And millions now bless thee, whose abject condition
No statesman could better, no patriot raise.
Lo! the Finger of Heaven points thy way plain before thee,
While the *pollex White Banner*, in triumph waves o'er thee,
And the hearts of old Erin adore thee.
Ireland for ever! sweet Erin go Bragh!

Arise! then, Hibernia! let the nations behold thee,
Emerge from thy darkness—great, glorious and free!
Shine forth! lovely isle, as thy bard hath enroll'd thee—
"First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea!"
While Temperance her blessings unsparing is dealing,
And the ills that oppress'd thee are rapidly healing,
Let thy sons sing aloud in the depth of their feeling—
Ireland for ever! sweet Erin go Bragh!

Lynn, May 4.

W. P. BEAVER.

AGRICULTURAL.

BRIEF HINTS FOR AUTUMN WORK.

Select seed wheat from that which grow in the most productive parts of the field—endeavour to obtain the largest seed, and sow none other—this, if practiced in yearly succession, will greatly improve the variety.

Sow none but clean seed—for farmers may as well raise wheat as to raise weeds.

Chess may be separated from seed wheat by a good fanning mill. It may also by using brine—if the brine is too strong, so that good plump wheat will not sink in it, dilute it with water until it will; and the chess and light imperfect grains will float, and may be skimmed off. Then empty the wheat into a basket set on a tub or barrel, and the brine will run through into it for further use. Both these methods of cleaning wheat may be combined to advantage.

Picking the largest heads by hand is a slow but very thorough way, and more particularly beneficial where crops are sown expressly for seed.

Smut in wheat crops is perpetuated by the dust of the smut adhering to the seed. It may be prevented by steeping the seed twenty-four hours in ley, or a mixture of fresh lime and water made of half a pound of the former to one gallon of the latter. This is certain prevention. Care should be taken that seed is not rendered foul by putting it in smutty bags, or those where smutty wheat has been kept.

The quantity of wheat sowed to the acre should be from five pecks to two bushels, varying with the time of sowing, and with the size of the grains of seed. Early sown wheat should be in less quantity than late; and wheat with small grains should be in less quantity than large, because there are more of them to a bushel.

Wheat sown about the time or after the first frost will escape in a great measure the Hessian fly. Where the fly is not destructive it should be sown early.

Furrow drains should be cut by passing the plough three or four times through the same furrow, and they should be made through all low parts of the field. They should be well cleared of loose earth by means of a shovel or hoe, so as to admit the surface water in wet seasons to pass freely off.

Corn should always be cut up, that is, cut off near the surface of the ground, and not topped, or cut off above the ears. The former is more expeditious, it saves twice as much fodder, and is attended with a better crop of corn, as it is always diminished considerably by topping. This has been proved by repeated experiments, where the crop was measured.

Seed corn should be always selected in autumn—take such for this purpose as have the greatest number of ears to a stalk.

Hogs to be fattened may be turned into apple orchards to pick up falling apples. They will fatten on them as well as on corn, if they have plenty of them.

Grain fed to hogs should always, if possible, be first ground to meal.

Considerable advantage is derived from feeding *cooked* food (steamed or boiled) to hogs, and it should always be practiced when the number is sufficient to warrant the erection of proper apparatus for it.

Cooked food for fattening cattle is of little advantage, and commonly not worth the trouble.

Advantage is generally derived from using *mixed* food for domestic animals.

Straw may always be of great use to the farmer in many ways, and is well worth preserving. The following method of securing it is given by a correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* in a former volume. "Previous to thrashing I go to a hay stack, and twist a quantity of bands from 6 to 10 feet long, which are placed at the barn door, and when the straw is raked to the door, two men take a band, and stretch it over the bundle of straw, then run each a hand under it, and turn it over endwise when one of them fastens the band, and the other prepares another band. In that manner two men will bind as fast as the swiftest machine will thrash, and the straw is staked as securely as wheat, and in one fourth of the time required when not bound." When wanted it may be afterwards removed with far less labor than when stacked without binding.

