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CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

SEPTEMBER, 1841.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

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

No. of Lots.	Concession.	Township.	Quantity.	Price.	Remarks.					
East half No. 119 Whole of — 120 — 121 — 122 — 123	3d Concess.	Sandwich	400 acres.	15s.	} Will be sold in a block, being very desirably situated about 5½ miles from Windsor. If sold separately, the price will be from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per acre.					
No. 17...						9th do.	do.	200 do.	10s.	Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
— 17...						12th do.	do.	100 do.	12s. 6d.	On the Township line, between Sandwich and Maidstone. Do. do. do. do. do. do.
— 12...						12th do.	do.	113 do.	11s. 3d.	
Broken Lot — 1 } East parts 5 and 6 }						8th do.	do.	78 do. }	12s. 6d.	} Forms a block of 200 acres—will only be sold in one lot—7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A good road goes through the lots.
No. 23...	4th do.	do.	122 do. }							
West half No. 10 } East do. do. 11 }	14th do.	Sombra.	200 do.	10s.	This is on the north branch of Bear Creek, and excellent land. The Creek runs through a corner of it.					
	6th do.	Moore.	200 do.	15s.	These lots will be sold together. There is a Log House and Barn, and considerable clearance laid down in grass on them, and the land is excellent.					

Terms of payment, one third down, and the balance in two annual instalments.

Sandwich, August 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary, at Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKET'S, Place d'Armes Hill, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, McGill Street.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

C. CARLTON & Co.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 5.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1841.

VOL. VII.

THE REAL "TEMPERANCE CORDIAL."

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

'Well,' said Andrew Furlong to James Lacey, 'well! that ginger cordial, of all the things I ever tasted, is the nicest and warmest. It's beautiful stuff; and so cheap.'

'What good does it do you, Andrew—and what want have you of it?' inquired James Lacey.

'What good does it do me!' repeated Andrew, rubbing his forehead in a manner that showed he was perplexed by the question; 'why, no great good, to be sure; and I can't say I've any want of it; for since I became a member of the Total Abstinence Society, I've lost the megrim in my head and the weakness I used to have about my heart. I'm as strong and hearty in myself as any one can be, God be praised! And sure, James, neither of us could turn out in such a coat as this, this time twelve-month.'

'And that's true,' replied James; 'but we must remember that if leaving off whiskey enables us to show a good habit, taking to ginger cordial or any thing of that kind, will soon wear a hole in it.'

'You are always fond of your fun,' replied Andrew. 'How can you prove that?'

'Easy enough,' said James. 'Intoxication was the worst part of a whiskey-drinking habit; but it was not the only bad part. It spent time, and it spent what well managed time always gives, money.—Now, though they do say—mind, I'm not quite sure about it, for they may put things in it they don't own to, and your eyes look brighter, and your cheek more flushed than if you had been drinking nothing stronger than milk or water—but they do say, that ginger cordials, and all kinds of cordials, do not intoxicate. I will grant this, but you cannot deny that they waste both time and money.'

'Oh brother!' exclaimed Andrew, 'I only went with two or three other boys to have a glass, and I don't think we spent more than half an hour—not three quarters, certainly, and there's no great harm in laying out a penny or twopence that way, now and again.'

'Half an hour, even breaks a day,' said James, 'and what is worse, it unsettles the mind for work, and we ought to be very careful of any return to the old habit, that has destroyed many of us, body and soul, and made the name of an Irishman a byword and a reproach, instead of a glory and an honor. A penny, Andrew, breaks the silver shilling into coppers; and twopence will buy half a stone of potatoes—that's a consideration. If we don't manage to keep things comfortable at home, the women won't have the heart to mend the coat.' 'Not,' added James with a sly smile, 'that I can deny having taken to temperance cordials myself.'

'You!' shouted Andrew, 'you! a pretty fellow you are, to be blaming me, and then forced to confess you have taken to them yourself. But I suppose the'll wear no hole in your coat? Oh, to be sure not, you are such a good manager!'

'Indeed,' answered James. 'I was any thing but a good manager eighteen months ago; as you well know, I was

in rags, never at my work of a Monday, and seldom on Tuesday. My poor wife, my gentle patient Mary, often bore hard words; and although she will not own it, I fear still harder blows, when I had driven away my senses. My children were pale, half-starved, naked creatures, disputing a potatoe with the pig my wife tried to keep to pay the rent, well knowing I would never do it. Now——'

'But the cordial!' interrupted Andrew, 'the cordial!—sure I believe every word of what you've been telling me is as true as gospel, ain't there hundreds, ay, thousands, at this moment, on Ireland's blessed ground, that can tell the same story. But the cordial! and to think of your never owning it before; is it ginger or anniseed, or peppermint?'

'None of these—and yet it's the rare thing, my boy.'

'Well then,' persisted Andrew: 'let's have a drop of it, you're not going, I'm sure, to drink by yourself—and as I've broke the afternoon'—

A heavy shadow passed over James' face, for he saw that there must have been something hotter than even ginger, in the temperance cordial, as it was falsely called, that Andrew had taken, or else he would have endeavoured to save lost time, not to taste more: and he thought how much better the real temperance cordial was, that instead of warming the brain, only warms the heart.

'No,' he replied, after a pause, 'I must go and finish what I was about; but this evening at seven o'clock, meet me at the end of our lane, and then I'll be very happy of your company.'

Andrew was sorely puzzled to discover what James' cordial could be, and was forced to confess to himself that he hoped it would be different from that he had taken that afternoon, which certainly had made him feel confused and inactive.

At the appointed hour, the friends met in the lane.

'Which way do we go,' inquired Andrew.

'Home,' was James' brief reply.

'Oh you take it at home?' said Andrew.

'I make it at home,' answered James.

'Well,' observed Andrew, 'that's very good of the woman that owns ye.—Now, mine takes on so about a drop of anything, that she's as hard almost on the cordials as she used to be on the whiskey.'

'My Mary helps me to make mine,' observed James.

'And do you bottle it, or keep it on draught?' inquired Andrew, very much interested in the cordial question.

James laughed very heartily at this, and answered,

'Oh I keep mine on draught—always on draught—there's nothing like having plenty of a good thing, so I keep mine always on draught,' and then James laugh'd again, and so heartily that Andrew thought surely his real temperance cordial must contain something quite as strong as what he had blamed him for taking.

James' cottage door was open, and as they approached it they saw a good deal of what was going forward within. A square table placed in the centre of the little kitchen was covered by a clean white cloth—knives, forks and plates for the whole family, were ranged upon it in excellent order: the hearth had been swept, the house was clear

the children rosy, well dressed, and all doing something. 'Mary,' whom her husband has characterized as 'the patient,' was busy and bustling in the very act of adding to the coffee, which was steaming on the table, the substantial accompaniments of fried eggs and bacon, with a large dish of potatoes. When the children saw their father, they ran to tell him all they had done that day. The oldest girl declared she had achieved the heel of a stocking; one boy wanted his father to come and see how straight he had planted the cabbages; while another avowed his proficiency in addition, and volunteered to do a sum instanter upon a slate which he had just cleaned. Happiness in a cottage seems always more real than it does in a gorgeous palace.—It is not wasted in large rooms—it is concentrated—a great deal of love in a small space—a great, great deal of joy within narrow walls, and compressed, as it were, by a low roof. Is it not a blessed thing that the most narrow means become enlarged by the affections?—That the love of a peasant within his sphere is as deep, as fervent, as true, as lasting, as sweet, as the love of a prince,—that all our best and purest affections will grow and expand in the poorest worldly soil,—and that we need not be rich to be happy.

James felt all this, and more, when he entered his cottage, and was thankful to God, who had opened his eyes, and taught him what a number of this world's gifts that were within his reach might be enjoyed without sin. He stood—a poor, but happy father, within the sacred temple of his home—and Andrew had the warm heart of an Irishman beating in his bosom and filling him with joy.

'I told you,' said James, 'I had the true temperance cordial at home; do you see it in the simple prosperity by which, owing to the blessings of providence, I am surrounded?—Do you not see it in the rosy cheeks of my children, in the smiling eyes of my wife—did I not tell truly that she helped to make it? Is not this true cordial,' he continued, while his own eyes glistened with manly tears, 'is not the prosperity of this cottage a true temperance cordial,—and is it not always on draught, flowing from an ever-filling fountain? Am I not right, Andrew; and will you not forthwith take my receipt, and make it for yourself? You will never wish for any other; it is warmer than ginger, and sweeter than anniseed. I am sure you will agree with me, that a loving wife, in the enjoyment of the humble comforts which an industrious, sober husband can bestow—smiling, healthy, well-clad children, and a clean cabin, where the fear of God banishes all other fears, make the true temperance cordial!'

A TEMPERANCE TALE.

From the Congregational Observer.

The following circumstances were related to me a short time ago, by one of the parties named, and with whom I have been acquainted for several years. They have not been published as yet, to my knowledge.

A few years ago, the person who will figure as the principal character in the following lines, was employed by an English nobleman in the capacity of Steward. In this situation he accumulated about eight hundred pounds sterling, equal nearly to four thousand dollars. He then married the maid of this nobleman's lady, and they soon emigrated to Canada together, taking with them what property they both possessed. He purchased a farm in Lower Canada, and settled there with his wife. He was rather unsuccessful, and in a short time became intemperate, lost all he had brought with him, and was reduced with his family to extreme wretchedness. He then attempted to procure a subsistence by teaching a school, but he was now

attacked by *delirium tremens*, and in a paroxysm which occurred a few weeks since, he cut his throat with a razor very severely, but did not sever the wind-pipe or the great blood vessels. His distracted wife immediately called in some men who were near, to assist her in an effort to save his life. They came, but would do nothing; said he must die before a surgeon could arrive, there being none for many miles around. The woman, unwilling to abandon her husband, next ran for the Rev. Mr. Addyman, a missionary of the Methodist New Connection, (a body of English Methodists) who resided at a short distance. Mr. Addyman was not at home, but she begged Mrs. Addyman to go with her, which she did. Mrs. A. found the man determined to destroy his life, but the razor with which he had made the attempt, had been taken from him. He had, however, inserted his fingers into the wound, passed two of them round the wind-pipe, and was determined to pull it out. The men who were called at first, were still there, but though both the women entreated them to do something for the man, they would not, saying it was useless, and shortly after went away leaving them alone. By this time he was getting exhausted from loss of blood, and his wife was in such a state of mind as to unfit her to do anything for his relief. Mrs. A. saw that if anything was to be done it must be attempted by herself, and it would not do to delay, for he had already lost a large quantity of blood, which was still flowing fast, and the man presented a shocking spectacle. His wife brought a darning needle and some woollen yarn, the only materials for sewing which she possessed, and with these Mrs. A. commenced her surgical operation. She first disengaged his hands from the throat, and with such assistance as his wife could render, managed to keep his hands away until the wound was drawn together. But as soon as his arms were at liberty again, which incautiously they suffered them to be, he tore the wound open worse than before.

With much difficulty she succeeded in sewing it up again, and by this time he was so faint from loss of blood that he was able to offer little resistance. This done, Mrs. A. went to a barn that was near and procured some cobwebs which she matted together and applied to the neck, so as to cover the wound, and bound it fast with a shawl.

Several hours had now elapsed, and Mr. Addyman had returned home, and in their care of the patient subsequently, he assisted. The next day she removed the bandage, and found the man doing well.

He was now willing to live, and at the last accounts which I had of him, he was nearly recovered.

I think you will agree with me that Mrs. A. manifested a degree of firmness and good conduct, in these trying circumstances, such as is rarely met with.

Perhaps your readers may like to know further that the man a few days after signed the *total abstinence pledge*, and has since received a letter from his former employer in England, offering him the situation which he held before, and which he was glad to accept of. He is now probably on his way to his native land. C. B.

[We heard of the leading facts above narrated when they occurred, a few months ago, at Henryville, near Montreal, but could not before procure the particulars for our readers.—ED.]

We copy the following as a valuable authentic document, drawn up with care and ability, and well worthy the attention of the public. We wish that a similar history of the fruits of tavern-keeping were drawn up and published in every city, town, and village in Canada, that all men might hereafter be deterred from embarking in that body-and-soul-destroying business.—ED. C. T. A.

From the Toronto Christian Guardian.

FRUITS OF TAVERN-KEEPING.

In surveying the woeful train of evils to which the depravity of man has subjected himself, Intemperance, or Drunkenness, is now very generally admitted to be the most fruitful and melancholy source of all crime, disease, and death. But, although this fact is acknowledged, so common are these awful results that a fatal tale is no sooner told than forgotten. Any other equally appalling and avoidable catastrophe would be impressively noted, and cited as a warning for years to come. Even the traffic in intoxicating drinks, it would seem, has a tendency, somehow or other, to bring ruin in its train to THE DEALER, irrespective altogether of the frightful catalogue of woes it entails, in its operations and results, elsewhere. This will be held, perhaps, to be rather a bold assertion, and gain but little credence. Let them, however, who may be incredulous on this score, give a slight reflection to the subject, and they will probably call to mind some instances coming within the sphere of their own immediate knowledge which go far to justify the assertion now made.

The following instances of the direful results apparently consequent on the dealing in this bane and curse of the human family, I am personally acquainted with, *having all occurred in the same neighbourhood*, and can vouch for the correctness of the statements set forth.

No. 1. Was a reputable tradesman—*forsook his business, and opened a tavern. Flourished for a season—became a patroniser of the race-course; a gambler; and then took to drinking. In middle age, and in the height of his career, was thrown from his horse, and instantly killed. One son is a common vagabond, eking out a miserable subsistence by gambling and the like. Two daughters vagrants, and their husbands wandering drunkards.*

No. 2. Was also a tradesman, and much respected—had a large family of sons; in an evil hour engaged in tavern-keeping. Soon two of his sons imbibed a relish for strong drink, which grew on them till the father discarded them, and they both became vagabonds. Now the father is a lone poverty-stricken, blind old man, forsaken and neglected by those who should be the stay and solace of his old age.

