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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

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## A Brief Narrative of a Reformed Inebriate.

[ORIGINAL.]

I was born in the town of C——, in the County of E——, England, of respectable and pious parents, my mother being at the time of my birth, and for several years afterwards, a leading member of the Wesleyan Methodists. At an early age I was sent to school, where, by my good conduct, I attained the post of General Monitor, a distinction of no mean estimation among the boys of the school. I was now about thirteen years of age, when a gentleman of the town, a respectable book-seller and stationer, applied to the school-master for a lad he could recommend, as an apprentice. My master immediately communicated to me the intelligence, and desired me to inform my parents likewise, for their approval; I need not add that their consent was given with pleasure, as their circumstances were very straitened, and I was shortly afterwards apprenticed, and placed behind the counter of this worthy man.

I believe, at the time of which I write, there was not a Temperance Society in existence, and it was customary for all classes of the community to use more or less of alcoholic drinks. My parents usually kept beer and other liquors, which were considered, at that time, as necessary to existence as bread. They very seldom used spirits when by themselves, but in company they were considered indispensable; and even children used to receive drink from the hands of their pious parents, accompanied with such remarks as the following, "drink my dear, it will do you good"—"it will make you grow"—"it will nourish you"—sometimes almost forcing them to take it against their inclination, and all this was done with the purest of motives, with a full conviction that it was for their benefit. I had been with my master now about two years, and was beloved by him and his family, and had made good progress in the business, so much so, that I was frequently left in sole charge. This was the happiest period of my life,—beloved by my master—the delight of my parents—and respected by a numerous circle of friends. Alas! little did I dream that my happiness was so near a close, and that a beloved and tender mother, the sincere friend, the pious and zealous Christian, one who, by her intellectual endowments and strict integrity, had gained for herself the good will and respect, not only of her own sex and sect, but of every one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance,—little did I dream that this beloved parent was fast progressing to intemperance, and would in a short time become an habitual drunkard. Such dear readers was the case. From the moderate use she became a drunkard, was finally expelled the society of Christians, of which she had so long been the ornament, and after being debarred from all ordinary means of procuring liquors, had recourse to the pawn-brokers, until almost every disposable article of household furniture and wearing apparel was pawned. In short, my once happy home was rendered so miserable and intolerable by her drinking propensities, that I was finally driven from it, and eventually entered the army. Thus were my prospects in life blighted—connexions lost—friends deserted—and one who had every prospect of becoming a useful member of society entirely ruined, and by what? this accursed Alcohol—the bane—the ruin—the death of

thousands. My readers will readily conclude, that what had been so injurious to my peace and prospects, would have been a sufficient warning to prevent me from ever tasting liquors, but, alas! such was not the case. After my enlistment I remained in London a considerable time, and for a long time was proof against the excesses with which the metropolis so much abounds; but I very soon forgot the cause of my leaving home, and eventually fell into excesses. But although I have been called upon frequently to witness scenes the most deplorable and heart-rending, I escaped in my own person, some of the severe penalties which it is frequently found necessary to inflict on delinquents.

I had now been from home about six years, when I received a letter announcing my father's death. I was shortly after ordered for foreign service, and finally embarked at Deptford, for Portugal, on the 15th Dec., 1826, where we arrived after a pleasant voyage of sixteen days. Were I to endeavour to recount the many heart-rending scenes I individually witnessed, occasioned by the too free use of alcohol, during our short stay of fifteen months in this country, with its melancholy effects, it would far exceed my limits; suffice it to say, that the severest denuncements were issued by the authorities against drunkenness, and carried into effect upon offenders, when, at the same time, our Government were holding out to our men every inducement to drink, by supplying each man daily with one pint of wine, except such as were punished for drunkenness, whose allowance was limited to half a pint for several days, in addition to other punishment. Nor was this the worst of the system, the company's wine being drawn, it was issued to each man individually: now many men did not drink their ration wine, some would perhaps drink a small quantity only, from motives of temperance; others would not touch it, not because they were temperate men, but because they were going to the town to wine houses to drink, and if they drank their wine in barracks, in addition to what they might drink in the town, they would be fearful of getting drunk too early in the day, therefore, it became an every day occurrence for those who were going out, not to drink their ration wine, and they would say, "here take this Bill, Jack, or whatever their more intimate comrades names might be, and drink it, as you are not going out. Now I will leave my readers to judge what could be the result of such a system. Many may say that a soldiers allowance would not go far in purchasing wines, but in that country 1<sup>d</sup>. or 2<sup>d</sup>. would purchase a quart; no wonder then, that drunkenness should so much prevail in our army, where liquors were so easy of access. I could relate individual instances of young men of most respectable connexions, and education; men who, but for their attachment to alcoholic drinks, would have proved bright ornaments to the profession, by their abilities and conduct, when not under the influence of drink; but when under its degrading influence, would stoop to the meanest artifices, to supply their craving thirst. I must necessarily pass over many years, which to mention would only be a repetition of what has already been stated, with the exception of receiving several letters from my mother, the two last of which teemed with the most pious exhortations, which rejoiced me very much, to think she had re-

formed, but had very little effect on my own courses. About seven years since I received a letter from a relative, announcing her death, which, I am most happy to say, was full of aspirations, the most pious, to her God, for her surviving family, and I have every reason to hope she is now enjoying her portion with the blessed.

It was in the early part of the year 1842 that I was led to see the error of my ways, and induced, as the first step towards reformation, to join the Temperance Society not 200 miles from Montreal; this, I thought, would be a great help in forwarding the object I had in view, namely:—the salvation of my soul, for I had previously received some very serious impressions, and was led to see my lost condition, if I continued in my former evil courses. I continued for nearly four months a consistent member of the Temperance Society, during which time I was a regular attendant on the word of God. But alas! how vain are all human efforts when unaccompanied by Divine grace. I was led away by the delusion that my health was impaired by total abstinence, and was recommended to use a little beer occasionally; this I considered I could easily do without again having recourse to other liquors; I, therefore, repaired to the person who tendered the pledge, and told him that I found it necessary for my health to abandon the total abstinence pledge, that, previous to so doing, I thought it was but just to deliver up my diploma, and have my name erased from the list, which was done, though not without great persuasion to the contrary, on the part of the worthy man, who for the sake of temperance, I believe, had given up a lucrative business. I commenced drinking beer occasionally, and determined, in my own mind, strictly to adhere, and never taste any spirituous liquors. For some time I continued firm to this resolution; but by drinking beer I very soon increased the thirst for something else, and fell into all my former excesses, without, however, its being observed by my officers, as I very seldom took much till the duties of the day were over, or had leave to absent myself from some of the minor parades of the day, so that I could indulge myself without being brought under the cognizance of my officers: but alas! what were the consequences of my fatal delusion? I not only gave up the pledge, but what was of more paramount importance, discontinued my attendance on the means of grace, and all the good impressions I had received were endeavoured to be obliterated by me, and for what? Alcohol. Many times have I, to stifle remorse of conscience, had recourse to liquors, which only aggravated the disease; and words cannot pourtray the anguish my mind has endured through my indiscretion. In a word, I have been, since abandoning the pledge, the most wretched being in existence, and more than once contemplated self-destruction. Dreadful thought! to have formed the idea of rushing into the presence of an offended God, with all my imperfections. But blessed be God, who has in his manifold mercy spared me, and restored me to the paths of temperance. With bitterness of soul I repent my fall, and once more find delight in attendance on the word of God, and mingling with his people, and sincerely trust, that in his own good time I shall be restored to his favour.

### Drunkness in the British Army.

[ORIGINAL.]

The frightful state of drunkenness in the British Army is beyond belief. I have been upwards of thirty years in the service, in almost all parts of the world, and I do declare it my opinion that drunkenness is on the increase—crime always follows—and I fearlessly say that much of the sin, the shame, and the sorrow of this evil lies at the door of the Government of Great Britain, which licenses Canteens for the sale of ardent spirits in every Barrack. Yes the rum and whiskey shop is ever open at the soldiers elbow,

with little to oppose the strong temptation. There the soldiers crowd, when off duty and parade, like bees into a hive; whiskey is bad and cheap, and they drink it (unmixed) out of tumblers—the fire soon excites the stomach, promotes a false courage, thirst increases, a liberal feeling arises in the breast, and they go on treating and encouraging their comrades to commit the same excess. Punishment is sure to follow, every crime of drunkenness is punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, from three days confined to barracks, to six months imprisonment with hard labour, and forfeiture of pay. Now I maintain that this growing evil might in a great measure be prevented, by prohibiting the sale of spirits of any kind in canteens. Canteens are useful appendages to barracks, I will allow, but only for the sale of groceries, vegetables, or anything for the soldiers accommodation, excepting always, Alcohol; but this could not produce the enormous revenue to the government, if the sale of intoxicating drinks were excluded. By a rough calculation the British Government, collect a revenue from canteens to the amount of £25,000 annually, all squeezed out of the unfortunate soldiers pocket, and for contributing which he is severely punished. I never could discover how this large whiskey income is disposed of by Government. I know this, that repeated applications have been made to provide a Ball or Racket Court, or a Skittle Alley, or some such place of amusement or recreation for the soldier, to pass some of his many idle hours, and give him a chance to escape from the canteen, but no, all such applications so far have been rejected—and away he goes again to the tap, to wile away his tedious day. Libraries have been established, and they are a great source of amusement and study; but hundreds of men cannot read, nor have they any taste for reading—what are those men to do? It may be said, per contra, that if canteens were not permitted in barracks men would get drunk in the towns, and I admit that this would sometimes be the case; but I have spoken to these men privately on the subject, and they say, “We could not be at the trouble of dressing ourselves at all hours, and walking to the town to get a glass; here, however, we have it at command in our *drawing room*, and as often as we like.” It is the constant tipping without being drunk, that oftener undermines the constitution. I have seen a man’s stomach, taken out by the surgeon after death, in a state of gangrene, actually burned almost through, from the constant use of ardent spirits, this was a fine young handsome fellow, bore an excellent character, and was never considered a drunkard! He died suddenly.

The officers and non-commissioned officers have the greatest abhorrence at this great and increasing evil of drunkenness amongst their men, they do all in their limited power to check the malady, but it is of no avail,—some converts there have been, no doubt, and they are the best men in the Regiment, but the whole matter must be taken up warmly and with sincerity by the British Government, or they will soon have to boast an *army of drunkards*.

