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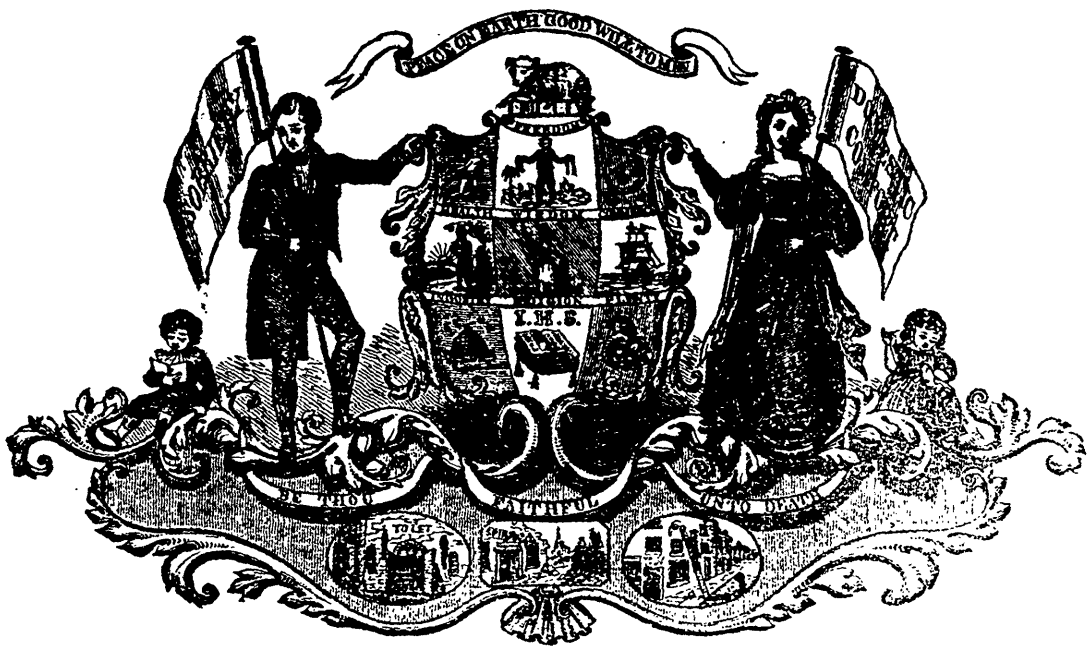
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THE
CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

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INDEX

AGENCY FUND.

Agency Fund Appropriation	7
AGRICULTURE.	
Acid in Wood	349
Apples	204
Apples for Stock	188
Atmosphere	203
Variety of Stock the most economical	399
Blowing Rocks	45
Brief Hints for June—	45
July	76
August	110
Autumn Work	126
September	142
October	173
Commencing Winter	187
November	204
December	232
March	332
Canada Thistles	142
Cheese Making	60, 61
Choked Cattle	45
Climate	203
Common Soap as a Remedy for Burns	45
Constitution of Nature	201
Cultivation of the Cramberry	94
Culture of Turnips	252
Cure of Coarse Grasses	157
Curing Clover by Cocking	46
Dependance Useful	62
Extracting Grease Spots	14
Fall Ploughing	187
Farmers should never run in Debt	381
Farm Houses	349
Farming Implements and Labour Saving Machines	365
Feeding and Management	267
Fourteen Inquiries	380
Fruit Trees	333
Hints for making a Manure	44
Horse Training	62
Improvement	127
Is the manufacture of Cider Profitable	204
Making Butter	46, 94
Pork	333
Milking Cows	46
Mode of Curing Provisions	187
Modes of Preparing Food for Cattle	110
New Boots	44
On Fining Maple Sugar	299
On Noxious Weeds	156
Plan to remove Stumps	44
Preparing Food for Domestic Animals	ib.
Principle of Rotation of Cropping	77
Regularity in Farming operations	ib.
Result of Accident	45
Result of Breed in Swine	381
Rotation of Crops	235
Separation of Flocks	332
Short directions for planting Garden Ve- getables	316
Siberian Crab	127
Size of Farms	157
Soap Making	364
Soiling	237
Soils and Vegetation	219
Sowing Clover	333, 365
Summer Drinks	142
Tendency of soils to deteriorate	173
The True Doctrine	93
Treatise on Cattle	331
Treatise on Swine	11, 28
Turnip Fly	77

Usefulness of Toads	94
Use of Lime	157
Wet Feet	300
Work for July	92
Catalogue of the Victims of Alcohol in Canada.. 9, 27, 42, 58, 74, 90, 108, 125, 140, 154, 172, 185, 199, 217, 231, 250, 265, 281, 314, 328, 347, 361, 378	

CHILDREN & YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Children and Youths' Department	9,
10, 27, 28, 43, 59, 60, 75, 91, 92, 109,	
125, 140, 141, 155, 156, 172, 186, 200,	
218, 232, 233, 250, 251, 265, 266,	
282, 297, 298, 314, 315, 328, 329, 348,	
361, 379	

EDITORIAL.

Address to Governor and Reply	39, 40
Alcohol's Doings in Montreal, No. 1	122
" 2	137
" 3	170
" 4	197
Annual Meeting of Montreal Temp. Soc.	342
Christian Guardian	360
Christian ministers and Christian men read this	249
Collecting Tour	247, 358
Colossal Drawings of the Human stomach	73
Controversy	328
Dancing at Soirées	107
Death among the Tavern-keepers	26
Delegates of the Victoria Society	73
Depot	108
Desecration of the Communion Service	313
Discharge of Agents for want of Funds	214
Emigrants' complaint	198
Facts connected with the Temperance Reformation	229
Favourable Testimony	313
Fires	26
Gratuitous Distribution Fund	247
Help in Difficulties	214, 280, 314
Highland Hospitality	56
Honour to whom honour is due	263
Horrible	346
How would the Apostle Paul act?	247
Hugh Cameron	359
Important Calculation	196, 262
Important Paragraph	328
Important to Contractors	216
Intimate connection between Moderate Drinking and Drunkenness	297
Intoxicating Drinks, the Races, and the Theatre	106
Ireland	25, 108
Juvenile Temperance Celebration	139, 168
Juvenile Temperance Society 42, 57, 91, 139, 168	
Literary Notices	199
Liquors at Elections	359
Meetings	250
Memorial of Merchants of Montreal to British Underwriters, Ship-owners, and Ship-masters	326
Memorial of Toronto Merchants to Under- writers, &c.	378
Medical Police	360
Ministerial Association	328, 346
Ministers of the Gospel	153
Ministers of Religion and the Temperance Cause	39

Money wanted	168
Niagara District Temperance Convention	152
Obituary Notice of Rev. J. Edwards	57
Pay your Postage	361
Physician and Rum-seller	25
Pledge Montreal Temperance Society	196
Prayer	213
Presentation of a Silver Medal	89
Procession Extraordinary	216
Progress of the Cause	88
Queries	31
Reading Room	42, 107
Registry Office	6
Report Emigrant Committee	27
Report of the state of the Funds	16
Report of Montreal Temperance Society	34
Report of the Victoria Temp. Society	34
Rev. P. Phelan	23
Rev. S. Hurlburt	34
Rev. Mr. Murray's Book and Education	57
St. Patrick's Day	2
Short Catechism	2
Standing aloof	2
Steam-boat Pioneer	3
Striking Change in our Social Customs	1
Tavern-keepers' Petition	1
Temperance Celebration	1
Temperance Coffee Houses	1
Temperance Convention	1
Temperance Groceries	1
Temperance Hotels	1
Temperance Societies	1
Testimonials	1
The Bye-Law against Impure Water	1
The Indians do nobly	1
The Moderate Glass	1
The Montreal Races	124
The use of Intoxicating Drinks by Tem- perance Men	1
The use of Intoxicating Drinks in Nurs- ing Children	1
To British Readers	1
To Subscribers	1
To Young Men	1
Traffic	1
Tracts for the Times	294, 308, 310
Treasurer's Account	1
United Associate Synod	107
Victoria Men	1
Ward Organization	1
What shall we do for the year to come	1
Work for the Tee-totallers	1

EDUCATION.

Advice to men in debt	1
A kiss for a Blow	1
Ambition to do Good	1
Amelia V	1
Amusements of Children	1
Bad Company	1
Book for Children	1
Books	1
Boys at Night	1
Canada Spelling Book	1
Capital Punishments	1
Children's Beverage	1
College for Ladies	1
Common School Teachers Association	1
Cruelty to Animals	1
Cruelty to Young Ladies	1
Derby	1
Dr. Liddle's Address	1
Dr. Whicohote	1
Duty of Parents	1

Education and Crime.....	47
Encourage a fondness for Reading.....	94
Essential Pre-requisites.....	143, 158
Evening.....	239
Fundamental Propositions.....	127
Hints to Sunday School Teachers.....	317
How to instruct.....	48
Idle Daughters.....	206
Ignorance among the humbler Classes.....	159
Immortality of Sunday School Tuition.....	159
Importance of a happy Home.....	239
Music.....	111
Teaching Children to Sing.....	78
Influence of a little Book.....	32
Letter from a Teacher.....	365
Literary and Debating Society.....	30
Mechanics' Institutes.....	47
Memoirs of Bernard Overberg.....	175, 188
J. F. Oberlin 283, 300, 318, 350	392
On the moral Education of the Young.....	62
Our Common Schools.....	158
Patience requisite for Parents.....	335
Peace Breakers.....	223
Physical Education of Children.....	207
Pioneers of Refinement.....	367
Prudent Teachers.....	206
Poverty.....	47
Precaution.....	79
Proper training of children.....	238
Public and Mixed Education.....	95
Qualities requisite for Parents.....	206
Reading.....	47
Reading aloud.....	48
Remedy.....	334
Reminiscences.....	31
Sabbath School Teachers.....	381
Sabbath Schools in Private Houses.....	271
School Teachers.....	31
Some scenes after Battle.....	368
Something for Husbands.....	271
Summary.....	14
Usefulness of Men.....	48
Teaching Children to walk too young.....	47
Temperance in Schools.....	334
Tendency of the present system of Education to encourage War.....	270
The Education of Mothers.....	205, 222, 237
The Father.....	223
The Grave.....	47
The Joys of Home.....	206
The Mythology of Greece and Rome.....	47
The Nights.....	270
The Apprentices.....	32
The Mothers.....	15
The Teachers of Day Schools.....	254
The Botany.....	111
The Victoria College.....	188
What is Education.....	367
What shall be uppermost.....	63
Whatsoever.....	319
The wonderful structure of the Heart.....	32
The Teachers of Chemical Science.....	271
FATHER MATHEW.	
Father Mathew.....	151, 165
LETTERS.	
Letters—Rev. T. Osgood.....	41
J. Dougall.....	7, 261
Tour.....	183, 196, 214, 230, 249, 264, 278, 295, 311, 326, 375
James Dougall.....	13
Rev. J. Edwards.....	151
Rev. W. McKillican 88, 215, 247, 294	280
Rev. J. T. Eyre.....	280

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	
Miscellaneous Items.....	47, 48, 63, 64, 80, 96, 140, 144, 160, 191, 192, 207, 224, 282, 283
MISCELLANEOUS TEMPERANCE.	
Miscellaneous Temperance.....	6, 10, 11, 27, 42, 43, 58, 59, 60, 75, 91, 108, 109, 125, 140, 154, 155, 172, 185, 186, 199, 200, 217, 218, 234, 235, 251, 252, 266, 267, 282, 283, 287, 299, 315, 316, 330, 331, 342, 363, 364
NEWS, MONEY LIST, &c.	
Latest News, Prices Current, Money List.....	16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, 240, 256, 272, 288, 303, 320, 335, 352, 358, 384
POETRY.	
A Drunkard's Home.....	60
A Little Word.....	186
A Sketch.....	141
Auld Lang Syne.....	201
Early Tee-totalism.....	330
Farewell the Cup.....	44
Father Mathew.....	223, 251
Hail to thee Abstinence.....	282
Ireland for ever.....	126
Lines.....	219
Mary Hay.....	298
Of at the Midnight Hour.....	266
Proverbs XXIII. 29.....	76
Song of the Tee-totalers.....	92
Tee-total Inscriptions.....	28
Temperance Conflict.....	200
Temperance Hymn.....	156
Temperance Ode.....	76
Temperance Rhyme.....	343
The Battle of Blenheim.....	207
The Crystal Spring.....	109
The Cup of Wine.....	266
The miseries of Intemperance.....	219
The Pious Rum seller's Soliloquy.....	44
The Reformed Drunkard's Soliloquy.....	362
The Social Cup.....	330
The Temperance Triumph.....	315
The Wine Cup.....	173
Verses by J. A. Shea.....	ib.
Welcome, welcome.....	195
Woman's Hymn.....	11
PROGRESS.	
Africa.....	71
Amherstburgh.....	307
Asphodel.....	22, 70, 325
Augusta.....	5, 102, 212
Australia.....	71
Barnston.....	5
Barrie.....	163
Barton.....	55
Belfast (Ireland).....	24
Belleville.....	341
Bermuda.....	105
Beverly.....	36
Blanchard.....	212
Bradford.....	38, 277
Brantford.....	53
Brighton.....	86, 313
Brockville.....	341
Brompton.....	324
Broome.....	277
Burford.....	69
Bytown.....	36, 38
Camden.....	373
Cavan.....	249
Chaleur Bay.....	70
Charlotte Town, P. E.....	150, 261

Chatham.....	70, 1
Chemong.....	1
China.....	3
Chippewa.....	3
Church Action.....	2
Clarence.....	3
Clarendon.....	3
Clarke.....	38, 30
Cincinnati (Ohio).....	3
Cobourg.....	54, 108, 169, 314, 325, 342
Colborne.....	37, 2
Colchester.....	1
Columbus (O.).....	2
Cork (Ireland).....	38, 27
Cornwall.....	86, 246, 36
Danville.....	21
Darlington.....	26
Drummondville.....	263, 35
Dublin.....	1
Dummer.....	37
Dundas.....	32
Durham.....	54, 102, 35
East Gwillimbury.....	13
East Indies.....	13
Elizabethtown.....	10
Elmsley.....	21, 5
Embro.....	21, 5
England.....	70, 87, 102, 15
Ernest Town.....	32
Europe.....	104, 24
Farnham.....	34
Froste Village.....	6
Galt.....	38, 27
Gananoque.....	29
Gaspé.....	19
Georgetown, P. E.....	1
Georgia.....	16
Georgiana.....	19
Gloucester.....	5, 70, 134, 26
Godmanchester.....	29
Gosfield.....	5
Gore of Toronto.....	5
Granby.....	69, 30
Grimsby.....	35
Guelph.....	121
Haldimand.....	37
Halifax, N. S.....	37
Hamburgh.....	5, 55
Hamilton.....	5, 55
Hawkesbury.....	55
Hinchinbrooke.....	37, 307
Holland Landing.....	5, 326
Hull.....	69
Humber.....	22
Hungerford.....	341
Huntingdon.....	68
India.....	105
Ingersoll.....	121, 153
Ireland.....	71, 103, 151, 165, 246, 261, 294
JOURNALS—Rev. W. Clarke.....	
H. Denny.....	21
R. Saul.....	3, 135, 371
R. H. Thornton.....	20
Wm. Black.....	35
Jas. McDonald 21, 35, 85, 119, do do 163, 180, 244	2
R. D. Wadsworth.....	3, 358
Wilson and Mitchell 19, 52, 86, 119	33, 69
Kemptville.....	5, 22, 181
Kingston.....	102, 293
Kitley.....	87, 307
LaChute.....	22
Lanark.....	341
Lansdowne.....	23, 231
Laprairie.....	36
Leeds.....	4, 372
Lennoxville.....	4, 372