No. 3. Held two several official situations; but considering his income inadequate to the support of a growing family, opened a *grocery*, and from that time peace and prosperity were banished from his dwelling. One son wasted his life "ere it was in bloom" by the damning bowl. Before the old man was laid in his grave, he saw dissension, brawling, and fighting among his offspring. They are scattered all,—without a home and scarce a friend.

No. 4. Was a well-doing mechanic, comfortably enjoying, with his family, the fruits of his honest labour. The destroyer came—a "*House of Entertainment*" must be opened. His daughter married a mechanic, who also engaged in the traffic of ardent spirits. Full soon they all fell together! The son-in-law, it may be said, was rich,—his riches melted away—himself and wife died penniless drunkards. The old man is now a banger-on in a bar-room, doing any sort of char-work for a chance glass of grog. His only son, is, emphatically—a drunkard.

No. 5. Was a mechanic; one of the oldest inhabitants of the country, and once possessed of considerable property. Tired of his business, he built a large house, commenced innkeeping, and killed himself by drinking his own liquors. Two sons also became dissolute, wasted the prime of their lives in rioting and drinking, and prematurely sunk into drunken graves; and yet another is following the footsteps of his sire.

No. 6. Left an honest and patriotic calling for one of a very opposite character—retailing spirituous liquors. He accumulated property, and attained to respectability. That bane, by the sale of which he grew rich, now recoiled on himself, and became his curse. Many attempts he made to shake off the chains of the monster; but in vain. As a last effort, he took an oath to abstain entirely for three months from ardent spirits; but, during that period, so confirmed and insatiable was his depraved appetite as to lead him to the use of a cordial, of which the quantity he consumed was quite enormous. At the expiration of the time just named, his former habits were resumed with a sharpened avidity, and in a few short days he sank beneath the fell oppressor! But the tale is not all

told: His wife too contracted a relish for the ensnaring poison. Greedily swallowing all she could, as if in haste to destroy herself, she soon followed her miserable partner—leaving one sickly and destitute orphan to the tender mercies of a cold friendless world, without a home or relative. Cold charity grows colder still when it is to be meted out to the orphan of the inebriate.

No. 7. On his marriage must needs "set up" for himself: so his father-in-law, a respectable yeoman, established him in a tavern, where he prospered for some years, rearing a large family. That snare which he had spent his energies and his days in assiduously spreading for others, he himself at last fell into. His property became forfeited—himself confined for debt—his wife eloped with another man—a daughter married two different men—three sons followed the example of the father, drinking, wandring, idling—himself is now one of the most degraded bar-room *loufers*.

No. 8. Kept an Inn during the war, and shortly after left it for another business; but his house has been occupied to the present day as a grog-hop. The deadly traffic left its germ in himself and wife, who spent many years in intoxication, and eventually died drunk. The infection derived from this one source has spread through many of the family connections.

No. 9. A respectable Artist. Instead of pursuing his legitimate profession, having acquired property, he built a large house, and commenced ministering to the depraved appetites of lovers of strong drink. Soon his intelligent and once-lovely wife and himself became the best customers of the bar; and in a few brief months, within a short time of each other, they were hurried unprepared into an awful eternity. What adds to the melancholy catastrophe, a brother and his wife entered in the same ruinous path,—and, ere the year closed, both followed their wretched relatives. And where are their unhappy offspring? Scattered, and bereft of their just patrimony.

No. 10. Filled a lucrative office for many years, and was much respected. Under a fatal impulse forsook his business, and entered, what appears the patent road to ruin, a tavern. In less than one short year himself and wife both went down to the unhallowed grave of the besotted drunkard, leaving two interesting orphans to be supported by charity—the last article of household furniture having been distrained for rent.

Let these examples of the devastating results of the unrighteous traffic in alcoholic drinks suffice for the present. Many within the compass of the writer's cognizance might be added. The few, however, now briefly enumerated, may perhaps lead the reflecting reader to a partial conviction, at least,—especially should the conclusion aimed at be corroborated and fortified in any degree by his own scrutiny or observation,—that disaster and ruin are more or less concomitant on the pursuit of this most pernicious and direful traffic—the systematized business of making drunkards. This conviction must be strengthened when I state, that, among all those whom I have known for the last twenty-five years, I cannot call to mind one individual who has eventually prospered if exclusively devoted to the prosecution of the trade.

When pestilence is raging—when famine is abroad—when war is depopulating—how is the Christian, the humane, the philanthropist stirred up to alleviate these calamities! and if without a sympathetic feeling on the part of the apathetic, at least without their opposition or censure. But Drunkenness may slay more than all these, and he that would step forward to the rescue from its devouring grasp must be branded as a fanatic or stigmatised as a fool. Let the wine-bibber and the moderate drinker revile, if they will; but, Friends of Temperance, arouse! nor rest till the hydra-monster is driven from our land.

T. A.

MODERATION.—Moderation is a word which can have no place in the vocabulary of tee-totalism. One class of those who hold the abstinence principle, consider the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, wrong in itself, and hurtful to the body. Now, moderation is required in things useful, total abstinence in things injurious. A more numerous class of tee-totalers base the abstinent principle upon expediency. Drunkenness is a great and desolating evil, widely extended through the community. This author of so much misery is still further extending his ravages under the guise of moderation. Personal safety and relative good, therefore, make it expedient, in such circumstances, wholly to abstain from in-

brating potions. We have in this an effectual restorative, and an equally efficient preventive, from drunkenness. Moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors is an undefined and undefinable quantity. Nature sets limits to the use of water and food; but the desire for these deleterious drugs increases in proportion to the length of time a person has used them, or the manners of the country in which he chances to reside. What one man would consider only a moderate use of these liquors, becomes in the practice of another absolute intoxication. "Donald," said a Highland clergyman to one of his flock, who sometimes took a drop too much, "you must take care and study moderation in the use of that drink; ye're now getting up in years, so see that you dont go to the other world, and your brains stinking with whisky." "I wad no like to do that," replied Donald, "but wad ye tell her ninauel how muckle she may be allowed to tak o't in a day, and keep richt?"—"Well, I should think," replied the moderation clergymen, "that when you rise in the morning and put on your kilt, ye should take one glass; and when you come in from the hill to your breakfast, you can take another; at eleven hours time ye may take another; and you are always the better for one after your dinner, and two will do you no harm at night when you are going to bed; but take care and see that you be sure to keep always thereabout with it, and not get into drinking, for it's a beastly sin." Thus a highlandman's moderation was half a bottle a-day. There is indeed no name for a moderate quantity; it varies from the lady's drop of wine to the highlandman's bottle of Glenlivet. Admit the principle, the bottle is equally defensible with the drop. Hence all the miseries which flow from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The only definite rule, and the way to be both safe and consistent, is *total abstinence from all intoxicating, and moderation in the use of all un-intoxicating drinks*: the meaning of the term, in this application of it, is quite easily understood, because it is invariably indicated by a satiated appetite.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[We make the following extract from the Report of the Midland District Temperance Society, presented at a semi-annual meeting on the 10th June, 1841. We also give one of the resolutions passed on that occasion.]

Resolved.—That although there is no temperance house as yet established in this District, this meeting hopes that there may soon be one established in the town of Kingston, and hereby pledges itself to support such a house, and recommends to the various auxiliary Societies to do the same.

According to the best information your Committee can obtain, there are at present as many as eighteen Temperance Societies in this District, containing about 2000 members, most of these members are acting upon total abstinence principles. Besides, there are men, who are not attached to these Societies that act upon the same principles, and in many parts of the district the consumption of intoxicating drinks has greatly diminished.

Holding monthly meetings in the various societies seems to have materially advanced the cause.

As yet your Committee have to lament that, although there are 172 taverns licensed within this district, there is not, as far as they know, one single temperance house.—ISAAC B. AYLESWORTH, *Cor. Sec.*

CLARKE, *June 12, 1841.*—On the 2d instant another meeting was called in the interior of the township, for establishing a branch society. The Rev. Mr. Machin, from Darlington, who is a very warm and able advocate of the good cause, was present, and addressed the meeting in a very pathetic manner; so convincing were his arguments, and such was the feeling excited in favour of totalism, that 24 persons, some of whom were given to much drink, joined the pledge; making in all, an aggregate in our society of about 180, nearly equally divided between the two pledges.—SAMUEL M'COY, *Sec.*

OSNABRUCK, U. C., *July 2, 1841.*—On the 29th of April last a Temperance Society with two pledges was formed for this township, which now consists of about 150 members, and is constantly increasing. Great good has already been effected.—ISAAC PERRY, *Pres.*

BEVERLEY, *July 5, 1841.*—On Tuesday the 8th of June last, the thirteenth anniversary of the Bastard Temperance Society was held in that township, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. E. Tupper, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

This Society was first formed of seventeen persons, and that only as a matter of experiment for one year, as it was then supposed by many that ardent spirits were as indispensable as food.

The experiment proved successful; at the end of the year the constitution was amended to the entire abstinence system from all distilled liquors, and since then, from all intoxicating drinks.

The Society embraces a great many members, and holds a kind of parental headship over all the societies in these parts.—PETER SCHOFIELD, *Sec.*

PICTON, *July 10, 1841.*—*Another Victim of Intemperance.*—Some two or three weeks since I had occasion to be in a neighbouring township on the Sabbath, and saw near the Inn a widow woman whom I had formerly been acquainted with, whose husband had been buried about five months, but she was so degraded and lost, that she could do very little but beg for whiskey. She received none in my presence, but I understood from others, she said she would have some if she went to Hell for it. She returned to her place of abode not far distant, and was taken so ill, that the woman of the house where she lived came for a candle, and said she was afraid she would die before morning. The next day I passed the same neighbourhood, and making enquiry. I was informed that she died about twelve o'clock that day, and the last words she uttered were, "Give me some whiskey." Thus has a female that might have been an ornament to society, been hurled into eternity with the last sound upon her lips—"whiskey." Oh! when will those that are left behind take warning by such, and banish the accursed thing from the land. The cause is gaining ground here. There are now about 1060 tee-total members in Prince Edward district.—CALVIN PIER.

CARLETON, BAY OF CHALEUR, *July 10, 1841.*—The Catholic Bishop of Quebec arrived in this place on Friday last, and on the following Sunday upwards of three hundred persons took the total abstinence pledge. Should the *Advocate* be published in French, I have no doubt but upwards of a hundred more subscribers could be had.—JOSEPH MEAGHER.

GEORGINA, *July 13, 1841.*—I regret to state that there are still some unlicensed grog shops in this township; they have been complained of, but they continue to vend that poisonous beverage—whiskey, and to be the miserable haunts of the drunkard; they have become public nuisances; and it is to be regretted that the local authorities do not appear to possess sufficient power to put an end to the shameful traffic. These sottish abodes are of no earthly use to the traveller, for what person, possessing any character, would be seen to enter one of them.—W. JOHNSON.

NEWBURN, *July 14, 1841.*—The cause of temperance is steadily advancing in this village and vicinity. The society is called the *Newburgh Association, abstaining from all Intoxicating Drinks.* It was formed in October 1839. It contains 200 members, all tee-totalers. Cephas H. Millar, *Pres.*; Isaac B. Aylsworth, *Sec.* There is one distillery within its bounds, and one tavern.

Accidents: One man whilst intoxicated laid himself on a blacksmith's forge, and burned himself severely, but recovered, and is now a tee-totaler. Another fell, and had his thumb and part of his hand taken off, by being caught in machinery. We have three drunkards, if not more. The good effects are, the closing of two places where drink was sold. There is not a tittle of the drinking there was two years ago. There are six drunkards reclaimed. We take 20 copies of *Anti-Bacchus.* We intend to aid in maintaining a travelling agent, and have subscribed £2 for that purpose. We take 36 copies of the *Advocate.* I have also to inform you that I assisted in forming a society in the sixth concession of this township, on total abstinence principles, called the *Marygan School-house Temperance Society*, within the last few months, which now numbers 30 members.—ISAAC B. AYLESWORTH.

SNARE ISLAND MISSION, *July 17, 1841.*—Since I've been here, I have succeeded in forming a Temperance Society among the Indians, which comprises fifty-three names, and as far as I can learn, all our members are faithful to the pledge.—JOHN WILLIAMS.

U. C. ACADEMY, COBURG, July 24, 1841.—At our last quarterly meeting held on the 13th instant, the society was addressed by the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, of this town. Nine or ten persons subscribed the pledge. In the notice of our last meeting, it was stated that although the temperance cause made no very rapid progress here, yet it exerted a healthful influence over the inhabitants. The observing part of the population remark, that instances of intoxication are of very rare occurrence, compared with what they were previously to the existence of our society. Several inebriates are, from time to time, reclaimed, principally through the influence of those who have been rescued by this society from a like unhappy state. This is truly gratifying. How diffusive in their nature and tendency are correct principles. "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren." One of the results of so great a change, and diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, is, that the principle brewer and distiller, I am informed, has dismissed some of his men, and stated that the tee-totalers had ruined him. At his ruin considered in itself, we do not rejoice, but when his occupation is such, as necessary to entail ruin and misery upon thousands, upon husbands, wives, children and communities, it is better that one suffer than many. This would not follow were his *lawful calling*. Legalised it is, indeed, by human legislatures, but it is accused of the great Lawgiver.—W. KINGSTON.