Strawberries may be transplanted with advantage, in the early part of autumn.

Fruit trees may be removed and transplanted after the first of October. Most farmers who transplant fruit trees, suffer a great loss by not doing the work well. The principal error needed is, *first*, to dig the holes large, say six feet across, and fifteen or eighteen inches deep; *secondly*, to preserve, carefully, the roots as entire and uninjured as possible, and not to suffer them to become dry out of the ground; and *thirdly*, to fill the hole with finely pulverized rich earth, (not manure,) shaking it in, in small quantities, and packing it closely but gently about the roots, so as to leave them in their natural position in the soil. The whole expense of this, would not be more than half the price of the tree, and in five years it would be three times the size which it would be if transplanted by the common way of digging small holes and doing the work hastily and imperfectly.—*Genesee Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT.

Farmers should aim at constantly improving the soil of their farms—they should study the existing defects, and endeavour, as fast as circumstances will permit, to remedy them—if their land is too wet, they should drain it,—if too stiff and clayey they should apply loosening manures,—if light and steric, they should make use of green crops of clover as manure, with plaster, and lime,—if sour, (generally indicated by the growth of sorrel, broom grass, or scrub pines,) they should apply lime or marl:—and in all cases they should apply all the enriching manure they can possibly obtain, for good farming, and the application of manure, are inseparable. They will thus not only increase their capital by the increased products of their farms every year, but they will do it by the constantly augmenting value of their land; their profits will be two-fold and will increase mutually accelerate each other.—*Id.*

SIBERIAN CRAB.

There are few kinds of fruit trees which are greater bearers, produce more elegant flowers, or make a finer display of handsome and valuable fruit, than the apple tree called the Siberian Crab Apple. But a little larger than a good sized cherry, the beautiful rich red fruit on its long stem hangs most temptingly, but is unmolested by the birds, which seem at first to regard it with evident longing. When fit to gather, the fruit is far from having an unpleasant taste, being destitute of the bitter flavour that characterizes the common crab of this country. The taste is a clear pleasant sour, and the fruit makes one of the most delicate preserves with which we are acquainted. The red Siberian at present demands a high price in the market, and will probably maintain it for some time to come. It is one of the easiest fruits to propagate, either by grafting or by inoculation, and as the time for the latter operation is approaching we advise those of our farmers who wish for a beautiful acquisition to their fruit gardens, to introduce the Siberian without fail.—*Id.*

EDUCATION.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS, RELATIVE TO GENERAL EDUCATION.

We extract the following propositions from the introductory essay on education, in the "Key to the One Book," as being highly valuable in themselves, on account of their truth, and the important effects which an extended knowledge and acknowledgment of them would produce in the education of the young in this country. We introduce them here, that teachers may take them up one by one, and make them the subject of meditation and conversation:

1. The object of all education is happiness, which is to be found only in the practice of virtue; and the only rule of virtue is the will of God.
2. Happiness, founded on virtue, is always increased, refined, and established, by the accession of useful knowledge.
3. Useful knowledge is attained by man in no other way than by the exercise of his rational faculties; and all those powers which he possesses in common with the lower animals are incapable of acquiring it.
4. All the intellectual and moral powers of man lie dormant, till they are called forth by education or external circumstances. When this is done regularly and by system, as in education, a well-informed and a well-educated man is the consequence; but when this is irregularly or partially done, or when it is left altogether to

chance or to nature, the result is a boor, a barbarian, or a savage.

5. The intellectual powers of man can be disciplined and cultivated by mental exercises alone; and they acquire strength and vigour only by degrees.

6. The capacity of taking a clear and distinct view of every subject is at once the cause and the effect of mental vigour, and is best acquired in education by concentrating the powers of the mind upon one truth at a time, till it be clearly perceived; while, on the contrary, a tendency to mental debility is the invariable consequence of distracting the attention, or of encouraging or increasing transitory, ill-defined, or indistinct mental perceptions.

7. The laws which regulate the actions of men have their origin in a few first principles; an acquaintance with which would enable them, through life, to regulate and manage, to the greatest advantage all their concerns,—such as their duties, diet, health, studies, and amusements.