[Our hearts bleed for the poor soldier. Generally speaking, he is not peculiarly qualified for resisting temptations, and yet, temptations are multiplied and aggravated around him, till it would require a moral Hercules to contend with them. Indeed, what with idleness, bad company, Government canteens, and the example of, oftentimes, drunken and dissolute officers, it is truly wonderful that there should be so many sober and respectable men in the Army, and proves how much the character of the service might be improved, were Government to devote as much attention to promote moral reformation, as it now does to promote drunkenness in the Army. We therefore implora the attention of military authorities to the foregoing article.—Ed.]

## Important Document.

*Extracts from the Records of the Synod of Pittsburg, presented to the General Assembly (Old School), 1843.*

The Committee to whom was referred Overture No. 3, presented to the last Synod, viz.: "Should a retailer of intoxicating drinks, knowing that they are used for the common purpose of beverage, be continued in the full privileges of the church, and certified as a member in good standing," present the following report:

When a person has been admitted to the sealing ordinances of Christ's house, he ought not to be excluded, but upon grounds, which are sanctioned by the word of God, and the discipline of the church. And where such exclusion takes place, it is always founded upon an alleged offence against the authority and laws which Christ has established in his house. Hence, one of the ends of discipline, as laid down in our standards, is the removal of offences from the church of Christ. In the very outset, then, it becomes necessary to ascertain what is an offence. In our book of discipline, it is defined to be "anything in the principles or practice of a church-member, which is contrary to the word of God, or which, if it be not in its own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin, or mar their spiritual edification." Chap. I. Sec. 3. That the practice of retailing intoxicating drinks, in the manner stated in the overture, is, "in its own nature, sinful," we do not affirm, and need not, therefore, consider it, in this sense, an offence against the laws of Christ's house.

But that it tempts others to sin, and mars their spiritual edification, is too obvious to require proof. The retailer is the proximate agent in tempting many to drink to drunkenness, and in forming in others the appetite for strong drink, which leads to brutal intoxication. In doing this, he offends against God's children, who are grieved at his conduct, which is productive of such injurious results both to the bodies and souls of men. On these grounds, therefore, he is guilty of "an offence" against the word of God, which is very explicit in setting its seal of condemnation on such conduct. In the 8th chap. 1st Cor., the Apostle has decided this point with great precision. In the church at Corinth, some thought it right to eat meat which had been offered to idols; others thought it wrong. The matter was submitted to the Apostle, who decided, that although the act was not in its own nature sinful, yet if it became the occasion of offence or injury to a weak brother, it ought not to be done. "But meat commendeth us not to God, for neither if we eat are we the better, neither if we eat not, are we the worse. But take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling-block to them, &c.—Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." According to this decision of the Apostle, therefore, men "sin against Christ" when they sin against the brethren, by doing that which, though not sinful in itself, becomes a stumbling-block to them and tempts them to the commission of sin. Against such a course, the Apostle guards professing Christians, and declares that he had made up his mind for ever to avoid it. His decision, in the case at Corinth, covers the case submitted in the overture before us. By retailing intoxicating drinks, in the manner specified, men "sin against the brethren," and "wound their weak consciences," and thus sin against Christ.—Hence, they are guilty of "an offence;" their conduct being contrary to the word of God.

Thus far, the question appears very plain. That a retailer of intoxicating drinks, as set forth in the overture, is guilty of an offence, proved to be such from Scripture, the foregoing remarks clearly demonstrate. But there is a farther question, and that is one which more directly meets the point embraced in the overture, viz. 'Is it such an offence as ought to exclude from the full privileges of the church?' In maintaining the affirmative of this question,

it is important to remark, that whatever would prevent the admission of a person to the sealing ordinances of the church, on his first application, ought, if found in connection with his character or conduct afterwards, to exclude him from her communion. This is so evident, as to require no proof. What then would be deemed a sufficient bar to the full enjoyment of the privileges of the church? To this we reply, that anything in the principles or practice of the applicant for admission, which greatly impaired or destroyed the credibility of his profession of faith in Christ, would be a sufficient ground for refusal. For the ground of admission as presented both in the word of God and the standards of the church, is a *credible profession* of faith in the son of God. In the case of the jailor—of the Ethiopian eunuch, and even of Simon Magus, who afterwards apostatized, a credible profession was required and exhibited, before they were admitted to the communion of the society of the faithful. The same principle is recognized in our standards.—"Those who are admitted to sealing ordinances shall be examined as to their *knowledge and piety*." (Direc. for Wor., ch. iv. sec. 3.) Again, in sec. 4 of the same chapter, "When unbaptized persons apply for admission into the church, they shall, in ordinary cases, after giving satisfaction with respect to their *knowledge and piety*, make a public profession," &c. From these passages, it is evident that such a profession as involves credible evidence of Christian character, in which *knowledge and piety* are essential elements, is required by our book, "of those who would be admitted to sealing ordinances." Such being the case, whatever essentially impairs or destroys this evidence, bars the way to their admission. Accordingly it is provided, that "such as are found *ignorant or scandalous*, notwithstanding their profession of the faith and desire to come to the Lord's Supper, may and ought to be kept from that sacrament, by the power which Christ has left in his church, until they receive instruction and manifest their reformation. (Larg. Cat. Ques. 173.) Ignorance and immorality of conduct are here indicated, as sufficient grounds on which to refuse an applicant admission to the table of the Lord. The reason is, that where either or both exist, there is a want of evidence of Christian character; and where this is wanting, the person ought not to be admitted. And on the same ground, a person who has been admitted to the privileges of the church, if he is afterwards found to be ignorant or scandalous, and thus destitute of the evidence of Christian character, ought to be excluded.

In the case submitted to the overture, we hold that the person in question does not give credible evidence in favor of his Christian profession. He does not give such satisfaction with respect to his "knowledge and piety" as is sufficient to entitle him to "continue in the full privileges of the church" as a member in good standing. For the man who, at the present time, is ignorant of the effect of the practice referred to, in tempting others to sin and marrying their spiritual edification, must be criminally regardless of what is going on around him. And he, who knowing this, perseveres in the practice, evinces a state of heart directly the reverse of that which is produced by "the grace of God that bringeth salvation," &c.

On the ground, therefore, that this profession of religion is destitute of the attributes which are necessary to render it *credible*, he ought not to be continued in the communion of the church, nor certified as a member in good standing.

We are aware that some object to this view of the subject, on the ground that it is establishing a *new term of communion*, not before known to the church. But upon the principles already laid down and established, it is not. We have seen that credible evidence of Christian character, involving the exhibition of "knowledge and piety," is the old term of communion, laid down in the word of God and the standards of the church.

It has also been made to appear that the practice of retailing intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, is a *sin against the*

brethren and against Christ; and while persevered in, vitiates the evidence, and works a forfeiture of the privileges of Christian communion. If the practice of the church has been to any extent favorable to the admission or continuance of such persons in her communion, it only proves that the church, in these cases, has overlooked or neglected to enforce the true principles of her standard. It cannot be fairly drawn into argument, to prove that the principle applied is *not there*; or if true, that it is not to be applied in this as in other cases of visible offence against Christ and his church.

We conclude, therefore, that it is *not adopting any new term of communion* to exclude persons from sealing ordinance, on the ground of their retailing intoxicating drinks as a beverage. On the contrary, it is only falling back upon the Bible and the constitution of the church, which require *visible Christianity* in a credible form, of those who would partake of these ordinances; and refuse the privilege to those who by overt acts of offence fail to present such evidence.

With this exposition of their views, the committee recommend that the question submitted in the overture be answered in the *negative*.

DAVID ELLIOTT, }  
ROBERT DUNLOP, } Committee.

This report was "*adopted by the Synod, and recommended to be read in all the congregations within its bounds.*"

[But we cannot see why the question should be restricted to retailers, as if they were worse than distillers or wholesale dealers.—Ed.]

#### Vice and Crime in England.

Lord Ashley has lately made an astounding exposé in the British Parliament of the low state of morals and the amazing amount of ignorance, vice, and crime in the British nation. In his speech he stated that the number of commitments of all ages, in 1841, was 27,580, and that the sum expended on the suppression of crime was £604,965, that the criminal tables and criminal statements furnished evidence that the evil was deep-rooted and increasing, and that if something were not done, twenty years would not elapse before there would be a general convulsion and displacement of the system of society. Said he, something must be done to rouse the people of this country from the fancied security in which they repose. Among the earliest efforts should be one to enquire into the state and condition of the nation with reference to drunkenness. It was true that the habit was somewhat abated, but it was probable if that abatement had not moral principle for its foundation, the prevalence of the vice might revive; indeed, in the districts on which commissioners had reported, an increase was apparent. He (Lord Ashley) would quote from the report of the committee, which was moved for by Mr. Buckingham, in 1835. Many witnesses were examined, some of them gentlemen who had devoted the greater part of their lives to the study of the subject. It was estimated before the committee that the sum annually expended by the working classes on ardent spirits was twenty-five millions; and one witness stated, "that he had no doubt that it was to a much greater extent." He (Lord Ashley) had written to the chaplain of a county jail, to ask "How much of the crime which brought prisoners to the jail he could trace to habits of intoxication?"—In reply, he wrote—

"In order to arrive at a just conclusion, I devoted several nights to a careful examination of the entries in my journals for a series of years; and although I had been impressed previously with a very strong conviction, derived from my own personal experience in attendance on the sick poor, that the practice of drinking was the great moral pestilence of the kingdom, I was certainly not prepared for the frightful extent to which I find it chargeable with the

production of crime. I am within the word in saying that three-fourths of the crime committed is the result of intemperance."

In corroboration of that testimony, Mr. Smith, the governor of the prison at Edinburgh, wrote—

"Having been for a number of years a missionary among the poor in Edinburgh, and having for two years had charge of the house of refuge for the destitute, I have had, perhaps, the best opportunities of observing how far drunkenness produced ignorance, destitution, and crime; and the result of my experience is a firm conviction that, but for the effects of intemperance, directly and indirectly, instead of having 500 prisoners in this prison at this time, there would not have been fifty."