	Page		Page		Page
Chiel	22	Wales	70	Sabbath breaking in Malt Houses	68
Original	214, 341	Washington, (U. S.)	260	Scenes at Temperance Meetings	356
Alahide	86	Wellington	150	Signing the Pledge	25
Araposa	229	Wentworth	70	ib. Speech of a Sailor	257
Arkham	5	Westmeath	70	Spirit Dealers' Assistants	354
Artintown	231, 362	Whitby	36	State of the Opium Trade in China	179
Arysburgh	5	Whitchurch	276	Tee-totalism vs. Delirium Tremens	67
Aryville	37	Williamstown	23	Temperance and Phisiology	51
Ilford	4	Wilton	70	ib. Temperance Principle	149
Montague	102, 260	Wolford	180	Temperance Ships	121
Montreal	5, 38, 181, 196, 229	Woodstock	5	Testimonies in favor of Total Abstinence	178
Oce	6	Yonge Street	257	The Angler and the Fish	292
Murray	22, 55, 102, 308	Yonge	23	The Bad Lump	238
Murray 3d Con.	23	SELECTED ARTICLES.			
Napanee	180	A Charge	116	The common Beverage of Scripture characters	134
Nelson	55, 324	A Christian's reasons for signing the Pledge	148	The Dram-seller on his Dying Bed	149
Newburgh	246, 357	A good Spirit	356	The Drunkard's Bible	133
New Carlisle	87	A Warning to Young Females	1	The Drunkard's Testimony	194
New Glasgow	292	Address by Rev. W. Balfour	138	The fall and recovery of a Local Preacher	97
New Ireland	87	Advice	228	The Four Collegians	308
New Market	54, 195	Advice to Reformed Drunkards	101	The last visit to the Village Grocery	146
New South Wales	106	Advocates should not make sport at Meetings	68	The Lost Found	353
Niagara	5, 293, 325, 342	Adulterations and Fabrications of Wines	100	The madness of a Drunkard	253
Nissouri	371	A Narrow Escape	228	The Pool of Bethesda	258
Northport	55	An Interesting Incident	82	The Power and Responsibilities of the Church	2
Nova Scotia	294	Annals of Temperance	340	There were Giants in those Days	215
Oakville	21, 54	A Picture of the Drunkard	212	The Sober taxed for the Drunkard	6
Orillia	38	Arrows from an old Quiver	114	The Snares of Publicans	25
Oshawa	372	A Sketch	259	The Temperance Reformation	21
Oxford	134	A Temperance Anecdote	113	The Traffic	11
Palermo	324	A thought for Pastors of Churches	243	The true Sign-board	24
Payson, (U. S.)	150	Attend to your own business	65	Thou art the Man	34
Penetanguishene Road	341	A Washingtonian	323	Thoughts on Temperance for Females	14
Percy	37	China	243	To professing Christians generally	15
Perth	356	Cider	194	To Sea-faring men	11
Peterboro	307	Concessions of Bishop Hopkins	370	Touching Incident	2
Petite Brule	214	Commencement of the Washingtonian Movement	100	Trade of Brewing in 1621	2
Petite Nation	22	Corn and Pork	ib.	Water	1
Phillipsburgh	244, 341	Death and the Grave	66	What has a Lady to do with Temperance	1
Pictou	41, 260	Delirium Tremens	84	What will you have?	1
Pike River	293	Delirium Tremens Described	115	Why don't Ministers pray for the Temperance Society?	2
Pittsburgh	153	Domestic Happiness	194	TALES.	
Point Pleasant	165	Don't blame the Rum	212	A Glance	1
Port Dover	102	Dr. Fisk's address to Rum-selling Professors of Religion	101	A Rill from the Town-Pump	1
Port Sarnia	37, 293	England and Drunkenness	68	A Sketch	1
Port Stanley	53	Excess in Intoxicating Drinks	25	Connection between Temp. and Religion	1
Prescott	6, 121, 229, 308	Force of Habit on the Drunkard	148	History and Con. of a Reform'd Drunkard	1
Prince Edward District	102	Fruits of Intemperance	19	Orrin Lacey	1
Prince Edward Island	150, 229	Gin Palaces	146	The Broken hearted Wife and Mother	1
Quebec	6, 86, 181, 307, 342, 372	Glasgow City mission and Tee-totalism	149	The Contrast	1
Reesorville	213	Good Axioms	212	The Drunkard's Wife	1
Richmond	37	Great Undertaking	210	The Drunken Sea	1
Rigaud	293	Guilt of the traffic	84	The Dying Drunkard	1
Rouville mountain	250	Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery	275	The End of the Wine Bibber	1
Russeltown	308	Intemperance a great Foe to the Church	147	The Experience of an Inebr's Daughter	1
Sandwich	23	Intemperance Wastes Property	179	The Failing Hope	1
Sandwich Islands	105, 213	Ireland	292	The Fatal Glass	1
Scotland	70, 103, 121, 136, 165, 261	It is good to keep out the Cold	194	The Inebriate Reclaimed	1
Seneca	293	Journal of a Washingtonian	116	The Last Prayer	1
Sherbrooke	263	Juvenile Temperance	194	The Lawyer Reformed	1
Simcoe	196	Marine Insurances	322	The Old Farmer	1
Sorel	150	Memorial of Merchants of Montreal to British Underwriters, Ship-owners and Ship-masters	322	The Ox Discourse	1
South Crosby	135	Medical Advice	84	The Pledge Breaker	1
Stanbridge East	36, 87, 119, 134, 277	Medical Testimonials	146	The Temperance Pledge	17
St. Andrews	53	Medical Testimony	195	The Touching Reproof	1
St. Annes, Nelson	121, 150	Nursing Mothers	355	The Young Recruiting Officer	1
St. Catherines	54, 169, 213, 356	Niagara Reporter	180		1
St. Helens Island	6	Proper time for Paying Wages	66		1
Sweden	71, 293, 357	Rehabitism	100		1
Temperanceville	357	Reform your secret orders	67		1
Thorold	69	Religious objections to Tee-totalism	83		1
Thornhill	4				1
Three Rivers	37				1
Toronto	55, 89, 163				1
Townsend	212				1
Trafalgar	260				1
United States	71, 103, 167, 181, 213				1

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VOL. VIII.

THE BROKEN-HEARTED WIFE AND MOTHER.

A short time since, as I was passing a Sabbath in a country town, in the interior of this commonwealth, I was requested to visit a dying woman. The first aspect of the house to which I was led, in its loose clapboards, broken windows, and decayed fences, told me too plainly that I was approaching the home of a drunkard. The apartment in which the dying woman was breathing her last, was one whose aspect of cheerlessness and discomfort made my heart ache. A few wretched articles of furniture were scattered about the room, and upon a low bed, in one corner, most scantily furnished, lay the wasted form of the dying mother. Her countenance bore traces of intelligence, of refinement, and yet of the most overwhelming mental anguish. Her husband stood at the head of the bed, with an expression of as deep anguish as could be crowded into the features of a bloated inebriate. Five little children stood around the bedside, loudly sobbing; the eldest, a daughter not twelve years of age, kneeling by her mother's side, and almost convulsively clasping her hand as she drenched it with tears. It was one of those scenes of woe which at once paints itself upon the eye and imprints itself upon the mind, never, never to be effaced. From the few almost inarticulate words of the dying woman, I gathered that all the anguish of the mother's heart was in fevered excitement, as she was to leave her poor children—her tender boys and girls, in this world of temptation, with no guide but their besotted, drunken father.

She was already breathing her last as I entered the room—and in a short time her struggling, broken, grief-riven heart, was still in death. I inquired into the circumstances of the case, and found that a few years before, this woman, then a young lady of many accomplishments of person and of mind, was married to her husband, then a young merchant—amiable, intelligent, of correct habits, and engaged in lucrative and successful business. The sun of present and prospective joy, beamed brightly on the morning of their nuptials. Every thing was cheerful and tasteful in the happy home, where their youthful affections were first cemented. A few years of untroubled prosperity glided swiftly away. Behind the counter of this young man's store were arranged several puncheons of ardent spirits for retail. In selling to others, he tasted himself. Gradually he acquired the appetite for strong drink—and in the lapse of a few years he scattered all his property, ruined his reputation, beggared his family, and became himself a ragged vagabond in the streets. He was naturally amiable and affectionate, compliant and yielding, and having in his nature but little of that sterner material which is called decision, when temptation came with its mighty power, he fell at once, and irremediably. In such persons it is not unfrequently the case, that intoxication produces perfect phrenzy. A few glasses would perfectly craze him, and he would return to his home at night a raging, tearing maniac. He would take the whole range of the house in his fury, and wife and children were compelled to flee, wounded and bleeding, from his terrible violence. Often would she gather her little flock of children in the corner behind her, and receive upon her own person the fearful blows which their brutal and crazed father was dealing around him.

"Oh, who can tell what days, what nights, she spent
Of tideless, waveless, sailless, shoreless woe."

In the morning, this wretched victim of rum would awake

from his debauch, and restored to his natural affection, would reflect upon his brutality with horror and remorse.

He would fall upon his knees before his wife, with tears of anguish rolling down his cheeks, and implore her forgiveness; he would curse the day in which he was born; he would call himself a brute and a fiend, and wish himself dead; he would resolve and re-resolve never to drink again. For a few days he would succeed in keeping his promise, and himself away from temptation. But the acquired appetite would gather strength by the transient restraint. Associates would lure him into the village store, the sight of the decanters, the fumes of the spirits, would sweep away, with hurricane fury, all his resolutions. One glass would follow another in the desperation of remorse and despair.

Frenzied with the fiend-creating poison, he would return to his home and re-enact those scenes of outrage, the bare imagination of which makes humanity shudder. Again and again his wife, in her wretchedness, went to the village groceries, and with all the eloquence of a despairing and heart-broken mother, implore them not to sell her husband rum. She would show them her own wounds, she would lead her poor, famished and half-starved children to them, and tell them the awful stories of her woes. But all her entreaties were vain. Sometimes they would refuse to sell to him. But then every toper in the village could get his pint and half-pint bottle filled, and at the very door of the store, hold the bottle to the mouth of this wretched sot. Drunkards, like misery, love company. And a toper seems to be pleased to see his fellow-toper drunk. The sale of ardent spirits was free in this village, and of course there was no such thing as keeping it from one who had not mental resolution of his own to resist the temptation. Misery is a slow and cruel murderer. But he gnawed with a vulture tooth at the heart of this much injured woman, till exhausted nature sank and expired. Where that wretched father now is—whether in the grave, the almshouse or state prison—I know not; where those children are, I know not; but they are scattered probably as melancholy ruins over a tempestuous world; the daughters, fondled in the embraces of a faithful mother's love, perchance in the warehouse of infamy; the sons, inheriting their father's appetite, discouraged by his disgrace, and lured by his example, growing up to be the inheritors of shame, crime and poverty.—*Western Temperance Journal.*

A WARNING TO YOUNG FEMALES.

Many years ago, an aged clergyman related to the writer the following dreadful story of a young lady, a member of his church. She was very prepossessing in her manner and had many admirers. Among them was one who won her affections; but before she gave away her heart irrevocably, she thought she would consult her pastor.

She asked him his opinion about it, and he answered her by asking this question:

"Does he not drink too much?"

She answered, "he might have done so formerly, but he has reformed."

"How reformed?"

"He now drinks very little, if any."

The old man could see farther than she, and said, "I advise you not to marry him, because he will very likely become a drunkard; this habit will increase upon him, and before he or you are aware, he will be a sot."

Love proved more powerful than the old pastor's faithful warning. She married. She trusted her influence would draw him away from his evil habits, whatever they might be. But "Hope told a flattering tale." She lapsed to her sorrow, that love had little power to win him from his cups. After a while they moved from his neighbourhood and he lost sight of them for many years. In the course of a journey, he passed a day or two in the neighbourhood of their distant residence. He there learned his course of life, and the end.

He continued to drink, until he would often have the *delirium tremens*, and require three or four neighbors to watch him, to prevent his destroying himself. During the fits which lasted three or four days, the moment he slept soundly the fit would leave him, and he would slowly recover.

But the appetite was so strong upon him that neither the horrors of this disease, nor the love if he had any remaining for his wife and little ones, nor even life itself, which he must have been aware would be the final sacrifice if he did not quit, could prevent his return to his miserable course of intemperance. At last God seemed to give him up. Just before the visit above spoken of, he had another terrible attack of the *delirium tremens*. Four men were watching him. His wife was lying down in the kitchen, his little boy in his room. About 12 o'clock at night he feigned himself asleep—the men supposing that, as usual, his fit would now leave him, went home. In a few minutes after they were gone, he arose from the bed, and his little son knowing there was danger, slipped out of another door, and ran as fast as he could to call the neighbours, who were a quarter of a mile distant; they returned as fast as they could. When they came near, they saw that all was dark. And as they entered the kitchen, they heard something fall, as if in a puddle of water on the floor. When they procured a light, they found that this was the last motion of life in the poor inebriate as his leg had risen and fallen in the stillness of death in his own blood—for he had cut his throat—and on the same floor was found the remains of his poor worn out wife, hacked to pieces with an axo.

Comment is needless—such a story preaches more affectually than the most labored argument. Let the young be warned. Let our warm hearted female friends beware how they yield their hearts to any but a consistent Tee-totaler.—*Organ*.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

JOURNAL OF REV. WM. CLARKE.

January 17.—*Burford* meeting very numerous attended. Rev. Mr. Nall in the chair. Here I had the honor to commence a Total Abstinence Society some time during last summer, which numbered fifty members. Considerable interest was excited, and thirty names were given to the pledge, among which was that of Dr. Skinner. The other medical gentleman in this neighbourhood (Dr. Ross) took the pledge at the previous meeting; they promised to report.

Oakville, Jan. 20.—Meeting held in the New Congregational Church, which was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Roaf, Wastell, Nall, Harris, Deary and myself. The night being exceedingly unfavorable, the attendance was comparatively small. Reference having been made to Rev. Mr. Murray's book, the speakers disclaimed all personalities they had to do with the book, which was before the world. They unhesitatingly pronounced it an injurious publication, as diffusing a pernicious influence, the apologist for tipping, the fit companion of the lovers of strong drink, and worthy of a place in the bar-room, where it is frequently seen. Fifteen or sixteen names were given to the pledge. It was stated that upwards of twenty persons in this neighbourhood had been swept away as the victims of Alcohol during the previous eight months. *Query*.—Had Mr. Murray's book any influence in perpetuating and increasing their drinking habits?

Jan. 31.—In company with my friend James Givens, Esq., Barrister, I left home to attend five meetings previously appointed. In the afternoon, we were welcomed by the President and Committee of the Aylmer Temperance Society, to a Soiree, which was handsomely got up, and respectably attended. It was peculiarly gratifying to find nearly every family of respectability in this neighbourhood rallying around the Temperance Standard, which was raised among them in August last.

