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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

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## The Glass Decanter.

From the *Temperance Almanack* for 1844.

"There is one thing we have not got," said a newly married wife, wiping down the shelf of her nice little closet, which certainly seemed well filled with all things necessary for comfort and order.

"What is it, Fanny?" asked James, the husband, still lingering at the breakfast table.

"A decanter. We have nothing to put our liquor in when we want to treat our friends. We certainly must have a decanter."

This begins to sound like a strange 'must have' now-a-days, but it was not exactly so when Fanny was married. James put his hand in his pocket and drew out some change, which he counted over to see whether it was enough for the purchase.

"I'd buy a good one," said Fanny: "while I was about it; not thin glass that will break in a minute, but a good, handsome cut-glass one; it will be cheaper in the end, you may depend upon it." Fanny, perhaps was a little ambitious.

James thought he had not quite money enough in his pocket, but he should finish a job about noon, the wages of which he guessed would not only get the decanter, but fill it with spirit. Then James went forth to his work. What a neat two story house did James and Fanny Farmer live in! Besides it was all built by James himself. Every season of leisure, be it ever so short, he betook himself to "his spot," as he called it, where he worked all the more industriously, as the next day or the next hour might find him sought out by any one who wanted a good piece of joinery done. There was quite a patch of ground around it, where potatoes, and corn, and beans, and several beds of other vegetables, had ample room to grow, enough for summer eating too. James had married Fanny, his first love, and she was in every way, young as she was, a fitting helpmeet for one who meant to get along in the world. What better prospects had James and Fanny?

Not many nights after, when James came home, he drew forth from his green baize jacket the best looking decanter he could find at Hobbs's as he declared. He held it up before Fanny, and then held it before the candle, and turned it this way and that way to see how clear and nice were its liquid contents.

"Let's try it," said James; "Hobbs said it was the very best; hand me a tumbler, Fanny."

"Oh no, James it's not for us, it's for company—let us have it," replied the economical wife.

"Only once—besides, you are tired; you have had a large wash. I should like a swallow myself, and I know it would do you good." So, with such reasons, what wonder that he went to the closet, took a tumbler, in which he put two or three spoonfuls of their best sugar, poured out a suitable quantity of Holland gin, to which he added some hot water from the tea-kettle. "It's excellent, Fanny," said James, stirring it around, and then taking a sip—"excellent tiddy;" and he offered it to his wife.

"No, James, you drink first; I like the leavings best." and Fanny rested from the folding of her clothes.

"Ah, you want the sugar in the bowl, I see. Why, Fanny, you are sweet enough;" and James quaffed down his smoking beverage.

"It seems to me you have not left much for me," said Fanny smilingly, taking the tumbler; "but it is as much as I want." And, taking the spoon, she leisurely finished the remainder. This glass of toddy from the new decanter!—it was hot—it was sweet—it was good—it was refreshing—it was not too little or too much—it tasted just right. What harm could this ever do this happy couple, as she sat there toe to toe, by that bright cheerful blaze! Ah! it was the harm of a *fatal first step* towards ruin. No danger seemed lurking near; but a foe had entered the house; with noiseless step and slow, was it creeping its way already into the life-blood of you'h, health and joy.

Who can describe the joy of those young people when a baby was given to their care! The parents, with parents' fondness, felt that no baby was like theirs—such eyes, such hair, so fat, so knowing; Fanny's soul was full of joy. Her husband and child filled up her heart. With them, what else had she to wish for? A shadow sometimes crossed Fanny's path. At first it was only like the shadow of a summer cloud upon the green fields—a strange foreboding like the far-off coming of a coming storm. Among all the increasing wants of the little household, there was nothing that so often wanted filling as the glass decanter.

Once—once when Fanny's fancies assumed the form of resolutions—on hearing the distant step of her husband in the yard, she arose, with the sleeping baby in her arms, went to her keep-room closet, and taking up the decanter from its prominent place on the lower shelf, she put it in the little cupboard beneath, and turned its key. Fanny returned to her rocking chair with a palpitating heart. James presently came into the kitchen and replenished the fire beneath the broiling dinner; when he bent lovingly over the baby and took up its little legs in his; then did he saunter carelessly into the keep-room, and she heard the door creak upon its hinges. Fanny trembled, she felt she would have given any thing to undo what she had just done. "How suspicious he must think me!"—"how little confidence in him!"—"what will he think!"—and she thought over all he had done for her. Fanny wondered how she should busy herself, that she might not notice his return; she aroused the baby and began to toss it in her arms, and talk to it a pretty baby talk, which mothers know how to use. When her husband came back, he passed through the room without speaking—not one word for the little baby. Fanny felt reproached. About half an hour before dinner, James re-entered the kitchen and took a low seat by the fire. The baby crept up towards his feet, but he took no notice of its playful chucklings.

"Are you sick, James?" asked Fanny, placing her hand on his shoulder.

"I am not very smart," he answered sulkily.

"What will you have? You have taken cold, it's so very raw. Let me make you a good bowl of sage tea," said Fanny kindly.

"Sage tea!" echoed the husband scornfully. "I don't want any old woman's nostrums for me. He rested his elbows upon his knees, and put his head between his hands. Fanny pitied him.

"What will you take, James?" asked Fanny again. "Shant I make you something hot?" "I guess you had better. Is there anything in the house?" and he looked up with great interest. "Well, poor James is sick, and he

must have it," thought Fanny. And she strove hard to think there was a good reason why she should unlock the little cupboard, and offer, that cup to her husband's lips, which she feared and dreaded he might take himself. Ah! Fanny wanted a firm heart. It was not long before a gleam of joy broke upon Fanny's spirit. The contents of the decanter were soon emptied, and James took it away to be re-filled. The next day it was not in its accustomed place upon the shelf—the tumblers were alone, and through the livelong week exhibited no marks of sugar or brandy. "James sees his danger and he has put the decanter away," thought Fanny, with a thankful heart. The cares of her family seemed relieved seven-fold; her voice was again caroling about the house.

James had a small poultry-yard, and there he kept his hens and eggs enough not only to supply his own family, but occasionally to sell to his neighbours. Fanny used to take her little boy out in the barn, and then sit him down beside the hens to the great delight of the little fellow, while she went hunting after the eggs. It so happened that, about this time, she determined to make for James his favourite pudding. To the barn she hied for eggs. Among the hay, she espied a hole, and hoped it might prove a new nest. Down she thrust her hand. She indeed grasped something, which made her start—but not a hen, not a chicken, not an egg; no it was something which took her strength away, and she felt like laying down to die. Poor Fanny! it was the glass decanter which she drew forth from this hiding-place in the barn—half filled with what!—the deadliest fire-water, New England rum. Fanny forgot her eggs, her pudding, her boy even, and she sat there and wept.

And now must we pass over many years of Fanny's life. Every prophetic eye may have seen what mournful destiny awaited her,—Many children were born to them. The two eldest she laid in an early grave. The mother wept bitter tears. But greater sorrow than these had Fanny Farmer. The yearly estrangement of her husband's affections was far more difficult to bear. For a long time Fanny strove not to believe it—and for a long time it was unfelt and unperceived by any one besides herself—that another was dearer to her husband than the Fanny of his early manhood. Another he pressed to his bosom; another, he fancied, could gladden his spirits, and lessen his cares, and lighten his burdens, and restore his health; for another would he leave his family, rise up early, and sit up late; for another would he hazard his money, reputation, his time; for another would he sacrifice his wife and neglect his children. Yes, Fanny must acknowledge a rival of superior power, and of increasing influence. For a long time neighbors and acquaintances thought Fanny was his darling; and it was not until the Farmers seemed to be getting down in the world, that people began to grow suspicious. It was not until James Farmer lost his smart manly bearings, neglected his gardens and fences, was no longer seen at church, suffered his children to go threadbare, and destitute, that the whole truth came out—James Farmer loved his decanter better than he did his wife. How much was Fanny to be pitied? but she made no complaint. A sad and care worn expression sat upon her pale cheek and sunken eye, as everything around bespoke her's the drunkard's home,—and who does not know the sad peculiarities of a drunkard's home?

So things went on until James, the second son, named in memory of the eldest born that died, grew to twelve years old—and a fine manly boy was he. Two years before, James went away to live with a gentleman in the country. That gentleman's family being now broken up, he came home awhile to wait for other employment. It was not long before Hobbs wanted a boy to tend store for him;—Hobbs, the dramseller, whose little shop at the corner had been for years a noted stand for hosts of toppers, both old and young; which had manufactured more hard

drinkers than any other shop in the country, and had made its owner rich upon other men's follies. Hobbs cast his eye upon young James Farmer. "A shrewd little fellow," thought Hobbs, "and I can get him for nothing;" and he gave an inward chuckle as he thought of the long account run up against the Farmer estate. He concluded to go over and talk about the affair with the boy's mother.

"A fine looking lad is that James of yours," said old Hobbs, seating himself in a chair, which his liquor had made rickety.

"A good boy," answered the mother, sadly.

"Well" proceeded Hobbs, a very little embarrassed, "well—perhaps you know there is an account owing me. Now I don't want to be hard, but it's bad not to get one's honest debts. Perhaps you will let James come over to the shop and help to rub off old scores."

"I did not know there were any honest debts owed there," said Fanny, a faint color mounting her cheeks, as she thought of the enticements he had used towards his drinking customers. "I can hardly remember when I have bought anything there."

"Your husband can remember, I guess," exclaimed Hobbs, angrily; "he is my customer, and if I am not paid up soon, you must suffer the consequences."

With a house still over her head, Fanny had contrived to get along. She feared, at no distant day it might be drank away; and she dreaded so inexorable a creditor as Mr. Hobbs had always proved to be towards his miserable victims.

"I will talk with Jemmy about it," replied Fanny, humbly. "What would you allow him?"

"Oh, I shant be hard with him; send the boy to me;" and Hobbs gladly vanished from the house. He could meet the oaths or the rage of the wretched crew which frequented his establishment, with an unflinching and unrepenting spirit, but the presence of a stricken woman palsied his heart.

When Jemmy came home, his mother told him of the visit.

"Never mother," exclaimed James, with energy, "will I go and deal out rum for my father, or any-body's father. No liquor shall pass through my hands. Why, mother I am a soldier in the cold-water army!"

"But if father gave you the decanter to go and buy some, you'd have to go," said a little brother.

"No, indeed, I would not," answered James.

"Then father would beat you," said little Fanny, shrinking.

"I would be beaten to death, rather than break my pledge," cried the heroic boy.

"Obey your parents," said the elder Fanny. Ah! the mother's spirit was crushed, and she was ready to make almost any compromise rather than arouse the beastly rage of the husband and father. Jemmy said nothing. It so happened that about evening, James Farmer came home, and desired his son to run down to Hobbs and bring up his decanter. The mother trembled for his refusal, and the little ones began to crowd together in fear. The boy took his cap walked off. He entered the shop, just as the old man had filled the decanter. "You are James Farmer, I suppose,—well, I want your services in the shop," said Hobbs, in a tone which was meant to be pleasant.

"I came to get the decanter," said the boy.

"And I want you in the shop," declared Hobbs, testily placing it on the counter.

"I cannot come, sir," replied James, firmly. "I am soldier in the cold-water army, and I cannot serve the shop where my father was made a drunkard."

The old man turned blue with rage, while conscience told him how true the accusation was. James seized the decanter and went off—not homeward—Oh no—for he was a cold-water soldier. He ran to a neighbouring well. O

the green grass which grew around it—for everything looks fresh and green where pure water is—he poured out the destroying liquor; drawing up a bucket of water, he carefully cleansed and rinsed the decanter; then, filling it with this wholesome beverage, he bottled it up and bent his steps homeward.

“Father,” exclaimed the fearless child, entering the bed-room where the enfeebled parent was about undressing. “I have brought you some beautiful drink. I could only bring you this because I am a soldier in the cold water army.”

“A soldier in what!” inquired the father, looking round with his bleared eye.

“In the cold-water army, father. We are fighting against the wicked king Alcohol; and O, father, do become a temperance man and join us—do father!” There was something in the almost agonizing earnestness of the boy, that went to the parents heart. — “Do, father!” how it rung in his ears the live long night. True, he gruffly motioned the child away, but there were other things he could not so easily motion away. His mind was alert, and he had nothing to stupify it—nothing with which to moisten his parched lips and his burning tongue—nothing to quench the almost unquenchable thirst, but the pure water of his well-filled decanter. The first object his eye descried at the gray and early dawn was his decanter. He grasped it in his quivering hands—no liquor fumes stimulated his appetite or his senses. How he longed for something to satisfy the unnatural cravings of his stomach! Again he looked at the decanter,—no hope there,—it was only water—water—water! He glared round the room. How changed was everything in the once happy room,—everything else but the glass decanter! And what a long train of misery had it uncorked in his family. He looked at it again—it seemed to wear a deformed and hideous aspect—vipers and serpents, hissing and stinging, seemed to come forth from it—then would it reproach and mock him with cruel mockings. That dreadful delirium was creeping on the once athletic frame of James Farrar, which is known only to the toper. He shouted aloud for “drink, drink, drink!” For days and nights did Fanny and her son watch over the sick man’s couch. They bathed his burning brow, and cooled his parched mouth, with healing and refreshing water. “Do, father, do!” came first upon his memory, when clear memory returned. “Oh, my God, help me to keep it?” cried the sick man, as James, true to his soldier’s trust, brought the paper to his father’s bed-side, there to enrol his name to the cold-water pledge.