He (Lord Ashley) said there was another very important consideration to which his attention had been for some years directed, and his experience of which had been confirmed by medical men—he alluded to the effects of intoxication on the moral and intellectual state of the people; and it was well worth inquiring to what extent intellect had been destroyed by, and madness ascribable to, that vice. This was more than a curious fact, because, although there were hundreds and thousands whose derangement of mind was such as to make confinement necessary, yet how many more must there not be whose intellects were impaired to an extent which fell short of that state which rendered restraint indispensable. Dr. Corcellis, of the Wakefield Asylum, states—"I am led to believe that intemperance is the existing cause of insanity in about one-third of the cases of this institution." He adds that—"In Glasgow 26 per cent.; in Aberdeen 18 per cent." Doctor Biowne, of the Crichton Asylum, states—"The application for the introduction of individuals who have lost their reason from excessive drinking, continue to be very numerous." At Northampton, the superintendent says, amongst the causes of insanity intemperance predominates. At Montrose, Dr. Poole says, twenty-four per cent. of insane cases arise from intemperance. Dr. Pitchard, who was well known not only in the medical, but the literary world, wrote to him (Lord Ashley)—"The medical writers of all countries reckon intemperance among the most influential exciting causes of insanity. Esquirol, who has been most celebrated on the Continent for his researches into the statistics of madness, and who is well known to have extended his inquiries into all countries, was of opinion that this cause gives rise to one-half of the cases of insanity that occur in Great Britain."—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union.*

#### Porter and Beer Drugged with Cocculus Indicus, &c.

At a meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, held in London on the 27th of April last, Earl Stanhope in the chair; Dr. Cooke drew attention to the subject of *Cocculus Indicus*. This article, which is scarcely ever used in medicine, and of no importance in the arts, is extensively imported for the purpose of adulterating beer. To such an extent is this the case, that writers on brewing openly acknowledge the fact, and give regular formulæ for its employment. One author states, that it is impossible to brew a strong-bodied porter from malt and hops alone; and almost all concur in deliberately recommending it, on the ground that it *increases the apparent strength of the beer, and improves its intoxicating properties!* About 1818, numerous prosecutions were instituted by the Excise against parties for selling or employing this substance. In many instances convictions were obtained, the persons pleading guilty, with the view of escaping any investigation into the more serious charge of selling or using *nux vomica* for the same purpose. There can be no doubt that the latter is still employed to a certain extent; but it is beyond dispute that the *Cocculus* is used to an extent totally unsuspected by the public or the Government. Unfortunately no separate account of the quantity on which duty is paid is kept

at the Custom House; but it is believed, for reasons hereafter given, to be extremely small, and in many years *nil*. In 1832, duty was paid on 12,000 lbs.; and in 1835, Dr. Pereira states that a single druggist sold 2500 bags.

*Cocculus Indicus*, in doses of two or three grains, will produce nausea, vomitings, and alarming prostration. In ten or twelve grain doses, it kills strong dogs by tetanic spasms and convulsions. In still larger doses, death, both in man and animals, is speedily produced. The drug also kills plants. In small doses it causes *symptoms resembling intoxication*; [i. e. poisoning by alcohol] and it is believed to be the substance used in cases of what is called *hocussing*. Opium, which has been thought to be what is employed, will not produce the effects experienced by parties who have been *hocussed*.

Taking the known deleterious powers of the substance into account, and the proved fact of its being very extensively used by brewers, it would be evident that the public health must be injured by the practice of DRUGGING BEER. Indeed, it is probable that the disease and death, often sudden, said to result from beer drinking, ought in many cases to be ascribed to the drugs with which it is impregnated. Mr. Mowbray stated that the *Cocculus Indicus* was principally used by the small brewers, to whom it was supplied by a class of druggists, styled *brewers' druggists*: one of these told him that he sold about half-a-ton weekly! It was sent to the brewers packed up in casks, and covered over with *soda*, a part of the latter being used in brewing, to assist the solution of the *Cocculus*. A very small portion of this drug paid the Customs' duty; it was passed as merchandise, and occasionally in the form of powder, under the name of linseed meal. The proper mode of discovering it in the adulterated liquid, would be by the tests for its active principle, *picROTOXINE*; the chief difficulty depending on the small quantity that would be present.—*Athenæum*.

[These are the drinks recommended by physicians to nursing mothers! Surely "the power of humbug can no further go."—ED.]

## PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

### Mr. Bungay's Journal.

SIMCOE, July 7.

In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, and in concurrence with the wishes of the N. D. T. A. I visited the Talbot District, for the purpose of endeavouring to disseminate and advance the principles of sobriety. The following is a condensed report of meetings in that fair and fertile portion of the Province.

SIMCOE, June 3d.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a respectable number of persons attended; the Rev. H. Wilkinson and the writer spoke, and eleven persons signed the pledge. This thriving society, was organized August 1841. Prior to the first of June last, unpleasant circumstances divided the society into two distinct branches; judicious arbitrators have however effected a happy union, which is as gratifying to the friends as it is annoying to the enemies of total abstinence. S. Decow, is Pres.; P. T. Ware, Secretary of this influential institution, embracing 515 members.

WINDHAM AND TOWNSEND, 6th.—This society was planted on the grave of a moderation society, which expired unregarded. Its illustrious successor embraces several old and most consistent friends to the cause. In consequence of brief notice, bad roads, and worse weather few attended the meeting; four appended their names to the pledge, the society was formed November 1840, it contains 350 members, J. Tiney, Pres.; E. Boss, Sec.

NANTICOOK, 7th.—Several illiterate and intemperate persons, annoyed my hearers shamefully, by bleating and braying at the doors and windows of the school-house. They were under the exciting influence of alcohol, procured by an unmanly opposer of temperance. Despite the sneers and jeers of our boisterous but feeble opponents, we received 32 names to the pledge. Most of the temperance men in this settlement, are intelligent, hospitable,

and moral. A majority of their opponents are directly the reverse. W. Walker, President; H. Coble, Secretary of this infant society, which was founded November, 1842. It contained sixty members before I visited it.

WATERLOO, 8th.—Did not afford a "cold water society" until December 1842. Since its establishment it has accomplished an unmeasurable amount of good. Temperance is apparently the only ground on which different sects and parties unite in this beautiful village. This interesting society secured 120 names previous to my address, when 5 others were added to the list. O. Blake, Esq., Chairman; C. Merrill, Secretary.

BOSTON, 9th.—This Society was formed August 1842; it embraces 130 members, six names were received at the close of my address. J. Barber, President; D. Morgan, Secretary of this thriving driving society.

SCOTLAND, 10th.—Ventured a few furlongs beyond the boundaries of the Talbot District because several members of a society in Scotland, reside within the limits of my labours. Rainy weather diminished the attendance, five signed the pledge. G. Malcolm, President; A. Foster, Secretary.

EDMONDSVILLE, 11th.—I was urged by several pious and judicious persons to lecture on Sabbath. When I ascertained that an appointment in Scotland in the morning and another at Edmondsville in the evening, would not clash with other engagements. I endeavoured to adopt and adhere to a course comporting with the dignity, and sanctity of the Sabbath. 35 signatures were added to the list. Edmondsville Society, was organized by the writer, last August whilst on a visit to his relatives in that vicinity. It has nearly 100 members. W. T. Coc, President; J. Wallace, Secretary.

CHARLOTTVILLE, 12th.—Lectured in a barn in Charlottville, in the afternoon. I ascertained a society was organized there in April, 1843 containing 57 names, to which list 26 were added, at the close of my meeting. Elder Owens, President, W. Louks, Secretary. In the evening I lectured at Middleton Court, received 17 signatures, and organized a society, which circumstance so annoyed a blustering ignorant rum-seller, that he publicly advertised his own indiscretion by certain imputations of ungovernable temper. I offered him a copy of the *Advocate* which he contemptuously rejected, appending ungentlemanly and unmentionable anathemas to his refusal. W. McClellan, Esq., President; P. Marsh, Secretary of this infant institution, designated Fredricksburgh Temperance Society.

PORT ROWAN, 13th.—Lectured at Port Rowan in the afternoon, found a society seventy-two strong, to which I added 28 names. T. Williams, Esq., President, W. Schooley, Secretary. This society was planted April, 1842. At night I delivered an address to a flourishing society in HAUGHTON, embracing one hundred and fifty-two members; to which list I added 20. Rev. W. M'Dermid, President; B. M. Brown, P. M., Secretary. This society was organized May, 1842.

TOWN LINE, 14th.—Spoke in the Methodist meeting-house, at the Town Line. Received 21 names, and reorganized a dyspeptic Society. W. Backhouse, Esq., President, S. Ryerson, Secretary. Although quite advanced in years, this society was only thirty strong, prior to its resuscitation. At night I addressed an attentive assembly in NORMANDALE a romantic and beautiful dale, alive with the clack and clang of machinery (for cold water is turned to good advantage here.) This excellent society was organized August, 1841. It embraces one hundred and ten members. A. Post, President; N. Ward, Secretary.

VICTORIA, 15th.—Lectured twice to the Charlottville Society. In the afternoon at Monroe's school-house, when 16 names were received. In the evening in the Baptist Church Vittoria, when 36 names were received. This society was formed March, 1843. It contained one hundred and twenty members, on the first of June; fifty have been added since. P. Mabee, President; H. Hawley, Secretary.

PORT DOVER, 16th.—Is a pattern society. Intelligence, zeal and consistency, characterize its leaders. The first object which attracted my attention was a large sign embellished with flaming capitals in front of a public house. On this sign was printed TEMPERANCE HOUSE, judge my surprise, when I discovered this was a trick of the enemy, and that the establishment was a druntery. The proprietor is one of his own best customers. Hereafter let the building be termed, TEMPERANCE HOUSE. Port Dover Society was formed December, 1842. It embraces three hundred members; five were added at the close of my meeting. M. Nickerson, Chairman; J. Chamberlain, Secretary.

ROUND PLAINS, 17th.—This society, was formed March, 1843. It

had seven members previous to my visit, when 7 signed the pledge. J. Larga, President; B. Holmes, Secretary.

**MALCOLMVALE, 18th.**—Delivered an address at Malcolmvale, near the lines between Talbot and Bathurst Districts, 9 signed the pledge; and on the evening of the same day 5 signed at By-Creek; this Society requires wedding, and pruning.

**SYDENHAM, 19th.**—This society although with a two miles of the absorbing influence of Simcoe, has a temperance army one hundred strong. At the close of the meeting 8 signed the pledge. This excellent and promising institution was organized in the spring of 1842. M'Farland Woolley, President, C. Olds, Secretary. Lectured the same day in the Bethel School-house, received 5 names.

**CAYUGA STREET, 20th.**—Received 35 names and organized a sterling Society, H. Sterling, President; I. Sterling, Secretary. Lectured again in the evening, after losing myself in the woods, scaling brush fences, fording creeks, and finding myself in the vicinity of Butler's School-house, just as my hearers were plodding homeward. I called them back a short time, and organized a society 37 strong. A. Leman is President, and P. Ryerson, Secretary of this tee-total band, called St. Matthew's Temperance Society, in honor of the oldest settler in the neighbourhood and the Irish Apostle of Temperance.