THOROLD, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, July 28, 1841.—The temperance cause has been progressing for some time past in this village. A society was formed about a fortnight ago, which promises to be an instrument of much good to the community. It numbers upwards of thirty members, more than three fourths of whom have taken the total abstinence pledge. The following are the officers:—*Jacob Keefer, Esq., President*; *Rev. David Rintoul, Rev. William Beatty, Vice Presidents*; *William James, Secretary*.—**DAVID RINTOUL.**

BROCKVILLE, August 10, 1841.—For some years past, the cause of temperance has been in rather a languid state in Brockville. This has arisen in a good measure, I think, from the want of public speakers, for the few meetings which have taken place since I came to the town, have invariably been well attended, and considerable interest in the cause been evinced by those present. We had an excellent meeting in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday last. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Schofield, Rev. Mr. Garret, Rev. Mr. Goodson, Mr. R. Watson, and myself. A new Committee was appointed, who will, I have no doubt, carry on the operations of the society with vigor and efficiency. The original pledge of the society being defective, inasmuch as it did not bind the members to "discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance," a new pledge was adopted, having a clause to that effect. The number of names on the roll book of our society is about 230. Of this number I should think 180 adhere faithfully to the pledge. Three ministers of the Gospel are members of the society, and we have a few reformed drunkards.—W. BROUGH.

NIAGARA, August 17, 1841.—It is with regret that we perceive a very great error in the tabular statement published in the *Advocate* for the current month as it regards the report from this town. Instead of 6 places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, there are 67. There are two Magistrates in the traffic—your statement withhold that honor (?) from their worship.

On 15th June last, at request of our society, the Rev. John Roaf of Toronto visited this place and addressed a large and attentive audience on the subject of total abstinence in the most clear and convincing manner, at the close of which 33 persons signed the tee-total pledge. On the 4th inst. we had an excellent address from the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, when 22 more were added to our number. We have now about 160 members.—**JOHN HENRY OAKLEY.**

There are in London and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, with 20,000 members, of whom 3000 are reclaimed drunkards; in the country, ninety societies with 40,000 members, of whom 4000 are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland 150,000 members, and in Ireland 5,000,000. The number of Irish in Glasgow who have taken the pledge is 10,000.—*British Temperance Journal.*

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.—*Macnigh's Translation.*

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1841.

It gives us great satisfaction to be enabled to announce, that the Committee of the Montreal Society have at last succeeded in engaging a Temperance Agent for the Eastern part of the Province, and we entertain hopes that the Western part will not be much longer destitute.

The gentleman selected is Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, Recording Secretary of the Society, than whom, we believe, a more suitable person could scarcely have been found. He is to act as Travelling Agent until the 1st May next, and thereafter as City Agent and Superintendent of a Temperance Office, which is to be opened in Montreal.

His first circuit for holding meetings is intended to be as follows, viz:—

Lawcester.....	6th September.
Williamstown.....	7th —
Cornwall and vicinity.....	8th and 9th —
Dundee and do.....	10th and 11th —
Huntingdon and do.....	12th and 13th —
Hemmingford and do.....	14th and 15th —
Odelltown and Lacole... ..	16th and 17th —
Napierville.....	18th —
St. John's.....	19th and 20th —
La Prairie.....	21st —

The friends of the cause in the places above named, are earnestly requested to make arrangements for meetings at the times mentioned (a meeting for every evening if possible). They are also respectfully requested to aid Mr. Wadsworth in travelling from place to place, and we need not add, that he must be thrown almost entirely on their hospitality for entertainment, as the funds at the disposal of the Committee for travelling expenses are very limited, and it will not be seemly for the Temperance Agent to put up at taverns, if it can possibly be avoided.

Mr. Wadsworth is authorised to receive subscriptions for the *Advocate*, as well as donations towards the maintenance of Travelling Lecturers. The friends of the cause who feel so disposed are requested to make up their subscriptions and donations for him in each place that he visits, and receipt will be acknowledged in the next number of the *Advocate*.

It will be remembered that the Convention recently held in Montreal passed a resolution to the following effect,—

"That the Convention respectfully requests ecclesiastical bodies in this Province, to take the subject of Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquors into their consideration, and pass such resolutions respecting it as they shall deem necessary, for the entire and speedy suppression of intemperance within their respective spheres of influence."

It must therefore be highly gratifying to temperance men to see strong resolutions emanating from the Bodies referred to, condemnatory of the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

In our last number it was our privilege to insert the testimony of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland. We are now enabled to give that of the Congregational Union of Upper Canada, embodied in the following resolution passed at their late meeting in Toronto,—

"That this Union contemplates with much pain the fearful effects of Intemperance in destroying character, usefulness and happiness;

and believing that these effects will be produced by making, vending and using intoxicating drinks, expresses its cordial approbation of the Total Abstinence principle, and earnestly recommends it as a philanthropic duty to the consideration and practice of every individual connected with the Congregational interest."

We esteem these documents of exceeding great value, and look anxiously for similar testimonies from all other religious bodies in the Province.

Besides the two denominations above mentioned the Baptist churches have several excellent labourers in the temperance cause—the United Secession church has some zealous and able temperance Ministers—the Methodist New Connexion church has at least two indefatigable advocates—the Methodist Episcopal church, as far as its ministry is concerned, and we hope its members also, is purified from alcohol. And the Wesleyan Methodists have done more for the temperance reformation in Upper Canada than perhaps all other denominations put together. Add to these cheering facts, that the church of Rome in this Province has already made considerable progress in temperance principles, and that the church of England is beginning to move, (at least two of its clergymen in the western part of the Province being tee-totalers in practice), and we shall see great reason to look forward with hope and rejoicing.

VICTORIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF DRUNKARDS.—The progress of this association is one of the most delightful circumstances which duty requires us to record. Their meetings have been kept up twice a week during the past month, and they have already 72 names on their book, of whom 38 at least were amongst the hardest drinkers in Montreal.

Some of these individuals were five and even seven years without going to church, their Sabbaths having been chiefly spent in drinking, and they seldom or never heard any thing about temperance meetings till this Society was formed. But now, they are plucked as brands from the burning—now, their earnings, instead of going into the till of the rum-seller, are devoted to the maintenance of their own families, and marvellous indeed is the change. Members of the Visiting Committee inform us, that these heretofore lost characters are fast replenishing their empty houses, clothing their naked children, and procuring suitable habiliments for themselves to enable them to attend *Divine Service*.

The confessions and relations of experience made by these men are most interesting, and have an extraordinary influence in inducing others to join them; and we fully expect to see their labours crowned by as large a measure of success, as those of the Washington Societies in the United States. Let them have a fair field for their exertions, and the prayers of all good men for their success, and the 1200 drunkards of Montreal may yet be martialled in a tee-total procession.

Ministers of the Gospel! Can you withhold your countenance from a cause like this?

VICTORIA SOCIETY TO THE RESCUE.—Our citizens are fast falling victims to the ravages of intemperance, and great numbers continue to court destruction with all the assiduity of monomania. Besides the miserable inebriates who in the lower ranks of life are almost daily sinking unknown and unhonored into the drunkard's grave, two citizens in highly respectable stations life, generally and we may add favorably known, have suddenly "passed that bourne from which no traveller returns," and by their death given a shock to the public mind, which we hope will prove a salutary one.

In one of the cases alluded to, there is very little doubt that the disease was *delirium tremens*; and in the other, the miserable victim returned from the races on the day previous to his death, in a state of helpless intoxication, and perished through the course of the night. He has left a family of orphans.

Society is bleeding at every pore, and men who would otherwise be eminently useful and respected, are hurried out of the world by a death to which no one would condemn a dog, and sent into eternity in a state which the soul shudders to contemplate. Yet the rum-sellers continue relentlessly to pursue their blood-stained and desolating traffic, and probably call themselves Christians all the while, nay perhaps they are members or office-bearers of churches. How long will these things last?

Ministers of the Gospel! Can you continue to sanction the use of the intoxicating drinks, which produce these effects? Can you see one member after another of your congregations cut down by alcohol, and lift no warning voice against the destroyer. The time of inquisition for blood will come, when an account of these things will be required at your hands. Hear what the Lord sayeth:—

"Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel: therefore hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. When I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life; the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand."—Ezekiel iii. 17, 18.

Victoria Men! Bestir yourselves—save the drunkards who are yet left. In a few weeks, perhaps days, it may be too late.

Since writing the above, we have heard of the sudden death of an officer in Quebec, from the same cause.

We state these things not to wound the feelings of surviving friends, but in discharge of a solemn and imperative duty which we owe to the community.

The great American Temperance Convention held at Saratoga in the last week of July, was a very interesting and important meeting. Upwards of 500 delegates assembled, representing nearly all the states and territories of the Union, and some foreign countries.

The proceedings were marked with great harmony, and the speeches, which we regret we cannot lay before our readers for want of room, were filled with an unusual variety of interesting facts and arguments. The resolutions passed upon the occasion, constitute the most comprehensive body of temperance principles that we have yet seen. We can only, however, give three of them, viz. the 9th, 10th, and 12th, which we think peculiarly interesting at the present stage of the temperance reformation. The 10th we are perfectly satisfied declares the true principle with regard to legislative action, and the 12th with regard to the extent to which the obligations of temperance men should be carried.

9. *Resolved*,—That this Convention rejoice in every development of truth which shall remove existing obstacles to the cause of temperance; and as there is a difference among wise and good men in relation to the nature of ancient wines supposed to be sanctioned by the word of God, that that subject be commended to the careful examination of the friends of temperance, with a request that they would present to the public the result of their investigations.

10. *Resolved*,—That the true principle of legislation with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, is not to license this immorality; but, so far as the public good shall require, to defend the community from its evils.

12. *Resolved*.—That the principle adopted by our fathers in the American revolution, that it was wrong to abet, encourage, or in any way sustain a foreign foe, is the true principle of moral reform; and that therefore in any way to sustain intemperance, either by furnishing molasses, cider, fruit, grain, or other material or capital to distillers and brewers; or owning and renting dram-shops, or hotels with bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks, is inconsistent with the great principles of the temperance reformation.

One of the resolutions approves of the measure proposed, by the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, of holding a **WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION**. This most important meeting is to take place in London in the month of May next, and we trust Canadian Societies will unite for the purpose of sending delegates.

We are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers the interesting information contained in the following valuable letter, from the Rev. George Scott, Wesleyan Missionary, Stockholm, to the President of the Montreal Temperance Society:—

DEAR SIR,—It being impossible for me, on account of previous engagements, to comply with your request, that I should address a temperance meeting in Montreal, I beg to communicate in this way a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the temperance cause in Sweden.

Brandy (the Swedish term for whiskey) was in the middle of the 16th century so little known in Sweden, that one of the charges against Eric the 14th, deposed from the throne by his brother John, was his "torturing with brandy the servants of Herr Hure, to extract from them secrets criminating their master." At a later period, this spirit was used as Lavender water, or Eau-de-cologne, now are viz. to perfume the handkerchiefs of the Ladies at church, and subsequently the parish priest had liberty to distil a smaller quantity, as a "cure-all," for the diseases of his parishioners. Rapidly, however, the use or abuse of this liquid increased to such an extent, that Gustavus the 3d, towards the close of the 18th century, laid hold of the numerous distilleries in the land, that he might from them derive a much needed revenue; and it then really became the mark of a loyal subject, to consume largely of this profitable ware. Soon, however, the king saw the fearful consequences of the traffic when too late to remedy the evil. His efforts to counteract the consumption were far from being so successful as those he had used to promote it. Many lamented the alarming progress of intemperance, and powerful voices, in the church and the halls of science, were raised in favour of its opposite. No one has ever spoken out on this subject more strongly than the far famed Linnæus. Many of the expressions of that truly great man, denouncing spirit drinking, are so decided and unvarnished, that now-a-days they would be ranked among the wild extravagancies of the enthusiastic total-abstinence men.

Up to 1830, however, no general check was given to the yearly increasing evil. In November of that year, I put into the hands of a Swedish nobleman, a copy of Dr. Beecher's six sermons on intemperance, and the result of their perusal was his laying aside the use of spirit himself, and publishing an account in Swedish of the American Temperance Societies. Shortly afterwards, a number of gentlemen were assembled at his house for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society, and a Committee was appointed to draw up rules. The majority of this Committee were in favor of totally abstaining from the use of spirituous liquors, the minority considering a limitation to moderate use all that could then be urged. Both parties submitted their respective views to a public meeting, when the latter was adopted. The moderate use society numbered among its members many distinguished and well-disposed men, but it could accomplish nothing, and was soon dissolved. A respected Englishman (Mr. Owen) seeing the turn the question was taking, and convinced that the idea of promoting temperance by establishing a moderate use of the drunkard's drink, was highly absurd, urged me to write an appeal on the subject. Ignorant at the time of the Swedish language, I drew up a few remarks in English, which were translated and published at the close of 1830. In February 1831, a Temperance Society was formed at Mr.

Owen's house, which laboured with varying success, and all the discouragement thrown in its way, and all the contumely heaped upon it till 1836, when the whole matter assumed a new and more influential form.

The Rev. Robert Baird, a valuable Presbyterian Minister, belonging to the United States, who has for several years been employed for the promotion of religion and temperance in European continental countries, visited Sweden during the summer of 1836, and had repeated interviews with the King (Bernadotte) on these subjects. Mr. B. placed in the King's hands a copy of a Temperance history published by him in Paris (a somewhat extensive work), and his majesty ordered a translation into Swedish to be made and printed. He further, at his private expense, presented a copy of the book to every parish in the kingdom. This noble act of Royal beneficence gave new life to the friends of temperance, rapidly and greatly increasing their number, and from that new and important era in our history the cause has prospered delightfully.