The crowded meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Methodist Minister, Mr. Kerr, Church Catechist, Mr. Givens and myself. Twelve names were added, making 150. Here I was informed that several small societies had been formed in the surrounding country, and was urged to visit them.

Feb. 1.—Journeyed to St. Thomas. Unfavorable evening, but a fair attendance. Mr. Logan, merchant, in the Chair. Was happy to find our good friends at St. Thomas so active and useful. They number upwards of 130 members, take fifty copies of the *Advocate*, an order which I supply until the commencement of the next volume. Some additional names were received.

Feb. 2.—Wet day, but proceeded to Springfield and Port Stanley. The meeting at the first place was a failure; but we were repaid at the Port. Rev. Mr. Hussey was called to the chair. He delivered an interesting address, which was succeeded by another from Mr. Givens. I then urged the principles of total abstinence. The chairman took the pledge; Col. Bostwick's family followed. It was delightful to see this fine family of promising young men so promptly and energetically rally round the standard of Tee-totalism. Others gave in their names, and a society was organized which will officially communicate.

A few dissipated gentlemen primed themselves to offer us some opposition. A public appeal to them had the desired effect of shaming them down. The next morning they apologised, and one of them took the pledge.

Feb. 3.—It still rained as we journeyed to Southwold. The creeks and rivers were breaking up; the flats were overflowed, and some bridges were carried away by the freshet. We arrived late, but the meeting had been addressed by two influential gentlemen who, in the days of their ignorance, had opposed the movement. We were gratified to see one of them take the pledge, and to feel assured the other will shortly follow. In conclusion, I cannot but acknowledge my sense of the assistance of James Givens, Esq., who accompanied me on this occasion. From his enlightened and intelligent advocacy in the several places we visited where he was previously known, and much respected, I anticipate the happiest results.

Feb. 28.—Left for Goderich; was happy to find the friends active, and the cause advancing. On the Wednesday, we had a noble meeting, which I addressed at considerable length. At the close I was publicly questioned as to the statements published from my journal in your November number. This led to an examination as to their general correctness. An appeal was made to the meeting, which endorsed the statements. They were correct. "But" said the interrogator, "the truth is not always to be told." Certainly there are inconveniences connected with speaking plainly and truly. It would be annoying and inconvenient to investigate too closely the conduct of some officials in this District. Why, on some occasions, they cannot reach their own habitations without assistance? Why their presence cannot always be obtained for the discharge of important public duties? Why they frown upon the Temperance enterprise, and urge silence as to usages to which they are habituated? But then there are inconveniences and serious evils on the other side; their habits and example are diffusing an influence that is pernicious and destructive—affecting individuals, families, communities and extending, not to time only, but to eternity. We see this, we mourn over it, and as patriots and christians we cannot hold our peace; we dare not suppress the truth; we must disabuse the public mind as to alcoholic drinks: they are ruinous to family peace—professional talent—magisterial influence, and official authority; and for the proof we have only to read the history of Goderich. We are sorry we have reason to write thus. Let the Temperance enterprise be encouraged, and better days will dawn upon this beautifully located town.

Thus I have completed my winter tours; I have travelled since the 1st December upwards of 800 miles, and it is pleasing to contemplate that the Societies I have visited number upwards of two thousand members, and for the most part are still increasing. With the exception of one place, there was no organized movement twelve months ago.

London, March 15, 1842.

WM. CLARKE.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. RICHARD SAUL.

January 11, London.—I attended a meeting amongst the soldiers where I delivered an address, and 10 or 12 took the pledge.

13th.—Held a meeting six miles from London where 6 names were added.

14th.—Held a meeting at Esquire Hall's Mills, and obtained 5 members.

15th.—Meeting on North Street. House crowded—41 took the pledge—at which every one was astonished, as this was the first meeting at which total-abstinence principles had been recommended.

18th.—In a place called Back Street. The school-house was crowded to excess. A Local Preacher and a Presbyterian Minister argued for a little in cases of disease, but after all, 32 took the pledge.

19th.—Held a meeting on Front Street. 80 present—no meeting of the kind in this place before. 10 gave in their names.

20th, Aylmer.—A wet day. 60 attended—12 took the pledge.

21st, Grovesend.—The meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel. Elder Chute, the President of the Society, in the chair. J. Wrong, Esq., and myself addressed the meeting, after which, 5 took the pledge.

24th.—Held a meeting at James-Town. The first meeting of the kind at this place. A good number present who appeared highly interested. 18 took the pledge as a beginning, and another meeting was appointed to organize a society.

25th, Vienna.—A large audience was present. One took the pledge.

26th.—Rode 24 miles. A snow storm came on; wet, cold and weary, I arrived at Port Rowan; found the meeting badly published, and no society in existence. Two signed, and the next day, one or two influential men promised to take hold of the cause. Stayed at a tavern, was kindly treated, and charged nothing.

27th.—Held a meeting at St. Williams in the Methodist Chapel. 60 present—4 joined. The meeting was one of much interest. William Backhouse, Esq., in the chair.

28th, Normandale.—The meeting was a good one; 6 joined. The sons of Bacehus were troublesome, which obliged me to give over speaking sooner than I would have done.

29th.—As I could not leave this place, I held another meeting, at which more were present and behaved better, and one took the pledge.

Feb. 1.—Held a meeting at Port Dover. Rev. Joseph Marr, President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting was well attended. 150 present—20 joined. This society promises to be very useful. Rev. J. Marr is very active.

2d.—Meeting at Simcoe; 170 present—23 took the pledge.

3d, Dunville.—A small meeting was held in the evening, at which 5 took the pledge. I consented to hold another meeting on Monday evening, which was well attended, and much approbation expressed; votes of thanks returned to the Montreal Society and myself; 15 names obtained to the pledge; 6 subscribed for Anti-Bacchus; 2 for Advocate; £3 6s. 4d. subscribed for Agency. I make no doubt but that the Montreal Society will be satisfied with my stopping to hold a second meeting. I am convinced that at many places a second meeting would do more good than the first: I have, at several places, been pressed to stop and hold a second meeting, but have not been able on account of previous arrangements.

9th, Port Colborne.—A good number were present; Captain Downs, in the chair; 21 took the pledge; one Merchant promised, that when his stock was out, that he would abandon the trade, and join the Society. This was the first meeting on the Total Abstinence principle, held in this place.

10th, Allanburgh.—Though the notice of this meeting was short, it was one of much interest, and 6 signed.

11th, Drummondville.—I met the Agent of the Niagara Society. A meeting was held in the evening, at which he delivered an address, and I spoke a short time; 30 names were obtained, and I consented to hold another meeting on Tuesday next.

12th, Queenston.—A small number present; 1 joined and 2 subscribed for Advocate.

13th, Monday.—In the evening held a meeting at Niagara. The night very stormy. Not a very large number present; 7 took the pledge.

14th.—Held the promised meeting at Drummondville, in the Methodist Chapel; 39 took the pledge. A Society was organized consisting of 70 members, obtained at 2 meetings.

16th, St. Catherines.—Notice short. Night stormy. 7 took the pledge.

17th, Thursday.—Beamsville.—80 attended, 3 signed.

19th, Fifty Mile Creek.—First meeting that had been held here on the Total Abstinence principle; 13 took the pledge, and the Society is to be organized on their next meeting. I have made arrangements for this object in every place where I found a society on the old pledge.

23d.—Meeting at Sodom, where a Society existed on the old pledge; 18 took the total pledge; 2 subscribed for Advocate. The Society to be organized on the other pledge at their next meeting.

24th, Tillsonburgh.—40 persons present; 36 joined. The Society was organized.

25th, Dobic Settlement.—No Temperance meeting of any kind has ever been held in this place. The people listened attentively to what I said; 2 gave in their names.

27th, Deerham Township, Dean Settlement.—One man spoke much against the cause, and said he considered it sinful to join: but his son and daughter, and 2 others joined notwithstanding.

28th, Ingersolvile.—Meeting in the School-room; 7 joined.

March 3d.—On my way home I held a small meeting at Killworth; 2 joined.

In conclusion, I would remark, that this tour has been rendered rather unpleasant by the wet weather and muddy roads. It has taken me 7 weeks, in which time I have travelled over 600 miles, delivered 33 addresses and lectures to about 3000 individuals; obtained 394 names to the pledge; originated 11 new Societies; obtained 75 subscribers for Advocate and Anti-Bacchus; distributed a large number of Advocates, a few tracts, and preached 9 sermons. I should have continued another week in the Brock District, had not the weather proved so unfavorable. Very few places in this District have yet been visited.

RICHARD SAUL.

Adelaide, March 8, 1842.

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—My seventh temperance tour being completed, it affords me much pleasure to communicate the results, which are of a cheering character. To God be all the praise!

New Glasgow, Monday, 7th March.—Held a very interesting meeting in the lecture room. H. Lloyd, Esq., in the chair. A standing show of hands, manifested their thanks to the Montreal Temperance Society, for its zeal and liberality in sending them an Agent to stir them up in the good cause; my address lasted nearly three hours, when fifty names were added to the society.

North Gore, Tuesday 8th.—The small school house was crowded, a circumstance peculiarly interesting, it being the first meeting of the kind held in this back settlement. After the address, 61 names were obtained to the pledge.

Wentworth, Wednesday 9th.—In the forenoon, held a meeting in the school house, which was filled. Rev. W. Dignum presided. At the close, 40 joined, making the total number 100 in this township.

Rear Chatham.—In the evening, held a meeting in the Baptist Church, thinly attended, the weather being wet; twenty names were added.

Chatham, Thursday 10th.—In the forenoon, held a meeting in the Wesleyan chapel. Rev. F. Metcalf presided. A small attendance and only six joined. The society has increased rapidly since I was here.

Greenville.—In the evening held a meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. Anderson, President in the chair; a good attendance and twenty names obtained.

West Hawksbury, Friday 11th.—Meeting in red school house; a good feeling prevailed, and seventeen were added to the society.

Chenail Ecarte.—Addressed a respectable company in the school house. Mr. J. Lamb presided. This was the first attempt in this place, thirty-four gave their names as members.

L'Original, Saturday 12th.—A good attendance at the Congregational Church in the forenoon. J. Pattee, Esq., President in

the chair. Most of the persons present were members; eight, however, were added to their number.

Augmentation of Gronville.—In the evening held a meeting in Mr. Malcolmson's house, which was well filled. The first meeting of this nature held here; on proposing a pledge, thirty-one signified their wish to join in the work.

Sunday 13th.—Lecture in the same house, from DAN. I, 15. The place was crowded, and great attention given; it was thought many would have joined had an opportunity been given, as they appeared convinced *cold water* was better than *Alcohol*.

Harrington.—In the afternoon, addressed a small company in Mr. Pierce's house from Acts xxiv, 25. Here, in one of the most unlikely places in Canada, is a Temperance Society of about forty members.

N. Petite Nation, Monday 14th.—The meeting in the school house was well attended. Rev. H. Barber in the chair. A beginning had been made here with seventeen names, to which were added thirty-three on this occasion. Rev. Wm. McNally made some useful remarks.

Lochaber.—In the evening, held a meeting in Mr. Taylor's house, which was well attended. After a lengthy address, obtained twenty-six names to the pledge. It being the first effort in this part of the township, was considered very successful.

Clarence, Tuesday 15th.—A good audience in the school house. Mr. A Shirreffs, President in the chair. Here is a faithful band of teetotalers, to which were added eleven new members. The inhabitants of this township are nearly all united in the cause.

Cumberland.—The meeting in the school house in the evening was thinly attended. Rev. H. Barber presided. At the close, twenty joined the ranks, and I have no doubt their numbers will increase.

Campbell's Bay, Wednesday 16th.—A small attendance in the school house. Here I was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Barber and Edwards, and thirteen gave their names as members.

Buckingham.—The meeting in the evening was well attended. Mr. W. Lough in the chair; was pleased to find our old friend Mr. Larwell still active in the cause; thirty-two names were added, and the society organized.

Bytown, Thursday 17th.—Meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, was numerously attended. Rev. J. Carroll in the chair, who very ably set forth the object of our meeting, and proved himself worthy the character he has long sustained, as an able advocate of our cause. Considerable interest excited, and seventeen added to the society. Though this was St. Patrick's Day, there were very few intemperate persons to be seen.

Gloucester, Friday 18th.—Mr. B. Rathwell presided at our meeting in the school house. A society has been formed lately, to which were added six new members.

Hull, Chaudiere Falls.—In the evening, held our meeting in the Columbian Hotel, which was voluntarily offered for the purpose; a very respectable attendance but no names obtained. This was the first time I spoke to a meeting in a tavern.

Chelsea, Saturday 19th.—Meeting in the school house well attended. Rev. A. Meech, President in the chair. After the address, thirteen joined.

Aylmer.—In the evening, the meeting in the school house was well attended, and after the address, twenty-six were added to the society. Dr. Church had raised the number from seventeen to a hundred; this gentleman's conduct is beyond praise. Rev. G. Beynon in the chair, who kindly assisted.

Bytown, Sunday 20th.—Lecture in Wesleyan Chapel, from Acts xvi. 28. "Do thyself no harm." It was shewn from the best evidence, that Alcoholic drinks are injurious to the bodies and souls of men, and ought to be abandoned by all persons valuing health and professing themselves christians.

Nepean, Scott's School House, Monday 21st.—A small meeting, good attention, but great unwillingness to join. At last the scale turned, and sixteen joined the cause.

Nepean, Bell's School House.—In the evening, a large company assembled and listened with interest. A readiness to join characterized the meeting, twenty-three cheerfully giving their names.

Bytown, Tuesday 22d.—Meeting held in Mr. Poole's house, Lower Town. About two hundred persons present. D. Kennedy, q. President in the chair. After the address, I went round for

names, and fifty-five were received as a further accession to the cause here. There is a decided improvement in this place, principally owing to the influence of the Temperance Society.

From this brief sketch, you will perceive that while on the one hand this has been a laborious tour, on the other it has been a very successful one. In the seventeen days I have travelled four hundred miles, visited twenty-four places, at which twenty-seven addresses and lectures have been delivered, nine societies originated, 588 names obtained to the pledge of total abstinence, twenty-two subscribers to the Advocate, VIII. vol., and about 1600 tracts and 100 Advocates distributed.

This has been my best tour for two reasons, one is—more signers to the pledge have been taken than any former tour; another—some of the most destitute parts have been visited with encouraging success.

A few concluding remarks, and I am done. The semi-monthly publication of the *Advocate* is highly approved of; the *Agency fund*, I have no doubt, will be supported another year, as is plainly seen in the hospitable treatment I received, the numerous votes of thanks to myself and the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, and the collections made during the present tour. Lecturing on the *Stomachs and burning Alcohol* in the meetings, caused a very great and favorable excitement. From many ministers and gentlemen I received the kindest attention and assistance, for which I desire thus publicly to return my cordial thanks. The members of old societies are faithful with very few exceptions, and many of the new are full of ardour and zeal. Our plan is to *agitate, agitate, agitate*, and let "onward" be our cry. I am, Sir, yours truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

THORNHILL, Jan. 27.—Our Society at present numbers upwards of 200 consistent members. The Committee have been obliged to expel 4 of their number. Much as a circumstance of this kind is to be regretted, we are glad to say, it has been productive of good effects. While it is worthy of notice that individuals adopting the Temperance Pledge without regard to principle and a real conviction of its advantages, are very liable to fall back into their former habits; it is also a heart cheering fact, that many who have joined the Society in humble dependence upon the support and blessing of the Almighty, have through His grace and mercy, been completely rescued from their previously degraded state.—JOHN LANGSTOFF, junior, Secretary.