8. Knowledge is valuable only in proportion as it is useful; and its usefulness to the individual is always proportioned to its subjection to the will;—because knowledge, however useful in itself, when it cannot be used when it is required, is as yet useless to the possessor.

9. Memory, being a mere animal faculty, is intended by nature to be an auxiliary to the understanding; and is cultivated, strengthened, and kept at the command of the will principally, if not solely, by means of the association of ideas.

10. The desire of knowledge is natural to man; and the only use of words in education is to communicate it. Words are never legitimately used when they do not convey ideas to the mind.

11. When, in a passage or sentence, the mind gives a preference to the words instead of the meaning, the consequence is, that the ideas which it contains are not only for the time lost sight of, but they are also in the same proportion removed, or at least obscured, from future observation; and every time that the words of a passage are in this way read or repeated without being understood, the difficulties in the way of the pupil ever understanding it are multiplied, and the probability of its remaining for ever unknown is proportionally increased.

12. Rational (not animal) enjoyment consists exclusively in mental activity, and in the combined exercise of the several powers of the mind for the attainment of an object. Hence we find, that every species of physical or intellectual pastime is relished in proportion to its power of creating, prolonging, and varying this mental excitement.

13. As self-estimation is one of the strongest safeguards and stimulants to virtue, so a consciousness of mental power, and constant success in mental exercises, are amongst the most active and efficient stimulants to exertion in education; while, on the contrary, frequent failures create in the pupil a feeling of degradation,—a dislike to exertion,—indifference to censure,—and a rising spirit of disrespect and hostility to his teachers; all which frequently end in idleness, mischief, and open rebellion.

14. No limit has yet been found to the human understanding. Wherever mental training has at its commencement been sufficiently simple, and regularly progressive, there has been, in every instance, and with every grade of intellect, a regular advance, with a constantly increasing power to make farther attainments.—*Lesson System Magazine.*

DUTY OF PARENTS.

Parents are under obligations to cultivate uniformity in their course of treatment of children.

If the father or mother are rigid at one time, and lax at another—if they condemn to-day what was permitted yesterday—if they punish for a fault to-day, which passed unnoticed on a former occasion, how can they receive the affections or confidence of their children? Parents cannot be too solicitous to be uniform in their requisitions and prohibitions.

In order to exhibit this consistent excellence, parents must practise self-government. How can one govern others, who cannot govern himself? To all persons intrusted with power, self-government is valuable; and, I may add, indispensable to a right performance of duty.

Self-government in parents must be universal in regard to its objects. It is manifestly wrong for me to indulge myself in things

which I condemn in others. Does the parent or teacher labour to convince those who are placed under his care that anger is sinful—he is under high obligations to restrain his own passions. Does he tell them, that industry is a moral duty—he must not love sloth and idleness himself. Does he admonish his children, that slander is highly criminal—he must avoid both “inconsiderate and malicious slander” himself. Self-command must extend to thoughts as well as to actions.—*Hall on Education.*

DUTY OF PARENTS.

In Relation to Children and School Teachers.

It is the duty of parents to say nothing against Teachers in presence of their children.

This is a duty which ought to be performed most sacredly. At home never find fault with your teachers before your children; if you do, how will they regard them. It is impossible for a teacher to manage those children in school who hear their parents at home speak lightly of him, and find fault with his management. They will think and speak of him just as their parents do; and when in school they will treat him with disrespect, and make no improvement under his care. Even if you do not like your teacher, do not say so before the scholars.—Never show your dissatisfaction in their presence; if you do, they will catch your spirit, and carry it into school and spread it among their schoolmates.

The children will get their heads together, and one will say, my father says the master don't know so much as we do, and is unfit to govern and manage children. Another says, my mother says the master has no business to correct us for whispering, and every little fault, and that it is none of his business what we do when we go out to play, or when we are coming to school, or going home; and I am determined I won't submit to it. And thus they repeat the sayings of their parents against their teacher, and encourage each other in opposition to his authority. You had much better keep your children at home, than to send them to a school against whose teacher you find fault in their presence; they not only learn nothing themselves, but they will destroy the teachers influence with the others. Better turn your teachers out at once, or keep your children at home, than to send them to those of whom you are ever speaking evil in their presence.