In 1830, no less than 165,000 stills were licensed to make brandy for less than three million people. Many of these stills of course exceedingly small and producing only a limited quantity; but the evil spread over the whole land, carrying destruction and death in its progress. The quantity annually consumed could never be correctly ascertained, but perhaps near 40 million gallons will be found a tolerably accurate estimate. We are astonished that under such circumstances the Temperance Societies number about 50,000 members, and the stills licensed are reduced to 121,000. We thank God and take courage.

Did my time permit, I would gladly furnish several instances of an encouraging character, where it is seen what a pious clergyman can do when he enters heartily into this work. One specimen must suffice. The Parish of Westerstad in Skania was noted for intemperance, 200 stills were licensed in the parish, and many places for the sale of spirit allowed, while perhaps a greater number sold without permission. Poverty and crime, the usual accompaniment of drunkenness, prevailed to an awful extent. The beggars of Westerstad were the scourge of the country round, and not a man could be found 25 years of age who had not been punished for some crime. When the present pastor made his introduction there, he was discouraged by the small attendance, and thought some prejudice must exist against him, but on visiting the people he found that drunkenness had clothed them with rags, and they could not in consequence appear in church. He directed his most energetic efforts to the promotion of the Temperance Reform, and has, by the blessing of God, so far succeeded, that now not a single still is at work in his parish, not a house is open there for the sale of spirit, all the parishioners with the exception of some 50 or 60 are members of the Temperance Society, and peace and plenty smile upon the community. The parishioners own a considerable sum in the Savings Bank, and a Bible and Missionary Societies are established where so much evil abounded a little while ago.

Numerous instances have also occurred, shewing that the idea long entertained even by temperance men, that there is no hope for the drunkard, that he must die off and be succeeded by a generation trained to habits of temperance, is a mistaken, a cruel, and heartless one. The drunkard may be reformed; we have proved this in many cases in Sweden; it is proved abundantly elsewhere, and our efforts should be kindly directed to that unhappy class of our fellow-sinners with greater energy and more hope than ever.

Hoping that these hasty notices thrown together amid the bustle of incessant engagements may be found in some degree interesting, I am, Sir, your's faithfully,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Montreal, August 17, 1841.

A temperance Pic-nic took place on the Mountain, on the 5th ultimo. The day, although lowering in the morning, turned out very fine, and nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen, besides a considerable number of young folks, reached the ground between the hours of one and three o'clock, afternoon, and wandered off in little parties, as fancy or chance directed, to view the romantic scenery of the mountain, and the magnificent prospect which bursts

upon the view at every point where an opening through the trees permits it to be seen.

The fine bugle band of the 85th Regiment, was by the kind permission of Col. Maunsell, in attendance, and their music floated delightfully through the shady glades of the mountain, and was echoed back from its overhanging cliffs. At five o'clock the company were warned by the bugle to assemble, and seating themselves round the tents prepared for the occasion, they partook of the good things which the kind attention of a committee of ladies had provided.

Previous to the collation the Rev. Mr. Esson implored the Divine blessing, and as soon as it was finished the Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed the audience, giving a very interesting account of the Temperance Convention recently held at Saratoga, as well as of some of the reformed drunkards from Baltimore, who are working such wonders in the United States at the present time. Mr. Taylor was listened to with earnest attention, as was also the next speaker, the Rev. Mr. Esson, who in an eloquent speech encouraged the Montreal Temperance Society to go on and agitate—agitate—agitate. By this course of conduct they had already done much good; they had awakened public attention to the dreadful evils of intemperance, and they were rapidly changing public opinion with regard to the common use of intoxicating drinks.

He, Mr. Esson, was aware that no generation saw its own follies; but he had no doubt the time would soon come when the fact that men otherwise sane should at times voluntarily commit the worst kind of suicide, that, namely, of destroying their senses and reason with intoxicating drinks, would be looked back upon as no less absurd and criminal than the tortures inflicted on reputed witches or any other exploded absurdity of past ages. As he, Mr. E., could not, however, go the whole length with the Total Abstinence Society, he wished to unite with them upon a pledge to discourage intemperance in the largest acceptation of the term, and thought it would be wise in the Society to secure in this manner the co-operation of many individuals of piety and influence who now stand aloof.

Mr. Dougall fervently hoped that all individuals of piety and influence would unite their efforts with those of the Society, and thought the time was fast approaching when this would be the case; at all events the Montreal Temperance Society was doing what it could to hasten this consummation by supplying all the Legislators, Clergymen and School Teachers in the Province with the *Advocate*. He, however, was convinced from experience, that the only way to accomplish the desired end was to advocate total abstinence principles—in no other way could the sober be assured of continuing sober, and in no other possible way could the drunkard be reformed. The man who drinks has little or no weight in advising others to abstain, therefore the reformation of the drunkard must be left out of such a plan as that proposed. He would be far from discouraging the efforts of any one, only he wished that they who would not unite with the Society would make efforts against intemperance in their own way.

After a few further remarks from the Rev. Messrs. Dobie, Esson and Taylor, the company departed for their homes a little after seven o'clock, having spent a delightful and withal profitable afternoon.

A handsome Lithographic engraving of the Pic-Nic has been published by Mr. Bourne.

As a result of the consequences which are not generally thought of will follow the progress of the Temperance Reformation, one of which will doubtless be great profit to Insurance companies.

When vaccination and improvements in the lighting and

ventilation of houses and the diet of the people were generally introduced into Britain, the Life Insurance Offices found their income doubled in a very short time, in consequence of the increased length of human life; and the same effect would follow the Temperance Reformation, were it not that men are more awake to their own interests, and a Tee-total Life Assurance Company has been formed in Britain, which secures a given sum to the family of a tee-totaller at his death for the payment of a much smaller annual premium than is charged by any other office.

But if tee-totalism add to the chances of life, it will in the same, or a greater proportion, diminish the chances of fire and shipwreck. For certainly if we take into account the dangers arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, we shall be convinced that they form one half, or perhaps two thirds of the whole. And it would follow as a consequence, that if half or two thirds of the risk be taken away, half or two thirds of the premium should be abated also. But this is not the case. Insurance offices, it is true, prefer to insure tee-totalers, but they abate no premium, and consequently, as the proportion of such insurances increase their profits must greatly increase also.

In the United States, where people are pretty good at calculating, such a competition has grown up for the risks alluded to, that many offices give a discount of five per cent. to tee-totalers from the amount of their premiums; and well they may. Indeed we are surprised that some enterprising insurance company has not offered a similar inducement to tee-total customers in this country.

We understand that several poor inebriates who have joined the Victoria Temperance Society have no clothes whatever with which to go out in day-light. And until they can earn sufficient to clothe themselves, which will probably not be long, it is exceedingly desirable that they should receive some aid, to enable them to attend temperance meetings and Divine service. In the United States, societies of ladies have been formed, for the purpose of supplying wearing apparel to reformed drunkards and their families; and until some such association be formed here, the Victoria Society respectfully requests donations of cast-off clothing, which may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, at Mr. Dougall's store, St. Paul Street.

We have received a copy of an able address delivered by the Rev. R. E. Tupper, at the thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Bastard Temperance Society, from which we intend in our next number to make such extracts as our space will permit.

We are sorry to be obliged to defer to our next number an interesting detail of the experience of several members of the Victoria Temperance Society.

A person who lived in or near Russeltown, took home a small keg of liquor, from which he and his wife frequently drank in presence of their son, a boy about four years of age. The child, in imitation of his parents, drank from the keg also, but to that excess that he never spoke again. Thus perished another of alcohol's victims.

We are informed that bakers cannot employ tee-totalers to deliver bread to their customers, as some tavern-keepers refuse to take bread from any man who will not treat when he receives payment. This may, perhaps, account for the fact, that bakers' carts may so often be seen standing at the doors of dram-shops. We think bakers will lose more than they gain by such customers.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.—On the evening of Sunday the 13th June last, some persons in the village of Cobourg, who had taken offence at the marriage of a colored man with a white woman, proceeded against the parties by Lynch law, or *charivari*, as it is called in Canada. We extract the following account of the diabolical affair from the *Cobourg Star*, to which we would merely add, that the wrong doers escaped:—

"Arrived at the house and maddened with drink, the leaders at once broke open the door, scattered and destroyed the poor man's little stock of goods, drove him and his wife naked from their bed into the yard outside; where having first shamefully abused, beaten and robbed him, horrible to relate—they seized the unfortunate woman, threw her to the ground, and it is sworn to that, regardless of her piteous cries for mercy, four of the infuriate demons, we cannot call them men, gagged and held her fast, while at least four others of the party brutally assaulted and violated her person, and all this in presence of the miserable husband. Humanity shudders to think of such atrocity, and we are lost in shame and wonder at its enactment in any civilized community."

We are happy to learn that there are other Temperance Houses in Quebec than those mentioned in the May number of the *Advocate*, viz. Zachehus Williams, Temperance Coffee House, Lower Town Market; Andrew King, Temperance Confectionary, corner of Dominick and Des Fosses Streets, St. Roch's; and Temperance Grocery, by John Hetherington, corner of St. John Street, near St. John's Gate, Upper Town.

The first Canada edition of *Anti-Bacchus*—2000 copies—is nearly all sold, and has already, we understand, produced a very great impression on the public mind. Indeed few or none can peruse the work without becoming imbued with temperance principles. Another edition will probably be required.

A second Temperance Pic-Nic was held on the 26th ult. Particulars in our next.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Washington House in Newburyport, has become a Temperance House. Mrs. Safford has opened a Temperance House in Montpelier, Vt.

ANOTHER.—The proprietor of the Victoria House, Charleston, has given notice that he has *renovated the Bar from his premises!*

AND ANOTHER!—Mr. John Vanhorn a tavern-keeper of Paterson, has turned out his liquor, and opened a Temperance House.

WELL, I DECLARE!—There are three good Temperance Houses in Worcester, Mass., and but one rum shop.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—At Hallowell, Maine, the Eagle Hotel and the Hallowell House have both kicked Mr. Alcohol out of doors! What is getting into the people?—*Organ.*

The rum shop keepers are beginning to put up soda fountains! Don't go near them; encourage no man who will sell his neighbor an "enemy to steal away his brains," his money, and his credit.—*Ibid.*

The city government of Salem, Mass., under the law which authorizes the granting of as many licenses to retail spirits by the glass, as the public good requires, have decided that the public good requires none, and accordingly grant none.

There is a cold water army of 1200 little girls and boys, at Lynn, Mass., pledged never to touch the intoxicating cup.—*Oliver Leaf.*

The delegates from the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society who visited Pittsburg have there had the satisfaction of seeing 2000 persons enrol themselves under the pledge of total abstinence, many of whom were drunkards.—*Ibid.*

The Portsmouth Washington Total Abstinence Society, numbered sixteen hundred members before the first month of its existence had expired. It was organized June 14, 1841.—*Ibid.*

A GRATIFYING FACT.—A country friend of ours when on a visit here lately, went to see the street he resided in when formerly an inhabitant of Glasgow, and was surprised to find in it several tenanted and many squalid looking shops, instead of gilt drinkeries that he used to meet at almost every door. He called at a baker's shop and inquired what was the cause of the change that had come on the street, when he was told in reply that it was all "the work of the tee-totalers." A publican lived hard by who, in the good old drunken times, used to sell about two puncheons of distilled poison every three weeks. Our friend asked how he was now getting on? "Oh," said the baker, "he may shut up when he likes; he is doing almost nothing now." We are glad to learn that the money which used to be squandered on the publicans and their poisons, is now applied to better purposes by the inhabitants of this street; for on our friend inquiring how "the loaves" were selling, he was told by the baker that he was "as throng as he could be," baking them. This fact which "donna be disputed," requires no comment, as it shows of itself, in a striking manner, the practical benefits that flow from tee-totalism.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

TEMPERANCE AMONG SAILORS.—Our friend, Mr. Hudson of Liverpool, states, in a letter received from him in April, that "many of our seamen are signing the pledge," and that "a short time ago twelve ships sailed from Liverpool to different parts of the world upon temperance principles, with about 120 men on board the whole. What a beneficial influence must this have upon foreign lands!"—*Ibid.*

In 1825, there was sold at Grand Lake, in Queen's County, by 30 tavern-keepers, one hundred puncheons of Rum! In 1840, there was sold at the same place, by one tavern keeper, one puncheon of Rum!!!—The above facts need no comment.—*Hulifax Paper.*

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B. SOCIETY.—The following resolution was carried in the New Brunswick House of Assembly, during its last session. Why should Canada be behind?

"Whereas the general diffusion, so far as it can be accomplished, of a knowledge of the numerous evils resulting from the use of alcoholic drinks, is an object of great moment, and would essentially contribute to arouse the public mind to vigorous action on a subject, so vitally and fatally affecting all the interests of sobriety: And whereas, a collection of the statistics of intemperance in this Province, could not fail to disclose results that must surprise and alarm even those who are best informed on the subject, and which if brought before the public in a condensed form, would materially aid in illustrating the extent and enormity of the evil, and the moral obligation of all to make an united effort to arrest its progress by all legitimate means—therefore

Resolved—That a Committee of Inquiry into the extent, causes, and effects of intemperance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report thereon to this house, at the next Session of the Legislature."