MILLFORD, March 8.—Agreeable to the "hope" expressed in your note, in the February number of the *Advocate*, we held a meeting at the hitherto abandoned MILLFORD. That well known and tried friend of Temperance, the Rev. E. NORMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to the Chair. Having informed the people of our intention to have "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," our house was crowded, and several waited without to hear. The opening address by the Chairman, was eloquent and impressive; Mr. G. WENSTER and Mr. JON ROSE then spoke much to the purpose; J. GARDINER delivered the last Address, when signatures to the Pledge were called for, and 110 enrolled their names!! The Temperance banner was unfurled in this place in October last, by the Agent, Mr. J. McDONALD, and was nearly a failure; a Committee were appointed to draft a Constitution which was adopted at a subsequent meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed officers for the present year: THOMAS COOK, President, ISAAC AUSTIN, and GEORGE CLAPP, Vice Presidents, Wm. COOK, Secretary, JON ROSE, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of five; 45 more joined on this occasion. The "*landlords*" have turned *pale*, I think they will change color, perhaps become *mortified*. One of them was, a few months past, a wealthy farmer, but changed his business to *bar-keeping*; I guess he is sorry, having, I am told, drained off but *three glasses* of liquor in a day. The writer has since attended two other meetings, one at North Port, and one in the 2d. concession of Sophiasburgh; upwards of 50 signatures have been procured. These will meet to organize on Saturday the 26th instant.—J. GARDINER, M.E.P.

LENNOXVILLE, March 9.—I have the pleasure to inform you that the "Lennoxville Total Abstinence Society," first started by

Mr. WADSWORTH, in October last, now numbers 321 names; embracing, besides very many who were styled Temperate drinkers, a few who were so far gone in Intemperance, as to be deemed almost irreclaimable, but who are now very zealous in the cause, and in whom a very happy change is perceptible by all.—CHAS. BROOKS, Sec. L.T.A.S.

MARKHAM, March 10.—We have now 50 staunch Tee-totalers in our ranks. The Society is doing much good, and is in a state of growing prosperity. Our tea-party went off well, about 130 sat down to the repast, and were profitably addressed by Rev. Mr. HURCHINSON and others, after which 11 joined our ranks.—T. CROSBY, Secretary.

YOUNGE STREET, March 10.—At our Soiree, in October last, about 300 persons were present, forming a very respectable assemblage, expressing by their cheerful countenances, the pleasure they experienced in the festivities and services of the evening, and appearing fully sensible, that the occasion altogether, was conducive to social order, harmony and enjoyment, in a much greater degree without than with the inebriating cup; at the close 50 persons subscribed to the pledge. Our third Anniversary took place on the 2d. ultimo, and although some had imagined that the theme of Temperance was nearly exhausted, the reverse was happily shown, and the meeting passed off in a very agreeable manner; at the close 28 names were added, making the total number enrolled from the formation of the Society 295. Within the limits of our Society are 2 distilleries, 1 brewery, 4 taverns, and 3 dram-shops, exerting their baneful influence on the community. During the past year 6 Societies, numbering from 50 to 100 members each, have been formed within a radius of 10 miles; and very recently one was organized, near New Market, numbering about 300 members, although stoutly opposed by the votaries of Alcohol. The officers of our Society the present year, are; JESSE KETCHUM, Esquire, President; Rev. JAS. HARRIS, and P. LAWRENCE, Vice Presidents; with a Committee of 9.—J. C. MOULTON, Secretary.

KINGSTON, March 11.—I felt an unwillingness to write, until I was enabled to communicate some progress of Temperance in this regiment, which I am, happily, now enabled to do. With the powerful co-operation of Capt. Sir James E. Alexander, who, I am proud to say, has interested himself very much in the cause, we have managed to establish a Society, with a success beyond my most sanguine expectations. At the first meeting, upwards of a hundred took the pledge, and they have since continued to increase; we must expect a few pledge-breakers, but I am of opinion the Society will be the means of doing much individual and general good in the regiment.—GEORGE STATER, Quarter-Master-Sergt. 14th Regt.

AUGUSTA, March 14.—Our last meeting took place at Wood's School-house, and was well attended. After the usual preliminaries, the audience was addressed by the Rev. S. Berney, (W. M.) The report of the Secretary was read, and thirty-two additional names were added to the list of members.—C. L. WOOD, Sec.

HOLLAND LANDING, March 14.—Not only in this place, but in the surrounding neighbourhood, the cause is making great progress. In the few months past, there have been meetings held in all directions, and individuals are coming forward to support the cause, who were a short time ago opposed to it: we hope the day is not far distant when there will not be a drunkard to be found in the land.—AARON J. ROWAY.

MARYSBURGH, P. E. D., March 15.—The Total Abstinence cause in this place is progressing more rapidly than its most sanguine friends could have expected; we have had two meetings since my last report. Our meeting on the 22d Feb. was addressed by the Rev. D. Wright, when twenty signed the pledge; one of the above new members very unexpectedly signed the pledge—his former habits being much at variance with the temperance cause. But if his joining the society was unexpected, his ardour and zeal in the cause since, has thrown all former efforts in this District, into the shade. At our last meeting, on the 12th instant, the individual above alluded to, came forward and presented our society with a tee-total pledge, signed by ninety-four respectable persons, whose signatures he had obtained by calling at their respective places of abode; and has at this time 130 obtained in the same way, which, with our former number,

increases our society to 190 consistent tee-totalers. See what a reformed drunkard can do.—E. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

HAMILTON, March 16.—The first annual meeting of the Hamilton Temperance Society was held in the Canadian Wesleyan Chapel, on Monday evening, the 23th ultimo, Mr. T. BICKLE, Vice President, in the chair; the following Report was then read.—“The Committee of the Hamilton Temperance Society in presenting their first annual Report, would most humbly thank the Giver of all good, for that measure of success with which their feeble efforts have been crowned during the past year. And whilst they congratulate the Society that some good has been done, they cannot for a moment forget that there is much necessity for renewed exertions in this good cause; in looking around they daily see enormous evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquor; they behold on every hand misery, destitution and death, occasioned by that most insidious but deleterious beverage. Many have been its victims in this town within the past year, and they fear many more are pursuing the same course, and will suffer the same unhappy consequences. The operations of the Society since its formation, in May last, have been necessarily limited, like warmth on the part of some individuals, whom your Committee think ought to have been more zealous, has, perhaps, had some effect in retarding the progress of the work; there has also been a difficulty in obtaining firm and able advocates, directly connected with the institution. Your Committee, however, are happy now to be able to state, they have a few such, whom they trust, will prove in the course of the ensuing year, a great assistance in furthering the interests of this noble cause—this handmaid of christianity. The number of members at present in good standing in the Society is 207; your Committee are sorry to have it to state, that there have been some few cases of delinquency, and also that a few young men withdrew their names a little before the holidays, in order, as they stated, that they may without restraint take a “little” with their friends during that season of conviviality. There have been 110 copies of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* circulated, also about 30 copies of *Anti-Bacchus*; and the public mind, in Hamilton, seems to be attracted to the subject of Temperance. Taking every thing into consideration, the prospects of the Society are cheering, and encourage the hope of great success the ensuing year.” Several resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted; and 53 persons then joined the Society making now 240 members. The officers for the ensuing year are: Dr. Kellogg, President; Rev. J. Addyman, and P. Osborne, Vice Presidents; P. Thornton, Sec. and Treasurer.—J. F. MOORE.

BARNSTON, March 18.—On the 12th October last the “Barnston Total Abstinence Society” was organized, and the requisite officers appointed. Since that time, the cause has been progressing beyond what we anticipated; at our last quarterly meeting, we had an addition of twenty names to the pledge, making in all 152. A number of them are men of influence, and seem to engage with a fixed determination to give no quarter. In addition to this, a “Youth's Temperance Society” has recently been formed in the north part of the town, through the laudable exertions of Mr. McAlister, which now numbers between fifty and sixty, principally young men, which promises much good.—D. PERCIVAL, Sec.

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 18.—Since I last wrote to you, we have had three meetings. At the first, the Reverend J. Carroll delivered an excellent discourse, and thirteen gave in their names to the society. The second meeting was addressed by Mr. John Carson, our Vice-President, and some other gentlemen; two joined the society. At the third, Mr. Wadsworth, delivered an interesting discourse, pointing out the evils of intemperance, temporally, physically and morally. Six gave in their names, which makes our society number fifty-two. The whole neighbourhood is alive to tee-totalism, and I think we will soon have Mr. Alcohol totally banished from our settlement.—WM. GLASFORD, Sec.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The 74th Regiment Total Abstinence Society, continue to hold weekly meetings in St. Paul's Barracks, which are in general well attended; and from the able assistance given them by Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, of the Victoria Society, do a great deal of good. The former gentleman amused them greatly on the 5th instant, by extracting the alcohol from a

quart of beer, and burning it in their presence. He elucidated the subject forcibly, and made an impression on the minds of all present, that malt liquor was almost as pernicious to man's health as spirituous liquors are. We now number about 120; there are also upwards of 100 names in the Rev. Mr. Phelan's "Roman Catholic Society," all of whom, it is expected, will join their Regimental Society soon, as advised repeatedly by him so to do. Mr. Wadsworth addressed the 74th Regiment, in the Queen's Barracks, last month, and exhibited the plates of the human stomach, as affected by intoxicating drinks; 15 joined, and the following day 5 more, two of whom were sergeants. It is a pleasing thing to see the non-commissioned officers coming forward and exerting themselves in this good cause, as they naturally have an influence over the minds of those under their particular command; the truth of this assertion is verified by the fact, that every man belonging to the squad commanded by one of these sergeants, (except three) followed his example in becoming pledged members of the Total Abstinence Society. Another example. There are 22 of the Band of this Regiment tee-totalers.—M. DOORLY.

PRESBURY, March 22.—At Ogdensburg a new Society, composed almost entirely of young men, has been formed within a few weeks, on the "Total" principle, and is likely to throw the old Society in the shade. They hold meetings about once a week, and have, by the appointment of sub-Committees, presented the Pledge at nearly every house in the village. They have also what they term a "Ditch Committee," to collect from the streets, groceries and taverns, any dissipated persons they can find to attend their meetings; and, either from the effect of their general energy, or from some other powerful cause, the 2 principal hotels in the place, viz: the "Exchange," and the "Washington," have within a few days banished alcohol from their bars; and the landlords of both say that they intend to keep it out. I heard one of them, when speaking of it, say that he "couldn't sell enough to make it an object." The steamer "Oneida" now fitting out at Ogdensburg is to be conducted also on Total-abstinence principles, as I learn from those who have the management of her.—W. D. DICKINSON.

SAINTE HELENS ISLAND, March 28.—The Temperance Society of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment numbers 336 members, and has only been formed 2 months; this success is unprecedented in any Military Society. The moral change Temperance has wrought in the habits and condition of both the men and their families, is truly conspicuous. Men and women assume a more healthy appearance; reading and intellectual improvement are the pursuits of the men; the woman and children have comfortable food, and are better clothed, and attend their respective places of worship more regularly. An anxious desire for the future welfare of their offspring, seems now to be a predominant feeling amongst them, for they endeavor to provide for their children a liberal education which they neglected before.—W. ARCHER, Atg. Serg. Maj., President, R. C. R. Temp. Society.

MOORE, April 4.—Your Agent, Mr. Saul, held a meeting here on the 15th November, much enquiry was excited by it, and some time after our excellent and devoted pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pynch, called a meeting, which he and several other gentlemen addressed; and at the conclusion 42 persons subscribed the pledge: F. Telford, Esquire, J. P., President; the Reverend Messrs. Pynch and Coleman, Vice Presidents; Mr. Isaac Simpett, Treasurer; with five of a Committee. We have had 3 meetings since all well attended, and we now number 89. Public sentiment is now decidedly against the drinking practices of society, and though all are not prepared to sign the pledge, yet our most worthy and exemplary men are examining the subject and discountenancing intemperance.—J. BAY, jun., Secretary.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The petition to the Commons of the Province of Canada has received the names of the Bishop of Montreal, the clergy of the Church of England, and other denominations of the Clergy, and the Medical Faculty; we expect to obtain 2 or 3000 signatures. The Hon. H. BLACK will be requested to present it, who is a firm friend to the cause. Our Society gradually increases. The Benefit Society on Total Abstinence principles is formed, and has received the approval of several distinguished gentlemen who, it is expected, will patronize it.—W. HOLZHOUSER, Sec. Q. Y. M. T. S.

PRESBURY, April 13.—Thursday, the 7th instant, being our

regular Quarterly Meeting, we made arrangements for two meetings to be held, and addressed by the Delegates of the Victoria Society, Messrs Wilson and Mitchell. The first meeting was held at 2 o'clock, P.M., exclusively for the military, when 10 members were added to the Society; the other for the inhabitants of the town, was held in the evening at the Methodist Chapel. The Delegates delivered excellent and instructive addresses; they distilled a quart of Port Wine, from which was obtained something over 3 gills of alcohol. The meeting was the largest and most interesting ever held in Prescott; the Delegates speaking from experience had the best effect on the audience; at the close the Pledge being read, 37 names were added to the Society, making, with 10 obtained at the former meeting, 47 that joined the ranks of Tee-totalism in one day.—CHAS. H. SEE, Sec.

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.—At the great and splendid levee given by the President of the United States, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, not a drop of wine or other alcoholic drinks were to be obtained—nothing but cold water.—This is an example for the whole country.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.—It is generally known, that on all vessels, including whaling and sealing vessels, sailing on temperance principles, one-fifth part of the whole premium paid for insurance is returned by the Insurance companies in this city, at the end of the voyage. We are glad to know that some merchants contribute the amount thus received to the cause of seamen, through the American Seamen's Friend Society; thus twice blessing that hardy and useful class of men. Tea and coffee should be given as a substitute for ardent spirits.