**MARR'S HILL, 21st.**—Received 10 names; organized a society nearly one hundred strong. W. Rusling, President; J. Walker, Secretary.

**PORT RYERSEE, 22d.**—Organized a society of 20 members at Port Ryerse, G. Ryerse, President.

**FORRESTVILLE, 23d.**—Organized a society in Forrestville. It embraces twenty-nine volunteers. S. Monro, President, W. Ward, Secretary. Two deacons stubbornly opposed to Temperance, stand directly in the way of the cause in this place. I fear that some unfortunate drunkard may yet stumble over them into a drunkard's grave. They are sober, hospitable, and honorable men but their invincible prejudices and unconquerable obstinacy respecting this matter, is a subject of regret.

**WINDHAM LANE, 24th.**—Addressed a large auditory, 10 signed the pledge, obtained materials from other Societies and formed a society on the spot. D. W. Freeman, President; A. Bowlesby, Secretary. A man of influence in this neighbourhood who lacks moral courage, refuses to assist the cause, consequently it is uphill work. During my address, some unprincipled villains cut a saddle to pieces, and gouged pieces from the side of Mr. O. Carr's carriage, Mr. Carr is a magistrate, and an unflinching and consistent, tee-totaller, whose hospitable mansion is a house for the advocates of temperance.

**25th.**—Lectured in Petits School-house in the morning, received 7 signatures; and at Edy's School-house in the evening 20 persons signed the pledge. On this occasion some professors of religion, who had occupied the background a long time, came forward. J. Edy, President; Malcolm, Secretary.

**Simcoe, 27th.**—This was a proud and prosperous day for the temperance cause in the Talbot District. Simcoe was surrounded by the cold water army which occupied fourteen waggons, (each drawn by four horses) and one hundred and thirty six other vehicles. Nearly three thousand persons were at the meeting in the Grove. We were favoured with admirable speeches which were listened to with intense interest. We had the valuable services of the Simcoe Temperance Band, and the beauty, worth, and wealth of the district present. Nature, and the God of nature smiled upon us. There was a parenthesis in the weather, for two days before the celebration it rained, and it rained again the following day. We received 15 signatures. \* \* \*

**July 2.**—Lectured again in T. Collver's School-house 21 additional names were received, a few of which belonged to other societies. With the materials obtained at the two meetings, I organized a society. H. Kitchen, President; T. Collver, Secretary. During the afternoon of the same day, I lectured in Boston, when the Committee handed in 30 names. Since my first lecture in that place nearly 60 have been added to the books of the society.

**3d.**—Lectured again in Simcoe to a very large and respectable assembly. This society is amongst other societies in the district, what Saul was amongst the Hebrews, a head and shoulders taller than the rest. At the close of the meeting, G. Van Norman, Esq. was chosen President, for the remainder of the year, and the warmest thanks were tendered, S. Decew, for his impartial and invaluable services during the time he presided over the society.

**LIBERTY, 4th.**—Lectured in Liberty School-house. A wealthy tavern-keeper present, he was a moderation man and a professor

of religion, fifteen years ago. Since that time he has pursued a crablike course of going-a-head backwards. He is now a non-professor and many young men are serving apprenticeship to drunkenness, in his tavern 7 signed the pledge. Moral courage a scarce commodity here.

**HANTROAN, 6th.**—This Society organized last winter about 30 strong; R. H. Cumming, Sen., President. Here I lectured to a society of slow growth, received one signature, and much frothy vulgar opposition. A deacon in this settlement, purchased in Simcoe on the day of the celebration a quart of brandy a pint of which he drank in a public store in the presence of those who blushed to see him set such a bad example. It affords me pain to say that religion, education, and temperance are at low water mark in this moral desert.

**7.**—Lectured in the north of Townsend, organized a society 40 strong; J. Rous, President, J. Foley, Secretary. This society is called Playfair Temperance Society, in honour of the gentleman who contributed so generously to promote temperance in the Talbot District.

#### REMARKS.

1.—During the past month I have travelled upwards of 300 miles—addressed about 6000 persons—delivered 34 lectures—received 624 names to the pledge—organized 10 societies—and circulated a large number of temperance publications. 2.—I find that towns and villages which possess many privileges and advantages to promote temperance, are visited by volunteer lecturers, and others whilst recent and remote settlements cry almost in vain, "Come over and help us." 3.—Those who were the most consistent moderation men during the palmy days of that enterprise, are now amongst the most consistent tee-totalers. 4.—I believe every minister of every denomination in Talbot District, belongs to the pledge. 5.—More than half the population of the district, and the best half are friendly to the cause. 6.—Mr. Rusling, a Victoria man in Talbot District has received 1200 names to the pledge, since his reformation. 7.—I have invariably met with a generous reception amongst the friends of temperance for which I return my sincere and grateful acknowledgements. 8.—Several taverns are drying up, some have dried up. One is now a good temperance house. 9.—I know no paper looked for more eagerly, and read with more interest, than the *Advocate*. 10.—Several persons have subscribed for the *Advocate* which will be sent for by the Secretaries of the several societies. 11.—The subject of temperance should be agitated during hay and harvest season to prevent as much as possible the use of intoxicating drinks. 12.—In the Talbot District the gratuitous circulation of the *Advocate* has accomplished much good. Several ministers and teachers have been brought over to the side of temperance by the influence of that periodical. 13.—The people are anxious to hear again from Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. M'Donald, who did much good and left a favourable impression during their tour west. 14.—If the generous donor had accompanied me in disguise, it would have been gratifying to him to see how gratefully the fruits of his liberality were received.

G. W. BUNGAY.

**WAINFLEET, June 20.**—A Temperance Pic-Nic was held at Sugar loaf on the shore of Lake Erie, on the 16th June, got up principally by the Sugarloaf, Humberstone and Bertie Societies. Although the morning had an unfavourable appearance, the day was fine and a great number repaired to the hill to manifest their zeal for total abstinence. The romantic scenery of the place, the delightful lawn, the thick studded forest which shaded the table, the numerous mounds, many of them of great magnitude containing the bones of hundreds of human beings, and the Sugarloaf hill rising above the surrounding country, all tended to create sensations easier felt than described. The stand for the speakers was erected against the hill, and the audience were seated on the green below which made the place peculiarly interesting. Mr. Samuel M'Acce was chosen chairman for the day. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, and addressed by Messrs. Atkins, Grovier, Brown, De Bois, and others, the reader would suppose that King Alcohol must have found himself exposed when three of the speakers had been tavern keepers, a fourth a reformed drunkard, and the rest were once of that number, that could drink or let it alone. Although from the smiles that were every where apparent, one would have supposed all present to be tee-totalers, yet 32 names were obtained as fruits of the labours of the day, and no doubt many good impressions were made. The dinner was excellent, and reflects much praise upon

the persons that furnished the table. During the meeting, by a unanimous vote, the Hill was dedicated to the cold water army by the following resolution, "Moved by Mr. Muscarr, seconded by Mr. Atkins, *Resolved*,—That the Sugarbark Hill, be henceforth called Temperance Monument in remembrance of the temperance tree planted on the Canada shore of Lake Erie." After the recess, several appropriate pieces were sung, and the meeting separated under the best feelings, and with a prospect of soon seeing our land freed from that monster intemperance.—L. MISTYK.

**PATRICK, June 28.**—In some parts of my circuit the temperance cause has been in rather a prosperous state, especially in the Township of South Sherbrooke, where, unhappily, the insinuating monster, rum, had long held a number of undisputed subjects. Last winter a society was organized, when a considerable number gave their names to the pledge. The zeal of one person was such that, being determined to remove some of his standing blocks out of the way, he took his keg, which had formerly been the depository of his demoralizing foe, and sawed it through the centre. The happy change which has taken place in the settlement is acknowledged by all. Our society here, I think, numbers about fifty.—O. B.

**CLARKE, July 8.**—Our Soirée came off on Friday the 30th ult. The day was remarkably fine, and about 1000 persons were present. Not an umb-coming word was heard on the ground, and all seemed to be perfectly satisfied, even those who before made some objection, acknowledged that it could not have been conducted with more order and decorum; and that it would carry with it a very beneficial and lasting impression. The Rev. W. Hill opened the duties of the day with prayer, after which H. Munro, Esq. stated the order of the day. Mr. Cleghorn then made some very useful and appropriate remarks upon the utility and advantage to be derived from the juvenile society, for whose benefit this soirée was principally intended; he also made some remarks upon the duties that devolved upon parents in sanctioning and abetting the cause, both by precept and example. We then formed into procession and marched a short distance with more than usual order. After returning to the ground, the company were sumptuously regaled with cakes, pies, tea, coffee, &c., for which we are indebted to our kind and benevolent Ladies. As the party at each table were served they placed themselves before the speakers' stand, waiting to hear the great apostle of temperance, the Rev. R. H. Thorton from Whitby, whose untiring zeal in the cause cannot be sufficiently rewarded or commended. As soon as he commenced all was silent, not a move was heard, save the occasional response to his heart-searching truths, backed by scriptural appeals. After he concluded Mr. Cleghorn made some additional remarks and concluded with prayer. The Darlington choir accompanied by some instrumental music, at intervals through the day highly entertained the audience. In conclusion I beg to say that the result was highly satisfactory and far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine. Seventy names were obtained on the ground. Among whom were some of the most respectable class, whose example, we hope, many others of like respectability and influence will follow. All returned to their homes highly edified, and without any confusion, black eyes, or broken noses, distinctions which sometimes accompany to their homes, some persons who attend parties at which alcohol is pretty abundantly supplied, especially if they be open, as ours was, to all classes of society. This is the first meeting of the kind in this township, but I trust it will not be the last, and I do think that if other townships generally would adopt a similar course, there would be no cause for the friends to hang their heads in despair: No Sir, the temperance cause would soon assume such a respectability as would set all opposition at defiance.—S. M'COY.