“And here, father,” said James, going to the closet, “here is the decanter, filled with cool fresh water; will you not seal your pledge to total abstinence, by some of this beautiful beverage?”

“Oh, let us smash that decanter to pieces!” cried little Fanny.

“Yes, and let me go and bury it,” added the little brother.

“Let us hide it somewhere from our sight,” said Fanny, the mother.”

“That is all which is left of our early house-keeping, Fanny—let it remain, always filled with water, a witness of my reform, as it was a companion of my degradation,” said the penitent and reformed father. And there the decanter stands upon his table, filled from the crystal spring, an abiding memorial of the principles of this cold-water family.

#### Rumseller’s Diary.

“December 26.—Up early this morning to give morninggrams to thirsty soakers who had been powerfully refreshed last night, being Christmas; my son told me that, in three hours, he heard two hundred blasphemies in our shop; strange that people keep all their newly-coined oaths to wear them off in my shop.

“December 30.—Lost two of my customers to day, one by delirium tremens, the other by a drunken fall; a coroner’s inquest was held on the first, and a verdict returned, ‘Died by the visitation of God;’ the god Bacchus, I suppose.

“December 31.—On this last day of the year led to make a few reflections; very odd that so many of my customers desert me for the workhouse, and some for the madhouse; wonder what will become of the poor fellow who went from my counter, and set fire to his neighbour’s cornstack; hope he won’t go the same road as my old couple, poor creatures, who cut the lodger’s throat to sell his body for drink, for I should lose his custom.

“N. B. Attended to day the funerals of two good customers, who complained of a pain in the side; some say they died of a liver complaint; cannot understand how my eldest son, only eighteen, has become a drunkard, though I gave him good advice, not to drink spirits at all, except the least drop in the world; very awkward that no medicine cures my eyes; so that I wear goggles: Joshua Mim, the Quaker, had the impudence to tell me, ‘If thee would wear goggles on thee mouth instead of thee eyes, thee eyes would get better.’ While so many old customers are dying off, happy to see their places filled by sons and daughters, imitating their parents nobly in supporting a trade contemned by the best in the land, and licensed as *honest and honorable by the wise laws of my country.*”—*English Paper.*

#### Public Banquets.

FIELD OF BATTLE.—DUTIES OF TEMPERANCE MEN.—After reading our remarks in the last *Journal* upon the New England dinner, a dinner which, in our estimation, was equally an outrage upon good taste and the philanthropy of the age, it will not be supposed that we are inclined to favor, in any manner or degree, entertainments at which Bacchus is suffered to exercise a controlling power. With the presence of clergymen there, we expressed ourselves grieved, as weakening our hands in the great work in which they, as well as we are engaged. Nor, considering circumstances, there being an open return to wine drinking usages, after the adoption of temperance practices, was it, in our estimation, a suitable place for any avowed temperance man, much as he might venerate and wish to honor the Pilgrim Fathers—though many such we know, were present. But the subject is one of wide interest and involves points of casuistry not easily settled. At the late annual meeting of the Rhode Island Temperance Society, the following resolution was proposed for discussion and adoption:

“Resolved, That we disapprove entirely of public dinners or suppers, where intoxicating liquors are used, either in drinking toasts, or otherwise, whether such dinners or suppers, are of a civic, military, literary, or ecclesiastical character; and that in our opinion, any professed friend of temperance who attends such public dinners or suppers (thus sanctioning them by his presence), acts inconsistently with his professions of temperance.”

The gentlemen who introduced and sustained the resolution, did it, they said, not for the purpose of being righteous over-much, but of being just as righteous as the should be in this matter. They were opposed to the attendance of temperance men upon these dinners, because of their known tendency to mere sensuality; because the example which they set to the community is highly deleterious; because the coarse jokes and songs, the vulgarity and excess which usually attend such dinners, ought to receive no countenance from them—and because, if temperance men are seen at such dinners, their mouths are for ever closed against all remonstrances with rumsellers and hotel keepers, and especially with the laboring classes in their use of liquor, in the hard toils of life.

On the other side it was argued, and by some clerical gentlemen, that, on this principle, we must go out of the world to do the good we would; that it is better to proceed in a less haughty and self-righteous way, mingle with our fellow men, sit down with them at their feasts of wine, go to their wine-drinking hotels, and, by the silent influence and power of our example in abstaining from all intoxicating drinks ourselves, produce an effect upon others. The resolution was even considered at variance with the conduct of the Saviour, and also with the pledge. The language of the pledge, which promises “by all suitable means to discour-

tenance the use in the community," leaves it optional with temperance men to select their own mode. But this confines them to one method, which is to stay away; whereas, in their opinion, the most suitable way may be to press it and teach by example.

The subject, if we may judge from several articles in the *Providence Journal*, is exciting considerable feeling in that place; increased by the belief that the resolution was aimed at the dinner of the Alumni of Brown University at the last Commencement, which was attended by many clergymen and warm friends of temperance, who, though they did not drink wine themselves, thought their presence proper, and even, in the way of reproof to those who drank wine, might be profitable. By such recent occurrences and direct personalities, a fair and cool debate is prevented. We look at the subject quite differently from what we should in the abstract. The principle of total abstinence has always been regarded as an untried principle. Men have ever drank out of civility, more than anything else. And it was long thought more good might be done by drinking moderately with others, than by total abstinence; and far more, by not signing than by signing the pledge. But those views are passed away; and it is now seen and understood that the more decidedly men set their faces, as a flint, against the desolating scourge, the sooner it will be done away. Temperance men are not called to be bores or churls;—not called to say that they will never go to a wedding or sit at table where there is wine;—nor to leave the room as they would the company of an outrageous infidel or bold blasphemer; or to retire from the table in disgust, and seek their necessary refreshment elsewhere. There are extremes in all things; and they may be so brought forward, as to make the rule of propriety appear ridiculous. "Be not conformed to this world," is a fundamental principle in religion, and it runs through all moral reforms. Be not conformed to that which you would reform; if you do you will effect nothing. The sooner, the more thoroughly you break from it, especially in all its alluring aspects, the better. Wine-drinking dinners and festivals are now, it is apprehended, the greatest hindrance to the progress of temperance. They are the stronghold of the adversary, and, therefore, here the battle is now to be fought. Here is required, perhaps, the most firm (obstinate it may be called, if any please) resistance of temperance men. And let it be understood that from such festivities, all serious and reflecting men, with their families, will, from principle, abstain—and we may rest assured they will soon come to an end. We have long believed, and we probably shall have reason still to believe, that temperance, in all its ramifications, is upheld by the sober and temperate community. When this can no longer be said, it will soon disappear from the world.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union.*

### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

**AMHERSTBURGH, Jan. 2.**—A Soiree was held here this evening, and a most excellent one it was. It was the first that had been tried here, and it gave the most entire satisfaction. There were tea and coffee, and a great abundance of eatables, in the shape of bread, cakes, pies, &c., which had been prepared by certain ladies, who most kindly volunteered their services. Several ministers from a distance were present, and some most excellent addresses were given. The evening was very unfavourable yet the room was well filled. The experiment of a soiree was remarkably successful, and all departed seemingly highly gratified with the corporeal and mental treatment which the evening had afforded.—*R. PERRY.*

**WOODBURN, Jan. 12.**—On the evening of the first day of January a meeting was held, according to previous notice, at Woodburn, in the Township of Burdick, for the purpose of organizing a temperance society on the teetotal principle. A great deal of drinking, not to say drunkenness, had prevailed in this village and neighbourhood. There was a good attendance. Mr. Peterson, proprietor of a steam mill at the place, was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by the undersigned. A great deal of disturbance and interruption was given during the address, by a gentleman who was the worse of drink, and who, as ascertained, contemplated the erection of a distillery. The object, no doubt, was to break up the meeting, which, by the exercise of a little prudence and sobriety, was prevented. Mr. Peterson conducted the business of the meeting exceedingly well; at the conclusion twenty-two names were obtained to the pledge, and by the last information the society numbered thirty-three. Thus a

society has been commenced in a place where it was believed none could have been organized, with the prospect of success. Mr. Peterson was chosen President; Mr. Sharpling, Secretary; Mr. McGill, Treasurer, and seven of a Committee.—**GEORGE CHERRY, Presbyterial Minister.**

**STREETSVILLE, Jan. 18.**—This society, previous to October, embraced the Centre Road, Churchville, and this place, at which time the society numbered 160, but on the 27th Sept. last, we organized a separate society here, numbering eighty-two; since that time there has been an average increase of about twenty per month;—total at the present 152.—**GEORGE MONGER, Sec.**

**LOYDSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF KING, Jan. 29.**—This society was formed Jan. 8, 1842, when about forty signed the pledge. After some time the cause seemed to droop for want of persons capable of addressing the meetings; when the visit of your excellent lecturer, Mr. McDonald gave us an impetus which seems never to have died; and he having been followed by some others, we have continued to add to our numbers. We have also lately been favored with a visit from Mr. Bungay, who has left an impression which will not be easily erased. Our numbers now amount to upwards of 300 good members, among whom are some excellent specimens of the invigorating and renovating effects of teetotalism. King Alcohol seems to have received a check in these parts, by our little band, headed as it is by so staunch and zealous a president as Mr. Isaiah Tyson, who, in company with Mr. Jerrad Irwin, have been delegated to represent this society at the District Convention, to be held in Toronto.—**G. EDWARDS, Sec.**

**ANNERSBURGH, Jan. 30.**—We held the Annual Meeting of our society here on the 16th inst., when the Annual Report was read, and a few resolutions carried. I beg leave to send you such parts of the report as you may consider useful by way of shewing the state of the cause here. "Your Committee perceive that on Jan. 3, 1843, there were 396 names on the books, and at the present time there are 531 signatures, making an increase of 106 persons added to the society. It ought, moreover, to be stated in connexion with this, that this increase comes from the civilians, exclusive of the military, as the latter have formed themselves into a separate society, and are in a flourishing condition. It ought also to be borne in mind that while every year is thus enlarging the numerical strength of this society, it is thinning the ranks of its enemies, or if enemies be too harsh a name, of those who stand aloof from the society; so that in the same proportion that the society is adding to itself, it is subtracting from them, and as the amount by yearly subtractions thus becomes less, it would not be surprising though as large a number did not join this year as last, or the last as the year previous. Your Committee are sorry to discover that no diminution of tavern licenses has been made, but that these places still abound—places whose sign boards may not inappropriately be regarded as finger posts, with the inscription, 'the road to destruction.' But mingled with this regret there is reason for gratulation, that though the channel is still as wide as ever, yet that it is getting wider than the breadth of the stream,—that though the sluices are as large and open as before, yet the current is lessening in volume and destructive force. Your Committee desire to impress deeply on the members of the society the importance of each taking an active individual interest in the concerns of the cause generally, and of this society in particular, and that the energy and efficiency of their efforts, as a collective body, are mainly dependant on individual zeal and activity, and they would earnestly urge the following particulars. 1st. To be as constant as possible in attendance at the ordinary meetings, this is necessary to sustain the spirit of the meetings, as well as the separate individuals. 2nd. To use personal efforts in promoting the cause, as far as practicable, in their intercourse with their friends, acquaintances and the world at large. 3d. To lend support to the *Temperance Advocate*, and promote its circulation, as it is the great organ of temperance principles in the Province. And 4th. Let Christian members commend the cause in their prayers to God, that he would bless it and make it a blessing. Your Committee cannot conclude without referring with much satisfaction to the success of their experiment in the shape of a soiree—and although it was not without some misgivings arising from the indifference of some, and the opposition of others, yet they have every reason to be glad at its success, and that too amid the most unfavourable state of the weather, affording, however, ample proof of the practicableness and excellence of such a kind of social entertainment. Your Committee, in conclusion, would wish to go forward with continued, yet increased activity, confident of the justness, the importance and benevolence of the principle, and supplicating that it may enjoy

the blessing of Him, whose blessing 'maketh rich and addeth no sorrow.'—ROBERT PERRY, (Presbyterian Minister) *C. r. Sec.*

PERRY, Feb. 8.—We held our fourth Anniversary Meeting on the 6th of January, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year, when Mr. John Curtis was elected President; Mr. W. K. Forsyth, Vice Pres., with a Committee of vigilance from different parts of the Township, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to the society, and subscribers for the *Advocate*, the result of which is, that we have obtained ten new subscribers, who have paid down their subscription. Our society numbers 261, in good standing; there have been twenty-two degraded in four years, we have five reclaimed drunkards, and there have been sixty-seven members added the past year.—BENJ. DE FURLONG, *Rev. Sec.*