GROG MONEY.—We understand that \$2500 has been paid to the seamen on board the receiving ship *Columbus*, in lieu of spirit rations, for the last three months, which they had voluntarily relinquished. We also learn that the crew of the U. S. schooner *Grandpus*, commanded by Lieut. Van Brunt, which vessel is now ready to sail on a cruise, all, with the exception of 10 or 11, receive money instead of grog. It is time that the custom of allowing spirit rations on board our ships were abolished.—*Bost. Jour.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following paragraph is from the *Belfast Republican*. We trust that all captains will imitate so noble an example. A dealer in spirituous liquors, in a town in Lincoln county, was lately in Boston, purchasing his winter stock of "fire-water." But every captain to whom he applied for freight refused to have any thing to do with it, declaring that they would rather their vessels should go home in ballast, than be thus freighted. The dealer changed his rum for corn, and the good people have now more nutritious food and less poison.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We are pleased to hear, that a Temperance Society has been organized, and a "pledge" circulated among the members of the Legislature. Mr. Chatfield, the Speaker of the Assembly, heads the list, which already includes the names of near eighty members.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

TEMPERANCE AT AUGUSTA.—All the members of the Executive Council, except one, with the Adjutant General, Land Agent, and Secretary of State, have signed the Total Abstinence pledge; also 18 of the 31 Senators, and 150 of the 200 members of the House, with the Clerk and Assistant Clerk, have followed in their foot steps. The *Banner* says, "But 19 members of the House absolutely refused to subscribe the pledge; the rest, 29, have either been absent, or made excuse."—*Portland (Me.) Adv.*

SENDING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—It is stated to us as a fact, that a large number of hogheads of St. Croix Rum have recently been sent back to St. Croix from this port, the market here being so flat for the article, that it will bring a better price at the place whence imported. The movement among the reformed inebriates, is accomplishing wonders in various ways.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

THE POPE.—An Irish paper states that the Pope is a thorough tee-totaler. We are happy to hear it. We wish it could be said of all ministers of religion, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Interesting Journals from the Rev. R. H. Thornton—W. Black—J. McDonald; and letters from "Spectator"—J. T. B.—Embr.—Lanark—Hamber—N. Petite Nation, and Oakville, O. P. &c., are unavoidably postponed.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1842.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE APPLICATION AND RESULTS OF THE AGENCY FUND.

NAMES OF AGENTS.		PLACES VISITED.	ADDRESSES AND LECTURES.	SOCIETIES ORIGINATED	SIGNATURES TO THE PLEDGE.
R. D. WADSWORTH,	Montreal,	128	152	39	2,547
J. M'DONALD,	Pictou,	151	131	—	1,997
W. BLACK,	Durham,	—	—	—	1,031
REV. W. CLARKE,	London,	29	29	—	470
" R. SAUL,	Adelaide,	68	76	18	594
" MESSRS. WARNER & DEMOREST,	Demorestville,	11	11	7	350
" R. H. THORNTON,	Whitby,	5	5	—	100*
" J. T. BYRNE,	L'Orignal,	5	5	—	18
" J. H. LEONARD,	Brighton,	9	9	—	114

* Only a part of the results of Rev. Messrs. Clarke and Thornton's labour has been communicated. The blanks in the Table are not filled up for want of correct information.

The sum paid for salaries and expenses to the Agents, amounts in all to £290 6s. 6d. The Montreal Society defrayed no part of the expenses of Messrs. Warner, Demorest, Thornton, Byrne and Leonard. Of this sum £221 3s. 11d. has been received by subscriptions and donations to the Agency Fund as acknowledged in the *Advocate* from time to time.

It will be remembered, that in the Report of the Montreal Society, submitted in February 1841, the employment of a travelling Temperance Agent was strongly recommended, and a *Soiree* was shortly afterwards given by the Ladies of the Montreal Society, to raise a fund for his support. The subscriptions at the *Soiree* amounted to about £130, and have since been increased, by donations from various quarters, to £221 3s. 11d. Instead of one Agent, the Society found it expedient to employ several; and they have great reason to rejoice, that in the providence of God, so many persons have been raised up, eminently qualified for the work. To these Agents, one and all, they take this opportunity of presenting their best thanks.

The above table, exhibits a very imperfect view of the results produced. Not only were more pledges obtained, and societies organized by some of the lecturers, but their visits have in many places led to the formation of new and increased efforts on the part of old societies. For instance, in the circuit visited by the Rev. WILLIAM CLARKE, where a year ago there were very few Temperance men, there are now many flourishing associations, numbering about 2000 members. In one instance, where Mr. WADSWORTH obtained 48 names to commence a society, they increased in a few weeks to about 350; and in one place visited by the Rev. Mr. Saul, where the meeting was considered a failure, there is now a thriving society of eighty members. Upon the whole then, we may conclude that the plan of sending forth Temperance Lecturers, has, in the short space of seven or eight months, added at least 10,000 members to the temperance ranks, besides materially extending the circulation

of the *Advocate*, *Anti-Bacchus* and Tracts. Of these 10,000 how many were drunkards? How many would have become drunkards? How many families have been rescued from the miseries of the drunkard's family? How many souls from the drunkard's doom? Eternity alone can answer these questions, and will also reveal the influence that these 10,000 in their turn exert over others. People of Canada, shall this work cease? If not, send in your subscriptions to the Agency Fund, and still greater results may in humble reliance on the blessing of God be anticipated.

TO THE COUNTRY MERCHANTS OF CANADA.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—The season for laying in your supplies of goods is fast approaching, and therefore I beg leave to solicit your attention to the following considerations:—

1. You must be convinced that intoxicating drinks are the means of inflicting evils, incalculable in number, and grievous in nature, not only upon the people of Canada generally, but of your own neighbourhood in particular; yet you are the principal channel through which these evils flow upon the community, and if you only cease to sell liquors, intemperance will in a great measure cease for lack of that which causes it.

2. You are no doubt convinced that one of the chief drawbacks to the prosperity of the country, is the drinking habits of the community, and probably you painfully feel the operation of this drawback, in your own neighbourhood. You must also be aware that it is only in the prosperity of your neighbours, that you can permanently prosper, and only as your section of the country flourishes, that you can advance in wealth and respectability

Why then should you make yourselves the agents or instruments to desolate your own neighbourhood by intoxicating drinks.

3. You perhaps think you are making profit from the sale of these drinks, and prospering yourselves, although injuring your neighbors; but upon a strict examination, you will find that any measure of prosperity based upon the injury of your own customers must be delusive and short lived. In fact you will lose more in other ways on account of this branch of business, than the amount of your gains from it. And it is particularly to be remembered that it cannot be carried on without danger to yourselves and families. Many have fallen victims to the drinks they sold to others, and many more have lost promising sons, or caused the destruction of young men in their stores, by placing this temptation continually before them.

My brother and I have been for many years engaged in general business, in Western Canada, under the firm of J. & J. Dougall; and for a time, the liquor trade formed a large and apparently profitable branch of our business; but it had many drawbacks. In the first place, liquor was the only article, for the sale of which, we were obliged to open the store on the sabbath; people insisted upon buying liquors on that day for cases of urgent sickness, as they said, although, generally speaking, this plea was a mere pretext. Secondly, several of our clerks and servants either acquired, or confirmed, habits of intemperance upon our liquors; and we found that it was no uncommon thing for them to sit down to a regular carouse in the store where they slept, instead of retiring, as we supposed, to rest. Thirdly, the risk of fire was greatly increased, both by the inflammable nature of the liquor and the drunkenness of servants; and the risk of being plundered was even more augmented. Fourthly, the knowledge that we supplied the drunkeries around us, licensed and unlicensed, in which many of our neighbors were ruining their characters, their families and their souls, was by no means pleasant. And when we passed these places, especially on the Lord's day, and heard issuing forth from them oaths, obscenity and blasphemy; or saw the quarrelling and fighting, which were by no means rare occurrences, we felt deeply disgusted at our liquor trade. Drunkeries have been aptly and forcibly termed "the breathing holes of hell," but who is it that supplies them with their breath of life? Is it not the liquor merchant?

These and other considerations, induced us to give up that branch of business, although we were strenuously advised against what was called a rash, absurd and visionary attempt. We were told that if customers could not get all they wanted from us, they would take nothing, but deal with other stores where they could get all their supplies at once; and we thought there was much truth in this view of the matter. Nevertheless, to continue the trade was out of the question, and we abandoned it six or seven years ago.

Now mark the result. So far from having to suffer for doing right, our business increased rapidly, and our losses from bad debts diminished (perhaps because our best liquor customers left us, and they are not generally the best pay). We also did our business with much greater ease and comfort, and we would not on any account deal in intoxicating drinks again, although no considerations were involved except pecuniary interest.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me again earnestly invite your attention to the foregoing remarks, drawn as you will perceive, not only from reason, but from experience; and permit me to hope, that you will abandon a branch of trade, which is alike injurious to the community and yourselves. There is abundance of business, of a wholesome and beneficial kind, to require all your capital and

energies, and this wholesome business will rapidly increase as intemperance diminishes.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DOUGALL.

If any statement appears in the *Advocate*, the accuracy of which any one chooses to question, it appears to be customary to do so in the severest language, and perhaps with the additional imputation of the most unworthy motives. Now we protest against this treatment, as neither charitable nor just. We are conducting a great moral enterprise with much labour, anxiety and expense, for the benefit of our fellow men; and we think we might fairly hope from them, an unobstructed course and a charitable construction for our labors. It is not uncommon for cases to come before us, which, though they necessarily implicate individuals, we conscientiously believe it our duty to notice. Inclination would prompt us to say nothing about such cases; but we sacrifice inclination to the public welfare; and it will be generally admitted that we show no respect of persons. We make careful enquiry into the facts, and soften our account of them, so as to publish even less than we believe to be substantiated by good and sufficient testimony; yet, as nothing human is perfect, it is quite possible, that after all these precautions, we may err in some particulars, either of fact or inference; but it is obvious if stricter rules be laid down for our guidance, we shall be constrained to issue a blank sheet. If we do, however, make a statement that can be shown to be in any particular incorrect, we are at all times ready—nay anxious—to retract and apologize for it, in the most ample manner. And we ask the public in view of these facts, if the treatment to which we have alluded be merited?

In the obituary notice in our last, we stated upon what we considered the best authority—that, namely of the employer, that the cellars of the store where the deceased cooper worked, were shut up from him. We have since been informed by the clerk in charge of the liquor and grocery department, that the deceased gave up the keys himself, but got them whenever he needed to visit the cellars. It will be seen that this circumstance is not a material one to the general accuracy of the article; nevertheless, we earnestly desire to be literally correct in every thing we state, and we are sincerely sorry if at any time we have caused unnecessary pain to surviving relatives by our obituary notices.

The Amherstburgh Temperance Society is in a very prosperous state. They have four executive committees; one each of men, women, boys and girls. There is great rivalry between the juvenile committees, which shall report the greatest number of accessions to their ranks at each meeting. Would it not be well to carry out the plan elsewhere of setting the young people to work. They will do much good.

Niagara bids fair to be what our neighbours would call the banner District of Canada, in the Temperance cause. We have already noticed that the society of the town of Niagara, sent forth a lecturer last winter, who was instrumental in organizing several societies, and adding seven hundred signatures to the pledge. On the 8th March, a convention, consisting of delegates from fourteen societies, was held at St. Catharines, OLIVER PHILIPS, Esq. President, and W. T. CASENON Secretary; at which, resolutions were carried to the effect, that it was expedient to organiz

District Temperance Society; that a uniform constitution should be adopted by all the societies in the District; that a Lecturing Agent be engaged, and that a District convention of delegates be called for, the second Tuesday in June next. We trust this convention will be well attended; and we would respectfully suggest to the temperance men of other districts, the propriety of "doing likewise."

We learn with great satisfaction that one of the largest Steamboat Companies on the St. Lawrence, will henceforth run their boats *without bars!* and we trust the public will show a marked preference for these boats, over others whose owners make it a part of their business, to minister to the drinking propensities of their passengers, until they shall also give it up. The unpleasantness, not to speak of the danger, of being penned up in a boat with a crowd of human beings many of whom are, owing to repeated visits to the bar, in various stages of intoxication, is, we should think, enough to cause sober minded men, and more especially families, to prefer steamboats without bars.

While upon this subject it gives us great pleasure to add, that a steamboat, which plies between Lachine and Chataguay, the property of JACOB DEWITT, Esquire, has been for years conducted on strict Temperance and Sabbath keeping principles.

The Rev. A. MORTIMER of Warwick, writes:—that when he told Mr. SAUL of his intention to join the Temperance Society, it was upon condition that certain material alterations should be made in the Constitution; these alterations were not favorably entertained by the leading men of the Society, and he therefore dismissed the subject from his mind.

The judges of Essays on the license system have decided that R. P. be paid £3 15s., and B. W. X. £1 5s., respectively for their Essays, if they choose to accept these sums, neither being deemed worthy of the prize.

While we are sorry to learn that the Rev. T. ATKINSON has, on account of ill health, resigned the Presidency of the Quebec Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, we are happy to be informed, that H. N. Patton, Esq., Warden of Dorchester, has, at their earnest solicitation, consented to fill the office.

The Victoria men WILSON and MITCHEL, meet with extraordinary success in Western Canada. They have obtained upwards of seven hundred signatures to the pledge in the first fortnight, and every where meet with the most flattering reception. We shall give some account of their journey in our next.

A Temperance Tale of singular interest in our next.

Subscribers in town, who change their residence, are requested to leave the address to which the *Advocate* is hereafter to be sent, at the depot, St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

97, 98, 99.—About the new year in a Township near Toronto a woman sent a boy to the rum-sellers for grog. She drank to intoxication and gave her child some that remained, the child fell into

a fit and she put it into a barrel of water where it was drowned. She fell into the fire and was burned to death. In the Township of York about the same time a woman in a state of intoxication was so burned that she died in a few hours.—JAMES BIRD.

100.—PHILLIPSBURGH, April 5.—A man while attempting to cross the Bay with his companion, was so intoxicated as not to be able to proceed, and was found on the following morning, the 31st ult., very badly frozen. I have since heard of his death.—W. HICKOK.

101.—We have another instance of sudden death, in its most awful form, to record this week. On Tuesday morning last, about eight o'clock, John Williams, cooper, an old resident of this place, was discovered by his daughter-in-law, on going up to the room where he slept, lying on his face—*dead*; his two hands were placed under his face, and his feet were outside of the bunk, his head and a part of his body inside. It appears he had been intoxicated the night previous, and is supposed to have died by a fit.—*Bathurst Courier*.

102.—PERTH, April 19.—On Tuesday last a fine boy, son of John McCallum of Drummond, was prevailed upon by two boys to drink some beer, and after having done so, was induced to take some whiskey, which he also did, and immediately was overcome by it in such a manner, that he was obliged to be carried to a neighbour's house; he fell asleep, and all the exertions that could be made, proved fruitless in awaking him from that sleep, or saving him from death. He died on Friday evening.—*Id.*

103.—A rich *habitan*, of St. Genevieve, was found dead near the stove in his own house, with a jug of whiskey beside him. We understand the priest refused the rites of the church at his burial.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN THINK.—Frequently children think correctly, with a directness and honesty which should shame their seniors.

Peter Wendell was permitted by his parents to look at the great procession of *Total Abstinence* men and boys that marched through the streets of Albany on the *Seventeenth* of March. He knew several of the men used formerly to get drunk, for they had worked for his father. Then they were ragged and filthy and profane. Now in their apparel and appearance, they were gentlemen.

Peter was about *eight* years old. He saw a great many boys in the procession younger than himself, and gladly would he have had such a shining medal and new white ribbon on his neck and breast as they wore. After the procession were all gone by, the family sat down to dinner. Peter seemed very thoughtful, and showed but little disposition to eat. As had long been the custom at his father's table, he was offered the little which was left in the glass; but he refused it. His mother asked "what is the matter! do you want to be a temperance man?" "I don't know," said Peter, "I have often heard father laugh at Mr. Delavan, and call him a fanatic and a fool for spending his time and money to assist the Temperance cause, and aunt Gertrude has often done the same; but there must be some good thing about Temperance." "Why so?" said his father, "because there was Mike and Pat who used to be so ragged and dirty when they worked here, and I have often heard them say, they could never get money enough to get a new coat, but now they are dressed as well as father, and they looked a great deal more smiling and happy than they used to do. What has made this difference."