This is often a source of much trouble in all our districts. Frequently is the influence of our best instructors greatly impaired, or totally destroyed, by the manner in which parents treat them, and speak of them before their children. The influence of instructors never can, and never ought to surpass that of the parents, and the words and the example of parents ought to have more weight with children than the words and example of Teachers.

Consequently what parents say against teachers, will go much farther with children than what they see of them in school. If the parents say the teacher is a fool, the will believe it and treat him as such, though he should display in his school the wisdom of Solomon; and if their parents say he has no faculty to govern children, they will believe it however well and orderly he may manage.

I say then be cautious never to censure the proceedings of your school teachers in presence of your children. Never speak lightly of their talents, their manners, or any thing concerning them, from which your children may infer that you dislike, or undervalue them.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

A FRIEND TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

7th Month, 21st, 1842.

BAD COMPANY.

Bad company has, in numberless instances, become a rock upon which young persons of the finest genius, of the fairest reputation, and of the most splendid talents, have been dashed to pieces, and their wreck may be converted into a beacon to deter you from steering the same course, that you share not the same fate.

LATEST NEWS.

By the last steamer news from Great Britain, to the 19th July, were received; a summary of the most interesting we give below.

The most important item certainly is the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of France, who was killed by a fall in jumping out of his carriage, the horses having run away.

The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men, but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

The king may live to educate and bring up his grandson; but the possibility of a long regency, and of other events has impressed the mind of every man with a gloom that has had no equal since the issue of the ordonnances of Charles X.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of the most alarming and fearful character. The distress and starvation that exists in every part of the country is appalling in the extreme; and without some improvement in trade speedily takes place, it is difficult to say what will be the result of the movements which are every where taking place. In Staffordshire and other districts of the potteries, the colliers are going about in bands demanding contributions from tradesmen; and unless they shortly return to their labours, the potters will be thrown out of work by the want of coal. Yeomanry and troops are pouring into Newcastle-under-Lync and the adjoining places, and serious collisions are hourly expected, though as yet it does not appear that any serious disturbances have occurred.

Public meetings have been held at Leeds, Liverpool, and a variety of other places, at which the speakers have indulged in a strain of language of the most revolutionary character. In Stockport it is stated that the amount paid in wages has been reduced 8000 per week, and from 8,000 to 10,000 persons have been deprived of work.

The Tariff Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 8th, and received the Royal assent on the 9th. Its operation commences forthwith. The government rely much upon its beneficial effects on business, and, undoubtedly, it will be an important assistance, accompanied by a good harvest and the very satisfactory state of monetary affairs. The harvest, however, is the great event.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—August 12.

ASHES—Pot 28s	FLAX SEED— 5s per bush.
Pearl 29s	TIMOTHY do 10s per bush.
FLOUR—Fine 30s 6d	CLOVER do 9d per lb.
U. States 28s 9d a 30s	CANDLES—Montreal 7d
WHEAT— 6s	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d pr ct
OAT-MEAL— 10s pr ct	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s “
Can. Am.	Castings . 18s 6d a 19s “
PORK—Mess, \$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut 22s 6d a 25s “
P. Mess, \$8¼, \$7½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
Prime \$7¼, \$6¾	LINSEED OIL— 3s 9d a 4s gal
Cargo \$6¼, \$6¼	SOAP— 2½d a 3d lb
LARD— 4d a 5d	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 44s 6d ct
BEEF—Mess \$10½	Refined 6½d a 7½d lb
Prime Mess \$9	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime \$7½	Twankay . 2s 8d a 3s 4d
Cargo \$6	Imperial 4s a 4s 3d
TALLOW— 5½d	EXCHANGE—On London . 9½ a 10½
BUTTER—Salt 6½ a 7d	New York 3½
CHEESE— 4d a 6d	Canada West 1 a 1½