**WHITCROUCH, July 12.**—A general meeting of the Societies of the northern Temperance Association was held on the Plains near the Holland Landing, Lake Simcoe, on Wednesday the 22nd ult. The several societies rendezvoused at the Methodist Chapel, St. Albans, about one mile from the place of holding the meeting. About eleven o'clock, A. M., the rain, which had been falling the greater part of the morning, ceased, and the sun shone forth in his strength, dispelling the mists and fogs, and also the fears of the company. After forming in line, under the direction of the Marshals, Messrs. N. Pearson, and J. Garton, the procession moved on to the ground previously selected for the occasion. A stand was erected for the speakers, and the waggons were so arranged as to furnish seats for the vast multitude in attendance. Several of the waggons were of a mammoth size: agreeing well with the design of those engaged, viz.: the extermina-

tion of the vice of drunkenness, these were handsomely decorated with flags, bearing appropriate inscriptions, such as "Temperance, may its banners wave triumphantly over every nation." "Temperance Reform." "Come with us and we will do you good." "A company of Tee-totalers." "Cold water for me." "Death to King Alcohol." "We come to the rescue." "Union is strength," &c. Having arranged the whole assembly, so as to afford all an opportunity of hearing, half an hour was devoted to the purpose of partaking of a temperate refreshment for the body, previous to feasting on the sumptuous mental repast about to be served up. At one o'clock, P. M., Mr. Thomas Drifill, the President of the Association, took the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, called upon the Rev. John Chmuc, jun., to open by singing and prayer. Addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz.: Dr. J. G. Freely, of Newmarket; Rev. H. H. Wilson; Rev. J. Chmuc, jun.; Rev. L. Cribbs; Mr. Thomas Ward, Lecturer, late of England, and Mr. T. Kim, Lecturer, late of Illinois, in a manner both pleasing and profitable to their numerous hearers. The interest of the meeting was greatly enhanced by the performance of the Choir, prepared for the occasion, and led by Mr. Enoch Donn. The number of persons present is variously estimated at from 2000 to 3000, and a pleasing circumstance connected with this, is that the greater part of these were tee-totalers. About five o'clock, P. M., the meeting closed, and the whole company retired in good order, well pleased with the result of their days' exercises.

At the last meeting of the Committee of our Association, the subject of a Provincial Temperance Convention, as proposed in "The Temperance Advocate," was taken into consideration, when the proposition was approved of, and the committee resolved, that with the assistance of the several societies of the association, they would aid in carrying the design into effect.—J. HARTMAN, Cor. Sec.

**MIDDLE FARNHAM, July 13.**—At our Annual Meeting in February last, a renewed interest was felt by the members present, and a few names were obtained, which made our number 134, since which time there have been fifty names added to the pledge. A few individuals appointed a meeting in an adjacent neighbourhood, where they succeeded in forming a society of twenty-one members which has since increased to seventy. There have also been meetings held in different neighbourhoods in the Township of Broome, which have been attended with considerable success, in one place a society was formed of between 30 and 40 members, and in another thirty names were obtained to the Total Abstinence Pledge, where no society was formed. We have of late been favoured with the labours of Mr. Marvin Pease, a young man from Vermont, who is blind. He has lectured with success here, and in the neighbourhoods and towns adjoining. In compliance with his request, I will give you the number of names so has obtained in different places where he has held meetings; Bedford, 12; Stanbridge Mills, 7; Phelps neighbourhood, 15; Middle Farnham, 15; Churchville, 11; East Farnham, 23; Farnham Centre, 21; West Farnham, 33; Cleveland School House, 15; Sutton Flat, 8; Granby, 6.—H. ALLEN, Sec.

#### Temperance Festival in Brockville.

\* \* \* The chairman, Paul Glasford, Esq., called on the Rev. Mr. Carroll, who furnished some interesting details connected with the progress of the cause throughout the country. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner next addressed the meeting in a speech replete with startling facts and convincing arguments, but from its length we cannot give even an outline of it. The meeting then adjourned to the open air and after being formed into a line paraded the town, preceded by an excellent instrumental band and with banners flying. We were glad to see so many children present, and rejoice at few things more, than at the exertions now making by the temperance reformers to save the rising generation from becoming the victims of intemperance. On returning to the place of meeting the company were regaled with tea, coffee and the usual accompaniments, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Seales, Denioest, and Smart, and by a Mr. Russell, lately from England. The band also played several favorite airs, and one or two temperance hymns were sung by the congregation. On motion of Mr. Brough, votes of thanks were passed to the ladies for decorating the chapel, to the Prescott instrumental band for their very efficient services on the occasion, to the vocal choir and to the chaum. The meeting then broke up, every one apparently highly delighted with the proceedings and desirous that ere long there should be another meeting of the same character.—*Brockville Recorder.*



MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN.—A letter from a Governor of Pennsylvania to the Indians, is likely to be an interesting document to many readers, and we therefore subjoin from the Doylestown Democrat, an authentic letter from William Penn to certain aborigines residing within the bounds of the province. It is an interesting document:—

*William Penn's Letter to the Indians of Pennsylvania.*

ENGLAND, 21st 2d mo. 1682.

The Great God, who is the power and wisdom that made you and me, incline your hearts to righteousness love and peace. This I send you to assure you of my love, and to desire your love to my friends; and when the Great God brings you among you, I intend to order all things in such manner, that we may all live in love and peace one with another which I hope the Great God will incline both me and you to do. I seek nothing but the honor of his name, and that we who are his workmanship, may do that which is well pleasing to him. The man which delivers this unto you, is my special friend, sober, wise and loving, and you may believe him. I have already taken care that none of my people wrong you; by good laws I have provided for that purpose; nor will I ever allow any of my people to sell rumme to make your people drunk. If anything should be out of order, expect when I come it shall be mended, and I will bring you some things of our country that are useful and pleasant to you. So I rest in the love of our God that made us. I am your loving friend,

WM. PENN.

[What a pity our rulers are not like WILLIAM PENN, in the matter of selling rumme.—Ed.]

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The President of the Jersey City Temperance Society relates the case of an individual member of that Society who for six years previous to his signing the pledge had never slept in a bed, nor touched his head to a pillow. He had often noticed him about carpenters' shops gathering up bags of shavings. With these he made his bed in barns, under sheds, &c often almost frozen to death, with no other bed nor covering. All he could earn went regularly for rum. Now, nineteen months after he had signed the pledge, he produces 217 dollars in silver and gold, the fruit of his labor and careful saving; and this is but the least part of the story; he now values life, liberty and health, and is a valuable citizen. The horrid bondage in which human beings can for a long course of years be held by rum, is most astounding and deeply affecting. The society at Jersey City now numbers 1600 members. They have a fine Temperance Hall, and enthusiastic meetings.—Scarce a run-hole is left in the place, though it was once one of the most drunken places in the neighborhood of the city.—*Evangelist.*

A GOOD SPEECH.—The following speech was recently made by a Washingtonian in Connecticut:—"There is no mistake about it, Sir! Rum never did, and never will make the man rich that drinks it. The last winter has been a hard season for us poor folks generally. But I have lived better—happier—laid up more money during the winter, although destitute of work more than half the time, than I did last summer, when I had work every day. I have not done half so much labor, and still am twice as well off—and, Sir, the reason is this—last summer I drank rum—last winter I drank water.—*Ib.*

GREAT FALLING OFF.—The report of the American Temperance Union, made at their annual meeting in New York, shows the following immense falling off in the importation of brandy, wine, and gin, since the last year. The report gives the importation in the first quarters of 1842 and of 1843 at the port of New York:

	1842.	1843.
Quarter casks of brandy .....	1026	7
Pipes of brandy.....	41	0
Half pipes of brandy.....	2034	83
Butts and pipes of wine.....	255	17
Hhds and half pipes of wine.....	2318	297
Qr casks and barrels of wine.....	7012	1374
Boxes of wine.....	6358	227
Pipes of gin.....	1096	268
	203,203	2,133

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.—*Blatnight's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1843.

LECTURING AND COLLECTING TOUR.—It is with much pain that we are compelled to announce the abandonment of Mr. M'KAY's projected tour. The following extract of a letter received from that gentleman will shew the reason. To all who may be disappointed by this change, we beg leave to apologize, assuring them that if the Committee had been able to procure any one to fill Mr. M'KAY's place, the plan would still have been carried out.

"On account of severe sickness, I feel quite incapable to begin my lecturing tour; indeed, I believe it would be dangerous for me to attempt it, in my present state, I have, therefore, reluctantly come to the conclusion, that I must give up the engagement. I need not tell you, Sir, that the agony of mind I feel, on this account, is severe, being pledged to the public—but, however desirous I am to travel, I must submit to the will of God."

CHARLES M'KAY.

Brockville, July 22, 1843.

A subsequent letter says that Mr. M'KAY's health has somewhat improved, and he feels desirous, if he recovers, to fulfil part of his engagement, beginning at Kingston.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATIONS.

Judging from the numerous and animated reports which reach us, from various quarters, of Temperance Soirées, Processions, Pic Nics, Pleasure Trips, &c., we cannot but think that teetotallers are the most joyous portion of the community, and that against no class of men could the charge of diminishing innocent pleasures be brought with less propriety. And who has more cause to rejoice? Has the lover of strong drink, with his inflamed, perhaps ulcerated, stomach, his swollen liver, his first bloated and then attenuated limbs, his breath smelling like a stray blast from the pit, his shaking nerves, confused brain, ruined character, gnawing conscience, and "fearful looking for of fiery indignation"? Has the moderate lover of strong drink, who voluntarily leads himself and others in the way of temptation, till, perchance, he or they realize part or all of the drunkard's misery? Has the drunkard maker, who traffics in blood, who makes merchandise of the bodies and souls of his fellow-men, and for a paltry and precarious pittance drives them in crowds to destruction? Surely not.

Were we to do justice to the celebrations alluded to, there would be room for little else than reports of them in the *Advocate*, and indeed the proceedings of the greater part are more appropriately published in local papers: condensed accounts of some of them may, however, be found, from time to time, under the head "Progress of the Cause," although the most extensive celebrations, such as Hamilton, Toronto, and Niagara, are reluctantly passed over in silence, because we have hitherto seen no account of them.

It has occurred to us that there are some striking points of contrast between these temperance celebrations and the revels of alcohol's votaries. Firstly, teetotallers conduct their proceedings openly, and in the face of day; no green or red screens or curtains to conceal them, like those that so sedulously protect, from the public eye, Saloons, Taverns, Dramshops, &c. &c. No back doors to steal in and out by. No turning the night into day and the day into night, like obscene birds, as too many drinkers do,

loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Tee-totalers are willing that the whole world should see them, and not only so, but anxious that all should join them, conscious that in doing so they will receive good and not evil. Then, again, tee-totalers take their wives and children with them, to participate in whatever pleasure may be going; and is not this just and right? But where is the tavern hunter who does the same? Where is the public dinner at which this laudable custom is observed? Where is the party, of any kind, conducted on drinking principles, which the young can join with propriety? There is not one. From the greater part of all such companies females are excluded, and from all, without exception, children are excluded! But is this in accordance with the laws of our nature? Are not our dearest and tenderest ties on earth, connected with these excluded classes? And if so, can it be right to perpetuate a system which substitutes other and unnatural joys, if joys they be, for the pure and holy affections, implanted in every bosom, by the Creator himself? Perish the thought.