PRESGOTT, Feb. 10.—The Prescott Total Abstinence Society held its annual meeting on the 26th day of January, when we had the pleasure of hearing a most eloquent discourse from the Rev. R. Boyd, of the Baptist Church, of Farmersville. Mr. Boyd is a great acquisition to the temperance cause in this district, and as he is engaging heartily in the work, much good will doubtless result from his labours. On the 31st day of January we had an address from the President of the Montreal Society, who entered fully into the question of the License System. The result of these two lectures, and the free distribution of tracts, is nearly every day evinced by the acquisition of new members to our society. Mr. Dugall's free distribution of tracts on his way up from Montreal, has been the means of convincing one of our most influential magistrates to join with us, and it is said many waverers are now about to follow his example. This worthy J. P. was a passenger with him and to this circumstance may his conversion to the wholesome tee-total doctrine be assigned. We trust Mr. D. may have time for another visit to us in the course of the winter. We have some more J. P's to gain over, and then the Licensing System, will be carried into effect more in accordance with our views, until we get another law passed to serve the cause of humanity still more. Our course is onward, without quaking or doubt as to the result of the great movement throughout the world.—W. B. WELLS, *Sec.*

SEVENTH CONCESSION, VAUGHAN, Feb. 15.—The friends of temperance, in connection with our society, having resolved to give a gratuitous tea festival at our anniversary, a general invitation was given to the whole neighbourhood and adjoining localities to attend the party, and a subscription was opened amongst the members of Society, which promptly raised the necessary expense. Rowland Burr, Esq., kindly gave us the use of a newly erected house, in an unfinished state, which was fitted up by the Committee with seats, tables, platform, two stoves, and evergreens, also a motto, which was neatly executed by the young ladies, with evergreens, "They take not too much, who taste none at all." On the 5th January, being our Fourth Anniversary, about 350 took tea at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening, Josse Ketchum, Esq., took the chair, when the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lamb, McDougall, Perratt, and McKenzie, and at each interval a temperance hymn or anthem was sung. The report stated that the society numbers 107, and before the meeting closed fifteen signatures more were obtained. The following officers were elected for the current year:—Thomas Playter, Pres.; Rowland Burr, Vice-Pres.; P. Bunt, Sec.; William Rainey, Assist. Sec., and a committee of eleven.—P. BUNT, *Sec.*

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED NIAGARA, Feb. 16.—"We held our second soirée on Friday evening, and had a very interesting meeting; the room was full, and the District Council being in session at the time, that body adjourned its meeting, and the Warden and most of the members attended the soirée; they appeared highly gratified, and the Warden expressed himself, that when he came he did not expect to find it anything equal to what it was. The Council have also appointed Jacob Keefer, Esq., Superintendent of schools for the district, who is a staunch tee-totaller."

CORNWALL, Feb. 20.—As there is no part of the *Advocate* read by tee-totallers with more interest than that which relates to the progress of the cause, I take it for granted that any thing under that head will not be unacceptable to its readers. Under this impression I send you an account of the meeting of the Cornwall Total Abstinence Society, held here this evening, at half past six o'clock; Mr. Marshall's spacious room was completely filled, when our indefatigable President opened the proceedings of the evening by reading as usual, interesting extracts from the *Advocate*, he then addressed the meeting at some length, and was followed in a happy strain by our friend Mr. Pattee, of whom I

made mention in my last. At the conclusion of these addresses forty-six persons came forward and signed the *death warrant* of the irritator alcohol. I am happy to inform you that eighty-six new members have been added to this society, within the last fifteen days. This result is mainly, under Divine Providence, to be attributed to the untiring efforts of the Committee of management, whose well directed zeal and perseverance in this behalf, merit our warmest thanks. The prospects are so cheering, that we have resolved to hold semi-monthly, instead of monthly meetings, for the future. The ball has been put in motion, and by the blessing of God, it shall be kept rolling, until it embraces within its gyrations the entire population of the country. The tee-total army need be under no apprehension as to the final result of their campaign. The victory must be complete, and shall be glorious and triumphant. Vast multitudes are monthly added to their ranks, and new energy given to their exertions,—to them may well be applied the language of the inspired penman, "They shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."—JOHN WALKER, *Cor. Sec.*

[The above, and former communications from the same place, are cheering in the extreme, and we sincerely hope that the flame kindled in Cornwall may speedily spread throughout Glengarry.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE CLARENCE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY FOR 1843, SUBMITTED 9TH JANUARY.—As it respects ourselves nothing of a very noticeable nature has occurred since our last anniversary. The semi-annual meeting in summer was but thinly attended; there was, however, a manifest token of zeal in the work, and the determination was made of visiting every house in the Township for the purpose of recommending temperance, and soliciting subscriptions to the pledge. The request of the Montreal Committee to use efforts for the increased circulation of the *Advocate* has also engaged our attention. Those members to whom these duties were committed have not yet made their returns, but is hoped something efficient will be the result. One has been excluded from our list during the past year—nine new names received, which leaves our present number ninety-six. Your Committee would thus respectfully urge on all a persevering adherence to the Temperance Reformation—adherence by a faithful observance of the pledge—by expending a portion of the savings procured by abstinence in promoting the cause abroad and at home—by using the influence we possess for its advancement—and by employing the talents which which we are blessed in advocating and recommending to all the benefit and duty of uniting with the reforming army. Let members of the society be living ones; officers of the society acting ones; and the body will evince life and energy, and where these exist growth will follow. When the tendency is not to increase it is sure to be to decrease. It is in the moral as in the natural world; no standing still without death. The orbs above us are upheld by their motion, and when the true ceases to grow it begins to die—so when we cease to use efforts to promote temperance or any other moral enterprise it will at once decline. The position we occupy as a society should stimulate us. We are the senior institution above Longueuil, and looked to for example by the societies along this portion of the Ottawa,—let the example we set be a good one. Your Committee feel happy in being able to state that the surrounding societies of Cumberland, Buckinghams, Lichaber and Petite Nation, continue in operation, and are each benefiting the localities in which they are situated. A plan has been suggested for forming a friendly union of these societies, by requesting a deputation from each to meet, to take with them a report of the state and progress of their respective bodies. This might produce an advantageous co-operation, that would tell powerfully on the cause. It would make us better acquainted with each others views and plans, and serve as a stimulus to action. Your Committee warmly recommend the measure.

QUEBEC.—A temperance *soirée* was held last evening, at the Albion Hotel, at which about 300 persons were present. We noticed among the company, many of the men of the different regiments in garrison, and the interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of a number of Lorette Indians, members of this good cause. Their invitation from the managers, was conveyed to them through R. Syms, Esq., one of their honorary chiefs. The entertainers were held in the dining room, and were

well supplied with grateful beverages—tea and coffee—and cake. Hymns were sung by an amateur choir before and after the meal. After partaking of this repast, an adjournment was made to the room above stairs, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated, where all being comfortably accommodated, an introductory hymn was chorussed, and the addresses of the evening commenced. Hammond Gowen, Esq., was called to the Chair. The Chairman offered a few remarks, in the course of which he eulogized Father Mathew and the Bishop of Nancy, as having by their influence been the means of spreading the blessings of temperance among their fellow men to a wide extent. He also made some statements relative to the diminution of crime in this city, which temperance had been the happy means of effecting, and which he (the Chairman) had witnessed in the discharge of his Magisterial duties. R. Symes, Esq., J. P., having been called upon, rose and stated various facts relative to the great improvement that had taken place amongst his Brethren at Lorette within the last two years—"the period at which they became soldiers under the temperance banner, and in which cause they still continue to fight." Evidences of this change were to be seen in the gratifying improvement of their condition at home and abroad, and in the increased comforts of their dwellings. The Rev. Mr. Squires spoke at considerable length and much to the purpose. He gave an account of the first movements in the cause of temperance, which had taken place some years ago, and in which he had had the honour of bearing a part. The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, in his usual clear and effective manner, advocated total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The cause had made such head in various countries that he was warranted in saying that temperance members might be termed a multitude. The tea-totaller was no longer an object of scorn; on the contrary, the greatest respect was paid the advocate of temperance. He most earnestly exhorted its friends to persevere individually to reclaim the drunkard, and thereby to draw many an otherwise wretched being into the paths of virtue and religion. Messrs. Carwell, Booth, and S. Phillips also addressed the meeting. Several hymns were sung during the evening, and at 10 o'clock the company separated, highly gratified with all that had passed. Much praise is due to the managers, and the landlord of the Hotel, Mr. Russell, for their services during the evening. That veteran in the cause of Total Abstinence, Mr. Booth, is entitled to the special thanks of his fellow members. Some remarks having been made upon the anomaly of a tea-total meeting in a tavern, the old soldier replied—"I ever like to attack the enemy in his stronghold, therefore is a tavern an eligible place for us to assemble in."—*Quebec Mercury*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PLEADING TESTIMONY.**—At the conclusion of the morning service on Sunday, the 12th of November, at York street chapel, Walworth, London, the ordinance of baptism was administered to several children, by the Rev. George Calyton, in the presence of a most respectable congregation, consisting of about 2000 persons. The Rev. gentleman, in his usual impressive manner, said that "without disparagement to the rest of the children, the finest child that had been baptised was the off-spring of parents who were total abstainers from all intoxicating drinks. Having been prevailed upon to banish those drinks from their dwelling, salvation entered their doors, one of the fruits of which," continued Mr. Calyton, "as you have this day seen, the dedication to God of *as beautiful and as healthy a child as I ever beheld*. I consider it my duty to mention this interesting circumstance, as there are present many persons who are abstainers from all that inebriates, and who cannot fail to feel gratified and encouraged."—*London Temp. Intelligencer*.

**RUM AND RELIGION.**—The havoc which rum can make in the breast and brain of a Christian is clearly shown in the experience of a Mr. Dickerman, who a short time since related his history in the temperance meeting at New Haven.

"He was," he said, "a mechanic at Whitenville. He made a profession of religion about 25 years since. He drank some at that time, and continued to drink. He was chosen deacon about 20 years since. He did not accept the office for fear he should dishonour the cause of Christ; but he officiated for some years. He went on drinking more and more, till finally the devil told him he had committed the unpardonable sin. The horrors of mind which he then endured were too much for language to describe. His

family and friends shed many tears for him, and offered many prayers in his behalf. He asked the church to take his name from the records,—but they would not give him up. He continued in this dreadful course till about five years since, when he resolved in God's strength never to taste another drop of any intoxicating drink,—and by God's help he has been enabled to keep the resolution. "Alcohol had never laid him in the gutter, nor given him the delirium tremens, nor beggared his family, but it had given him the horrors. No language could describe how much and how deeply he had suffered." Such is a creditable witness, and yet there are Christians and Christian ministers who will trifle with alcohol.—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union*.

**DOVER, N. H.**—The inhabitants of this place have voted in consequence of the accumulating evils from rum-selling, that for the protection of the citizens of this town against the aforesaid evils, a committee consisting of nine persons be chosen, whose duty it shall be to cause to be prosecuted all violations of the law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors within this town.—*Id.*

**COW IN A RUM JUG.**—"Cow in a rum jug!"—ejaculated a toper on reading the caption of this paragraph. "How will you make that out Mr. Editor! Toads are found in solid rocks sometimes I know, for I've seen 'em, but I never found a cow in a rum, or any other jug, and I've looked into a great many."

"That all may be, but friend, if you never found a cow in a rum jug, did you never lose one there? Now just take that jug down from the cupboard—empty it of rum—rinse it well with pure water—replace it on the shelf—and drop into it daily the six cent and ten cent pieces that were formerly dropped into the rum-seller's till, for that 'good creature,' (very different from it though) that has so often filled it, and in the course of four or five months, will be found in it as good a cow as ever came to a man's house for thirty dollars?"—*Washingtonian*.

They tell a good story at Northampton about the editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*. "He stopped at the stage house, with the intention of spending some days in that beautiful town. After reasonable time he became dry, and called for a glass of brandy. 'No,' says the landlord, 'we have no license to sell spirits—we don't keep the article.' The Editor visited the other public houses,—looked into all the groceries and cellars, made close inquiries, but found them all tea total. He returned to the stage house with a long face.—'Landlord,' said he, 'tell me the nearest place where I can get a glass of brandy for I am too dry to stay here any longer; I guess you can get it at Greenfield, for they grant licenses there, and it is said they sell spirit.' 'What time does the stage start?' 'Twelve o'clock at night.' 'Well, landlord, book me for Greenfield.'

So it has grown into a proverb, that when one calls for liquor he says, 'Book me for Greenfield,' and when he is corned he is said to be 'Booked for Greenfield.'—*Hampton Washingtonian*.

**WESTERN AFRICA.**—**DAHOM.**—In the last number of the *Western Missionary Notice*, there appears an excellent journal of the Rev. T. B. Freeman, with whose labors in Western Africa the public is already familiar; and from which we have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the following extract:—

"The palm tree, *Elais Guineensis*, is also seen luxuriating in great abundance. The natives use the pulp of the nut for oil and soup, but the use of palm wine is prohibited by the king. On enquiring into the cause of this prohibition, I was informed that many of the natives had used it to a very great excess, and had become noisy and riotous in their houses. The King had therefore prohibited the use of the wine to check this growing evil."