"They are now sober men," said the father. "Is it temperance has made this change?" asked little Peter. "I suppose so." "What is temperance?" "O, it is to be moderate—to drink a little." "But, father, I heard you tell cousin Garrett, who came here drunk the other day. This is the result of your moderate drinking. Do temperance societies allow their members to drink moderately?" "Your mother will answer you. I must go."

Peter was not satisfied, and in the evening wanted his father to tell him what was the use of drinking wine? Whether cousin Garrett learned to be a drunkard on wine? And finally, whether he might not join the "Youth's Temperance Society," in the Pearl-street Academy. We are glad to say his father and mother consented. The next day Peter had his name enrolled,

and came and got a *Temperance Recorder* and a Temperance medal. He has already induced three of his little companions to unite with the temperance society also.

Youthful reader, think! Try to know the reason and nature, of things which are about you, and with which you are conversant. Fear not to ask information of your parents and seniors, nor fear to refuse all intoxicating drink yourself, and to lead others to do the same. REMEMBER PETER WENDELL.—*Recorder*.

BLACK-EYED JOE.

Two or three years ago, I went into a town in the State of New-Hampshire, to give a temperance lecture. There were not many persons in the village who did not drink intoxicating liquors. But many came to hear me, and I noticed, just as I commenced speaking, a little bright-eyed boy, just about your age, who came into the hall and sat down near the door. He listened very attentively, and when I spoke of the cruel treatment of wives and children from intemperate men, I saw him more than once take his handkerchief and wipe away the tears. I told them the pledge would prevent all this, and make men kind and pleasant; and I told the children to sign it, if they would prosper and be happy in the world. This little fellow was almost the first to put his name down; and when I asked the people who he was, they told me he was called *Black-eyed Joe*, and that his father was one of the worst drunkards in town.

It was his custom every morning to mingle rum and sugar with water, and pass it round to every one of the children, who took a little, as well as their father and mother. He would drink again at eleven o'clock, and at noon-time, at four o'clock, and at supper. So that when evening came, he would always be intoxicated, cruel and revengeful. Sometimes he would beat his wife; sometimes beat his children, or shut them out of doors in the cold storms. It was this that made Joseph weep, when told of cruelty to children, and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

He went home from the meeting and determined to keep his resolution. The next morning, as usual, his father took out the brown jug, wiped the pitcher of poison, and handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head and declined taking it.

"Drink, Joe!" said his father.

"I do not wish for any again, sir," replied Joseph.

His father looked at him sternly a moment and then said, roughly,

"Did you go to that temperance meeting, Joe?"

"Yes sir," he replied.

"Did you sign the pledge?"

"Yes sir."

"What did you do that for, Joe?"

"Because, father," said Joseph hesitatingly, "if I am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are."

His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused a moment, and then opened the door and dashed the jug and pitcher to pieces, saying,

"You shall have a father, Joe, that you won't be ashamed to be like!"

From that hour he has never taken anything that can intoxicate, and is happy himself, and renders his family happy also; and I will venture to say, that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him "what good will it do" to sign the pledge?

"Uncle Edward, you may put my name down," said Henry, "and I thank you for telling me that story." So saying he put on his skates, went off upon the ice with a swift motion, to tell the story of *Black-eyed Joe* to his companions.—*Cold-Water Army*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EFFECTS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.—At the "Great National Banquet," which lately took place in Dublin, Lord Morpeth, after giving particulars of the return of outrages reported to the Constabulary office, by which it appeared that, since 1836, they had diminished one third, proceeded to remark, that, of the heaviest offences, such as homicides, outrages upon

the person, assaults with intent to murder, aggravated assaults, cutting and maiming, there were:—

In 1837	-	-	-	-	12,096
1838	-	-	-	-	11,058
1839	-	-	-	-	1,077
1840	-	-	-	-	773

Such a diminution of crime, it is not, perhaps, too much to assert, has never before been directly accomplished by any human instrumentality;—great, however, as it is, it can scarcely be regarded as the chief good that has resulted from the Temperance reformation. The money heretofore employed as an incitement to crime, and in producing degradation and misery, is now become the means of conferring the greatest temporal blessings, and of promoting religious, moral, and intellectual advancement; chapels and schools, once thinly attended, are now crowded to excess, and the receipts at the Saving's Banks are surprisingly increased.—*London Patriot*.

TEE-TOTAL ZEAL.—Some time ago, a worthy Scottish knight, who takes his title from an estate in the south country, having become a convert to Tee-totalism, ordered all the wines and spirits to be taken from his cellar and thrown into his ponds. This order was promptly obeyed by his servants. Neither the swans, the ducks, and the geese—the sober creatures!—nor the fishes, to his honours great astonishment seemed to relish the strong drink more than he did, and in a short time the fowls deserted the ponds, and were seen rolling about feet up; and the fishes, poor animals not being able to leave the ponds, appeared, on the surface not drunk, but dead.—*Dundee Adv.*

EXAMPLE WANTED AS WELL AS PRECEPT.—Now that total abstinence has become popular, how many do we hear lauding it to the skies, extolling the immense advantages it has been to our country, and yet, in reality denying their own assertions, by refusing to adopt practically what they so uphold in theory. Unhesitatingly I record my conviction, that unless the total abstinence pledge becomes nearly universal, it will not be permanent for ages to come. Unless it be felt to be the watchword to all, whether rich or poor, to abstain altogether, to give up the first glass, drunkenness will not be banished entirely from the land. Most painfully do I feel in reflecting on the daily temptations which thousands of our poor tee-totalers, particularly domestic servants, are subjected to—and many of them reclaimed drunkards—obliged to attend behind their master's chair, witnessing him and his guests indulging in their wine cups, perhaps to excess, and at the conclusion of the revel they have to carry away the half-empty glasses. I ask such masters, is it not too much to expect that their servants, if so exposed, will stand firm? I ask them too, if those reclaimed once fall, at whose door will the fault lie? I see in addition to such, that they are, if they love their country and their kind, equally called on to abstain. All experience proves that we are exceedingly prone to copy the virtues or vices of those above us, and though I am satisfied that thousands and tens of thousands will stand firm to their pledge, yet if we look into futurity we cannot avoid seeing much to dread, if the example is not more consistent in high quarters.—*Richard Allen of Dublin*.

Extract from a Speech by the Hon. W. MARSHALL, Member of Congress from Kentucky, to the Washington Temperance Society:—

"For ten years past I have been a politician, in a section of country where candidates for office are expected to treat the people, and drink with them; to this custom and the festive board, I attribute the power which the habit of intemperance gained over me. Often after leaving these scenes have I resolved never to repeat them, but temptation returning, the vow has again and again been broken. Yet I never thought myself lost or in danger, till this morning, when I found upon me a quenchless hellish thirst for drink. I was alarmed; it followed me; a crisis had come, and I knew it. The thought of joining a temperance society occurred to me. I resolved upon it, and went to an Hon. gentleman, and asked if he was a member of the society; he answered yes. I asked him to draw me up a pledge, and do it quick, that I might execute it. I did so.

The age of miracles is past, and I presume what at that mo-

ment occurred to me is explicable on familiar principles; but the fact I know, that when my hand was lifted from the paper, that appetite which before drove me almost to madness, was gone.

But I did not conceive the stop fully taken, till I should meet and unite with you here; for there is peculiar strength in the tie of honor that now publicly binds us. I am not ashamed of what I have done. I wish Congress—the nation, to know it. No doubt many will laugh when the intelligence shall reach them, but if I redeem my pledge, which I believe I shall do, *I will laugh too.*—*American paper.*

MANIA A POTU.—The *New-Orleans Picayune*, after some thrilling remarks on the awful misery to which men subject themselves by seeking oblivion from care, in the artificial exhilaration of spirituous liquors, adds the following dreadful description of a person whom the Editor had seen rendered demonaic by excessive intoxication;

“By an accident, we yesterday stood with chilled veins and startling eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment he was called to administer relief to the victim. In a corner of the room we found the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the rungs of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes, which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Bloating terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner, and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm. Devils were pursuing him; behind, before, above and below, and all around him, objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that the heart ached to hear them. Then again his fit assumed another form, and he ran about the room, jumping over the chairs and calling us to see him walk upon the ceiling. Then he raved for liquor, screamed aloud, cursed the world and his own existence, demanded brandy with wild and furious gesticulation, and again sunk into grief and tears, complaining that all the world was leagued against him, and even devils were employed to persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sort of waking trance. He was lifted on the bed, and there he lay grasping at the air, with horrible contortions of countenance, which made our flesh creep upon our bones.

The unfortunate wretch has recovered, as our friend, the physician, said, danger was past when we left him; but who may form a conception of his anguish endured during that horrid paroxysm? Years of the severest trials and misfortune should be considered luxurious ease, in comparison with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body. If the condition of the eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this mad lady experience some foretaste of the sinner's doom.”

A GOOD ONE.—The following fact admirably illustrates the wisdom of adhering literally to the words of the Bible:—“A young gentleman in Connecticut was courting a lady in the same State—she was a *tee-totaller*—he drank wine on Scripture authority. ‘Wine was a good gift of God, and to be used with thankfulness.’ To refuse to use it was to cast reproach upon the Saviour, &c. &c. Amongst other quotations to sustain himself, was this, ‘And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine.’ When the young gentleman next called upon his beloved, he found her with her face *shining brilliantly with a good coat of oil!* He was of course greatly astonished, but she told him her authority, and the lesson was sufficient.—*Ogan.*

Sweeney, who murdered his wife a few months since at Norwich, Vt., and absconded, has been arrested.—There appears to be no doubt of his guilt. Rum was the instigator of this horrible act, though the indictment will charge him with being actuated by the devil, but it is all the same.—*Id.*

W O M A N ' S H Y M N .

Drinker! turn, and leave your bowl:
Turn, and save your deathless soul:
From your lip the poison fling;
Dash away th' accursed thing.

Temperate! turn away your eye;
Look not at its crimson dye:
Spurn it quickly from your view,
From your thoughts, and memory too.

Husband! turn—nor let your feet
Enter that accurs'd retreat;
Look! your partner's tearful eye
Eloquently asks you why?
Brother! leave the place of glee,
Quick, oh! quickly turn and flee!
See your sister's swelling breast,
Deep, with anxious fear, distress'd.

Father! turn; your prattler's voice
Bids you seek your fireside joys;
Leave the revel; homeward haste,
And those purer pleasures taste.
Fathers, brothers, husbands, come—
Help us banish from your home—
From the world the deadliest foe
That assails our peace below.

AGRICULTURAL.

A TREATISE ON SWINE.

A PRIZE ESSAY, WRITTEN FOR THE ADVOCATE, BY P. L. SIMMONDS, ESQ.
Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, &c. &c.

The hog has been generally described as a creature of gross habits and unclean tastes, as having the senses of touch and taste obtuse, and even as being so insensible that mice may burrow in his skin without his seeming to feel it. But these opinions are most unjust and incorrect. Far from being unclean, nature has furnished him with powerful organs of digestion, enabling him to derive sustenance from a variety of substances, and his voracity is only the result of the extent and perfections of his digestive and respiratory organs. Although one of the *pachydermatous* or thick skinned animals, the hog feels blows acutely and manifests his suffering by loud cries. Indeed the inference that his sense of feeling is dull, because of the thick layer of fat with which his body is incased is most erroneous, inasmuch as it is known that the nerves which give susceptibility to the body, are exterior to his fatty part. So far from being insensible to pain, the hog even suffers under the irritation arising from the punctures of gnats, musquitos and other predatory insects, and endeavours to escape from their persecution by rolling in moist places, and protects himself from their attacks by covering his skin with mud.

The hog, says Professor Low, is subject to remarkable changes of form and character, according to the situation in which he is placed. When these characters assume a certain degree of permanence, a breed or variety is formed; and there is none of the domestic animals which more easily receives the characters we desire to impress upon it, this arises from its rapid powers of increase, and the constancy with which the characters of the parents are reproduced in the progeny. There is no kind of live stock that can be so easily improved by the breeder, and so quickly rendered suited to the purposes required, and the same points of external form indicate in the hog, a disposition to arrive at early maturity of muscle and fat, as in the ox or sheep. The body is large in proportion to the limbs, or in other words, the limbs are short in proportion to the body; the extremities are free from coarseness, the chest is broad, and the trunk round. Possessing these characters, the hog never fails to arrive at earlier maturity and with a smaller consumption of food, than when he possesses a different conformation.

The wild boar which undoubtedly was the progenitor of all the European varieties, and also of the Chinese breed, was formerly a native of the British Isles, and very common in the forests until the time of the civil wars in England. The wild hog is now spread over the temperate and warmer parts of the old continent and its adjacent islands. His colour varies with age and climate, but is generally a dusky brown, spotted and streaked with black. His tough skin is covered with coarse hair or bristles, intermixed

with soft wool; his neck and spine are armed with larger and stronger bristles which he erects when in anger,

“ Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.”

In a state of nature, roaming at large, the hog is a very bold and powerful creature, and becomes more fierce and indocile with age.

From the form of his teeth, he is chiefly herbivorous in his habits, delighting in roots, which his nice sense of smell and touch enables him to discover and procure from beneath the surface. He also feeds upon animal substances when they come in his way, such as worms and larvae, snails, the eggs of birds, the young of animals, occasionally carrion, and even venomous snakes which like the hedge hog he can attack and devour with impunity.

In the wild state, the female produces a litter but once in the year, and in much smaller numbers than when domesticated. She usually goes with young four months or 16 weeks.

The hog has been known to live to the age of 30 years or more in its native woods, but when domesticated is usually slaughtered for bacon before he is two years old, and even boars reserved for brawn seldom reach to the age of five.

While the wild hog is subjected to domestication it undergoes the following amongst other changes in its conformation:—The ears become less flexible not being required to collect distant sounds; the formidable tusks of the male diminish, being no longer necessary for self defence; the muscles of the neck become less developed, not being so much exercised as in the natural state; the head becomes more prone, the back and loins are lengthened, the body rendered more capacious, the limbs shorter and less muscular, and anatomy demonstrates that the stomach and intestinal canals have been proportionately extended. Along with the form of the body, the habits and instincts of the animal change. It becomes diurnal in its movements, not choosing the night for its search of food, is more insatiate in its appetite, and the tendency to obesity increases. The male forsaking its solitary haunts becomes gregarious, and the female produces her young more frequently and in larger numbers. With its diminished strength and power of active motion the animal also loses its desire for liberty. These changes of form, appetites and habits being transmitted to the progeny, a new and improved race of animals is produced, better suited to their altered condition. The wild hog after it has been domesticated does not appear ever to revert to its former habits and condition; at least the swine of South America, carried thither by the Spaniards, which have escaped to the woods, retain their gregarious habits and have not become wild boars.

The hog does not seem to have been indigenous to America, but was originally introduced by the early voyagers from the old world; it has now however spread and multiplied extensively throughout the entire continent.