Let the men who, henceforth, encourage drinking parties and celebrations, be looked upon as so intensely selfish, that they would even exclude their own mothers, sisters, wives and children, or, in other words, three fourths of the community, from their enjoyments, and let their benevolence, philanthropy, and patriotism be estimated accordingly.

Another point of contrast is the difference of expense. On temperance principles a company may be elegantly and sumptuously entertained for, perhaps, a third of the sum that it would cost, were drinks provided. Again, the peace and harmony of the company are seldom or never disturbed, when inflaming maddening drinks are not permitted. Indeed, we hesitate not to affirm, that *no sane man would dare to gather together the numbers that attend temperance celebrations, were strong drinks to form part of the entertainment.* All who saw the temperance celebrations in the St. Ann's Market, Montreal, on the one hand, or the great Durham dinner at Glasgow, on the other, would, we doubt not, be convinced of this fact.

The last point of contrast, we shall notice, is, the difference of feeling, on the part of those engaged in the different kinds of parties, after they are over, and this we leave to the experience of such as have taken part in both, and to the observation and reason of all. To use a somewhat hacknied phrase, the difference is more easily imagined than described.

In conclusion, we cordially recommend every temperance society in Canada to get up, at least, one social celebration annually, of whatever kind they may deem most appropriate.

We recommend the following important document to the careful attention of the office-bearers and members of temperance societies throughout Canada. It emanates from a body, which has, by zealous and judicious exertions, acquired a strong title to the respect of the temperance public, and which can add the weight of successful experience to its suggestions.

It may not be universally known, and, therefore, it deserves to be particularly noticed, that the Niagara District Union employed an Agent last year, to labour constantly, in visiting every corner and nook of their District, for the purpose of strengthening old societies and forming new; and that they have sent this Agent to the Wellington, Breck, and Talbot Districts, where he has labored with great acceptance, and in two of which, we believe, he has been instrumental in forming District Unions. But while they sent their old and faithful Agent forth to other Districts, they did not neglect their own, but at the same time sustained a second Agent in the field, for its behoof. Thus, at the same

time, caring for their own welfare and the reformation of the Province. Such conduct cannot be too highly praised, nor too extensively imitated, and, therefore, we again earnestly request attention to their suggestions in the following document.

St. Catherines, *Jan 15, 1843.*

The Committee of the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association beg the favor of communicating to the friends of temperance, through the medium of your paper, their views on a few points, which they deem very important to the prosperity of the great enterprise, and in doing so, they feel a pleasure in believing that none, who feel zealous in the cause, will attribute the liberty they are taking to any unworthy motives.

They would first state that one of the principal objects of the friends of temperance in forming a District Association in this District, was to create an organization, by which they could bring the contributions of the local societies of the District into a general fund, to be appropriated, by a Committee of their own choosing, in such a manner as they should think would best advance the cause, and so carry out the wishes of the donors. In doing this the Committee have thought the employment of a lecturing agent, to be restricted to the limits of the District, to form new societies, and obtain signatures to the pledge, to be of the highest importance, and it is their anxiety to see a talented agent employed for this purpose, in every District in Canada, that has induced them to intrude their opinions upon your readers. The Committee claim nothing on the ground of originality in pursuing and recommending this most potent expedient, as they are aware that the *living voice* has been, and perhaps ever will be, unrivalled in the influence which its instructions convey, and they are confident that all will appreciate their motive in bringing this subject before the public, especially when it is considered there are yet many Districts that have not combined their energies, and some of the Districts that have done so, have no Agent in the field. They would state also, for the encouragement of other District Associations, that one shilling and three pence, currency, from each member in the District, per annum, will be sufficient to ensure the employment of a lecturer. It is, no doubt, true, that many, from their minority, or straitened circumstances, cannot be requested to pay even the one shilling and three pence, but it is equally obvious, that there are others of sufficient means in each society to supply the deficiency.

As much of the success of this enterprise depends upon uniform and consistent action, the Committee desire to suggest that the lecturing Agents be instructed to confine their efforts to the avowed and definite objects of the pledge, as it is very properly published in every number of the *Advocate*. All the obligations assumed by an agreement to this pledge, are explicit, except the "suitable ways" spoken of in the last clause, and these being indefinite, this Committee would recommend that the authorised Agents leave such "suitable ways" to the conscientious views of members. They fear that if any liberly be taken to delineate those "suitable ways," it would lead to differences of opinion, that would not be easily reconciled.

As the temperance reform disclaims all interference with political parties or religious sects, this Committee deem it important that it be strictly enjoined upon all Agents, that they avoid all topics that are not required to carry out the legitimate objects of the pledge. The pledge of total abstinence affords common ground for all who are willing to combine for the suppression of intemperance, and they conceive if this be *preserved inviolate*, and inculcated as the only object desired by cold water organizations, nothing can prevent a signal triumph.

Although the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association has only been formed about a year, their Committee feel themselves fully justified by the benefits already realized, in recommending a like organization in every District of Canada, if practicable. They also conceive it necessary to have a Lecturing Agent employed for several months in each District, before a Provincial Association can be advantageously formed, therefore they are led to doubt the propriety of attempting any such organization before another summer. One year appears to be necessary to enable the District Association to become familiar with the workings of their own regulations, and before they can have attained the number of signatures necessary to afford a permanent basis for a Provincial Institution, and they fear that any premature attempt would retard, if not hazard, even so desirable an object.

JACOB KEEFER, *Chairman,*  
L. D. RAYMOND, *Sec.*

## BROCK DISTRICT.

On the 9th May last, delegates from 17 Temperance Societies in the Brock District, met at Woodstock, and formed a Total Abstinence Association for the District. Several appropriate resolutions were passed of which we subjoin two which appear to us of great importance.

1. Resolved, That a humble petition to the Legislative Assembly of this Province be proposed to be signed by the President, praying for an inquiry into the extent of the evils arising from intemperance in the country, together with the proper remedies to be applied, and that the Rev. H. Landon, the Rev. N. Bosworth, Mr. Elisha Hall, and Mr. G. W. Bungay, be appointed a Committee to prepare and present the same.

2. That we cordially approve of the suggestion of the Montreal Temperance Society, respecting a Provincial Convention of the friends of temperance, and that we recommend Kingston as the place, and the Parliamentary Session as the time most proper for said meeting. Provided that such a Convention be called we hereby appoint the Rev. W. H. Landon our Delegate to represent this Association in the same.

We hope the Brock District Union will take its place among the most active associations in the province. We learn with pleasure that it contemplates a great celebration in Woodstock to take place early in September next.

## EDUCATION.

## Directions for the Attainment of Useful Knowledge.

(Continued from page 74)

## RULES RELATING TO OBSERVATION.

Though observation, in the strict sense of the word, and as it is distinguished from meditation and study, is the first means of improvement, and in its strictest sense does not include in it any reasonings of the mind, upon the things which we observe, or inferences drawn from them; yet the motions of the mind are so exceedingly swift, that it is hardly possible for a thinking man to gain experiences or observations without making some secret and short reflections upon them, and therefore in giving a few directions concerning this method of improvement, I shall not so narrowly confine myself to the first mere impression of objects on the mind by observation; but include also some hints which relate to the first, most easy, and obvious reflections or reasoning which arise from them.

1. Let the enlargement of your knowledge be one constant view and design in life; since there is no time or place, no transactions, occurrences, or engagements in life which exclude us from this method of improving the mind. When we are alone, even in darkness, and silence, we may converse with our own hearts, observe the working of our own spirits, and reflect upon the inward motions of our own passions in some of the latest occurrences in life; we may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the tendencies and inclinations, both of body and spirit, and gain a more intimate knowledge of ourselves. When we are in company, we may discover something more of human nature, of human passions and follies, and of human affairs, vices, and virtues, by conversing with mankind, and observing their conduct. Nor is there any thing more valuable than the knowledge of ourselves, and the knowledge of men, except it be the knowledge of God who made us, and our relation to him as our Governor.

When we are in the house or the city, wheresoever we turn our eyes, we see the works of men; when we are abroad in the country, we behold more of the works of God. The skies above, and the ground beneath us, and the animal and vegetable world round about us, may entertain our observation with ten thousand varieties.

Endeavour, therefore, to derive some instruction or improvement of the mind from every thing which you see or hear, from every thing which occurs in human life, from every thing within you or without you.

Fetch down some knowledge from the clouds, the stars, the sun, the moon, and the revolutions of all the planets. Dig and draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and search them through the vast oceans of water. Extract some

intellectual improvements from the minerals and metals; from the wonders of nature among the vegetables and herbs, trees and flowers. Learn some lessons from the birds, and the beasts, and the meanest insect. Read the wisdom of God, and his admirable contrivance in them all; read his almighty power, his rich and various goodness, in all the works of his hands.

From the day and the night, the hours and the flying minutes, learn a wise improvement of time, and be watchful to seize every opportunity to increase in knowledge.

From the vicissitudes and revolutions of nations and families, and from the various occurrences of the world, learn the instability of mortal affairs, the uncertainty of life, the certainty of death. From a coffin and a funeral learn to meditate upon your own departure.

From the vices and follies of others, observe what is hateful in them; consider how such a practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks as ill or worse in yourself. From the virtue of others, learn something worthy of your imitation.

From the deformity, the distress, or calamity of others, derive lessons of thankfulness to God, and hymns of grateful praise to your Creator, Governor, and benefactor, who has formed you in a better mould, and guarded you from these evils. Learn also the sacred lesson of contentment in your own estate, and compassion to your neighbour under his miseries.

From your natural powers, sensations, judgment, memory, hands, feet, &c., make this inference, that they were not given you for nothing, but for some useful employment to the honour of your Maker, and for the good of your fellow-creatures, as well as for your own best interest and final happiness.

From the sorrows, the pains, the sicknesses and sufferings that attend you, learn the evil of sin, and the imperfection of your present state. From your own sins and follies learn the patience of God towards you, and the practice of humility towards God and man.

Thus from every appearance in nature, and from every occurrence of life, you may derive natural, moral, and religious observations to entertain your minds, as well as rules of conduct in the affairs relating to this life and that which is to come.

11. In order to furnish the mind with a rich variety of ideas, the laudable curiosity of young people should be indulged and gratified, rather than discouraged. It is a very hopeful sign in young persons, to see them curious in observing, and inquisitive in searching into the greatest parts of things that occur; nor should such an inquiring temper be frowned into silence, nor be rigorously restrained, but should rather be satisfied with proper answers given to all those queries.