[How consonant with the dictates of common sense is this decision of an unlightened prince. Why are not enlightened British Christians equally wise?—*British Temp Herald*.]

**A RUMSELLER CAUGHT.**—One of the speakers at a meeting in the Northern Liberties Temperance Hall a short time ago, related the following striking incident. He had been lecturing at a meeting in Jersey, and dwelling quite plainly on the course of the rum-seller, when a man rose and said, "Sir, I am one of the trustees of this church, and you call me a murderer. You can't have this church to lecture in any more. I appeal to those around me to say if I am a murderer." A woman instantly rose and cried out, "yes you are a murderer, you murdered my husband by giving him rum." Another woman exclaimed, "yes, and you murdered mine also!" This was plain dealing, and the rum-seller and trustee must have felt his casks of liquid fire pressing with heavy weight on his soul about that time.—*Am. Paper*.

**A COMPLIMENT.**—It is a high compliment to a man now, to be able to say of him, "he is strictly temperate."

## CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

## PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE; NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1844.

## REPRESENTATION OF MONTREAL.

We are of those who deem the happiness and prosperity of a country much more dependent upon the temperance, intelligence and morality of the people, than upon the success of any political party, and therefore, believe that these interests should be consulted in all cases, in preference to political predilections. Entertaining such views we feel the painful duty forced upon us of offering a few remarks on the candidate selected for the suffrages of the inhabitants of Montreal, by one of our great political parties, premising that the remarks would have been the same had he been the candidate of the other party, or had all parties united in his nomination. We do not thrust Temperance principles into politics, but politics are in this instance rudely thrust against Temperance principles; and whatever we do in the matter is done in self-defence. Neither do we intend our remarks generally to apply to any one individual more than to any other who may be in the same predicament.

We had fondly imagined that the influence of the Temperance reformation was generally seen and acknowledged in the city; but this opinion has received a rude shock in the nomination of the most extensive distiller in Canada, to represent it in Parliament. Politicians, who are proverbially shrewd and calculating, in thus treating with contempt the Temperance principles of the eight or ten thousand individuals enrolled on the books of the various Temperance Societies of the city, must have supposed that Temperance men have no weight, or that they have no claims to consistency—either supposition, but especially the latter, being humiliating and insulting in the extreme. They could scarcely have made the nomination of all others most objectionable to the feelings of Temperance men, if they had considered their aid or opposition worthy of being taken into account, in calculating the probability of an election. It remains to be seen whether they have rightly estimated the strength of Temperance principles.

It may be said, however, that Temperance men will not generally view the matter in this light, but keep their principles out of politics; and certainly it would be convenient to have principles which could be thrown aside or assumed to suit our inclinations. But Temperance men petition the Government and Legislature in various ways, to enquire into the extent and causes of intemperance, and to suppress as far as possible the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and how can they at the same time send to Parliament the very individual who is most interested in refusing the prayer of these petitions? In point of fact, the gentleman in question made a journey to Kingston to oppose the government measure of laying an excise duty on the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, with the policy of which measure we have at present nothing to do, but does it become Temperance men to put him into a position where he will be able, with the greatest possible weight and influence, to watch over the interests of his business, and to oppose any alteration of the laws which may be favorable to Temperance, whatever Temperance men might gain by voting for a distiller,

they will not certainly gain any acquisition of strength to their cause, neither will they gain the respect of the public, or even of those who solicit their votes.

But we will go farther. The public have recently been awakened to the fearful magnitude of the evils caused to the community by the sale of intoxicating drinks in taverns and dram-shops; evils which make humanity shudder, and which, fearful as they have been described, have not in any way been disproved or even denied. The broken-hearted widows—the homeless orphans—the improvident and vicious tribe of street beggars—the maniacs and murderers—all made such by intoxicating drinks, have passed in awful array before the public mind, and called forth petitions and memorials most numerous and respectfully signed, beseeching the authorities to suppress this traffic as far as lay in their power. But it is, we think, demonstrable, that the tavern keepers and retailers complained of, are in reality though not in name, the mere agents of the distiller to vend his liquors, and collect into his coffers the hard earned pittance of the poor. The distiller is the chief if not the only gainer, he is the head and front of the offending, and shall the respectable classes of society wage an unrelenting war with the mere deputies or tools, and at the same time send the principal to Parliament? Nay, in some respects the tavern keepers complained of, contrast favorably with the distiller in question. They have their necessities to plead for engaging in their destructive calling; he has no such plea. All he can urge, is a desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of the best interests of his fellow citizens; or the stale excuse which would equally justify the breaking of every commandment in the Decalogue, that if he does not do the evil, others will.

Who are doing most to promote pauperism, vice and crime in the community? Who are destroying the food of the poor by millions of bushels? Who are taking the bread out of the mouths of so many wretched families, and the clothes off their backs? Who are frustrating to a great extent the best efforts of the charitable and humane to relieve human misery? Who are inflicting the deepest wounds on social happiness and public prosperity? Who are doing most to empty churches, and to fill almshouses, orphan asylums, hospitals and prisons? Who are erecting the greatest barrier in the way of the moral and religious improvement of the people? Who are most effectually tempting souls to destruction? We ask these questions of the humane, the charitable, the patriotic, and the religious members of society, and we think we hear one unanimous response called forth by conscience—"Distillers." If so, can you make a distiller the man you delight to honor? Would this not be high treason against your own principles, as well as against your heavenly King? You have a remedy to a certain extent for the evil in your own hand. Make the man who is hard hearted and selfish enough to continue in this business to feel that so long as he persists, he need not look for the confidence or respect of his fellow citizens; and he may be driven from it, and become a happier, if not a richer man. But heap honors upon him, and send him to Parliament, and you merely confirm and strengthen his determination to continue his business, by convincing him that you are not sincere in condemning it; and what is more, you incite and encourage others to engage in it. Besides, it is proved by the testimony of Judges, Police Magistrates and Jailors, that nine-tenths of the crimes committed are occasioned by intoxicating drinks; and can it be right to constitute the individual a law-maker whose business is the chief cause of the laws being broken.

Lest it should be said that as Temperance men we take too strong a view of the evils occasioned by the business of distillation, we subjoin the words of the great and good JOHN WESLEY, recorded long before Temperance Societies were thought of, and we



beseech the public, and more especially religious electors, to read and study them:—

"NEITHER may we gain by hurting our neighbour in his body. Therefore, we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. It is true, these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorder; (although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner.) Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners-general. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell, like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them—the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day," canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, "thy memorial shall perish with thee."—*Wesley's Works, Vol. 6.—Sermon 50, page 128, third edition, with the last corrections of the Author.—London, 1829.*

#### MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

The course of lectures recently advertised by this Association was looked upon as a highly meritorious effort, not only by temperance men in Montreal, but by the friends of the cause abroad, if we may judge from the very favourable notice taken of it by the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*. It, therefore, behoves us to notice these lectures.

The first, which was delivered by the Rev. F. BOSWORTH, (Baptist) it has been our privilege already to lay before the public.

The second, by the Rev. T. T. HOWARD, (Methodist New Connexion), was an able exposition of the history and effects of the use of intoxicating liquors; chiefly compiled from the Bible, but partly from ancient and modern history, and a blacker picture could scarcely be painted. We hope to obtain an abstract of this lecture for publication.

The third, by the Rev. CALIB STRONG, (American Presbyterian), was one of the most convincing pieces of reasoning we ever remember to have heard, and established, we think, beyond the possibility of doubt, that total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the true ground." Were this lecture published, and universally read, we think little farther, in the way of argument, would be necessary to complete the Temperance Reformation. We have not, however, been able to obtain it for publication.

The fourth lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. CARRUTHERS, (Congregationalist,) upon the relation between the use of intoxicating drinks and personal piety, and displayed his usual ability and eloquence? As, however, it was partly directed against tee-totalers, as well as against the drinking usages of society, we cannot be expected to give it unqualified praise. We regret that the Rev. gentleman, whose influence as pastor, editor, and head of a Theological seminary is necessarily very great, does not see more eye to eye with us in the Temperance cause; but though we think we could reply satisfactorily to the allegations brought against tee-totalers of unwise conduct and unsound opinions, we deem it better to suffer in silence, in the hopes of yet obtaining Dr. C.'s more hearty co-operation. We cannot however, omit to state that oftentimes things are laid to our charge, that

are either wholly without foundation, or that tee-totalers, generally, are as little responsible for, as Christianity is for any of the absurdities that are preached in its name.

The fifth lecture, which was delivered by the Rev. M. LANG, (Wesleyan Methodist,) upon the best means of reforming the drunkard, and preserving the young from intemperance, gave forth no uncertain sound, but boldly and eloquently urged the true and only effectual means of attaining the desired end namely total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. We regret to add, that Mr. L. preserved no notes of the lecture, and, therefore, it will not be in our power to publish it.

The only other lecture that was delivered was that of the Rev. W. TAYLOR, (Presbyterian) on "Alcohol and the Decalogue," beginning where he had left off about three years ago, and shewing, in the most conclusive manner, that the use of alcoholic drinks, and the keeping of God's law are directly opposed to each other. The illustrations of the fifth and sixth commandments were peculiarly striking and convincing. We hope to be able to lay this masterly essay before the public in full.

As already announced, the Rev. Messrs. WILKES and COONEY were prevented by unforeseen circumstances from delivering their lectures, but it is hoped the public will yet be favored with them.

We are pained to add, that the attendance at these lectures has not been what the importance of the effort demanded, and that neither the public generally, nor the members of the temperance societies manifested the interest in them which might reasonably have been expected. To the ministers who have faithfully laboured for the advancement of the good cause, under circumstances so discouraging, we desire to ascribe all honour.

#### OUR CAUSE.

With respect to the temperance movement generally, the opinion may be safely cherished, that throughout the world it is gradually advancing, and that, like the leaven in the measure of meal, it will work until the whole is leavened. How gratifying it would be to hear of the other sovereigns of the earth following the example of the king of the Sandwich Islands, by emptying their cellars of intoxicating liquors, and casting the evil spirits into the depth of the sea. Our rulers, however, appear slow to act in the matter of temperance, although the desolations of alcohol call loudly for immediate Legislative enactments. Two facts from a recent English paper will prove strikingly that the interference of law is imperatively demanded. The first fact is contained in a dispatch of June last, from Sir CHARLES NAPIER to the Governor General of India, giving an account of a dreadful loss of life in the English Army in India, mainly through strong drink. It runs thus:—

"I regret to say that a sudden change of weather to extraordinary heat, took place just after the troops marched from Hyderabad towards the North, in consequence of which a number of them were struck down in a few hours. It was not owing to the march, for those in the fortress suffered in equal proportion. The number that have fallen in this manner is as follows:—In the field, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 20 rank and file; in the fortress, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 11 rank and file, total 38. This terrible loss fell on us between the 13th and 17th inst. I am afraid that a great portion of these deaths must be attributed, in a great measure to the rashness of the individuals themselves in drinking the deleterious spirits of this country, the effects of which spirits become deadly, when united with extreme heat."

The next fact is as follows, and a startling one it is:—

"There are in Britain 45,769 acres of land employed in the cultivation of hops, and 1,000,000 acres of land employed to grow barley to convert into strong drink. According to Fulton's calculation if the land which is employed in growing grain for the above process of destruction were to be appropriated to the production of grain for food, it would yield more than a four pound loaf to each of the supposed number."

of human beings in the world, or it would give three loaves per week to each family in the United Kingdom. If the loaves, each measuring four by twenty-two inches, were placed end to end, they would extend 160,225 miles, or would more than describe the circumference of the globe six times."

Place this by the side of the fact, that for months back thousands in Britain have been literally starving, and many have actually died of hunger, and we are astonished that our Legislators remain passive, but grieved and confounded beyond measure, to notice the apathy evinced by fifty ministers of religion in the city of London, who publicly, and in full view of the miseries of their country, quaff the intoxicating beverage, and thus countenance a vice that is depriving thousands of daily bread. What a contrast this to the example of their master, who when he saw the multitude that they had nothing to eat, had compassion on them, lest they should faint by the way. Well may it be said in the language of the poet,

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,  
It does not feel for man.

Happily, however, for the world all are not such, for to the able advocacy of ministers, we are much indebted for the triumphs of temperance. May the number increase, and may we all be desirous of washing our hands from the stain of criminal indifference to this and every other enterprise that has for its object the well-being of mankind.

Clarence, January.

W. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—While on my late journey through the Eastern Townships, I learned that an individual who was in jail had been making and selling strong drink without license and because he was fined swore revenge on the magistrate by whom he was tried; and on the night after he paid his fine the buildings of that Magistrate were destroyed by fire.

A late Governor of Canada told me, that more than three-fourths of the crimes and sufferings which he had witnessed had been occasioned by intoxicating drink. And a similar testimony I had from a gentleman, who had been Chief Justice of Montreal for upwards of twenty years.

These, with the numerous testimonials which meet us from every part of the world, ought to excite every friend to his country to make every possible effort to put a stop to the manufacture and sale of that which is filling the world with crimes and sufferings.