The first settlers of Canada, the British North American settlements and the United States of the present day, carried with them the swine of the parent country, and a few of the breeds still retain traces of the old English character. From its nature and habits, the hog was the most profitable and useful of all the animals reared by the early settler in the distant clearings. It was his surest resource during his first years of toil and hardship. It arrived earlier at maturity, required less care, sought out for the most part its own food; was the least subject to accident and disease in any situation, and therefore best repaid any portion of attention bestowed on the breeding and rearing it. The widely-extended foreign commerce, and the long prevalence of the slave trade, afforded the Americans opportunities of procuring the best varieties from China, Africa and other countries. The very large consumption of pork in the United States, far exceeding that of any other country, has also contributed greatly to the improvement of the breeds, by causing the Americans to pay considerable attention to the rearing of swine, which have thus become one of the most important articles of commerce, and a source of considerable profit to the breeder on a large scale.

Breeds.—The various breeds which have been reared by crosses between those procured from different countries are so numerous, that to give any thing like a detailed description of each would fill a volume instead of an essay. I shall therefore confine myself to a short notice of those which are either considered as the

origin of some peculiar race, or most generally bred for their fattening or other profitable qualities.

The celebrated English breeder, CULLEY only thinks four breeds worthy of distinction, the Berkshire, the Chinese, the Highland, and the Irish species.

The principal breeds of England have been usually named after the particular counties or localities, where they have been for the most part reared. Thus we have the Berkshire, the Hampshire, the Essex, the Suffolk, and a dozen others, each supposed to be distinguished by a certain set of distinct common characters.

Those approved on account of their superior size, and therefore, reared for the purpose of making bacon, are the Berks, Hants, Hereford, Salop, Norfolk and Chester breeds. The breed best adapted for pork are the small white Chinese and English. There are however particular breeds preferred by individuals.—See the heads *Bacon and Pork*.

The Berkshire Breed.—This was one of the earliest improved of the English breeds, and is now the most widely distributed, as it is the most approved and superior of the numerous breeds of England. It is a race which is distinguished by being in general of a tawny white, or rufous brown colour, spotted black or brown, head well placed, large ears, generally standing forward, though sometimes hanging over the eyes; body thick, close and well made; legs short, small in the bone; coat rough and curly, wearing the appearance, of indicating both skin and flesh, of a coarse quality. Such, however, is not the case, for they have a disposition to fatten quickly; nothing can be finer than the bacon, and the animals attain to a very great size, averaging from 50 to 60 stone (of 14 lbs.) although they have not uncommonly reached to the prodigious weight of 100 stone and upwards.

The County of Berkshire has long been noted for its famous breed of swine, and the breed has by judicious crossing, been much altered for the better. The original breed was of the larger races of swine, and is described as being long and rather crooked-snouted, with large heavy ears; body long and thick, but not very deep; legs short with much bone. Although slow feeders they always made great weights.

The character of the true Berkshire seems to indicate that one of the earliest means employed to improve them was a cross with the wild boar. The improved breed is lighter in the head and ear, shorter in the carcass, with somewhat less bone, and higher in the leg; in colour generally dark spotted. They have little or no offal, thin rind and hair, and few or no stout bristles. The native breed is occasionally crossed, either with the pure Chinese, or the Tonquin race, and it is asserted on good authority, that if not crossed once in six or seven years with the Indian breed, they will degenerate in shape and quality.

The improved Berkshire will be found excellent in all respects, but particularly as a cross for heavy slow-feeding sorts. The unqualified approbation which this breed has obtained, renders it incumbent on every breeder, who wishes to improve his stock of swine, to obtain a cross with that race. Although hardy in its nature, the Berkshire hog requires constant good keep, or it will decline fast.

The Chinese or Siamese Breed.—The varieties of this widely-extended race, which are now the most common in this country, have been brought to America from Canton, Calcutta and other Indian ports, for the most part as sea stock, by the vessels employed in the tea trade, &c. Owing to the much larger consumption of pork by the Chinese, than of any other animal food; they pay much attention to the rearing and fattening of swine. It is said, they even use the milk of the sow for domestic purposes. The pure Chinese breed is too delicate and sensible of cold, to be of much value in climates liable to frequent changes of temperature. It is chiefly, therefore, by intermixture that its value is recognized, and it is for this reason that its introduction has proved so beneficial in England, in correcting the coarseness of form, quieting the restlessness of disposition, and adding a greater tendency to mature quickly and fatten kindly. The flesh of the Eastern hog, from its small size and delicate flavour, is more suited for ports than for bacon.

Mr. CULLEY subdivides the Chinese breed into seven varieties, but there appears to be only two distinct species,—the white and the black; the former better shaped than the latter, but less hardy and prolific. Both are, however, small limbed, ears thin and

transparent, head small and fine, neck thick, body very close, compact and well formed, legs very short, flesh delicate, round in the carcass, thin-skinned, and the head so embedded in the neck, that when quite fat, the end only of the snout can be seen. They are rather difficult to rear; the sows are bad nurses, and from their small size they seldom reach to a greater weight than from 10 to 12 stone when one year old, and 16 to 18 stone when two years old.

The Hampshire Breed.—This is a very large breed, which is longer in the neck and body, but not so compact as the Berkshire. They are mostly of a white colour or else spotted, and are well disposed to fatten, coming up to a great weight, when properly managed in respect to food. The goodness of the Hampshire hog is proverbial; it is principally fattened for large hams and bacon.

The Rudgwick Breed.—This is the most enormous breed of Great Britain, and is reared about the neighbourhood of a village, on the borders of Sussex and Surrey, whence it takes its name. They feed to an extraordinary size without any particular care, and weigh on an average, at two years' old, full 70 stone, which is nearly double what most other kinds will weigh at the same age. The Rudgwick sows are good mothers, very prolific and hardy, and are especially noted for their large size, having frequently been known to weigh from 80 to 116 stone (8 lbs. to the stone.) Indeed some have reached to the extraordinary weight of 182 stone.

As large breeds in many cases pay the farmer the best, such a race as the Rudgwick deserves to be attended to in the system of hog management.

In Mexico they have a very fine race of hogs, which are regarded as an important article of commerce. They are kept very clean, and often given a cold bath, as the breeders find from experience, that cleanliness contributes mainly to their rapid growth upon less food. This is fully borne out by the following experiment which was made by a gentleman in Norfolk:—Six pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the same time and similarly treated as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves, as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a curry-comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks, fewer peas by five bushels than the other three, yet weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds, upon the average.

This must be considered a conclusive argument against the too generally current opinion, that swine are naturally of filthy habits, and thrive best when suffered to revel in mire and dirt. It may not always be convenient to rub and curry them after the manner of horses; but a due regard should be paid to the frequent cleaning out of their sties, and furnishing them with fresh litter. This is absolutely essential.

[To be Continued in our next.]

MR. EDITOR,—I have read with the greatest pleasure, Mr. Heron's Essay on the Cow, in your last number; and I think, considering its brevity, that it is the best of the kind I have ever seen. I would, however, differ a little from him in the rearing of calves: where the cattle are reared for the butcher or intended to be salted, his plan is decidedly the best; but where they are reared for the dairy and intended to be pastured during summer, I think his plan of keeping them shut up for the first year would make them too tender, too much of a hot-house plant to stand the severity of the climate. I should prefer turning them out daily, after they were from one to two months old, according to the season, in a small clover field, where they could have plenty to eat without having to go far for it; giving them, morning and evening, milk mixed with oat-meal or corn-meal, and leaving a trough with fresh water in it at the place where you are in the habit of feeding them, which they can drink from as required. The crib with fresh cut clover in it should be also put beside them, at least in the summer months, when the grass grows slowly. Under Mr. H.'s management, they would grow faster and come sooner to maturity, but they would not be so hardy, and would be like the dairy cows he alludes to, not able to go half a mile to

their pasture without injury. I reared six calves on the above plan last season, and never saw finer ones; they came soon enough and rather too soon to maturity as I found to my cost. One of them was a thorough bred bull calf, half Durham and half Ayrshire, now thirteen months old, which I allowed to go with the other calves; the consequence is, that the oldest heifer calf, now fourteen months old, will, to all appearance, calve in less than a month. I should therefore recommend all persons to keep their bull calves apart from the others, if they are thorough bred.

* There is one thing much required in this country, and as yet I have seen nothing of the kind, and that is a short treatise by some of our intelligent practical farmers, (for theory alone is of no use,) upon the best system to be adopted by a person commencing on a new farm, where he has to clear the land before he can crop it; there are thousands of persons arriving annually on our shores, who have to buy, by dear experience, the information that could be communicated in a few hours, by those who have already learnt it; for agriculture on a new farm is a very different thing from what is suitable on a large cleared farm; besides a great number of those who engage in agriculture in this country knew nothing of it before.

I agree with Mr. H. in thinking that turnips are too precarious a crop to be much depended on in this country, but in place of mangel wurtzel, I would recommend the white or yellow sugar beet; I have tried for the last three years, ruta baga, yellow globe, white Norfolk, and red top turnips, as also the mangel wurtzel, and white and yellow sugar beets, and give the decided preference to the sugar beets, the crop is as large as the mangel wurtzel, and the tops which are excellent for feeding to cattle, are double the size. The root being wholly under ground, instead of more than half above it as the other is, and being better protected with leaves, can stand an early frost, however severe, which would seriously affect the other; their solidity is far greater; a root of equal size will weigh much more than the mangel wurtzel, and they keep till May in as solid and good condition as when taken up in the fall, while before spring the mangel wurtzel gets, comparatively speaking, soft. Carrots are also an excellent crop to raise, where you have suitable soil; parsneps, which will succeed in any soil, and do not need manure like the beet or turnip, should be raised by every one who has cattle to feed; they should be left in the ground all winter and lifted in the spring, as you need them after the frost is out of the ground, to feed in March and April. Beets, carrots and parsneps should all be sown in the same manner as turnips—say on ridges as near together as you can make them with the plough, so as to allow room for a cultivator to pass between the rows, which will leave them in general from twenty-one inches to two feet apart; they should, if possible, be sown in the fall, more especially the carrots and parsneps, which are very apt to fail when sown in spring, should there be much dry weather after. By fall sowing, they come up as soon as the ground is warm in spring, and long before you are able to sow any, (mine are finely up now, 9th April) and get a good start before the hot weather commences, and as all these roots keep growing till checked by frosts, they will be proportionately larger, having a month longer to grow. Care must be used not to put the seed in too early in fall, as it must not vegetate before spring; the ground should be prepared in November, and sown the first suitable weather just before the winter sets in. By sowing on the tops of the ridges there is no danger of the seed rotting during winter. Every farmer should raise his own seed, as what is bought cannot in general be depended on. I am yours truly;

Amherstburgh, April 9, 1842.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

We consider the above suggestion, respecting "a short treatise upon the best system of farming for a person beginning on an uncleared farm," very valuable, and we are enabled to offer a premium of £12 10s. or \$50 for the best Essay on the subject. Competitors to be practical men, who have themselves experienced the difficulties of beginning on uncleared farms. Essays to be sent free of expense, on or before the first day of

September next, to James Dougall, Esq., Amherstburgh, who, with Mr. A. Young, of Port Sarnia, are hereby constituted judges. The successful essay will be published in the *Advocate* as well as in the *Tract form*. It will also probably be re-published extensively in BRITAIN.

N. B.—It is to be observed, that the premiums given for Agricultural Essays, do not come out of the funds of the Temperance Society, but are given for the purpose by a private individual.

EXTRACTING GREASE SPOTS.—One of the best methods of doing this, where drops have fallen on dresses, books, &c., is to place magnesia on the spot, rub it in, cover it with clean paper, and place over this a warm iron. The grease will combine with the magnesia, and be thus removed. Finely powdered chalk will do, but is not equal to magnesia. Repeated operations, or applications of magnesia, may be necessary where considerable grease has fallen.

EDUCATION.

SUMMARY OF THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

SECTION—1. Repeals all former Acts repugnant to this.

II. Provides a permanent Fund, to consist of the proceeds, whether by Sale or Lease, of all Lands which may be granted for the support of Common Schools, and certain other sums hereafter specified; to be invested in safe and profitable securities.

III. Appropriates a Common School Fund of £50,000, to be distributed amongst the several Districts annually; said Fund to consist of the revenue arising from the permanent Fund, as far as it goes, and the balance to be made up from the Provincial revenue.

IV. The Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Education, to hold office during pleasure, salary not exceeding £750, who shall divide the money annually granted among the Municipal Districts, in the ratio of the number of children over five and under sixteen years in each, as established by last census. He is to visit annually each Municipal District and ascertain the state of the Common Schools therein; to prepare suitable forms and communicate the same to all persons requiring them; and to submit annually to the Governor, by the 31st of December, of each year, a Report on the actual state of the Common Schools throughout the Province.

V. District Councils to be Boards of Education: 1st. To divide Townships and Parishes into School Districts, no School District to have fewer than fifteen children between the ages of five and sixteen. 2nd. To apportion to each School District its share of the School Fund, according to the number of children resident in it, between the above mentioned ages. 3rd. To assess on the inhabitants of each School District £50 for the erection of a School House where none exists. 4th. To apportion to each Township and Parish a sum not exceeding £10 in one year to purchase School books. 5th. To Report to the Superintendent by the 1st Monday in December of each year.

VI. If any District Council refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing requirements, that District shall not be entitled to receive any part of the School Fund, till they comply, or show good and sufficient cause for none compliance.

VII. Five Common School Commissioners to be elected for every Township or Parish entitled to elect one District Councilor; and seven for every Township or Parish entitled to elect two. Commissioners duties shall be—1st. To choose, and, whenever Funds are provided by District Council, to acquire a site for a School House where none exists: to make an estimate of the cost of such site, and the expense of building and keeping in repair said School House; also the cost of furnishing each Common School, in the Township or Parish, with fuel and appendages; and to transmit such estimates to the Clerk of the District Council, in order that the inhabitants of said District may be assessed accordingly. 2d. To appoint for each School District one or more of their number to superintend the building and repairing of Common School in said District, and the furnishing it with fuel

and other things necessary, and generally to manage the concerns of the School; and Report to the School Commissioners on or before the first Monday in March, June, September, and December, the state of such School; the amount received for it; the manner in which said amount has been expended; the number of children of the prescribed ages taught in it, and the number of days that each child has attended. 3d. To agree with and appoint Teachers, and remove them upon just cause. Provided the Teachers be subjects of Her Majesty, by birth or naturalization, (*Freres de la Doctrine Chretienne excepted*), of good moral character, and examined by the Commissioners as to ability. 4th. To regulate for each School respectively the course of study, and books to be used therein; and to establish general rules for the conduct of Schools, and communicate them to the Teachers. 5th. To determine matters of dispute which may arise respecting Common Schools, in their Township or Parish. 6th. To appoint two or more of their number to visit each Common School in the Township or Parish, at least once a month, and to report the state of all matters connected with the management and well-being of such School. 7th. To grant warrants on District Treasurer to pay the Teachers, and defray the expenses of the Common Schools under their charge; said warrants to be signed by a majority of Commissioners, of which the Chairman shall be one, and not to exceed the amount appropriated by law. 8th. To exonerate such poor persons as they may see fit, not exceeding ten, in each School District, from the payment of wages of Teachers. 9th. To Record all their Proceedings. 10th. To Report to the District Council annually, on or before the third Monday in November, in the form to be furnished by Superintendent of Education. 11th. To deliver up every thing connected with their office to their Successors.

VIII. Commissioners to continue in office until the annual Parish or Township meeting next following their election, or until others are elected; vacancies to be filled up by Commissioners.