On Wednesday last, we witnessed one of the grandest displays ever got up in this town. It was a Temperance procession and festival. At one o'clock the multitude began to assemble at the door of the Methodist chapel, where shortly after the carriages arrived for the conveyance of the ladies. Things being arranged, the procession marched through the principal streets of town, with banners waving, and preceded by a splendid Band of the Military, the gentlemen, with their medals and badges, taking the lead, followed by about thirty carriages filled with nature's fair, presenting to the eyes of beholders an almost irresistible inducement to forsake the fascinations of the cup for the superior fascinations of beauty and loveliness. After parading through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to a shade in a field adjoining the town, where a repast was provided in a superior style, for the accommodation of the hundreds present. The cloths being removed, the Assembly was addressed by Messrs. Price and Young, the Rev. Mr. Clarke acting as superintendent of this department in a very judicious and gentlemanly manner. The Sun retiring behind the wes-

tern hills the business of the day closed by the band playing the National Anthem, when all proceeded to their homes with the impression that the scene far exceeded their warmest anticipations. In a small town like this—and we must have a pride in publishing it—the Temperance Society has nearly five hundred Members, with fair prospects of increasing numbers,—the proceedings of Wednesday will have its influence with many who may not now belong, while it will be an extra inducement to those who have already taken the pledge to continue faithful followers of the cause.—*London (U. C.) Gazette, July 28.*

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

[The following are a few of the effects of the drinks which are frequently patronized by Clergymen and Magistrates, and which but for that patronage would soon be banished from respectable society.—Ed.]

CONSEQUENCES OF BREAKING THE PLEDGE.—A sheriff officer in Paisley disappeared on the 1st of January last, and no one knew what had become of him, till a few days ago, when his body was found in the river Cart, opposite Carlisle Quay. He was at one period much addicted to drink, but joined the total abstinence society two or three years ago, and the good effect of this step was soon visible in the increased comfort and respectability of himself and family. He fell some months afterwards, but was restored and doing well, when he was again tempted by some miscreant, broke his pledge, and rushed to destruction! It is probable he had lost his way, when going home at night drunk, and fallen into the river, as his gloves were on his hands, and his watch, papers, and some money were in his pockets. He perished miserably in the watery flood, when there was none to hear his dying shriek—none to save him from an awful death! A widow and five children lament his untimely end. Tee-totalers, young and old, “be vigilant”—“when sinners entice you, consent not”—“enter not into temptation,” and beware of breaking your pledge.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

MORE DEATHS BY DRINKING.—Since the commencement of the present year, no fewer than three tradesmen belonging to Kirkintilloch, have at different times lost their lives in consequence of drinking, all of them having been drowned in the waters near the village when drunk, and what shows how very little effect such fearful warnings have on persons addicted to the use of the poisoned bowl, the wife of one of them met her death last summer while in the same state, but in a more horrible manner. She was left sitting at the fireside intoxicated, with a bottle at her side, by the family when they went to bed; but their slumbers were short, for the drunken woman's clothes having caught fire, they were speedily awakened by her alarming screams, when they found her roasting amid a pillar of flame, and quite incapable of helping herself. She was so dreadfully burned that she lived but a short time after the flames were extinguished, in great agony, and breathing forth the most horrid imprecations! Oh, in what an awful condition did she rush to the bar of her offended Maker! When will human victims cease to be offered body and soul to the British Juggernaut? Intemperate drinkers! these warnings are for you! By indulging moderately in stimulating drinks, these four individuals acquired those habits which brought them to a melancholy and untimely end. Be ye wise in time, and “abstain from the very appearance of evil.”—*Ibid.*

GIN-DRINKING.—During many years' experience in visiting the poor, says Mr. Poynder, under-sheriff of London, I have been led to refer the largest portion of their poverty and misery to the operations of spirituous liquors. I will illustrate my views under the following heads: 1. The obduracy and hardness of heart which the habit induces. 2. The distaste for labour, and the waste of time which it produces. 3. The infatuating character of the habit, and difficulty of abandoning it. 4. The neglect of and contempt for religion and religious institutions of the country which are produced by it. 5. The injury to health and life which are consequent upon it.—*English Paper.*

The sum annually raised for the relief of the poor, in England alone, amounts to between seven and eight million pounds sterling.

Of this vast sum, it is probable that two-thirds are spent on persons who are brought to the necessity of seeking parochial relief through drinking. In other words, SIX MILLIONS of poor rates are levied in one year for the support of the victims of strong drink.—*British and Foreign Temperance Magazine.*

SAD SUICIDE.—John Bullard, a citizen of Hartford, on the night of Tuesday, the 22d instant, in a fit of derangement, leaped from the roof of his house and was immediately killed. It appears that he had been very intemperate, but three days before his death had joined the Washington Temperance Society, and had stopped drinking. On Tuesday he was tempted by one of his associates to break his pledge, and drank so much as to throw him into a fit of *delirium tremens*. He had two attendants during the night who fell asleep, when he got from the window upon the roof, and leaped to the ground, striking upon his face. Is not the man who enticed him to drink morally guilty of his death?—*Organ.*

TERRIBLE MISERY.—One of the police officers in Philadelphia, on Thursday, visited a house in that city for the purpose of arresting a man named Kelley. On entering his house he beheld a most sickening sight. It appears that three of Kelley's children had for some time been afflicted with the small pox, one of whom had just died, and the other two, still in the most loathsome and deplorable condition, were lying upon rags on the floor. To add still more to the heart-rending spectacle, the mother of the children lay on the floor intoxicated, and unable to afford them any assistance. Kelley, the father, is a worthless creature, and had deserted them.—*Ibid.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—A very horrible affair was discovered this morning. A person fishing in the Schuylkill at Arch street wharf, caught his hook in the dress of a female, and with assistance succeeded in drawing it to the shore, when it was ascertained that she was securely tied by the wrist to the arm of a man by a silk handkerchief! They are both young, the girl apparently not over 19, and the man 25. The dreadful act it is supposed was committed last evening, and was probably produced by a cross of love. They are as yet unknown, but their dress and appearance indicate that they have moved in respectable society. What renders it more conclusive that it is a case of self-destruction is, that each of them had in their pockets a pistol loaded and capped.—*Journal of Commerce* [It has since been discovered that the girl was of dissolute habits, and the man addicted to gambling and drunkenness. They had been warned to leave the house where they were living, and it is supposed took this method of putting an end to reflection.]

Spencer Dunbar, at Rochester, on the 8th July fell into the canal, and was drowned “dead drunk.”

John Humphrey, a native of Ireland, aged 42, died last Wednesday; he had been very intemperate for 16 years, he had become more so of late, and had scarcely been sober since the first of May. His earnings were expended chiefly in drink, and on Tuesday he purchased some common brandy, staid at home all day, drank it and laid down on the floor at 9 o'clock at night in a state of intoxication, and went to sleep. When his wife, a steady and industrious woman, retired to bed, she spoke to him, but he did not answer. During the night she heard him vomiting, and supposed that he would be better afterwards. In the morning, when she arose and attempted to awaken him, she discovered that he was dead, having fallen a victim to his own destructive habits.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday last at his office, in the Halls of Justice, on the body of William Arents, a native of this city, aged forty-four years. The deceased was greatly addicted to intemperance; so much so, that his wife and family, a considerable time since, were compelled to separate themselves from him, owing to his being in almost a continued state of intoxication. On Wednesday evening he went into a cooper's shop at 86 Hester-street, and laid down in some shavings, where he continued all night, and was found there dead, yesterday morning. Verdict—Died of intemperance.—*American Paper.*

Peter Kane, a drunkard, of the 9th Avenue of this city, stabbed Mrs. Riley, a respectable woman living in the same house, on the 17th inst. in a drunken fit. She died instantly, and the murderer is in custody.

John Rowley, a poor drunkard in Rochester, after a ten days' frolic, recently swallowed some arsenic, and soon expired.

A man named Peter Ferguson on the 5th inst. committed suicide at Cahawba, Ala, by jumping into a well. His neck was broken by the fall. He was under the influence of *mania a potu*.

DIED IN JAIL.—An individual who has been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess named Daniel Burguoino, was on Thursday last committed to the District prison for debt. He was at the time in a state of intoxication; and was afterwards taken with fits, and Dr. Hubbell, the prison physician, attended him. He however expired about 4 or 5 o'clock on Monday morning. An inquest was held on the body by Jas. L. Schofield, Esq., Coroner. The respectable Jury of 22, who were summoned on the occasion, came to the conclusion that "he died in a fit of *delirium tremens* brought on by intemperance."—*Brockville Recorder*, July 1.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the County of Two Mountains; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling putash, and been completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found. Another awful warning to drunkards.—*Canada Times*.

A drunken fellow in Kentucky, lately set fire to a distillery, which was in consequence burnt down. An exchange paper says that the distillery first set fire to the man, and then the man set fire to the distillery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARENTS BEWARE!—The following circumstance, which is reported upon the highest authority as matter of fact, occurred some years since in one of the eastern states:—A father adopted the plan of using a little ardent spirits every day. He was never intoxicated, and never thought to be in the least intemperate by those who knew him. He only took a *little, very little*, because he thought that it did him good. For the same reason, his children, in imitation of his example, used a little daily; and so did their children. And before the second generation had passed away, more than *forty* of his descendants were known to be drunkards, or in a drunkard's grave. The many startling facts, of a character very similar to this, not only show the great importance of setting such examples before our children and others, over whom we have an influence, as will be worthy of imitation; but also, the necessity of attending most strictly to that oft-repeated but solemn and impressive admonition of inspiration—Touch not, taste not, handle not.—*Michigan Temperance Advocate*.

At the late session of the legislature of North Carolina, one of the members brought a cask of *peach brandy* and measures of various dimensions, which he placed in his room; and by the profits on the sale of his brandy, to the legislators, he boasted he had paid his expenses!! But why is it more disreputable for a legislator to sell grog, at his room, in the capitol of the state, than to do the same thing in his own groggery or bar-room at home? And what is the difference, in a moral light, between selling the poison to others, and drinking it ones-self?—*Recorder*.

"I have paid some attention to the unfermented juice of the grape, which Mr. Pomeroy offers to the churches for communion wine. It certainly is a beautiful and delicious article, and evidently free from that maddening quality which, in fermented wines, is so destructive to the souls and bodies of men. If it can be generally introduced into the churches, so that the people of God shall no longer in this holy ordinance contribute to the support of alcoholic manufactories, a great and important advance will be made in the cause of temperance;—an advance now loudly called for by the reform of more than 10,000 drunkards, many of whom we hope to see at the table of Christ, and none of whom can with safety take into their lips the intoxicating principle.

"JOHN MARSH, *Sec. A. T. Union*.

"New York, July 21, 1841."

"Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual," said a lady to a boy, who had for a long time been a daily visiter for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.—*Organ*.

The Bible contains many specific warnings against ultraism in the use of wine; not one against ultraism in the *disuse* of it.—*Ib.*

COST OF PAINT.—Some years ago there lived in Berkshire county, Mass., two physicians of considerable skill and eminence. One of them used no spirituous liquor—the other drank *freely*; and while the one had acquired considerable property, the other remained poor. Meeting each other one day, when the former was returning from a distant town with a richly painted and well-made carriage, the latter accosted him: "Doctor ———, how do you manage to ride in a carriage painted in so costly a manner? I have been in practice as long and extensively as you, and charge as much, but I can hardly live and drive the old one." "The *paint* on my carriage," he replied, "didn't cost *half* as much as the *paint* on your face."

Juvenile and Sunday School Associations are recommended, because they are so strictly in accordance with the object of the invaluable institutions in question. The cause of Sunday schools is the cause of benevolence, so is the cause of temperance; it is the cause of patriotism, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of morality, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of the Bible, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of Christ, so is the cause of temperance; both are identified, both will assist each other,—and beholding Sunday school teachers and temperance society agents labouring in harmonious and useful concert, the whole intelligent universe may exclaim with admiration and joy, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*London Temperance Magazine*.

A half-pay Captain used to call frequently at an apothecary's shop, for a box of anti-bilious pills, but all at once gave up the practice. The apothecary meeting him one day, asked why he had lost his custom. "Oh," replied the Captain "I have become a tee-totaller."

In England and America alone, ninety thousand drunkards die in one year; in ten years, nine hundred thousand; in fifty years, four millions five hundred thousand; in one hundred years, nine millions; in one thousand years, ninety millions. If these were laid at the feet of each other, occupying two yards each, they would reach four times round this globe; were they buried in graves of two yards by one, they would cover fifty-eight square miles; and standing together in the infernal world, awaiting the terrible judgments of God, three in every square yard, they would occupy nine square miles—one solid group of damned spirits, suffering all the tortures of perdition! Such an awful spectacle makes the blood curdle in the veins!—This, too, caused by that which the advocates of intoxicating liquors labour early and late to invest with the authority of scripture! Let the history of the past declare how many of these drunkards would be wine-bibbers.—*R. Fifth*.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.—In order to arrive at a just notion of the actual state of agriculture in Canada, it is exceedingly desirable that a general statistical report should be made up, condensed from reports furnished by every county separately. In some counties, no doubt, great progress has been made in the theory and practice of agriculture, and some may be very far behind; but a general statement, showing the excellencies and deficiencies of each, and the average condition of all, would not only be exceedingly interesting to agricultural readers generally, but excite those who are behind to press forward in the race of competition.

We therefore invite one or more agriculturalists, in each and every county of Canada, to make up and send us a report of the actual state of agriculture in their county, specifying the crops chiefly raised, and those which are found most advantageous—the breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, usually kept, as well as those which are most esteemed—the rotation of crops—the use made of manure and plaster—the description of agricultural implements found most useful—the agricultural societies formed, with the names of their presidents and secretaries—the fairs or cattle shows

held—and any other items of information, hints, or suggestions, which may occur to the writers as valuable.