To do good to all, and extend the means of happiness to all in our power, is what was taught us by our Divine Master. But can those, who are yearly destroying millions of bushels of bread stuffs, by turning into articles of poison what God designed for the support of his great family, and plunging many thousands annually into a drunkard's grave; can such persons think that they are worthy of a place in heaven? If drunkards cannot be admitted to heaven, what will become of those who make sober men become drunkards?

By all that is dear to man, and by all that God has revealed in his word, the manufacturers and vendors of strong drink are entreated to turn from their present employment to some honest and useful means of living. That all ministers and magistrates may exert themselves in this work of general reformation, is the prayer of their humble servant,

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1844.

T. OSGOOD.

AMHERSTBURGH, Jan. 30, 1844.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Essex Temperance Union, the subject came under consideration of how we might most effectually deal with the tavern-keeper in relation to his business. In considering this subject, it became a matter of enquiry if a

person could keep a Temperance house of entertainment without a license. It was stated that an individual had been fined, or had been threatened to be fined, (I forget which) for doing so. It was, therefore, thought advisable to send the question to the Editor of the *Advocate*, that an answer might be given in that paper, so as to benefit the public generally.

ROBERT FREDEN.

We know of no legal impediment to the keeping of houses of entertainment for travellers or boarders without any license, or leave asked, provided liquors be not sold in them. In fact, such are the only proper kind of public houses, and we believe constitute the majority in some parts of the country. Temperance houses are, or ought to be, preferred by all well disposed persons, whether tea-totalers or not, on account of the quiet and comfort which may be enjoyed in them, contrasted with the fumes of a tavern, and the annoyance of such company as usually frequents taverns. The writer of these lines had occasion recently to put up at a very respectable tavern, in a place where there was no temperance house, and feeling much indisposed, retired to bed early. There, however, he was unable to find rest, on account of the continued disturbance around him. Arguments, for instance, were carried on in the loudest tone, interspersed with singing, spouting, stamping, wrestling, busts of laughter, and to crown all, frequent imitations of the cries of animals; and all this occasioned, not by travellers, but by hopeful youths about the village, whose chief business the writer understood to consist of lounging about the tavern in question. How much he longed for a quiet Temperance house, where he could consider himself as one of the family, need not be added.

Feb. 23, 1844.

SIR,—As Secretary of the Midland District Temperance Society, I have been requested to ask the opinion of the Montreal Committee, as to the proper course to be pursued by pledged magistrates, relative to licensing taverns.

1st. Is it consistent with the pledge for magistrates to give certificates to persons wishing to obtain license?

2nd. Would it be policy for the pledged magistrates to refuse to grant any license for a public house?

By answering the above questions you will oblige a large body of the temperance community.

H. G. SPAFFORD, Sec.

The above questions will be submitted to the Committee, and answered after mature deliberation, as they deeply affect the temperance cause in many parts of the country. The only question involved is, we think, one upon which no very clear ideas exist in most minds, namely:—Are a man's official or business character, and his private or personal character different and distinct things, to be regulated by different consciences, and judged by different standards? In other words, can a man with propriety do things in the way of business, or perform acts officially which it would be wrong for him to do in his private and individual relations with society. This, it will be seen, involves the whole question of church members making and selling liquors,—of renting houses for taverns or liquor stores, and of giving certificates, or granting licenses to tavern-keepers.

Mr. WM. GREIG, bookseller, member of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, requests us to say, that it is not his name which appeared in the requisition in favour of Mr. MOXSON; and Mr. BECKET merely signed a document, purporting, as he understood, to be in favor of the candidate who would support the Governor in the present crisis, it not being then certainly known who that candidate would finally be, and felt very sorry to see the use to which his signature was put. We insert these notices, not for party purposes, but to defend the members of the Committee against the charge of inconsistency.

POSTAGE.—We have a number of letters enquiring about postage, to all of which we reply: Subscribers who have paid to 1st May 1844, or who have paid 1s 8d additional, to 1st January 1845, are entitled to receive back 3jd.; those who have paid 2s. 4d. in addition to the subscription expiring next May, are entitled to receive back 11jd., and may either give an order for the same upon the Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, or deduct the amount from next remittance.

Our readers will have perceived that there has been little agricultural matter in the *Advocate* since the commencement of the tenth volume. This is partly owing to the importance of the subjects which have filled it, and partly to the fact that there are now two excellent agriculture papers in Canada, viz.: *The British American Cultivator*, Toronto, and *The Canadian Agricultural Journal*, Montreal, both deserving, and, we presume, enjoying extensive circulation.

## EDUCATION.

(The following is an abridgment of an interesting and important article from the *Toronto Banner* leaving out as far as possible the paragraphs which shew a political or denominational bias.—ED.)

Volumes have been written on the subject of education, and volumes may still be expected. The importance of universal education, is now all but universally admitted. It is remarkable how slow has been the progress of the conviction of this necessity. The world has gone on, and the learned have cherished their learning, but never dreamed that it was their duty to communicate it to their fellow men. The academicians of Greece walked in their groves, and rejoiced over their stores of learning, but seemed to regard themselves as the only class who had claim to taste of the treasures in which they so greatly delighted.

The literature of the ancients, which the destruction of the Roman empire almost swept away from external observation, was laid up in the cell of the monk, and although he nominally professed a purer faith, it was rarely that the learning which a few of them cherished, and the books with which they were familiar, were known beyond a circle almost as limited as that of the Grecian scholars. The spiritual despotism which arose on the world as soon as the convulsions of Gothic invasion had settled down, and the conquerors had begun to enjoy their various dominions, prevented the possibility of that expansive benevolence which might have induced the introduction of a system of universal education. The Sacred Volume itself remained locked up in the cell of the Priest, except in some obscure spots in the recesses of the Alps, in the vallies of the East, or among the Culldees of Scotland.

The Reformation, and the discovery of the art of printing, which were nearly coeval, made a mighty change on this state of things. The Sacred Volume was unlocked, and its treasures poured out to the astonishment of the world. A thirst for information was engendered,—the means of education became more easy of attainment, and the circle to which its blessings were extended, was vastly widened. Still, with some exception, no provision was made for universal education.

Wherever the Reformation was prevented spreading, or crushed in the bud, as in Italy, Spain, and Austria, no such system could be expected. But it is to be lamented that it prevailed but partially even in Protestant countries.

The wars, which have almost incessantly desolated the Continent of Europe, have been one great cause of preventing this most important work. If we turn to England, we shall find the grand mistake, committed at the Reformation, of the whole Church property being passed from the ancient to the reformed faith, without any part being devoted to the invaluable purpose of education.

In Scotland an entirely different course was pursued—a public school having been established in every parish. The Christian wisdom of the course adopted by the infant Presbyterian Church, forms a striking contrast to that of her Episcopal sisters. The Reformation in Scotland has been often unfavourably contrasted

with that in England, from the alleged roughness and violence with which it was conducted, but it is apparent that those who established a system fraught with such inestimable benefits as the Parochial Schools of Scotland have produced, must have studied well the noble duty of the moral improvement and regeneration of their country.

The revived attention to education, and every pursuit tending to improve the mind, which broke out towards the end of last century, was long confined to a limited number of zealous and philanthropic individuals. Those who guided the councils of the nation, either in temporal or spiritual matters, were slow in catching the sacred flame. The war which engaged the energies and the master minds of the country, also tended to prevent such subjects being effectually taken up. If but a small moiety of the vast treasures expended on that war had been bestowed on general education, we should have had fewer outbreaks in England, and never have witnessed a physical mass in the sister kingdom, of men mostly uneducated, in hostile array against the unity of the British Empire.

Attention has at last been turned to this all important subject, and the ignorance which has prevailed in vast masses of the population of England and Ireland, is about to pass away. Next to the knowledge of true religion, and inseparably interwoven with an enlightened faith, is the great question of general education. Although the benevolence of individuals and Societies has done much for educating large portions of the poorer classes in England, the amount necessary to be done from the public purse is very great. A few years ago, a beginning was made, and £30,000 per annum were voted by the Parliament for Education in England, and a system of a more general character established for Ireland. The Revenue of the British Empire is a million of pounds per week. The sum awarded for Education in England, in one year, is not *one quarter of a day's income*.

But the discovery seems to have been made, that ignorance pervading so vast a mass, particularly in the manufacturing districts, is an element of the most dangerous kind; that it may overwhelm, by some sudden convulsion, the peace and order of the country. Hence the Government Education scheme.

Defeated in their Educational scheme, the church party is now pouring out a portion of its vast wealth in establishing Schools on the voluntary principle, which shall teach their own distinguishing tenets in religion.

The Wesleyan Methodists have resolved to raise £200,000, and the Independents at least £100,000, for Education.

We intended the foregoing remarks as merely an introduction to what follows, but the introduction will be larger than the principle article. We refer to THE CANADIAN SCHOOL BILL.

The Bill, has been evidently got up with much care, and it seems well adapted to accomplish its objects. Its head is the Governor General, and its ramifications extend to every inhabitant of the Province. The Bill has been passed, but on the inhabitants rests the heavy responsibility of carrying it into immediate and vigorous execution.

The appointment of Township Superintendents rests with the Council of each Township, and that of County Superintendent with the Wardens.

Much will depend on the selection, for these offices, of men of enlightened minds, good education, and free from sectarian bias. There is another class, viz., three Trustees for every School, to be appointed by the inhabitants, whose suitableness is of much importance. We entreat the inhabitants to look well to their selection of these individuals,—not to make it in any case a matter of form, but to examine closely into their qualifications, as they regard the welfare of their posterity. These Trustees appoint the Teachers, regulate the course of study at School, and authorize the levying of the School rates. On their prudent and judicious management, and on their zeal and anxiety for the welfare of the rising generation, much depends.

It is unnecessary to say how important it is to have efficient Teachers. If the new system is brought into full operation immediately, as we earnestly hope it will be, a large supply of efficient Teachers will be wanted.

It may give some idea of the number of teachers required, to consider that of a population of 500,000 in Upper Canada, one-fourth or 125,000 will be children between 5 and 16, who ought to be at school. Supposing only 60,000 to be taught at the Common Schools, a thousand teachers will be required, allotting sixty for each teacher. There cannot be in the Province nearly so many properly qualified teachers, and, until they are procured, the School Bill cannot be in complete and vigorous operation.

The Free Church of Scotland is organizing Normal Schools for training young men for teachers, on the most approved and enlightened system. The friends of education, particularly Presbyterians, should have their eyes turned in that direction for teachers. We know that some gentlemen in Montreal are already taking the means of bringing out some of the teachers so trained, and will defray the expense of their movement to Canada. We are happy to observe, that the new Bill contains a provision for the erection of such schools within the Province.

The beneficial operation of the Bill must greatly depend on the efficiency of those institutions, which we hope to see set a-going in full vigour, by placing at their head the most able persons that can be procured. Unless the office-bearers in this extensive Establishment be properly selected, whether they are Superintendents, Trustees, Common School or Normal School Teachers, the proper education of the youth of Canada can never be fully accomplished.

When men of piety and genuine principle, who are otherwise qualified, can be procured, the people of the districts should prize them much, and give them the utmost support. Next to the Preachers of the Gospel, the Teachers of youth are most to be esteemed, for on their exertions depend, in a great measure, the character of the rising generation.

It is not only necessary to look well to these matters at the establishment of the system, but it must be vigilantly kept up. Every human institution falls into decay, if it does not contain within it a principle of constantly renewed activity.

When the Puritans were driven to New England by the persecutions of the Church, they took a leaf from the book of their Scotch brethren, and introduced almost from their earliest settlement, the system of Parochial Schools. These schools were under the superintendence of the select men of each place, and for ages, the men of New England have been distinguished by their education and intelligence beyond those of the other States.

But in process of time the select men fell asleep at their posts. The known excellence of the system probably lulled them into a false security, and from the neglect of a strict and vigorous surveillance, the common schools of Massachusetts were found to be far behind the requirements of the day. Investigation followed in 1835 and 1839. It was found that a great number of the teachers were inefficient and often ignorant,—that their mode of management was often harsh and oppressive, and that some new element must be infused into the system, or the whole would crumble into ruin.

The Legislature took it up, and an efficient Central Board was established to give life and spirit to the limbs of the system, resembling somewhat the controlling power invested in the Governor General, and the chief and assistant superintendent appointed by him in Canada.

Again would we press it on our readers, that it is not enough that there can be produced on paper, returns of the numbers attending these schools. The machinery must be put in force, which shall also ascertain the progress they have made. The returns were made in Massachusetts, giving the most flattering accounts of the numbers in attendance, when all was falling into rapid decay. But a more extraordinary proof may be mentioned of the uncertainty of conclusions drawn from such returns. Connecticut, one of the New England States, has for a long time ranked first in education, showing the greatest number at school, in proportion to her population, and yet, in that very state, Miss Crandall was persecuted and imprisoned for teaching young ladies of colour, in the year 1834; and more strange still, in the following year, the enlightened Legislature of Connecticut passed a law prohibiting the teaching of persons of colour within the State, if they belonged originally to any other State.

We have thrown together these thoughts from an anxious wish that the Bill lately passed in this Province may be so wrought so as to produce all the blessings it is calculated to afford.