For this reason also, where time and fortune allow it, young people should be led into company at proper seasons, should be carried abroad to see the fields, and the woods, and the rivers, the buildings, towns, and cities, distant from their own dwelling; they should be entertained with the sight of strange birds, beasts, fishes, insects, vegetables, and productions both of nature and art of every kind, whether they are the products of their own or foreign nations; and in due time, where Providence gives opportunity, they may travel under a wise inspector or tutor to different parts of the world for the same end, that they may bring home treasures of useful knowledge.

To be Continued.

## MOTHER'S DEPARTMENT.

## Maternal Authority, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

BY REV. JOHN S. G. ABBOTT.

Upon the subject of obedience there are a few suggestions of importance to be made:

1. There is a very great diversity in the natural disposition of children. Some are very tender in their feelings, and easily governed by affection. Others are naturally independent and self-willed. Sometimes a child gets its passions excited and its will determined, and it cannot be subdued but by a very great effort. Almost every faithful mother is acquainted with such contests, and she knows that they often form a crisis in the character of the child. If the child then obtain the victory, it is almost impossible for the mother afterward to regain her authority. The child feels that he is the victor, and his mother the vanquished; and it is with very great difficulty that he will be compelled to renounce his independence. If, on the other hand, the mother conquer, and the child is subdued, he feels that the question is settled

and he has but little disposition to resume hostilities with one who has proved herself superior. I have known many such contests severe and protracted, which were exceedingly painful to a parent's feelings. But, when once entered upon, they must be continued till the child is subdued. It is not safe, on any account, for the parent to give up and retire vanquished.

The following instance of such a contest occurred a few years since. A gentleman, sitting by his fireside one evening, with his family around him, took the spelling-book and called upon one of his little sons to come and read. John was about four years old. He knew all the letters of the alphabet perfectly, but happened at that moment to be in rather a sullen humor, and was not at all disposed to gratify his father. Very reluctantly he came as he was bid, but when his father pointed with his knife to the first letter of the alphabet, and said, "What letter is that, John?" he would get no answer. John looked upon the book, sulky and silent.

"My son," said the father, pleasantly, "you know the letter A."

"I cannot say A," said John.

"You must," said the father, in a serious and decided tone. "What letter is that?"

John refused to answer. The contest was now fairly commenced. John was willful, and determined that he would not read. His father knew that it would be ruinous to his son to allow him to conquer. He felt that he must, at all hazards, subdue him — He took him into another room, and punished him. He then returned, and again showed John the letter. But John still refused to name it. The father again retired with his son, and punished him more severely. But it was unavailing; the stubborn child still refused to name the letter, and when told that it was A, declared that he could not say A. Again the father inflicted punishment as severely as he dared to do it, and still the child, with his whole frame in agitation refused to yield. The father was suffering from the most intense solicitude. He regretted exceedingly that he had been drawn into the contest. He had already punished his child with a severity which he feared to exceed. And yet the wilful sufferer stood before him, sobbing and trembling, but apparently as unyielding as a rock. I have often heard that parent mention the acuteness of his feelings at that moment. His heart was bleeding at the pain which he had been compelled to inflict upon his son. He knew that the question was now to be settled who should be master. And after his son had withstood so long and so much, he greatly feared the result. The mother sat by, suffering, of course, most acutely, but perfectly satisfied that it was their duty to subdue the child, and that in such a trying hour a mother's feelings must not interfere. With a heavy heart the father again took the hand of his son to lead him out of the room for further punishment. But, to his inconceivable joy, the child shrunk from enduring any more suffering, and cried, "Father, I'll tell the letter." The father, with feelings not easily conceived, took the book and pointed to the letter.

"A," said John, distinctly and full.

"And what is that?" said the father, pointing to the next letter.

"B," said John.

"And what is that?"

"C," he continued.

"And what is that?" pointing again to the first letter.

"A," said the now humbled child.

"Now carry the book to your mother, and tell her what the letter is."

"What letter is that my son?" said the mother.

"A," said John. He was evidently perfectly subdued. The rest of the children were sitting by, and they saw the contest, and they saw where was the victory. And John learnt a lesson which he never forgets—that his father had an arm too strong for him. He learned never again to wage such an unequal warfare. He learnt that it was the safest and happiest course for him to obey.

But perhaps some one says it was cruel to punish the child so severely. Cruel! It was mercy and love. It would indeed have been cruel had the father, in that hour been unfaithful, and shrunk from his painful duty. The passions he was then, with so much self-sacrifice, striving to subdue, if left unchecked, would, in all probability, have been a curse to their possessor, and have made him a curse to his friends. It is by no means improbable that upon the decisions of that hour depended the character and happiness of that child for life, and even for eternity. It is far from improbable that, had he then conquered all future efforts to subdue him would have been in vain, and that he would have broken away from all restraint, and have been miserable in

life, and lost in death. Cruelty! The Lord preserve children from the tender mercies of those who so regard such self-denying kindness.

It is always best, if possible, to avoid such collisions. Many children are taught implicit obedience, without ever entering into such a contest with their parents. And it is certainly preferable to govern a child by the mild procedure of ordinary discipline, rather than enter into such a formidable conflict, where great severity is often required. Wisdom, therefore, teaches us to guard against giving a child an opportunity of summoning all its energies to disobey. There are peculiar occasions, and peculiar moods of mind, which generally elicit this strength of rebellious feeling. A little foresight will often enable us, without surrender of authority, to calm the rising feeling, instead of exciting it to its utmost strength. We may sometimes, by judicious management, check the rebellion in its first appearance, before it has gained sufficient strength to call all our power into exercise to put it down.

But cases will sometimes occur when it is not possible thus to wave the strife. When such an emergency rises, it is the duty of the parent boldly and resolutely to meet it. If, from false feeling, you then shrink, you are recreant to the sacred trust which God has committed to your care. Is it kindness for a mother to let her child die rather than compel it to take the bitter prescription which is to restore it to health and strength? And is it kindness to let those passions conquer, which, unsubdued, will be for time and eternity, a scourge to their possessor? If there be any cruelty in the world which is truly terrific, it is the cruelty of a falsely indulgent and unfaithful parent.

Let it be particularly understood, however, that all we here inculcate is firmness in the discharge of parental duty, in those cases where such collisions between parents and children are unavoidable. They can however, in most cases, be avoided. If, for instance, a child disobeys you, you can simply punish it for the act of disobedience, and there let the difficulty end. It is not necessary that you should always require that the thing at first commanded should be done. You direct a little girl to give a book to her sister. She refuses; and you may take two distinct courses to maintain your violated authority. You may go and take the book yourself and give it to the sister, and then inflict such a punishment upon the disobedient one as the offence deserves. Or, you may insist upon obedience; and to enforce it, enter upon a contest which may be long and painful. Now, whichever of these plans you adopt, be firm and decided in the execution of it. The former is, however, in almost all cases, the wisest and best.

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

### "The Traveller"—Caverns.

(Continued from page 59.)

*Traveller.*—The grand Staffa cavern, usually called Fingal's Cave, is situated in the Hebrides, Scotland. The principal part of the island of Staffa is supported by natural basaltic pillars; some of these have three, others four, five, and six sides, formed as regularly as if they had been done by the hand of the stonemason or statuary.

*Gilbert.*—They must have a very grand appearance; but I want to hear about Fingal's Cave.

*Traveller.*—The cave is altogether formed of pillars; ranges of columns rise on each side, covered over, or roofed with the bottoms of other columns, which have been broken away. What adds greatly to the grandeur of this magnificent scene is, that the whole of the cave is so well lighted from without, that every part can be distinctly seen at the same time.

*Edmund.*—But are you quite sure that the pillars were not put up there by the inhabitants of the place?

*Traveller.*—O, yes, I am quite sure of that; for ten thousand times the number of people which are to be found in the Hebrides could never execute such a work. The hand of man may form a column, erect a temple, and build up a stately cathedral; but the almighty hand of God alone could form the myriads of pillars which are standing in the isle of Staffa.

From many caverns, in France and Italy, ice is procured in the summer seasons as a luxury. In some of these the cold is so intense, that a drop of water will freeze instantly. The greater the heat of the atmosphere, the colder are the caverns. In summer plenty of ice may be found in these darksome caves, but in winter you may look for it in vain.

*Edmund.*—That is a very odd thing! I should have thought

that in winter such caverns would have frozen any one to death.

*Traveller.*—There is in Italy a cavern called the Grotta del Cane, the air of which is so bad, that if a dog be held in it, with his nose close to the ground, he loses all sensation, and dies in a short time, unless he be taken into the fresh air.

*Gilbert.*—Then I suppose no one ever goes into that cavern at all. When I visit such a place, I shall pop my head in first, just to try the air, and pull it out again in a moment, if I find it disagreeable.

*Traveller.*—Many travellers still visit the Grotta del Cane, for the bad air is close to the ground. It is therefore much safer for a man to enter the cavern, than it is for a dog so to do. In Germany and Hungary there are caverns where men are found a prodigious quantity of bones of different animals. Hundreds of cart-loads might be carried away, without removing the whole.

*Gilbert.*—Hundreds of cart-loads! I should fancy that some giant once lived in them, and that the bones belonged to the cattle and animals that he killed for his support.

*Edmund.*—Or perhaps some terrible wild beast, that ravaged all the country round.

*Traveller.*—Do you not think it as likely, that these animals may have been driven there to find shelter from a storm or a flood? No doubt during the Great Deluge thousands and thousands of living creatures were thus driven together. The Great Kentucky cavern, in America, differs from most others with respect to its situation, for it is found beneath a level though broken ground, whereas caverns are usually situated in mountainous parts. I have seen many an extended excavation, and been filled with wonder when gazing on their wide spread arches, but never yet have I witnessed a roof anything like that of this mighty cavern.

*Gilbert.*—What! was it larger than that of Peak cavern.

*Traveller.*—O, yes! Peak cavern is only about half a mile long, but in the Great Kentucky cavern, I walked six miles under ground before I came to the principal area.

*Edmund.*—Six miles! I should never have expected to come back alive.

*Traveller.*—This area contains a space of eight acres. Think of a single roof covering eight acres without one pillar to support it! What are all the most spacious temples and cathedrals compared to that!

*Gilbert.*—I suppose the Great Kentucky cavern is the most wonderful that you ever saw.

*Daniel.*—I can hardly say that, for though it is the most extensive, the Grotto of Antiparos is far before it in many respects.

*Edmund.*—O let us hear of the Grotto of Antiparos!

*Leonard.*—Yes, please to tell us all about it.