In order to give time for drawing up these reports, we request them to be sent free of postage, to Mr. James Court, Montreal, by 1st January next. Correspondents are requested to give their names, which will be affixed to their statements. We sincerely hope that at least one individual will be found in every county to answer this call.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Doubtless the best mode of improving the stock of the farm is by obtaining some of the improved breeds; but is this the only way? Most of our farmers have a cow or two with which little if any fault can be found. So with the pigs. Among their sheep also, some have good wool and good carcasses, and all may be improved by proper care, either by selecting good animals of their own or a neighbour's to breed from, if the improved breeds can not conveniently be come at. If this course had been steadily pursued, we should have little need of importing stock; and if this course is not adopted and perseveringly followed, the benefits resulting from imported breeds will be of short duration. On the contrary, how often is the reverse taken. Some miserable fall calf is left to run and starve his way up to the size of a buck sheep, is still neglected, and runs with the cows; the consequence is that the calves are after this miserable "runt," to use a significant Yankee phrase, and show the marks of their sire in every point. To be sure the cow will give milk after bringing forth such a worse than an abortion, which is the only advantage the farmer can derive from his cow, for the calf might better be knocked on the head—it will not pay for raising.

Every farmer can finish the picture for himself with the pigs, sheep, &c.

Do not sell the best Stock.

Another great reason why some farmers have no better stock is, that they sell or slaughter their best breeders of the cows, ewes, and sows, thus destroying all prospect of improvement.

Does a heifer show a disposition to fatten easy, she is encouraged by feed until fat, and sold or eaten, while her fellows, which appear to be of the breed of Pharaoh's lean kine, are kept for milk and raising calves. Has a farmer a sow pig, that becomes fat with the same feed on which the rest of the swine are starving? He gives her the knife and propagates the frames and covers them at great expense with corn. Has he a fine round, bright eyed ewe, she will be fat about the time that his half filled pork barrels are empty, and she is stripped of her jacket, the wethers having been sold long before. Thus many farmers go on perpetuating their miserable stock.

Farmer Pennywise and Farmer Poundwise.

There is farmer Pennywise, with whom I am acquainted, will occasionally raise a good heifer, steer or colt, for his neighbours keep good breeds, and he, by accident will be occasionally benefited thereby. When he has such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of, and after selling such an animal, a heifer for instance, if you follow him to the house you may hear something like the following:

"Well my dear, I have sold the big heifer for fifteen dollars; is not that a good price for a heifer of her age?" "Good price indeed," his wife would reply, "you had better have sold two of them little cat hammed, crooked legged, scrawny things that you always kept for cows. The reason that our cattle look so bad, and that we sell so little butter and cheese is, that you will sell the best heifers." Poor woman, I pity her; her pride and ambition are injured, and her children and self in rags, because her native industry and economy are cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in Farmer Poundwise, who always keeps his best animals until full grown; then selecting his best breeders for his own use, and selling the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say, that will make me a fine team horse; a mare, she will make me a good brood mare. "And what will you do

with that," says his neighbor, pointing to an ordinary animal. "Between you and me," says he, "I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such animals spoil the looks of the rest, and do not pay for keeping." Thus he will sell his poor steers, heifers, sheep, and pigs at the first offer. If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, and give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening? Are there any cattle, sheep, or hogs that will not pay the expense of fattening? Reader, take some of each, of the real Pharaoh breed, feed them until fat, keep an exact account of the expense, and you can answer the question yourself. In this way farmer Poundwise always has valuable stock; his steers are ready sale, and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighbourhood, and the first to be looked at by purchasers. So with all the animals he raises.

Pennywise, on the contrary, is thronged with an ill shaped, worthless stock that none will buy and pay the expense of raising, which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth.

This is not all fiction, look about you reader, and you will see plenty to sit for the picture of Pennywise; and if you have the least suspicion that I mean you, take the opposite course at once.

MANURE IS WEALTH.—In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears till they have commenced buying manure. Fifty-six cents are given per carman's load at the landing for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the streets. The farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms are now, from the profits of their farms, putting money out at interest. If, then, it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the expences attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought, too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injurious application to the soil. The more we consider this subject, the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. J. Farmer.*

SOAP.—I have always taken pleasure in superintending some of the chemical operations of the kitchen; by this means I have acquired some practice, in addition to my theoretical knowledge of the art of making common soap. I shall give below, the result of my experience in making this detergent article.

The bottom of the hopper, or barrel intended for the ashes, should be covered with hay or straw; the ashes then to be thrown in, and pressed down as the hopper is filled. Leave room for a bucket full of water. If quick lime can be conveniently had, put in a gallon or more with the ashes; it is not important where, whether at the bottom or in the middle, or at the top of the barrel; or whether intermixed throughout the ashes.

Boiling water is now to be poured on the ashes until the ley pass out at the bottom. Cold water may then be used. Rain water in both cases is preferable to hard water. Four buckets full of strong ley may thus be produced from a barrel of ashes. This quantity of ley, with the requisite proportion of fat, will make half a barrel of prime soap.

When ley is put into the kettle throw in the fat without measure, the surplus is easily removed after the ley has "eaten" its share. If the process be rightly conducted, the combination will take place, and soap will be formed within half an hour's boiling. Now skim off the superabundant fat; and if brittle soap be desired, add to the hot soap 1-8 of its bulk of warm water, or more, and stir the mass well.

Care should be taken to have both the fat and the ley as free as possible from any earthly matter or dirt.

If these directions are pursued, and the precautions observed, soap will "come" in spite of all the witches that beset the soap kettle.

The above process is intended for the soft soap, or soap of potash.

If hard soap or soap of soda be required, it is only necessary to add common salt, and a sufficient quantity, to the newly formed soft soap; and to boil the mass until it becomes hard on cooling, and this may be easily ascertained by taking a little of it in the ladle, and setting it in cold water. When this change takes place, remove the contents of the kettle from the fire. It is sometimes necessary for the preparation to stand several days, that the soap may become sufficient solidified. If after a large quantity of salt is added, there appears to be no formation of hard soap, throw in some strong ley. Plenty of salt, and plenty of ley to decompose it, will ensure success.—*Albany Cultivator*.

A practical farmer, near Amherst, N. H., when 50 years old, bought a farm of 100 acres. 40 years ago, there was a particular system of rotation to which he has ever adhered. He divided his farm into 8 fields of equal size. 3 were sowed with wheat, 1 with rye, 2 in clover; 1 fallow, and 1 in corn, every year. 1 clover field was mowed and 1 pastured, and both ploughed after harvest for wheat. The manure was deposited on the fallow field, and ploughed and sowed with wheat in the fall. The rye is sown where the wheat was taken. Corn planted where rye grew the previous year. Clover sowed in the spring on wheat fields. His crop of wheat averages 1500 bushels. Rye 450 bushels. Corn, 500 bushels. He is now worth 100,000 dollars.—*Northern Light*.

A HINT.—It may be very useful for farmers and shepherds to know, that a small quantity of spirits of turpentine dropped and rubbed on the necks of lambs will effectually protect them from the attacks of the foxes.

RHUBARB, OR PIE-PLANT.—This is one of the earliest luxuries of the season, and deserves more general cultivation. It is of the easiest possible culture. Plant the roots about three feet apart, in deep rich soil, well manured. A warm border on the south side of a fence is the best place. The Early Red variety grows the quickest, and in using requires the least sugar. One dozen roots are sufficient for a family.

LEISURE DAYS.—By these we mean days in which the care of the crop does not require attention—days when the farmer can look about him and turn his hand to some odd job. Usually there are several such days in June, and the manner they are spent is of no small moment.

Of course it is not in our power to tell you what is to be done on your particular place—for on one farm a few rods of stone fence is to be built; on another an underdrain is to be completed; on a third the ditches require attention, &c., &c. But at these times keep a good look out for manure making. The swine must have frequent supplies of the raw material, and leaves, soil, muck, &c. must be deposited near the hog yard now, so that in the busy days of haying, something may be thrown in, and your hogs not left without means of doing their proper work. The days for white-washing, for cleaning up around the house and barn, for seasonable repairs, and the like, are among the most profitable of the season. We class them under the head of leisure days, but they should be far from days of idleness: more of the profits of husbandry is obtained from the good judgment and perseverance with which improvements and plans are executed; (we mean the gradual improvements which the good farmer will have an eye to, and will carry on at times when the cost will be but little)—more of the real profits of farming turns upon these than upon the ordinary crops of the farm. Where soil and manure are alike, one man can have as good a crop as another, or nearly so; the skill required is not so much that of planting and hoeing, as of increasing the manure heap, increasing the depth of the soil; protecting the dry lands from drought, and draining those that are too wet; the mixing of soils and suiting the manures to the soils and crops to which they are applied. These are the important matters, and many of them deserve attention at this season of the year.—*Id.*

THE KEEPING OF Cows in such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of

turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides the hay, and if her summer feed is as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of a better quality. The carrots or roots, at twenty five cents a bushel, amount to about twenty-two dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day, for three hundred days, at four cents a quart, would be thirty-six dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases which are usually the effects of poor keeping.

FACTS.

"*Facts are stubborn things.*"

1. A poor farmer will be a poor man.
2. A large manure-heap makes a full granary.
3. Intelligence to plan, industry to execute, and economy to preserve—prosperity follows.
4. Ignorance, idleness and waste are followed close in the rear by distress, poverty and want.
5. The interest and happiness of the owner of all domestic animals are promoted by kind treatment, full feeding and cleanliness. Try it.
6. Poor tillage, poor crops.
7. To raise an abundance of grass is the foundation of all good husbandry, and should be the first and last effort of every person who desires to be a successful and prosperous farmer.
8. Plants derive their nutriment from the soil, and every crop removed takes away part of its productive power, which an honest farmer will take pleasure and derive profit from restoring as soon as possible.
9. Those who trespass on the kindly disposition of the soil to produce crops, without making adequate returns to it, are soon brought to judgment.
10. A wise man will spread neither his manure nor his labour over more ground than will enable him to attain a maximum result.
11. Postponing doing right, is doing wrong.
12. A well-cultivated garden is the most profitable part of a farmer's domain.—*Farmer's Cab*.

THE CULTIVATOR, OR HORSE HOE.—This is an instrument not as much known and used as it deserves and ought to be. It is adapted for operations between the plough and harrow, and at certain times is much better than either. It is half a plough, half harrow and half hoe, and does all these operations conjointly. The first process, after corn is come up and is three or four inches high, is to use the common harrow upon it. This breaks the ground and partially clears it of the weeds or grass. It is soon performed and is very useful to the young plant. The next step has been to pass the plough twice through each furrow. Now this is the time to use the Cultivator. It ought, after a few days, to follow the harrow, and is much more useful than the plough as well as a great saving of labor, because it is necessary to go only once between the rows of corn. It cuts as deep as the corn plough and pulverizes the soil much better. It tears up and brings to the surface the roots of grass which the plough only covers, and by adapting the width of the cultivator to the space between the rows of corn, it half hoes the corn at the same time and does the whole work most admirably. When there is much grass growing with the corn, it is an extremely useful instrument, as it pulls it up by the roots and in a great measure destroys it. For the Fiorin or Quack roots, with which our soil too much abounds, it will be of great service, and it appears to me it will be the most effectual remedy for it of any instrument we have yet tried. Corn is much sooner dressed with the hand hoe, by the half ploughing, half hoeing operation of the cultivator, when it has preceded it. The cultivator is likewise very useful for the raising of potatoes, and for ploughing between the rows of turnips, and where a clover lay has been turned over to put down to wheat, when the plough cannot be again resorted to for fear of disturbing the sod—this instrument may be used for a shallow ploughing, which it will do much better than can, by any other mode, be effected. Corn is now raised with much less labor than formerly.

It was the custom to hand hoe a crop two and often three times, and this was always an expensive and tedious process. Hoeing is now often omitted entirely, and is seldom done more than once; and still there are heavier crops of corn raised now than formerly. The process of high hilling is not only not necessary, but in a measure injurious, and our premium crops of corn have been raised with little hoeing, and of course at the least expense. The idea that corn well grown will blow over by the high winds without the ground is well raised at the foot of each hill, is erroneous. Providence has given to every plant sufficient roots and strength of stem to secure it against accidents of this kind, and we may add the extension and multiplication of the roots add to its security. High hilling to potatoes is positively injurious. It not only turns away the rains from the plant, but by raising a mound around them, prevents the sun and air from having that influence in aiding their growth and bearings which are both essential to the insurance of a good crop.—*Columbia Sentinel*.

AGE OF SHEEP.—The age of a sheep may be known by examining the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear during the first year, all of a small size. In the second year, the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished by being of a larger size. In the third year, two other small teeth, one from each side, drop out and are replaced by two large ones; so that there are now four large teeth in the middle, and two pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to be worn; and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out or are broken.—*Mountain Shepherd's Manual*.

HINTS TO GRAZIERS.—A heifer or cow will make beef earlier than a steer. An old cow, or an old sheep, will not fatten nearly so well with hay as with grass. The longer the straw of any kind, the worse as fodder; short straw is said to be, invariably, the most nutritious. Cattle always prefer that which is fresh threshed, a day even making a difference.—*Lawrence upon Cattle*.

Weaning calves will not fill themselves even in the best grass, but look hollow, and wander about bleating, unless they have plenty of water. In the straw yard, cattle will be more thrifty for having water at command, having, on account of the dryness of their food, need of drink several times in a day.—*Liste*.

Stalled oxen, as they grow fat, being naturally very hot, can scarcely be kept too cool, provided they are dry. Lean cattle can scarcely be kept too warm.—*Liste*.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.—As the time is at hand when the seed of this valuable root should be sown, I propose to give some directions for its cultivation. The first thing necessary for good success in raising onions, is good seed—without this our best endeavours will be almost futile. In order to have good seed, the earliest and most perfect onions should be selected to raise seed from. Set them in a rich soil, a sufficient distance to hoe among them, that the soil can be loosened occasionally and kept clear from weeds. The stalks should be supported, by driving stakes, and tying strings to the stalks in such a manner that the stalks of each onion will be supported separately; elm bark stripped in June, will answer a very good purpose for strings. The earth should be stirred occasionally, and kept clear from weeds. In this way I have had good success, have improved greatly upon my seed. The onions that I raised the past season (1840) were more than a fortnight earlier than onions generally in my vicinity. To raise good onions, the ground should be prepared in the fall, by applying old rich manures, and compost, formed of muck, ashes, hog manure, and various other materials, which the ingenious farmer will foresee. Turn the manure under a good depth. By having the ground prepared in the fall, it is in readiness to receive the seed early in the spring, which should be sown as soon as practicable after the frost is out, and the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, which is generally about the middle of April. Sowing the seed and after culture, I need not mention; every observing cultivator will understand this.—*Yankee Farmer*.