#### Letters to a Young Teacher.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND.—Your charge consisting principally of young children, I wish to say a few words with regard to the great importance of forming in them habits of close application. The rage for Infant Schools which prevailed some years ago, and which has most unhappily been succeeded by apathy on the subject of infant education, filled older schools with a set of pupils who had a great capacity for being amused, whose perceptive faculties were pretty well cultivated, but who were destitute of a

ability to think; who were what is vulgarly called *bird-witted*. Now it is quite true that the exercises of a child's school should be so varied as not to weary the youthful mind; but it is also true, that unless habits of close application are formed early, they are rarely formed at all. Lord Brougham was once asked how it was he managed to accomplish so much; "By being a *whole man to one thing at a time*," was his reply. It is very good discipline, intellectually as well as physically, to make a very little child try to sit perfectly quiet, without moving hand or foot for three, and even for five minutes: then, as the age increases, require perfect silence in the school-room for the same time. You are thus teaching self-control, and a most valuable lesson it is. When pupils have reached the age of ten years I would always require of them that no communication should take place between them during school hours, except at specified times, and I would not appoint monitors to watch the others, a system which may almost be said to teach deception; but at the close of the day I would make each one state the number of ideas she had imparted to her fellow-pupils. True there is room for deception here, but if you have formed a healthy state of public opinion in your little community, you will not be much troubled. Exercise care and watchfulness, and this mode of taking the record of delinquencies will be found productive of good only. I think it is Abbot who says, "If the mother can go through life with her child, putting out of his way all that could injure him, she may well put the shovel and tongs on the mantel-piece, while he is young. But she cannot, and her boy must learn self-control, self-discipline, aye, and her girl too, if she is to be happy in life." The childish mind is ever acquiring facts—it must be taught to digest and arrange these—its passions are strong, it must learn to control them, and the main business of the Educator is not so much to impart knowledge as to teach the mind how to acquire and arrange it. I have seen a little one actually taught idleness by having an hour given it in which to learn a spelling lesson which might have been acquired in ten minutes, industriously employed, and I never saw but one school in which this point was carefully attended to. That one the teacher watched carefully her little flock while they studied, and the very instant a wandering eye was detected, she reproved, or encouraged the idler, as was deemed necessary. I should never feel uneasy at the small amount of knowledge a child was acquiring previous to the age of ten, provided I were quite sure he was forming good mental habits. With regard to the best studies for young children I will speak in my next. Meantime, I am yours truly,

Montreal, Feb. 21, 1844.

Z.

[We earnestly recommend mothers and teachers to peruse carefully the series of letters of which the above constitutes the third. They are evidently written by a person acquainted with the subject discussed.—Ed.]

NO EFFORT FRUITLESS.—My firm belief in the moral government of the world will not suffer me to think that any good effort is ever entirely lost, or that any strenuous and honest endeavour to improve the condition of man is ultimately made in vain. One effort may seem insulated and inefficacious, one endeavour may appear sterile and fruitless, but many make an aggregate that is always sooner or later productive of a corresponding benefit. The moral and physical world will furnish abundant evidence of this cheering and salutary truth.—*Rev. R. Fellowes.*

READING.—Reading serves for delight, for ornament, and for ability: it perfects nature, and is perfected by experience. The crafty condemn it, the simple admire it, and the wise use it. Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. He that writes little, needs a great memory; he that confers little, a present wit; and he that reads little, needs much cunning to make him seem to know that which he does not.—*Baron.*

## MOTHER'S DEPARTMENT.

## Moral Education

The author here begins at a period when the discipline devolves almost entirely on the mother, i. e., in the cradle.

"As yet, the child has no other means of making resistance except the use of its voice; but this unruly disposition will subsequently manifest itself by striking, stamping, and the like. Such screaming may be distinguished by those who are about the child not only by its angry tone, but also by its increasing in violence until the desired gratification has been obtained; and with this successful attempt, an association is formed between unruly conduct and the attainment of purposes, which will last through life. The child very soon discovers that by this means it can obtain its object; it knows that at first, as the animal does: for example, the dog, which asks its master for what it wants by barking; but it gradually learns, by experience, to effect by screaming whatever it desires, and to rule by importunity, over those around it.

"The principal remedy for this evil is to repel the very first attempts of the child; not to give up to it, but to let it scream; but to make it a point to satisfy its natural wants before it has occasion to demand gratification by screaming and importunity. In other respects it should be treated in as kindly a manner as possible.

"But, it is objected, 'the child will cry too much, and perhaps injure itself.' You may safely run the risk; or, is the injury less if it becomes daily more headstrong? Will you leave it to time and circumstances? This would be cruel; for the stern Nemesis never omits to come, and she is a stranger to sparing gentleness. If the child sustain a bodily injury, this may be cured; or it may become happy even with it; but an ill-tempered child will certainly become an unhappy man. Nor is there great danger of injury arising from screaming. When its exertions are destructive to itself, nature soon becomes sensible of it, and the child will scream no longer than it can bear it, at least not in early infancy it will grow weary, and rest the more sweetly; and perhaps this exercise of the voice will even serve as a wholesome excitement to its animal organism; but when the unruly child has been, for once, allowed to scream to its heart's content without effecting its object, all is gained; that evil association is broken up; it will not carry its second attempt so far, and nature is freed from its bonds; for, according to nature, the child feels itself dependant on the will of others, and finds itself well at ease in this sense of dependance; much better than in its natural domination. I know an excellent mother, whose acute observation detected the beginning of this unruly tendency in her infant daughter when only six weeks of age. The child screamed in order to be taken from its bed; she let it be and it screamed more violently; it continued to scream for about fifteen minutes, until it could scarcely be endured; but the mother had firmness to persevere. The child screamed until it was weary, then fell asleep, and awoke in the best humor imaginable, and never made a similar attempt, but became a most obedient and amiable girl.

"As the breaking from any habit always produces a disagreeable excitement, and that the more sensibly the more the evil habit has become confirmed, and the more it feels the restraint imposed upon its violent manifestations, so every means employed to correct the evil here particularly treated of cannot but leave a disagreeable impression on the child's mind which can never be effaced; an aversion to the person who subjects it to restraint, which can only be prejudicial to affection and cheerfulness. The longer therefore, the subduing the will is put off, the more violently will the child be exasperated against those who ultimately attempt to curb it. Hence arise the universally prevailing propensity of children to disobedience, and even aversion to education; for a child, that has not been more or less neglected in this respect, is one of the greatest rarities. All have, in some degree, to suffer for this early neglect, and never is the penalty completely cancelled; for, in suffering for it, it is always again renewed, though it be but to a small degree. And, therefore, the disobedience of children is to the parents who complain of it, the penalty of sin; and the same is true of all the bitterness and ill-will of the younger generation towards the elder, which suffers from these feelings and tempers.

"In extreme cases it will be necessary to resort to chastisement, and then the rod is a remedy, as an emetic is for divers diseases. In its bodily pain, the child feels the displeasure of its parents; and this feeling resolves itself into the association that such attempts must in future be abstained from, in order that such pain

may be avoided. But the child's heart is, at the same time, excited to humility by its own sense of the justness of its suffering, and the displeasure of the parents now becomes the displeasure of the child with regard to itself. This mode of treatment, though severe, strengthens the child's capacity for self-government. It is true that, if the course thus adopted be not persevered in, the case becomes worse than it was before; for then the child has been exasperated, and becomes malicious; and, what is more, feels its own superiority to the will of its parents. But if the child is really brought to feel the superiority of its parents (and how can it otherwise, except they themselves be weak?) in that moment nature resumes its prerogative; the child's heart has been softened, and its will becomes pliant; and as soon as the hand of affliction is again held out to it, it will cling the more fondly to its parents. It is inherent in human nature that he who is weaker, and needs the support and guidance of others, should cheerfully content himself when he is made to perceive the strength of his guide, and perhaps even to become sensible of it by means of suffering in his own person.

"When the chastisement is administered, let it be brief, and severe in exact proportion to the necessity of the case, lest it degenerate into worrying; and let all scolding be abstained from, for this only exasperates. One single severe word, e. g., 'silence!' uttered with a commanding voice, is better than many. But let all be done without passion, for an angry face can only produce a frightful impression on the child. And now when the child is content and yielded, let him at once again see a serene brow and an unclouded face, and talk with him about other things; this will operate like the warm sunshine after the first thunder-storm in spring."—*Smith's Culture and Instructions, based on Christian principles.*

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

## The Traveller and the Children at Elm Grove.

INVENTIONS MOST IMPORTANT TO MANKIND.

(Continued from page 61.)

*Traveller.*—They are brave fellows; and I cannot help looking with great respect on seamen employed venturing their lives, not to destroy, but to preserve the lives of others. If the shipwrecked mariner feels grateful in being rescued from the overwhelming waves, what ought those to feel who are rescued from eternal death? In the midst of the temptations of an evil world, and the fearful consequences of sin, I would say to each of you, look to the Redeemer, as your Spiritual Life-boat;

That when this trembling world, with dread alarm  
Shall rush to run at its God's decree,  
The gracious Saviour, with triumphant arm,  
May, from the wreck of all things, rescue thee.

*Gilbert.*—When we go to the sea side we must not forget to inquire about a life-boat.

*Traveller.*—In regarding the varied inventions of the world, we shall see that man, in his ingenuity, has greatly increased his power, by compelling the very elements around to labour in his service. He commands the fire to melt the metal, and to clear away the forest which opposes the progress of his civilization. He compels the waters to bear his heaviest burden; and to labour like a slave in many of his most toilsome undertakings. The boy makes a wooden wheel, and placing it in the stream, is pleased to see how rapidly it is turned round by the current. Man does the same thing on a more enlarged scale, and the whole body of the brook, or the river, is compelled to turn round the huge apparatus which he constructs.

The water-mill, at no great distance, grinds all the corn in the neighbourhood. The miller has to put it ready, but the water does all the work; thus, in a low spot, our corn is ground by the aid of water; and in a higher situation, air is called upon to render the same service. When the sails of a windmill are turned round by the force of the wind, it sets the machinery in motion, just as the water-wheel does the mill yonder.

*Edmund.*—We have been over the mill at the brook many times, but I never thought that the water worked like a servant, at the command of man, though I now see it is so, clearly enough. The water turns the large wheel, the wheel turns the stones which grind the corn, and the miller has only to attend to the mill when it is set in motion.

*Traveller.*—The invention of glass added much to the comfort

and convenience of society. It is uncertain at what period the discovery was made, for though some say that a monk of the name of Benali, first invented glass in England, in the year 664, others supposed that it was known before that flood. Pliny, the historian, relates that it was discovered accidentally in Syria, at the mouth of the river Belus, by certain merchants driven there by a storm at sea. In dressing their food, they made a fire on the ground, where the herb called kali grew plentifully; the ashes of that herb mingling with the sand beneath formed glass. The first glass-houses mentioned in history were erected in the city of Tyre. The sand which lay on the shore round the mouth of the river Belus was particularly adapted to the making of glass, being pure and glittering.

*Gilbert.*—But is glass made of sand?

*Traveller.*—The ingredients used in the manufacture of the best flint glass are white sand, red lead, pearl ashes, nitre, magnesia, and arsenic; and a cheaper kind is made by omitting some of these articles, and using some of the others in less proportions. As there are different sorts of glass, so, of course, different ingredients are used; but those that I have mentioned are the most material. What we should now do without glass I cannot tell; the loss of it would be immediately felt by all classes of society.

*Edmund.*—Yes, for what would keep out the wind and the rain, if our windows had no glass in them? and, if we were to stop them up, our houses would be like dungeons.

*Traveller.*—The different colours which you occasionally see in glass—blue, green, violet, red, purple, white, and yellow—are given by means of metals while the glass is in a liquid state. A glass-house is worth going fifty miles to see; though, if your eyes are weak, I would not advise you to remain long among the fiery furnaces.

*Gilbert.*—Remember, Edmund, when we go into Warwickshire, that we do not forget to see a glass-house.

*Traveller.*—The art of forming vessels of glass is termed blowing, because the workman blows through an iron tube dipped into the liquid; this inflates the heated glass, which being soft and pliable, is then, by a variety of simple and dextrous operations, wrought into various utensils of elegance and usefulness. Bottle glass is the coarsest and cheapest kind; and plate-glass, used in making mirrors and carriage windows, is the most expensive.

*Gilbert.*—It seems to me very odd, that glass should be made out of ashes and sand. I should never have thought of such a thing.

*Traveller.*—The action of the fire makes a great change on almost all bodies that are submitted to its influence.

*Leonard.*—What a number of inventions there are in the world!

*Traveller.*—True, they are very numerous. The inventions of earthenware and china are well worthy a description; and, if you ever have an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of these articles, you will do well to avail yourself of it; but I have something to say on other subjects, that I dare not enter on any description of earthenware and china.

*Edmund.*—Please tell us about the invention of gunpowder.