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate—W. Bell, Perth, 10s; W. Bartlett, Oxford, 10s; S. Tucker, Petite Nation, 5s; J. Richardson, Beauharnois, 5s; E. Church, Terrebonne, 5s; F. Sinclair, Milleroche, £2; J. Elliott, Grenville, 5s; Fitchet and Barnes, St. Hyacinthe, 10s; E. Baker, Dunham, 10s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 12s 6d; W. Crib, Sorel, 5s; J. Manning, Manningville, 10s; Sundries, per J. McDonald, Agent, 15s; R. Holan, Belleville, £2 2s 6d; W. B. Hamilton, Penetanguishine, 10s; A. Christie, Toronto, 5s; S. W. Brooke, Sherbrooke, £3 15s 0d; J. C. Baker, Stanbridge East, 5s; A. Eastwood, Lloydtown, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £6 5s 0d.

Donations and Subscriptions.—T. Jackson, Montreal, 1s 3d.

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

No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	REMARKS.						
East half No. 119 Whole of " 120 " " 121 " " 122 " " 123	3d Conces.	Sandwich.	200	15s. cy.	} Very desirably situated about 5 miles from Windsor, good land and well timbered, will be sold in one lot or separate, as required.						
17						9th	"	"	200	10s.	} Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
12						12th	"	"	113	11s. 3d.	
17						12th	"	"	100	12s. 6d.	
Broken Lot 1 East parts 5 & 6						8th	"	"	78	"	} Forms a block of 200 acres, will only be sold in one lot, 7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A road runs through the lots.
23	4th	"	"	122	12s. 6d.						
	14th	"	Sombra.	200	"	10s.	} This is on the north branch of river Sydenham, which runs through one corner of it. Excellent land.				
North half No 13	2d	"	"	100	"		} Situated on the south branch of river Sydenham, a short distance above Wallaceburgh; the river is navigable for the largest vessels ten miles above it; it is the best quality of land, and well timbered with white oak.				
South half Lot E.	6th	"	"	100	"		} These lots are situated on the river St. Clair, and are excellent land, south half of lot E coming down to the river; they will be sold low; it is a good situation for a store.				
" " " D.	6th	"	"	200	"						
West half No. 10 East " " 11	6th	"	Mooto.	200	"	15s.	} There is a log house and barn and a considerable clearance laid down in grass on the lot; creek runs through it which falls into the north branch of river Sydenham.				
28							front	"	Plympton.	200	"
29	"	"	"	200	"						
11	14th	"	Colchester.	100	"		} In a very desirable situation.				

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

J. & J. DOUGALL.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA.

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	REMARKS.	
South half No. 9 " " 9	11th Conces.	Sombra,	200 acres.	} These lands are of the first quality, situated on the north branch of the river Sydenham, which is navigable for large class vessels to that place; they are well timbered with the best white oak.	
100	12th	"	100 "		
Part of lot 3	9th	"	Malden,	175 "	} Good land, a small piece of marsh on it, on which hay is cut.
	1st	"	"	about 40.	} This is a most valuable property, adjoining the town of Amherstburgh, and is suitable for selling as town or park lots; it rents at \$4 per acre as pasture, and will be sold in one lot very low.
Part of lot 22	5th	"	Gosfield,	about 10.	
& south east qr. 21 } 20 }	6th	"	Colchester.	200 "	} Being composed of lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in the village of Colborne, will be sold in one lot or separately.

The above lots will be sold extremely low for cash; those wishing great bargains in that line, had better call on the Subscribers, at Amherstburgh, or Charles Baby, Esq., Sandwich, when particulars will be made known. All applications made by mail to be post paid.
Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

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

A. Savage & Co. import, and have constantly on hand, a general supply of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.
Montreal, May 1, 1842.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,
St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off N-Gull Street.
J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the above place, tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their very liberal support, at the same time respectfully intimates, that he will endeavour to ensure a continuance of the same.
May 1, 1842.

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

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