It is not known where he who invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood, and whose birth, parentage and education, have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

EDUCATION.

We have received a copy of Mr. Mondelet's able letters upon Education, a work which we are happy to learn has been widely circulated. We trust that the great subject upon which it is written will awaken more attention than it has hitherto done, and call forth in its aid the energies of the wisest and best men in the community. The thanks of the public are due to Mr M. for his exertions.

The following beautiful and interesting letter is written by the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, and Manager of the Borough Road School, one of the largest in Britain. It therefore possesses all the practical authority of experience.

From Dunn's Normal School Manual.

LETTER TO A YOUNG TEACHER.

THE PLEASANTNESS OF TEACHING.

"Most persons," says Sir Walter Scott, "must have witnessed with delight, the joyous burst which attends the dismissing of a village school on a fine summer evening. The buoyant spirit of childhood, repressed with so much difficulty during the tedious hours of discipline, may then be seen to explode, as it were, in shout, and song, and frolic, as the little urchins join in groups on their playground, and arrange their matches of sport for the evening. But there is one person who partakes of the relief afforded by the moment of dismissal, whose feelings are not so obvious to the eye of the spectator, or so apt to receive his sympathy. I mean the teacher himself, who, stunned with the hum, and suffocated with the closeness of his schoolroom, has spent the whole day (himself against a host) in controlling petulance, exciting indifference to action, striving to enlighten stupidity, and labouring to soften obstinacy; and whose very powers of intellect have been confounded by hearing the same dull lesson repeated a hundred times by rote, and only varied by the various blunders of the reciters. If to these mental distresses are added a delicate frame of body, and a mind ambitious of some higher distinction than that of being the tyrant of childhood, the reader may have some slight conception of the relief which a solitary walk in the cool of a fine summer evening affords to the head which has ached, and the nerves which have been shattered, for so many hours, in plying the irksome task of public instruction."

What a picture! The "tyrant of childhood," making his escape from the dullness and noise, the heat and suffocation, the tears and punishment of his wretched empire! Who, with such a prospect before him, would be a school-master? If this touching and graphic description, so true to nature, must be realized by the teacher, what strange mockery to speak of *the pleasantness of teaching!* Happily for our purpose, however, it need not be realized; the tyranny and tears, the dullness and the distraction, may all be dispensed with; and enjoyments of the highest and purest kind, mutually shared by the teacher and the taught, be made to occupy their places. It is thus with some, and therefore it may be thus with you, and with all. The fact is, there are *conditions* of happiness in a school, as well as in every other situation in life; and if these conditions be not observed, neither peace nor comfort can be found within its precincts. Permit me to enumerate some of them.

The first is, **ABILITY TO GOVERN BY MORAL MEANS.** In a school it is of course necessary to *resolve to rule*; but this is not *all* that is necessary. Children are, to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, reasonable and intelligent beings; they are just as much influenced by *motives* as adults: and they must be governed very much in the same way. Now, if a teacher, disre-

garding this obvious truth, insists upon ruling simply by the exercise of blind and brute force, he must expect to reap the reward of his folly in the uneasiness, vexation, and perplexity which such a course will inevitably bring upon him. Nor is this all. By so doing, he at once chokes up the spring of some of the highest enjoyments of which the human mind is susceptible. All men love power, especially *moral power*. The exercise of this kind of power, or what we call *influence*, is universally grateful; the intensity, the exquisiteness of the enjoyment depending upon the number of minds which can be influenced; the perfection or dominant character of the influence itself; and the difficulties which have been surmounted,—the skill that has been exercised,—the amount of *mind* which has been brought to bear, in its attainment. "It is this," says Mr. Abbott, "which gives interest to the plans and operations of human governments. They can do little by actual force. Nearly all the power that is held even by the most despotic executive, must be based on an adroit management of the principles of human nature, so as to lead men voluntarily to co-operate with the ruler in his plans." Now this particular kind of gratification, the able teacher enjoys in the highest perfection. His school is the field of his enterprise; in proportion to his skill and ingenuity in managing human nature, is the extent of his success; and in that success he finds an immediate and rich reward. To lead, simply by the power of his own mind, a hundred other minds in willing captivity; to turn the very waywardness and restlessness of childhood to the accomplishment of his own matured plans and purposes; and to do all this, without crushing the buoyancy of one spirit, or checking the flow of natural gladness in any one heart, is a triumph and a joy, abundantly compensating the toil and care by which it has been effected. These few remarks will sufficiently explain what I understand by the ability to govern by moral means. The whole subject of government will come under notice in my next letter.

The second condition of happiness in a school is **BENEVOLENCE**. That was a beautiful saying of Dr. Dwight, "*He that makes a little child happier for half an hour is a co-worker with God.*" It precisely expresses the spirit which pervades the bosom of a happy teacher. I have sometimes observed the working of this heavenly principle under circumstances of great outward discouragement. One wonders that a man should remain where there is so little to cheer him. The reason is obvious. He loves his work just because he delights in the exercise of the benevolent affections. His school-room is a happy place, because it is the theatre of his goodwill,—the place where his kindest and best feelings are developed and exercised. He has emotions there into which "a stranger cannot enter." His relationship to it, is distinct from that which belongs to any other locality. It is his own exclusive domain,—the territory within which his influence is paramount. There, every individual is his distinct charge; and as he seeks to stamp upon each the impress of his own mind and character, he finds his reward in that peculiar blessedness which, by the very constitution of human nature, invariably attends the humblest effort to benefit another.

A third condition of happiness, is **UNFLINCHING FAITH IN THE EFFICACY OF EARLY INSTRUCTION AS A MEANS OF MORAL REGENERATION**. On this point there should be no misgivings. Whatever others may think, the teacher must be satisfied, that any great moral change in the community, will be *mainly* effected by the instrumentality of schools; that this is God's *appointed* way of spreading sacred and salutary influences throughout the whole community. I have known some teachers singularly deficient in this essential characteristic of a good instructor. Instead of rejoicing in the hopes and expectations which attach by eninnence to *their* ministry, you see plainly enough they altogether distrust it. The seed does not spring up immediately, and they at once conclude that it is all choked by the thorns. Because another and distinct agency is employed by God to gather in the harvest, from that which is employed to plough and to sow, they attach *efficiency* only to the latter, and forget the promise that "he who soweth and they who reap shall one day *rejoice together.*" Now this temper of mind is as unphilosophic as it is unscriptural. Reflect, I pray you, on the peculiar facilities which are afforded by your particular position, not only for doing good, but for doing it most extensively! Is it no advantage to turn up the yet unbroken soil, and

to sow the *first seeds*? Is it nothing, to hold in your hand a chain of communication, linking *your* mind, not merely with a hundred other minds, but with all the minds that through all time shall ever be influenced by those who received their earliest impressions from you? Is it no special honour to be the servant of the feeblest, the most inexperienced and the most helpless?—to stand at the portico, as it were, of the temple of God, keeping the house, and guarding it from pollution? And is all this arrangement of Providence subservient to no end? Is it productive of no good result? If you have brought yourself to believe this, depend upon it, my friend, the error has more to do with the heart than with the head. There is but one *radical* cure for this distemper of the mind, and that is, calm and prayerful meditation on the word, the ways, and the promises of God. Bring your weariness and distrust "to the light," and, it cannot fail "to be reprov'd." So long as it is cherished and indulged, it is impossible that you can be happy in your work.

Subordinate, indeed, to these essential elements of happiness, yet still materially affecting the degree of comfort which a teacher will enjoy in his school, are two other qualifications, which may just be hinted at. The first is, the **ABILITY TO INTEREST** children; not only to make them happy, but happy *in the performance of duty*; a capability which mainly depends on the attention paid by a teacher, to what the Germans call "*didaktik*," or the art of communicating instruction: but as this will form the subject of a distinct letter, it need not now be further adverted to. The second is, **COMPETENT INFORMATION**; by which I mean, not merely the possession of just sufficient knowledge to conduct the school, but, such a complete and *accurate* acquaintance on the part of the teacher, with the *elements* of that which he has to teach, as shall give him the perfect mastery of all its parts, and unlimited confidence in the correctness of his instructions. Any branch of science which is not *thus* known, is not our own; it must be ranked among the lands that are yet to be possessed. No man can clearly and simply *explain* to a child, any thing with which he is not himself perfectly acquainted. To *illustrate* successfully much more is necessary; a considerable share of information on many subjects is essential to success in this department. A good teacher knows and feels this, and since all knowledge is congruous, he is always on the *look out* for materials of instruction. It is thus he learns his own ignorance. The further he advances, the more he finds how necessary it is, that *he who undertakes to teach others, should take time to prepare himself.*

Still, in order to be successful as a teacher, it is not necessary to be proficient in every thing, nor is it either wise or honest to make any such pretensions. A man brings a great deal of unnecessary anxiety, irritation, and consequent misery upon himself, when he is afraid to confess ignorance. "I remember well" (says Professor Jardine) the striking effect produced on the minds of the students, by an instance of great simplicity and candour, on the part of the late venerable Dr. Reid, when he was professor of moral philosophy in this university (Glasgow). During the hour of examination they were reading to him a portion of *Cicero de Finibus*; when at one of those mutilated and involved passages which occasionally occur in that work, the student who was reading stopped, and was unable to proceed. The doctor attempted to explain the difficulty; but the meaning of the sentence did not immediately present itself. Instead, however, of slurring it over, as many would have done, "Gentlemen," said he, "I thought I had the meaning of this passage, but it has escaped me; I shall, therefore, be obliged to any one of you who will translate it." A student thereupon instantly stood up in his place, and translated it to the doctor's satisfaction. He politely thanked him for it, and farther commended the young man for his spirited attempt. This incident had a powerful effect upon the minds of the other students, while all admired the candour of that eminent professor; nor was there a single difficult passage, which was not afterwards studied with more than usual care, that the next precious opportunity for distinction might be seized." Act in this spirit, and you will lose nothing by renouncing all claim to infallibility.

One other observation will conclude this letter. *No man can be happy as a teacher, who is not prepared to devote all his powers to the performance of its duties.* Fellenberg does not ask too much, in demanding for this office, "a vigilance that never sleeps, a

perseverance that never tires." Nothing short of this will suffice. How strange then is the delusion of those who rush towards it, as the elysium of indolence! That such should be unhappy in the employment, is a source of gratification rather than of regret. Let them live to some other occupation, for here they will find no resting place for the soles of their feet. The motto of Luther, "Work on earth, and rest in heaven," must be the motto of every faithful schoolmaster; and he who is not prepared to live and act in this spirit, had better leave the service to warmer hearts and nobler minds. Such a man will never know anything of the elevated delights which associate themselves with the employment; he may have the drudgery, but he will not find the pleasures of the exercise; he belongs to that class, of whom Fenelon beautifully says, in relation to another (and yet not another) service, "They perceive what it deprives them of, but they do not see what it bestows; they exaggerate its sacrifices, without looking at its consolations." How can such as these know anything of the pleasantness of teaching?

"To send an uneducated child into the world," says Paley, "is little better than to turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the street."

The population of Connecticut is about 300,000, and it was ascertained by the late census, that there was but one man of this population who could not read and write.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

TEMPTATION.—You know not the power of temptation. Associate with a vicious person but one day and you receive an injury; then what must follow if you are very intimate with such a character? By degrees you will be assimilated to his bad practices, till at length you become his equal in wickedness.

ECONOMY.—"Oh, eat it up, eat it up," says mamma. "I can't, ma, I've ate enough." "Oh, yes, dear, eat up what's on your plate, so that it needn't be lost." How common a practice that is! stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them gluttons all their lives, so that the scraps needn't be lost! Precious economy this!—*Galaxy*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

By the last news from China, we learn that Canton is still in the power of the British, and the trade is carried on without interruption. There appears, however, no disposition on the part of the emperor to come to terms. On the contrary, he has condemned Keshen (the commissioner, who concluded a treaty with the British,) and all his family, to death.

The overland mail from India informs us that Commodore Bremer left Calcutta on the 26th of May, in the *Queen* steamer, and it was expected that the whole fleet would reach Canton by the beginning of July. The whole of the 55th had proceeded to China. The steamers had been fitted up with carronades for the river service.

Russia continues to carry on a devastating and demoralising war against Circassia.

A good understanding appears to exist at last between the Pacha of Egypt and the Ottoman Porte.

The elections in Britain have resulted in a conservative majority of 75, and Parliament was to meet on the 24th August.

The crops appeared to be good, but the weather was variable and unpropitious, and prices of grain advancing.

There is no improvement either in the state or prospects of trade. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, if possible, more gloomy than ever.

The penny postage system is working remarkably well. The weekly average of letters that pass through London having increased from 36,000 to 170,000.

FATAL EFFECTS OF TIGHT-LACING.—The higher mortality of English women by consumption may be ascribed partly to the indoor life which they lead and partly to the compression, preventing the expansion of the chest, by costume. In both they are deprived

of free draughts of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tuberculous matter with a fatal, unnatural facility. *Thirty-one thousand and ninety* English women died in one year of this incurable malady. Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their country women right in the article of dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant an incurable hectic malady in the frame? Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys.—*Second Report of the Registrar General*.