*Traveller.*—Willingly: the invention of gunpowder was a discovery which has greatly affected mankind. There was too much fighting in the world even before gunpowder was invented; but this discovery became an additional power in the hands of the warriors, and enabled them more systematically and more extensively to scourge mankind; at the same time it must be admitted, that battles are less murderous and bloody now, than when men could only fight hand to hand, with swords, and spears, and battle axes. It is said that gunpowder was invented by Barthold Schwartz, or Barthold the black, a German monk, and a profound alchemist. Having to prepare a medicine for some particular purpose, he had mingled saltpetre, brimstone, and charcoal together, when a spark, by accident, fell on the mixture, and blew up the pot which contained it with a terrible explosion. Astonished at this circumstance, the monk repeated his experiment, and thereby fully confirmed the discovery he had made. This was in the year 1351.

*Gilbert.*—I dare say the monk was in a pretty fright. I fancy that I can now see him holding up both his hands, and turning up his eyes in astonishment.

*Leonard.*—What did the monk do with his gunpowder, when he had found out how to make it?

*Traveller.*—The first use he made of it was to frighten away some robbers out of a neighbouring wood, where they had estab-

lished themselves; but how he afterwards proceeded I do not know.

*Edmund.*—Well, that was a good beginning; and if gunpowder was never used for a worse purpose, it would do no harm.

*Traveller.*—The invention of gunpowder was soon followed by that of guns, pistols, cannons, and mortars; and, since then millions of human beings have been swept away from the world by the aid of this dreadful discovery.

*Gilbert.*—Pistols may be used to defend ourselves from robbers; but the worst of it is that robbers use them also in making their attacks.

*Traveller.*—I was once attacked myself, and the scar on my right hand was made by a pistol.

*Gilbert.*—Indeed! what a scar!

*Edmund.*—Why, it must almost have taken off your finger.

*Leonard.*—Was it a robber that attacked you?

*Traveller.*—The truth is, that when about your age, my brother and I were playing together. He acted the part of a robber, and I was to defend myself from his attack. I had an old pistol in my hand, not loaded, the flint of which was very sharp, and in my haste to let off my piece at the robber, I took hold of the sharp flint by mistake in cocking my pistol, and inflicted so severe a wound, that for some time it was doubtful if I should ever have the proper use of my hand again; thus, in a thoughtless moment, was I very near doing myself a serious injury for life. This scar will remain with me as long as I live; let it point out to you the folly of playing with dangerous weapons; for the practice of playing with fire arms has occasioned the most serious calamities.

*Edmund.*—Yes, I remember hearing of a person who shot another dead by letting off a gun at him, which he thought was not loaded.

*Traveller.*—Such thoughtless actions, weak and wicked as they are, are but too common. Gunpowder is not only used in the continuation of ruthless war, but also in the light-hearted seasons of peace, and few things are more agreeable to some young people than fire-works.

*Gilbert.*—Ay, fire works are beautiful things.

*Traveller.*—The fire-works made for grand occasions of rejoicing are very brilliant. Serpents, crackers, sparks, stars, rockets, gold-rain, and twenty other kinds, form a very astonishing exhibition in the world; but let us not see them without some thoughts as to the dangers and evils to be apprehended from gunpowder.

I must now give you some account of one of the most useful discoveries that ever yet entered into a man's mind. I mean the art of printing; but, before I do so, a word or two may not be amiss on the subject of paper-making and letters. Mankind have, in different ages and countries, contrived to record their opinions on different substances; stones, bricks, the leaves, the bark, and the trunk of trees, wood, wax, bone, ivory, lead, linen, the papyrus or river rush, parchment, silk, and cotton paper, have all been used for this purpose; and, lastly, the linen, paper which is now in use.

*Leonard.*—I have heard that the paper which we write on is made of old rags, but how that can be I cannot tell. Old rags would be comical things to write on.

*Traveller.*—The rags are picked and purified; after that they are reduced to a pulp, or paste. Then they are formed into sheets, dried, pressed, folded, and made into quires. The manufacture of coarse papers consumes rougher materials, and is conducted with less care. To those who are accustomed to write much, the quality of paper is of great importance. There is a kind of paper on which I occasionally write, which is so soft, smooth, and clear, that I seldom put my pen upon it without feeling grateful to its inventor.

*Edmund.*—What a number of things there are of which we are ignorant. I should like much to see paper made, but there are no paper-mills in our neighbourhood.

*Traveller.*—Having spoken of paper, I would now say a word on letters. There can be but little doubt that hieroglyphics, or rude drawings of things, were used to record events before letters were invented. Many learned men have supposed that the alphabet was of Divine origin, and that letters were first communicated to Moses by God himself; and as the earliest intimation of letters given in Scripture, which will be found in Exod. xvii. 14, does not seem to imply that they were then new, it is reasonable to conclude that letters were known before that time. The words of Scripture are, "And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for

a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua; for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven." Moses expressed no difficulty in complying with this command of Jehovah, which he probably would have done, had writing in a book been a new thing to him. Some writers affirm that letters were invented by Memnon the Egyptian, more than three thousand six hundred years ago; and others decide that the Phenicians have the best claim to the invention. To us it is not of any great importance whether this be correct or not; suffice it to say, that we have an alphabet, and we ought to be as grateful for it as if God had sent it by an angel from heaven expressly for us.

*Ethmund.*—But our letters are not like those of other countries.

*Traveller.*—No, the alphabets, like the languages, of different nations, are various, bearing a greater or less degree of similitude one to another. We know that languages were confounded at the building of the tower of Babel; but how alphabets are become so different from each other, we cannot tell. Five hundred years ago, the art of printing was unknown to us; every book was written with the pen, and of course was very expensive, but now books appear to be absolutely numberless.

(To be Continued.)

## NEWS.

The Queen opened Parliament in person.

A further increase of the Royal family is expected this year.

The prosecutions were still going on in Ireland, and the excitement very great.

The Duke of Sutherland has granted some sites for Free Churches.

The exportations from Britain, to India and China, have increased with extraordinary rapidity, and to Germany and most other quarters, the trade is steadily increasing.

There is a proposition before the Scotch Temperance Societies, to raise £1000 as a free will offering, to be presented to the Union, at their next meeting.

Dr. Kalley, a British physician, residing in the Island of Madeira, has been imprisoned by the authorities there, for reading the Scriptures to some of the Portuguese inhabitants. His case has excited much interest amongst the Christians of Britain, who have requested the interference of Lord Aberdeen, who has made two representations on the subject to the Portuguese Government, but hitherto without effect. It is however said that the authorities of the Island, are becoming alarmed for the consequences of the step they have taken, and would willingly liberate the Doctor quietly, but he says, he has broken no law, and requires a recompense for his false imprisonment. Meantime the inhabitants of the Island are taking an interest in the matter, and the Doctor has as much as he can do, to receive visits, read the Scriptures, and exhort to the Christian life.

Hydrophathy or the cold water cure is exciting great interest in Britain; and as a necessary consequence no small amount of opposition. Several celebrated practitioners have declared in its favour.

The prospects of the Free Church College are encouraging beyond expectation. The number of students is very large, and many more have entered the preliminary classes of the University, with a view to the future prosecution of their studies. It may be interesting to state, that about fifty young men have applied to the Presbytery of Edinburgh alone for examination, previous to entering the Hall. From all parts of Scotland, and even from England, indeed the most promising of our youth are flocking in, resolved to prepare themselves for fighting the battles of the Lord, in their own, or if need be in other lands; many of them having, with that view, given up lucrative appointments, and several of them witness situations, which held out a certain prospect of worldly affluence.—*Witness.*

There are 18 line of battle ships, 16 frigates, 22 sloops of war, and 14 steam frigates, now building at the various dock yards of England.

A meeting was held at Leicester, on the 30th ult., to consider the propriety of establishing a Dissenting College in the midland counties, and also for the instruction of young men designed for secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature is the founding of a class especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to communicate such a knowledge of medi-

cine and simple surgery as may qualify them to subserve the physical interest of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may enable them to promote the secular and commercial as well as the spiritual interests of the people whom they may visit. Leicester has been named as the seat of the projected college.—*Leicester Mercury.*

An American vessel taking in iron at Newport, Wales, was deserted by a coloured sailor, who, by the marks of chains, and other wounds upon his person, appeared to have been a slave. The fugitive took refuge in a British vessel, where he was betrayed by a pilot named Jenkins, and captured by the American captain and crew, who aided by a policeman acting without orders, boarded and searched the British vessel and carried off their victim unmolested. The following is the language of an American paper on the subject: "The poor slave, if he was such, as is believed in England, erred in not making his case immediately known to some respectable person on shore. And yet his error is not to be wondered at, for how can an American slave be supposed to possess the means of realizing that in England, both the people and the laws are his friends, and ready to defend him to the utmost extremity. For the treacherous English pilot and mercenary policeman, and the cowardly English captain, we do not believe even Americans can feel a more burning contempt and indignation, than is felt in England."

The Russian ukase ordering the Jews to remove from the frontier provinces to the interior is now being carried into effect. This measure affects nearly 100,000 persons; the families receive passports delivered by the magistrates indicating the place to which they are to go, and some days after they have received the passport they must sell and turn into money all their property.

The British settlers in New Ireland, have come into collision with the natives, and been massacred to the number of about sixty. Investigation shew however, that the whites were the aggressors, and that five of the natives were slain, before they retaliated.

We have recently been favoured with copies of able temperance journals, issued in the Sandwich Islands and East Indies; who shall say that tee-totalism does not possess vitality?

**LAW AGAINST SEDUCTION.**—The State of Michigan have just passed a very severe law against seduction and licentiousness—the penalty being imprisonment in the State prison for three and four years.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Legislature of Indiana have passed a bill for the establishment of a State Institution for the education of Deaf Mutes.—*ib.*

**IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINA TRADE.**—Manufactured cotton cloth is one of the few articles which can be sent from this country to China. The moment that market was opened to the world, the New England manufacturers availed themselves of it; and in 1842, not less than 2,500,000 pieces of cotton goods were sent to China. In addition to this, some ten thousand bales of raw cotton were exported! It is impossible to estimate the magnitude which this trade is yet destined to reach.—*ib.*

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—MARCH 1.

ASHES—Pot . . . . . 25s 3d	LARD . . . . . 4½d a 5d p. lb
Pearl . . . . . 26s 0d	BEEF—Prime Mess tierce \$12
FLOUR—Fine . 28s 9d a 30s 0d	Do do bbls - \$7
U. States . . . . . 28s 9d	Prime . . . . . \$5
WHEAT . . . . . 5s 9d	TALLOW . . . . . 5d
PEASE . . . . . 2s 3d per minot.	BUTTER—Salt . . . . . 5d a 6d½
OAT-MEAL . . . . . 8s 6d per cwt.	CHEESE . . . . . 3d a 5¼d
PORK—MCS . . . . . \$15½	EXCHANGE—London 1¼ prem.
P. Mess . . . . . \$12	N. York . . . . . 3
Prime . . . . . \$10	Canada W. ¾ a 1

The last advices from Britain indicate increased firmness in the price of wheat and flour, accompanied by a slight advance, owing to Sir ROBERT PEEL'S declaration, that he intends to make no alteration in the Corn Laws. Nevertheless, the orders which have been received here, are not higher than from 27s 6d to 28s currency, free on board ship next spring.

Beef was much neglected, owing to a very large importation from the United States, and an accumulated stock equal to nearly the demand of twelve months. For home consumption even the very best quality was deemed unsuitable. It will, therefore, be advisable to send as little forward to Montreal next spring as pos-

sible. Pork had advanced 2s. a barrel, but was still far below a rate at which it could be shipped from Canada.

Butter was uncommonly low, and abundant, nevertheless some that had been sent from Canada, was deemed so superior, that it brought the highest rate of the market, viz.: 70s per cwt. The greater part of sales were at 50s. to 57s per cwt., yielding an average of about 5½d per lb. here. Canadian oatmeal was not liked, being neither "high dried," nor "round ground," so that whilst Scotch oatmeal brought 30s per 280 lbs., Canadian, of what is deemed a good quality here, would not bring over 22s. Ashes had receded in prices.

Business was brisk, and goods of all kinds advancing, especially cotton and cotton goods, upon which the rise in price was considerable.