IX. Common School Houses with the ground whereon they are situated, appendages, furniture, &c., shall vest in Commissioners for the time being as Trustees. No School House or any thing pertaining to it to be sold, otherwise than by consent of a majority of Commissioners, Chairman being one.

X. Township or Parish Collector to collect all rates assessed for the support of Common Schools within his Township or Parish, and also the sum of one shilling and three pence as additional wages for the Teacher, for each and every child attending any School, (except those exempted from poverty,) said rates recoverable by law. District Treasurer to keep separate account with each School District.

XI. A minority of the inhabitants of any Township or Parish professing a religious faith different from the majority, may elect a Trustee or Trustees, who shall be vested with the authority and be subject to the obligations of School Commissioners, and grant warrants upon District Treasurer for the due proportion of the Funds, according to their numbers.

XII. No School to receive any money from Common School Fund unless open at least nine months in the year, and attended by at least fifteen scholars; nor unless reports be regularly made, and at least an equal sum paid by the inhabitants, towards the support of said School. Commissioners may, however, with consent of District Council, exempt not exceeding two School Districts on account of poverty from the necessity of complying with the above requirements.

XIII. All monies that remain unapplied for or unpaid, by reason of non-compliance with requirements of this Act, to form part of permanent School Fund.

XIV. False Certificates or Reports punishable by fine and distress.

XV. In Cities and Towns Corporate, Corporation to be in the room and stead of District Council.

XVI. In Cities and Towns Corporate, Governor to appoint not less than six nor more than fourteen persons (one half in all cases to be Roman Catholics, and the other half Protestants) to be a Board of Examiners. Mayor to be Chairman, with no vote except a casting vote, Roman Catholic and Protestant Schools to be under the members of the Board of their own faith respectively; mixed Schools to be under the whole Board; said Examiners

shall examine Teachers recommended by Corporation; regulate course of study and books to be used in each School; appoint two or more of their number to visit each of the Common Schools in said City or Town Corporate, at least once in three months, and Report to the Corporation all matters connected with each School in detail.

XVII. Corporation empowered to appoint persons to perform the duties required of one of the Common School Commissioners, by the seventh section, and provide Bye-Laws for their regulation.

XVIII. Corporations of Cities, and Towns Corporate entitled to an appropriation of Common School Fund, in same manner and on the same terms, as District Councils; to be received and paid out by City Treasurer.

XIX. Corporation to Report to Superintendent of Education, in the manner before described, on or before the first Monday of December in each year.

XX. Penalty of twenty-five shillings against any person chosen or appointed under this Act, who shall, without sufficient cause, refuse to serve or neglect to perform his duties.

XXI. Monies to be paid by Receiver General to the Treasurer of each District respectively, upon the Governor's warrant.

XXII. When not otherwise specified, Acts may be performed by any majority of members of the Board of Education, Commissioners, or Board of Examiners.

XXIII. Affirmation may be substituted for oath in certain cases.

XXIV. The word "Governor" means the person administering the Government; "Parishes" and "Townships" include reputed Parishes and Townships, and Unions of the same "Town Clerk" means Clerks of Parishes as well as of Townships; "Corporation" means Common Council or other Municipal authority.

XXV. Act comes into force 1st January, 1842.

The above summary is we fear imperfect, but our limits rendered it necessary to condense as much as possible. We insert it for the purpose of calling the attention of the public strongly to the law of the Land concerning a subject of pre-eminent importance, both in a national and individual point of view. It is not our purpose to commend the excellencies or detect the imperfections of the Act; but to induce all to examine it for themselves, and make it effectual for good to the utmost extent of their power.

It gives us great pleasure to copy from the *Brackville Recorder* the following enlightened and appropriate remarks, on the subject of Education, which occur in an address by the Rev. Dr. LITTLE, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston:—

"Dr. L. would call the attention of his hearers to the subject of Common Schools, and he hoped his remarks on that subject would show the necessity and importance of establishing Universities. A great error prevailed in this country as well as in many others with regard to Common Schools. The error was that a Common School might be conducted by almost *anybody*—that a person possessing a mere smattering of the rudiments of education, and having a little gravity of demeanor—though otherwise disqualified and fit for nothing else—was considered competent to conduct a Common School. To this error, which prevailed so widely, might be traced many of the evils with which society was afflicted.—Who possessed the most power to influence the youthful mind? The schoolmaster. In youth impressions are made and associations formed which can never be effaced.—The teacher ought to be a person capable of touching the chord of the associations and of making it respond to the touch. Every person acquainted with the education of children must be convinced of the importance of pointing out to them the connection between one subject and another. When speaking to them on a particular subject, unless the utmost care be taken, their minds will wander to twenty other topics. Their curiosity too is very great and a teacher ought to be a person capable not only of gratifying their curiosity but of determining what part of their questions he ought to reply to, and what part would better remain unanswered. To fit a man for becoming an efficient teacher of *both*, requires years of patient and attentive study—study not one or two branches of education merely, but of the various

departments of human knowledge, in other words such a course of instruction as a University only can supply. Dr. L. would appeal to the common sense of all present whether it was not preposterous to suppose that a man could educate others who had received little or no education himself? Yet such it was to be feared was the character of many of our school masters. Dr. L. went on to say that were the people of Canada convinced of the importance and dignity of the school master's office, they would regard the appointment of a teacher with as much or more interest than they regarded the appointment of any civil officer.—A man could not commit to another a more important trust than the education of his child. This was a subject involving far higher interests than common worldly affairs or the passing politics of the day. The future destinies of our country depended on the attention paid to it. The subject was of *universal* as well as overwhelming importance. In the wildest parts of our vast country, wherever there was a log house or a shanty appropriated to the purpose of education, there ought to be a well educated school-master. Among other pernicious effects of the present educational system, Dr. L. mentioned the fact that when a man sufficiently trained for the office of a teacher presents himself to solicit such office he is placed on a level with the miserably unqualified and inefficient persons who generally conduct our schools. The man who has spent some of the best years of his life in storing his mind with knowledge, is placed on an equal footing with the individual whose mind is almost wholly uncultivated."

A mother who rules her own spirit, and who governs her children with firmness and gentleness, is, from the nature of the situation which she holds, and from the high obligations she fulfils, invested with peculiar dignity. But to whom is the mother responsible? To her children. Should they arrive at maturity, and find that from her they have imbibed virtuous and good habits, they will joyfully acknowledge their obligations; should they, on the contrary, find that to her neglect they have to trace the headstrong passions and the vicious habits which are hurrying them to destruction, how bitterly will they reproach her! the world too, may justly complain, if they whom she has been instrumental in bringing into existence should, through her inattention and indifference, become a curse and a scourge to their fellowmen. The church also may take up the lamentation of Jacob, and exclaim, "We have ye bereaved of my children." The church naturally looks to the children of religious professors for its members, its officers, and its ministers, and may justly reproach them if its hopes be blighted through their unfaithfulness.

But oh, ye mothers of our land, it is not by earthly tribunals alone that your maternal character will be judged. In that day, the great day of the Lord, you will have to give an account of the trust reposed in you. Your Judge will then say, "you were commanded to train up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"—and how will you answer? I can dwell no longer on this solemn subject. Happy will that mother be, who, on that awful day, shall hear the approving sentence, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—*Mrs. J. Bakewell's Mother's Practical Guide.*

Pure water, or toast and water, is the only proper beverage for children; and if the parents take either ale or wine, they should on no account suffer their children even to *taste*. "A few drops cannot injure the dear child," says the indulgent father; but a few drops to the tender and susceptible stomach of a child are equal to a few glasses to the adult. Besides, it leads to a bad habit; for if children be allowed to *taste* frequently, they will *like* it, and will often be found draining the glasses left on the dinner table, or supping freely when it is within their reach. If a child becomes fond of fermented drinks, it is hardly possible to prevent his becoming a drunkard in after life. Let me most earnestly entreat, most solemnly warn you, to prevent this fatal habit—the temporal, the eternal welfare of your child depends upon it. I would rather never taste either wine or ale again, than that my children should have to plead my example as an excuse for taking them. It will not be needful, surely, to protest against spirituous liquors being given to children; and yet the medical men whose works I have consulted lay much stress on the subject, as they say it is a very common practice among the poor and uneducated.—*Id.*

LATEST NEWS.

Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel has introduced a new and most important principle into the financial policy of Great Britain, viz.: to relax the prohibitions and restrictions on commerce on the one hand, and on the other, to lay a direct tax on the incomes of the rich. This will have a powerful tendency to improve business generally, and increase national wealth rapidly. The income tax is to be 7d. in the pound, from which all incomes under £150 per annum are to be exempted. The ameliorations will be in the first instance the removal or relaxation of all duties of a prohibitory nature; and secondly, a reduction of the duties upon the raw materials for manufactures to a very considerable extent; in some instances retaining only a nominal duty for the purpose of statistical information, and in very few cases imposing more than five per cent. Of 1200 articles of consumption it is proposed to reduce the duty upon 750. Upon the remaining 450 articles no alterations are to be made, except in some cases where the duties are only retained at present to be made the subject of future modifications in favour of countries with whom commercial treaties are pending.

The income tax is not to extend to Ireland; but the excise upon spirits, is to be increased in that part of the kingdom. A duty is to be levied on coals, exported from Great Britain. Sir Robert Peel says the consumption of spirits is again increasing in Ireland. Father Mathew is still labouring without remission.

The manufacturing Districts had experienced little or no relief, and prices of goods were still declining. Grain had slightly advanced.

The East.—Disastrous news have been received from India, to the effect that nearly 6000 of the Anglo-Indian army, have been cut to pieces in Cabool, amongst whom were an entire British regiment, the 44th, the rest being native troops. The British resident, Sir Wm. McNaughton, was killed, and the ladies connected with the army detained prisoners. It is feared that this will be the signal for further troubles in other parts of India and the East. The Afghans, and the inhabitants of the mountainous regions, have long been considered the most formidable opponents with whom the British have to contend.

The United States.—The Federal Government and some of the States, have entirely exhausted their treasures and drafts upon them are protested as presented. This state of things, with respect to the General Government, results from the violent political opposition of a majority of the Legislature to the present President.

The right of search, as it is called, (that is, a mutual agreement that the ships of war of two or more contracting nations, shall be authorised to search each others vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave trade, within certain degrees of latitude and longitude,) is a question of great importance to the peace of the world. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia have acceded to the principle; the United States refuses and France, influenced, it is supposed, by the United States, declines for the present to ratify the treaty to which her representative made her a party.

Lord Ashburton is now at Washington as a special ambassador from the British government, for the purpose of arranging all matters of difference. It is supposed, however, that his mission will not be attended by any marked results.

Very confused statements have been published respecting the invasion of Texas by a Mexican force, and the subsequent invasion of Mexico by the Texans. The only things certain, appear to be, that they are at war and that active recruiting in aid of Texas, is going on in many places of the United States.

The Federal House of Representatives have censured a member, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, for offering certain resolutions respecting the Creole negroes, which it is generally allowed he had a constitutional right to offer; thus establishing the principle that a member of Congress may be censured for differing in opinion from the majority. Mr. G. immediately resigned his seat, and returned to his constituents, who, it is supposed, will administer a withering rebuke to those who would destroy liberty of speech.

Canada.—The duties on Timber are about to be considerably modified in Britain, much to the detriment of the Timber Trade in the British North American Provinces. The duty on Colonial pork is to be reduced from, we believe, 20s. to 2s. per cwt., and on foreign to 8s.; this must benefit the Canadian Farmer and cause a great increase in our pork trade. We are not yet certain about the particulars of the new corn laws, and therefore cannot say what bearing they will have upon the agriculture and trade of Canada.

By the latest accounts we may expect an extensive immigration this season.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot	30s a 31s	FLAX SEED—	4s 6d
Pearl	30s 6d a 31s	TIMOTHY do	15s
FLOUR—Fine	32s 6d a 32s 9d	CLOVER do	9d a 1s pr lb
F. M. 31s 3d C. M. 25s		CANDLES—Montreal	7½d
OAT-MEAL—	9s a 10s pr ct	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d p ct	
PORK—Mess	\$11	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "	
Prime Mess	\$10½	Castings . 18s 6d a 19s "	
Prime	\$9½	NAILS—Cut	22s 6d a 23s "
Cargo	\$8½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb	
LARD—	4d a 5d	LINSEED OIL—	4s a 4s 6d gal
BEEF—Mess	\$12	SOAP—	2½d a 3d lb
Prime, Mess	\$11	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 43s 9d ct	
Prime	\$7½	Refined	6½d a 7d lb
Cargo	\$6	TEA—YH & Twky 3s 6d a 3s 9d	
TALLOW	6½d	EXCHANGE—On London 11 a 12	
BUTTER—Salt	7½d a 8d	New York	6
CHEESE—	4d a 6d	Canada West 2 a 2½	

When business commences, we intend to include wheat, salt, and some other articles in the above table. Many of the above quotations are almost nominal, there being little business doing. By the latest advices, flour in Britain was from 35s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—E. W. Wright, Marysburgh, £1 10s; D. Matheson, Embro, 15s; A. Jakeway, Holland Landing, £3; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, £1 10s; A. Hurd, Kemptville, £1 13s; L. Campbell, Laprairie, 7s 6d; P. O'Brien, L'Original, £2; D. Duff, Lachine, 5s; J. Dick, Lanark, £2 5s, *yes*. A. M'Phee, Clarenceville, 3s 4d; J. M'Donald, Agent, Picton, P. E. D. 1s 3d; Mid. D. 16s 6d; Vict. D. £1 19s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, 16s 9d; T. Davis, Wolford, 15s; W. Tallman, Kilmarnock, 5s; R. Fairburn, Darlington, 5s; W. Black, Agent, Melbourne, 3s 4d; T. Demorest, Demorestville, 15s; T. Dunbar, Pickering, £1; W. Taylor, Murray, £1 10s. J. C. Baker, Stanbridge East, £2 10s; W. Graham, Kingston Township, 6th con. £4 5s; A. Raymond, Barrie, £1 10s; D. Cattenach, Lochiel, 10s; L. Fournier, Rigaud, 10s; J. Manning, Manningville, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £14 12s 5d; Great Britain, per J. Dougall, £2 1s 3d; H. Cook, Kingston, £1; H. W. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, £3; J. Wheeler, Asphedel, £1 15s; J. Lloyd, New Glasgow, £2; Rev. P. Ferguson, Esquesing, 10s.

Anti-Bacchus.—J. M'Donald, Agent, Picton, £2 6s 10d; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £1 3s 3d; W. Black, Agent, Melbourne, 1s 3d.

Agency Fund.—Rawdon Society, U. C., 3s 8d; W. B. Picton, 2s 6d; Hatley Society, 10s 4d; Innisfil Society, 10s; T. J. Green, Montreal, £5.

Donations.—J. Dougall, Montreal, £25; J. Court, Montreal 1840-1, £10; 1841-2, £5; T. A. Stayner, D. P. M. G. Quebec £5; D. Matheson, Embro, 10s; L. Campbell, Laprairie, 2s 6d; J. B. & J. B. Montreal, 2s 6d; Union Debating Club, Whitby, £1 10s; 70th Regt. Laprairie, £1; J. R. Reynell, Murray, 3d con. 5s. One half proceeds of Soiree £11 16s 9d; Rev. Mr. M'Miller London, £1.