Thomas Richardson, a Quaker of Stanford-hill, and Aytton-house, Yorkshire, has very recently performed an act of munificence. He had, on many occasions, liberally endowed British schools in various places; and has now given £5000 to found an agricultural school.

The President of the United States has vetoed the bill for a new National Bank.

Street preaching is practised to a considerable extent in Baltimore, and several most eminent men engage in it. Fourteen different places were announced in the Baltimore papers of Saturday, where there would be preaching in the street on the Sabbath.—*Evangelist*.

District Councils are about to be established in Canada, of which all the members, with the exception of the warden, are to be elected by the people. A Board of Works has also been appointed by law for carrying on public improvements throughout the province. These two measures are likely to produce important results.

Charles Lyall, Esq. the celebrated geologist and author, has visited America for the purpose, it is said, of making a geological survey of this province.

Sleep is death's younger brother, and so like him that I never dare trust him without my prayers.—*Sir T. Browne*.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate—A. Duff, Lachine, 3s. 4d; Mr. Baby, Moor, 2s. 6d; R. Holden, Belleville, £2 13s; U. Seymour, Madoc, £3 12s; W. Kingston, Cobourg, £5; Rev. D. Dolie, Huntingdon, 15s; Mr. Clough, Gently, 3s 4d; W. Taylor, Dawn Mills, 10s; C. W. Perkins, London, £2 5s; W. Laugh, Buckingham, 3s 4d; E. Perry, Cobourg, 2s. 6d; P. Christie, Martintown, £2 10s; W. Johnson, Georgina, 5s; W. Brough, Brockville, £3 10s; H. W. Hitchcock, St. Hilaire de Rouville, £1 10s; P. M'Donald, St. Andrews, 5s; W. James, Thorold, £1 10s; H. Brandage, River Trent, £2 15s; A. Russell, Pakenham, 10s; J. M. Korison, Kingston, £3; Sundries, Montreal, £3 8s. 9d.

Anti-Bacchus.—Mr. M'Master, Montreal, 5s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £5 1s. 9d; E. Perry, Cobourg, £3 2s. 6; J. M. Korison, Kingston, £2 10s; Joseph Fraser, 10s; John Brodie, 5s; John Fairhair, 7s. 6d; R. D. Wadsworth, £2 13s. 9d; James Milne, £2 10s; J. M'Watters, Montreal, £1 18s; Sundries, £1 1s. 3d.

Donations.—Rev. F. J. Lundy, Quebec, 8s. 3d; Jos. Fraser, Montreal, £1 5s.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

No. 67, Yonge Street, a few doors north of Lot Street, Toronto.

T. ELLIOT begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened the above house on Temperance Reformation principles, for the accommodation of travellers, where he hopes by attention to his guests to merit a share of public patronage.

A steady Hostler kept in attendance.

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

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From 50 to 100 do. do. do. do.	2	9	—	
Over 100 do. do. do. do.	2	6	—	

THE Subscriber has received the following BOOKS for sale, viz.: Bibles and Testaments, with the Scotch version of the Psalms and Paraphrases, handsomely bound, the former at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., and the latter 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7½d.—Williams' Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands, embellished with engravings, 2s. 10½d.—Chambers' Journal and Information for the People, in sets at 9s. per vol.;—also the following People's Editions: Paley's Natural Theology, 1s. 8½d.—Butler's Analogy of Religion, 1s. 3½d.—Lock's Conduct of the Understanding, 7½d.—Bacon's Essays, 9d.—Addison's Essays, 4s. 1d.—Travels of Mungo Park, 1s. 6d.—Stephen's Travels in Egypt, 2s. 3½d.—Do. in Greece and Turkey, 2s. 3½d.—Malcolm's Travels in the Burman Empire, 1s. 10½d.—Do. in Hindostan and China, 1s. 10½d.—Lamarine's Travels in the East, 4s. 5½d.—Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1s. 10½d.—Crabbe's Poems, 6½d.—Cottagers of Glenburnie, 9d.—Vicar of Wakefield, 9d.—Robertson's History of Scotland, 4s. 4½d.—Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, 1s. 8d. And the following Educational Courses:—Introduction to the Sciences, 11½d.—Rudiments of Chemistry, 1s. 6d.—Matter and Motion, 1s. 1½d.—Mechanics, 11½d.—and a variety of other Works of a moral and interesting character.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the above advertisement, as the people of Canada have, generally speaking, no other means of procuring Books but through them.

A more extensive and general assortment has been ordered for the fall trade.

JOHN DOUGALL.

N. B. A general supply of Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Inks, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

J. & J. DOUGALL, Windsor and Amherstburgh, have an assortment of BOOKS similar to that advertised above, together with a supply of the London Tract Society's Publications.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting per *Courier*, *Henry Duncan*, *Eagle*, and other vessels, a general assortment of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, amongst which are Patent Imperial Dish Covers, Rogers & Sons' Superior Cutlery, a variety of sizes and patterns of Register and half Register Grates, Bronzed Fenders, Britannia Metal and Japanned Ware, &c. &c. Also, Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet Iron.

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

JOHN KELLER.

HARDWARE.—For Sale by the Subscribers, a full assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, including Iron, Steel, Castings, and Cut Nails of very superior quality.

The American PATENT SCYTHE HANDLES, SCYTHES and SCYTHE STONES, &c.

W. & C. BREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

JOHN SMITH, Carver and Gilder, Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer, 133, St. Paul Street, Wholesale and Retail—Importer of Looking Glass Plates—intimates that, having completed extensive alterations in his Manufactory, and also having made arrangements by which he will be enabled to import LOOKING GLASS PLATES, direct from the Manufacturers, he is now prepared to execute orders to any extent, at very reduced prices, and respectfully solicits the attention of the Gentry, Merchants, Dealers, and the Public generally, to his present extensive stock of CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL, and TOILET LOOKING GLASSES.

Frames for Paintings, Miniatures, Prints, Needle-work and Looking Glasses, on hand or made to order, in every variety of style, in Gold or Fancy Wood.

The Trade supplied with WINDOW CORNICES, GILT BORDERING for ROOMS, FRAME MOULDINGS, and LOOKING GLASS PLATES.—GILDING in general.

PICTURE GLASS of the LARGEST SIZES.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

PLASTER.—The Subscribers offer for Sale 500 Tons of FRESH GROUND PLASTER, of the best description, either in Barrels or by the Ton.

C. & J. McDONALD & Co.

Quebec, May 1, 1841.

Reduction of 20 per Cent. on the Rates of Insurance

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE, 1840.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.

WM. LUNN, Esq., Vice-President.

Robert Armour, Esq.

Stanley Bagg, Esq.

William Cornnach, Esq.

Adm'r Ferrie, Esq.

Thomas Kay, Esq.

John Mathewson, Esq.

John G. McKenale, Esq.

John Redpath, Esq.

James Smith, Esq., Advocate.

James Scott, Esq.

John Torrance, Esq.

THIS COMPANY is composed of a numerous and wealthy proprietary, and was established for the purpose of granting Assurance against Loss or Damage by Fire in town or country, at the lowest Rates, compatible with safety to the Institution, and also with the view of preventing large sums from being sent out of the Province. The Directors for the present have adopted the Tariff of Rates acted upon by all the offices in town previous to the advance of twenty-five per Cent. thereby affording and immediate reduction of Twenty per Cent., and the objectionable charge of Policies entirely relinquished.

WM. MURRAY, Manager.

After the 1st. May, the office will be removed to the building nearly opposite, formerly the residence of late Hon. Horatio Gates. Montreal, May 1, 1841.

M. WHITE, & Co., Dealers in Tinware, Hardware, Oil, Paints, &c., opposite Mr. Trudeau's, St. Paul Street.—Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Files, Saws, Nails, Spikes, Shovels and Spades, Chains, Cordage, Window Glass, Gunpowder and Shot, Cooking, Parlour, Office and Bedroom Stoves, Wire Meat Safes and Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Water Plates and Plate Baskets, Slipper, Open, Shower and Foot Baths, Zinc Milk Pails and Pans, Japanned Ware, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, &c. &c.

N.B. All articles in the TIN or SHEET IRON LINE manufactured to any style or pattern.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.—The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they expect to receive per *Great Britain* and *Toronto*, direct from London, an excellent assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS for the Summer Trade, comprising Straw, Dunstable, and Fancy Bonnets, the newest styles in Plain and Figured Silks, Mousseline de Laines, &c., Muslins of all sorts, Plain and Figured Ribbon, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares, &c. Likewise a large quantity of PAPER HANGINGS, and LOOKING GLASSES. All which they will offer at the lowest possible price for Cash, or short approved Credit.

St. Paul Street,

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

S. FORSTER & Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BOOK-BINDING, &c.—The Subscriber has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit.

Bookbinding in all its branches.—Blank Books made to any pattern.—Paper Ruling, &c.

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

St. Francois, Xavier Street, opposite the People's Bank, third door below his old stand,

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

ANDREW HAMILTON, No. 8, Market Block, King Street, Toronto, Grocer; Importer of China, Earthenware and Glass, and dealer in Paints, Oils, Colours, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Stationery, Drugs, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

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TEMPERANCE MEDALS.—An assortment has been received, and will be found for sale wholesale and retail, at the following places:—

John Holland & Co. Fancy Store, St. Paul Street, Montreal,
John Christie & Sons, Hardware Store, King Street, Toronto,
A. R. Christie, Niagara,
J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh.

Any Society wishing to purchase a quantity, may apply to the parties above named, or to JOHN DOUGALL, Montreal.

UNION SCHOOL, founded by the Subscriber in 1820.—The Subscriber, having resumed his duties as Teacher in the Union School, would receive, at his residence in Craig Street, corner of Chenneville Street, a few Young Gentlemen as **PARLOUR BOARDERS**, who will enjoy the advantages of the **Academical Courses of Education** in the Institution with which he is connected.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL AT GANANOQUE.—DAVID COWAN has turned **ALCOHOL** out of doors, and opened a **TEMPERANCE HOTEL** at his old stand, where true friends of Temperance can be accommodated. No charge will be made to Clergymen engaged in the good cause.
Gananoque, August 1, 1841.

QUEBEC TEMPERANCE GROCERY,

Corner of St. John and St. Stanislas Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to remind the Temperance public, that he has given up the sale of **Intoxicating Drinks** since February last, and that in future he will constantly have on hand a general assortment of Teas, Groceries, China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., at the lowest possible prices, and of the best quality.

THOMAS BICKELL.

N. B.—T. B. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of Temperance Families, &c.
Quebec, Sept. 1, 1841.

MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. François Xavier Street,

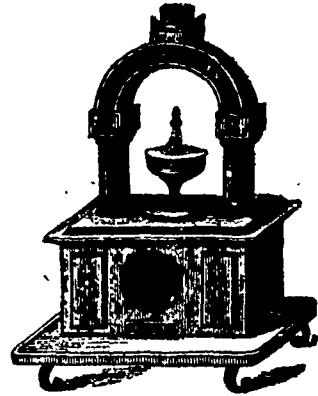
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

M. R. MEYERS has had fifteen years' experience in keeping an Eating-house in London, and hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He will always provide Chops, Steaks, Breakfasts, and Luncheons, at the shortest notice. Also, Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality. He can likewise accommodate Boarders, and five permanent or transient Lodgers.
Montreal, June 1, 1841.

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

Also, **Importer of BRITISH CUTLERY and HARDWARE** of the best quality, and can sell at 10 per cent cheaper than any House in town, of the same quality. Expected by the first vessels, a quantity of the best Anvils, Smiths' Bellows, best Patent Cast Steel Narrow Canadian Scythes, Cradling Scythes, Sickles, and Hooks &c., &c.
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.



STOVE WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a great variety of **STOVES** of British and American Manufacture, which he will dispose of at very low prices, viz.: Nonpareil Parlour, Office, Gothic Hall, Nursery, Single and Double 18 to 36 in. Premium and Reversible Flue **COOKING STOVES**, portable Ovens and Furnaces, all on the most approved principle. Also, is expecting daily a more complete assortment of **SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**, viz. Rodgers and Sons' and other superior Cutlery, Urns, Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Japanned, Britannia Metal, German Silver and Plated Wares, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c. Steel, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Zinc, Fire Clay, Mechanics' Tools, and Farming Implements of British and American Manufacture.

Important improvements are making in the manufacture of Stoves at the Green Island Furnace; therefore the subscriber has the greater confidence in recommending them to the Public for their unsurpassed quality, convenience, economy and beauty.

WILLIAM RODDEN,

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

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1841.

STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.—The Subscribers are manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand, **Cooking Stoves** of a great variety, and of the most approved patterns, with Copper and Tin Furniture. **Box Stoves**, American pattern, but of increased weight. **Chopping Broad, Ship Carpenters' and Surveyors' Axes, Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes. Patent Platform Weighing Machines**, of various sizes—**Warehouse and Counter Scales**—**Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps, &c., &c.**, which, together with a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

JOHN BAIN, Bookbinder, Nuns' Buildings, foot of M'Gill Street.—Every variety of **BINDING**, executed with neatness and despatch, at reasonable prices.
Montreal, July 1, 1841.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements under ten lines, 5s.; over ten lines, 6d. per line for the first insertion; with a discount of **twenty-five per cent.** from these rates for subsequent insertions.

The Committee expressly reserve the right of excluding all advertisements, the nature of which may be deemed at variance with the object of this publication, and of giving those of Tee-totallers a preference should more of an unexceptionable nature offer than can be inserted.

Advertisements to be addressed, post paid, to Mr. **JAMES COURT**; Cor. Secy., with a remittance to the probable amount, or a reference in town.