**Monies Received on Account of**

*Advocate*, Vol. X.—J. Aichan, Port Stanley, 2s 6d; B. Mann, do, 2s 6d; Col. Bostwick, do, 2s 6d; J. Coyne, Tyrconnel, 2s 6d, N. Ruthven, Aldboro, 2s 6d; J. M'Dougall, do, 2s 6d; A. M'Kechnie, do, 2s 6d; D. M'Gugan, do, 2s 6d; J. M'Bride, do, 2s 6d; P. M'Dougall, do, 2s 6d; A. M'Ewen, do, 2s 6d; C. Pastoras, Howard, 2s 6d; G. West, do, 2s 6d; G. O. Rushton, do, 2s 6d; L. Gosnal, do, 2s 6d; J. Wilson, do, 2s 6d; T. Rushton, do, 2s 6d; F. Crittenden, Raleigh, 2s 6d; H. Told, do, 2s 6d; W. Loves, Romney, 2s 6d; J. Willan, do, 2s 6d; J. Malott, jun., Mersea, 2s 6d; R. Foster, do, 2s 6d; S. Wingle, Gosfield, 2s 6d; G. Ede, do, 2s 6d; G. Thompson, Colchester, 2s 6d; J. Iler, do, 2s 6d; J. C. Iler, do, 2s 6d; C. Tofflemire, do, 2s 6d; J. Shea, do, 2s 6d; T. H. Wright, do, 2s 6d; R. Bogle, do, 2s 6d; A. C. Brush, Amherstburgh, 2s 6d; H. Wright, do, 2s 6d; G. Finlay, 2s 6d; Capt. Fox, do, 2s 6d; Sergt. Clarke, do, 2s 6d; J. Gott, do, 2s 6d; A. Kemp, do, 2s 6d; J. Paton, do, 2s 6d; Sundries, per T. Galbraith, £5 12s 6d; C. Hunt, Windsor, 2s 6d; J. Leeder, do, 2s 6d; J. Campbell, do, 2s 6d; J. West, do, 2s 6d; J. Shepley, Chatham, 2s 6d; A. N. Glassford, do, 2s 6d; S. Fant, do, 2s 6d; S. Porte, do, 2s 6d; W. B. Smith, do, 2s 6d; J. Lamont, do, 2s 6d; S. Verrall, do, 2s 6d; H. M'Neil, do, 2s 6d; H. Verrall, do, 2s 6d; Mrs. Larned, do, 2s 6d; U. Basset, do, 6d; W. Taylor, Dawn Mills, 2s 6d; A. Shaw, do, 2s 6d; Rev. H. Griffiths, do, 2s 6d; F. Talfourd, Moor, 2s 6d; G. Wright, do, 2s 6d; T. Johnson, do, 2s 6d; D. Ford, do, 2s 6d; J. Baby, do, 2s 6d; I. Impit, do, 2s 6d; T. Sutherland, do, 2s 6d; A. Leys, Port Sarnia, 2s 6d; Mrs. Howard, do, 2s 6d; S. Shepherd, Warwick, 2s 6d; G. Crossfield, Adelaide, 2s 6d; Capt. R. Pegly, do, 2s 6d; D. M'Intyre, Amiens, 2s 6d; J. M'Kay, do, 2s 6d; A. Fisher, do, 2s 6d; J. M'Kirdy, do, 2s 6d; D. Tiffeney, Delaware, 2s 6d; D. Ladd, do, 2s 6d; A. Ladd, do, 2s 6d; Mr. Pelan, Cornwall, 2s 6d; F. Dickey, Newton Clark, £1; Benj. De Furloy, Percy, £1 5s; Peter M'Dougall, Indian Lands, 13s 1d; H. M. Hogle, Pike River, 2s 6d; Hoskins' Hotel, do, 2s 6d; Charles George, do, 1s 3d; Robt. M'Lean, Paris, 5s; Geo. Edwards, Lloydstown, £2 10s; A. Gemmil, St. Pe, 17s 6d; Henry Mathews Lohaber, 2s 6d; Wm. James, Torold, £2; H. G. Spiffard, Newburgh, £1 15s; S. M'Coy, Newcastle, £1 10s; Sundries, Montreal, 5s 8d; B. Gumac, London, 2s 6d; F. W. Pierpont, do, 2s 6d; E. Leonard, do, 2s 6d; W. Foster, do, 2s 6d; G. Tyas, do, 2s 6d; a Friend, do, 2s 6d; A. Bagg, do, 2s 6d; H. C. Mathews, Lochaber, 2s 6d.

*Donations*.—A. Currie, Aldboro', 5s; W. B. Clarke, Port Sarnia, 2s 6d; W. E. Wells, Coll., Prescott, £3.

*Penny Subscription Cards*.—Miss M. Coulter, Warwick, 10s. *Open Accounts*.—S. P. Girty, Gosfield, 7s 10d.

*Arrears*.—J. M'Dougall, Aldboro', 5s; A. M'Gugan, do, 5s; J. M'Kay, do, 5s; U. Basset, Chatham, £1 6s 6d.

*Collections at Public Meetings*.—St. Thomas, 11s 3; Port Stanley, £1 13s 1d; Howard, 4s 4d; Mersea, 1s 3d; Gosfield, 4s 8; Colchester, 7s 6d; Amherstburgh, £2 10s; St. Thomas, 5s; Windsor, £1 0s 7d; Chatham, 10s 3d; Port Sarnia, 15s; Adelaide, 7s 9d; London, £1 6s 9d.

*Anti-Bacchus*.—Mr. Creik, 12s 6d.

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.**

A LARGE Assortment of the valuable Publications of this Society constantly kept on hand.

Jan. 1. JAMES MILNE, Depository.

The Committee of the Montreal Society, earnestly desirous of advancing the best interests of the Temperance cause throughout the Province, and of relieving themselves from debt, incurred in the gratuitous distribution of the *Advocate* and tracts, and in employing agents, opening a depot, &c., have resolved to send forth their esteemed Agent upon a lecturing and collecting tour, as follows:—

Frid. March 1, Percy, Day,	Sat. " 9, Adolphustown, D. Bath, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 2, Marmora, Day,	Sabbath " 10, Lectures.
Madoc, Ev'ng.	Mon. " 11, Portland, Day,
Sabbath " 3, Lectures.	Loughboro, Ev'ng
Mon. " 4, Rawdon, Day,	Tues. " 12, Beverly, Day.
Murray Rear, Ev'ng.	Iethmus, Ev'ng
Tues. " 5, Carrying Place, D.	Wed. " 13, Perth, Ev'ng.
Consecon, Ev'g.	Thurs. " 14, Smith's Falls, D.
Wed. " 6, Wellington, Day	Merrickville, Ev'g.
Bloomfield, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 15, Kemptville, Day,
Thurs. " 7, Milford, Day,	Richmond, Ev'ng.
Pictou, Ev'ng.	Sat. " 16, Bytown, "
Frid. " 8, Demorestville, D.	
Fredericksburgh, Ev'ng.	

NOTE.—1st, Where the name of the township only is mentioned, the friends there will please fix upon the place of meeting, to suit the distances, and send word to the preceding appointment.

2d, Each Society visited, is earnestly requested to send the Agent on to the next appointment on the list, free of expense, where practicable. The importance of this suggestion, in a pecuniary point of view, will be seen at once.

3d, Where "Day" or "D" is mentioned, the meetings will be held at eleven o'clock forenoon, unless otherwise appointed by the Committee in the place. Where "Ev'ng." or "E." is mentioned, the friends will please fix the hour in the evening.

4th, Lectures mean *addresses*, founded on scripture texts, suitable to the sanctity of the Holy Sabbath.

5th, All who owe the society, whether for *Advocates*, open accounts, penny subscription cards, or in any other way, in any of the places visited, or within a convenient distance of any of the appointments, are earnestly requested to bring the amounts they owe to the meetings, as the Agent will not have time to visit them at their houses.

6th, A collection is respectfully requested at each meeting, and all who think that the Temperance Reformation has done and is doing good, and who are at the same time of a willing mind, are respectfully requested to contribute in aid of the funds of the Montreal Society.

7th, It is scarcely necessary to say, that the Montreal Society relies upon the well known hospitality of the friends of the Temperance Reformation, to diminish the expenses of the Agent as far as possible.

8th, Mr. WADSWORTH will be happy to meet the Committee in each place, to ascertain their views on the following subjects, viz *Gratuitous distribution of Advocate*, Provincial Convention, and Provincial Temperance Union. January 1, 1844.

**BOOKS.**

THE Subscriber has just received a select assortment of Publications, amongst which are the following:—Moffatt's Africa, Duff's India, Martyr of Erromanga, Jethro, Mammon, Decapolis, Brown's Concordance, Sacred Lyre, Cowper's Poems, Thomson's Do., Grey's Do., Sanfor' and Merton, Pilgrim's Progress, Esop's Fables, Reed's Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern Histories, Gleig's England, Watt's on the Mind, Cobbett's French Grammar, Youat's Diseases of Cattle; also, a selection of Chamber's Publications, including information for the people, complete. An assortment of Stationery, and a variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Psalm Books.

Montreal, Ecb. 15, 1844. JOHN DOUGALL.



TO ALL TEE-TOTALLERS AND FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE GORE DISTRICT.

THE TIME IS COME, when Tee-totalers must upon their avowed principles support men in business who stand up for the good cause, in preference to those who oppose the Temperance cause, and who strive to uphold the drinking practices of the day.

MATHEW MAGILL, of Hamilton, begs to invite the attention of his Temperance friends to this advertisement, and to inform them that he has opened a DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE, in *Stinson's Buildings, King Street*, on strict tee-total principles, where his friends can obtain any article in his line, as cheap as at any house in town. His store is well supplied with Cloths, Casimeres, Tweeds, Moleskins, Sattinets, Factory Cotton, Flannel, Blankets, Prints, Muslins, &c. &c. Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Leather and Crockery, all at very moderate prices. He sells 20 yds. factory for one dollar, Blue Pilot Cloth double fold at 1s 10<sup>d</sup> per yard; fine broad cloth at 7s 6<sup>d</sup> per yard. TEAS AND SUGARS of the best quality, and at prices that must give satisfaction.

M. M. is a member of the Committee of the Hamilton Total Abstinence Society, and is well known in many parts of the District as an advocate of the good cause, in consequence of which, a strong opposition has been raised against him, by those who are the enemies of Temperance, and who strive to live by making their neighbours poor. M. M. is however very happy in thanking those kind friends at Nelson, Trafalgar, Jersey Settlement, Stoney Creek, Waterdown, Glandford, Seneca, Benbrook, Grimsby, Fifty Mile Creek, and other places who have assured him of their continued support, so long as he abides by the Temperance Flag.

Tee-totalers will please to enquire for MATHEW MAGILL'S Store, No. 4, *Stinson's Buildings, King Street*, next door to Mr. IRELAND'S Hardware Store, he is the only tee-totaler of this name, keeping Store in Hamilton.

March 1, 1844.

TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

No. 31, *Saint François Xavier Street.*

THE Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have placed their Stock in the hands of their Agent, who will at all times execute orders with promptitude; it consists of—

Anti-Bacchus, stitched, 1s single, or 10s per dozen; Do, cloth, 1s 3<sup>d</sup> do, or 13s do do; Do, half bound, 1s 6<sup>d</sup> do, or 16s do do; Canadian Minstrel, half bound, 10<sup>d</sup> single, or 9s per dozen; Canada Temperance Advocate, 7th vol., half bound, 2s 6<sup>d</sup> single; Do, 8th do, do, 7s 6<sup>d</sup> do; London Temperance Magazine, 6s single; London Tee-total Magazine, 6s do; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 8s do; Crack Club, 4s do; Baker's Curse of Britain, 6s do; Baker's Idolatry of Britain, 2s 9<sup>d</sup> do; Garland of Water Flowers, 2s 6<sup>d</sup> do; Temperance Fables, 9s 6<sup>d</sup> do; Do Tales, 3s 9<sup>d</sup> do; Do Rhymes, 2s 6<sup>d</sup> do; Wooller on Temperance, 5s do; Sermons on do, ten in number, 2s do; Lectures on do, do do, 2s do; Pastor's Pledge, 7<sup>d</sup>; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 6<sup>d</sup>; Prize Essays, 7<sup>d</sup>; Report of Aberdeen Presbytery, 7<sup>d</sup>; Juvenile Certificates, a pack of 50 cards engraved, 7s 6<sup>d</sup>; Simple Stories for Young Tee-totalers, 1<sup>d</sup>; Tracts, 4<sup>d</sup> per 100 pages, or assorted in parcels from 1<sup>d</sup> to 2s 6<sup>d</sup> each; Treatises on Swine and Cow, 4<sup>d</sup>; Tee-total Wafers, 1<sup>d</sup> per sheet, or 7<sup>d</sup> per dozen; Stills for Lecturers, £1, £2, £3; Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape Juice in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pint bottles, 13s 4<sup>d</sup> each; in pints, 10s each.

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, February 15 1844.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TENTH VOLUME.

THE Tenth Volume, beginning 1st January, 1844, will be issued semi-monthly, as heretofore, but at a uniform rate to all subscribers of

Two shillings and sixpence currency per annum, payable strictly in advance.

The above rate is exclusive of postage. When sent by Mail in the Province, the postage will be a halfpenny on each number, payable by the Subscriber. To Britain it goes post free, and the rate of subscription is 2s. stg.

It is hoped the cheapness of the above publication (2s. 6<sup>d</sup>. for a volume of 384 pages) and the various and important objects to which it is devoted, will recommend it to general patronage, especially in a country so much in want of popular Literature as Canada.

Individuals or Societies procuring and remitting subscriptions for ten copies, will be furnished with one gratis, and so on for every additional ten subscriptions.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Rec. Sec. Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, Dec. 25, 1843.

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Montreal, January 1, 1844.

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

JAMES MILNE,

General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

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FIVE Discourses on the MORAL OBLIGATION AND THE PARTICULAR DUTIES OF THE SABBATH, by REV. A. O. HUBBARD, A. M. For sale at the Bible Depository, McGill Street: Price 1s 10<sup>d</sup>.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1844.