*Traveller.*—Well then, I must finish my account of caverns, with a description of this grotto. If ever you should visit any of the places which I have described, you will then acknowledge how far superior they are to the faint outline of them which I have drawn. It is easy to say that a cavern glows with all the colours of the rainbow, but it is not easy to fancy the glittering glory of a place which throws back the light of torches, from ten thousand points at the same time. It is altogether beyond human language to describe the effect which such a scene produces on the mind.

*Gilbert.*—In what part of the world is the Grotto of Antiparos?

*Traveller.*—It is situated in the island of Antiparos, near Greece, and is, perhaps, in many respects, the most justly celebrated cavern in the world. The entrance of it would make many people low-spirited, for it is formed of craggy stones, so much overhung with brambles and creeping plants, that few places appear more gloomy and melancholy. However, they who visit caverns must not expect to have the sun always shining cheerfully upon them.

*Gilbert.*—No, indeed; for I should think that some caverns were the most dismal places in the world.

*Traveller.*—Whatever I felt of melancholy on entering the cavern of Antiparos, soon gave way to wonder. The guides led me along a low narrow gallery, surrounded on every side with stones. These stones, by torch-light, glittered like diamonds, being completely covered with small crystals, which gave, by their different reflections, a variety of colours. At the end of the gallery, the guides stopped, and tied a rope round my body, and then led me to the brink of a singular precipice, down which they lowered me by means of the rope, into the deep abyss below.

*Gilbert.*—They should never have let me down such a place.

*Edmund.*—Nor me. I would never have had the rope tied round my body.

*Traveller.*—Had that been the only abyss which I had to descend, it would have been comparatively an easy task; but after going forwards, and getting deeper and deeper, I came to the brink of another precipice, much deeper, and more awful than the other, and down that it was necessary to go.

*Gilbert.*—I would not have gone a foot further.

*Traveller.*—No sooner did I find solid footing, than I began to admire the beauty of the passages I was about to pass. The floor was of a fine glossy green marble, and the roof and walls of red and white granite, beautifully polished, supported by columns of a blood-red shining porphyry. By torch-light the effect was wonderful. At the end of this passage, was a sloping wall of purple marble, studded here and there with sprigs of rock crystal, which, from the glow of the purple rock behind them, appeared like a continued range of amethysts.

*Gilbert.*—That must have been a glorious sight; but I should have thought too much about getting up those fearful precipices, to have enjoyed it.

*Traveller.*—There was another slanting passage to pass along, filled with petrifications of the strangest shapes. Snakes appeared to writhe their bodies around the rocks, and animals of various kinds, in all manner of attitudes, seemed to gaze upon me. After stopping a moment to admire two pillars of beautiful yellow marble, I prepared to descend the last precipice.

*Edmund.*—What! another precipice yet!

*Gilbert.*—There ought to have been something worth seeing at the bottom.

*Traveller.*—When at the bottom of this last precipice, I was nearly one thousand five hundred feet deep from the place which I first descended. Here some of the guides left me, at which I wondered, especially as I heard the two who were left whispering together.

*Gilbert.*—Ay, they had got you under ground, and intended to rob you.

*Traveller.*—It really looked a little like it, for soon after, one said to the other, in a low voice, "Now for it." In a moment placed their torches beneath their feet, and seized me by the arms, hurrying me forwards.

*Gilbert.*—What rascals they must have been!

*Edmund.*—I never heard of such villains! I hope you had a pistol in your pocket.

*Leonard.*—How did you get away from them?

*Traveller.*—O very easily; for in another minute I found myself in a spacious vault, between three and four hundred feet long. It was almost equally wide, and one hundred and eighty feet high, lighted up with torches, and glittering with ten thousand spars. The rest of the guides had left me, that they might go another way, to light up the place, and the two guides had extinguished their torches in order that the grand grotto might be seen to more advantage.

(To be Continued.)

## AGRICULTURE.

### To Canadian Agriculturists.

#### ROOT CROPS, CATTLE, HOGS.

The wheat crop cannot now be grown to advantage on half the cultivated land of Canada, and any further approximation to free trade in corn in Great Britain, would render it of little value as an article of sale, even where it can be produced. What is then the evident policy of Canadian agriculturists? Clearly to turn much of their attention to productions, if such there be, which, whilst they can be universally raised, will, under any circumstances, command a fair price. Now we contend, that butter, cheese, beef, tallow, pork and lard, all come under this description. It is true the prices of these articles have heretofore been much depressed, but that was owing partly to the prohibitory duties in Britain, and partly to our own ignorance and carelessness in the methods of curing and putting up. The first obstacle is now removed, and already the farmers and merchants of Canada are not removing the second; and if our productions enjoyed the high character which they might and ought, and we trust will soon possess there is not a doubt, that they would always command

much higher prices. Take an example:—The West Indies are chiefly supplied with Irish butter, from English and Scotch ports, and the price which they pay for this butter, is high enough to allow the following parties a remunerating rate:—The Irish farmer, heavily taxed, and paying high rent; the Irish provision merchant, and the English or Scotch commission merchants, besides the inland and channel transportation, all heavily taxed. Now suppose the freight from Britain to the West Indies to be equal to the freight from Canada to the same place, it is evident that the West India merchant could give as high a price for Canada butter here, as he does for Irish Butter in Britain, provided it were equally good; but the price of such butter as he wants is probably seldom under 80s. stig. in Britain per cwt., which, at par is 97s. 4d. currency, or about 10½ l. per lb. whilst Canada butter, because it is not properly manufactured and put up, sells from 43d. to 53d. Take another instance of our unthrift. We are supplied from Russia and South America with tallow, which has paid two or three freights, commissions, and profits, before reaching us; and yet our farmers will rather raise grain for the distillery, and wear their farms out, than fatten cattle, the manure of which would keep their land in good heart; the beef of which, if properly cured, would compete with Irish beef in supplying the immense demand for British shipping, the East and West Indies &c., and the tallow of which would supply our home demand. Again, the importation of articles such as sperm and olive oil, sperm and tallow candles, luds and leather, wool and coarse woollens,\* and a variety of other commodities, might be almost entirely superseded by the produce of our own soil, and the large sums annually sent out of the country for them, be poured into our own farmers pockets.

It may be, and has been said, that our long winter is an insurmountable barrier to the maintenance of any considerable quantity of live stock. But we think a judicious system of root cultivation would, to a very great extent, obviate this difficulty. If every farmer raised a few acres of Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Carrots or Parsnips, according to the nature of his soil, and other circumstances, in addition to the common kinds of fodder, there would be no difficulty in keeping live stock through the winter—more especially if, as ought to be the case, all surplus coarse grains were fed out on the farm, instead of being sold to the distiller. Of these roots, the French White Sugar Beet is, we believe, the surest and most productive, but turnips come to maturity so soon, that they can be sown on the ground where other crops have failed, which is a great advantage.

The productive powers of the soil in Great Britain, have, according to the best authorities, been doubled by the cultivation of root crops, and we doubt not, such a result would follow their general introduction into Canada.

As a general rule, the productions which are most valuable, in proportion to their bulk or weight, are the surest of yielding a remunerating price, under all vicissitudes of trade and alterations of duties, for the obvious reason, that the cost of transportation to any part of the world, where a market can be found, bears much less heavily upon them. Thus a pound of wheat is seldom worth more than 1½d. whilst a pound of beef, pork, tallow, lard, butter or cheese, is, or ought to be worth from three to six times as much, so that it is obvious the charge for inland transportation and freight to foreign lands will be from three to six times as great, upon the same value of wheat as it is on these articles.

We trust the farmers of Canada will weigh these considerations, and if they find them sound, turn much of their attention to root crops, CATTLE AND HOGS.

\* Lard oil, and stearin candles, are excellent substitutes for these articles.

### Improvement in Wheat.

The name of Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland, Monroe co. promises to become as honorably connected with the improvement of the great staple article of food in this country, wheat, as has that of Le Conteur with the progress of wheat culture in England. The business could not have fallen into better hands.—Possessed of ample means, his soils admirably adapted to wheat, and in the very center of the best wheat district of the states, with a fund of information on the subject, gained from experience and from books, and with a patience and perseverance which enables him to pursue any course of inquiry to its final result, General Harmon is the man to enter upon and carry out such improvements in the culture of wheat, as circumstances may suggest.

General Harmon's principal crop is of the variety he calls the Improved Flint, which had its origin in the common white flint wheat, introduced into Western New York not far from 1821. This wheat is so well known as to need no description. It is hardly not very liable to rust, never shells in gathering, and weighs well. The most serious objection formerly made to this wheat was the difficulty of threshing it by hand, a difficulty done away by the introduction of the threshing machine. On favorable soils its yield is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. By careful cultivation and selection, and not allowing any other kind to come in contact with this wheat, either in the field or the granary, General Harmon has brought the Improved flint to a purity and uniformity of quality, we have never seen equaled. This wheat is much sought after for seed, and much the greater portion of his crop is always used for this purpose. The advance he makes on the price, over ordinary wheats, is a reasonable not extravagant one, and his sales are consequently extensive. We had the pleasure of seeing at the house of a farming friend of ours in Oneida co. last fall, 23 barrels of this wheat he had just procured for seed, and a beautiful sample it was, as all who have examined the specimens produced by General Harmon at the state Agricultural Fairs will readily believe.

Gen. Harmon is experimenting with a variety of other wheats, some of which have been lately introduced into this country from abroad, and others are kinds which have long been known to our wheat growers. Among these are Kentucky white bearded, more commonly known as the Canada Flint, a valuable wheat, the berry plum, white and heavy; the old Genesee Red Chaff, grown since the first settlement of the country, and were it not for its liability to rust and blight would be one of the best wheat in the state. Some of the heaviest crops of wheat ever grown in the United States, were of this variety; 40 acres of it have been known to average more than 60 bushels to the acre. The Wheatland Red wheat, is a variety originated by Gen. Harmon, and promises to be a valuable sort, ripening early, and producing a fine berry. He also cultivates the Virginia May, long a great favorite in the south; the Talavera Wheat from England; the English Flint, much resembling the old Genesee Red Wheat; with other varieties not necessary to enumerate.

In sowing wheat, Gen. Harmon pursues the course long since recommended in the *Genesee Farmer* and in the *Cultivator*, of thoroughly washing in brine, and drying with a quart of quick lime to a bushel of the seed. We have never known a crop of wheat damaged by smut, where this method was faithfully practised, and very few escape without some smut, where it is not. We can recommend from our own experience, the benefits of a change of seed, and with us that change has been most beneficial when the seed has been brought from oak lands, and which contains less vegetable matter than is usually found on those of beech or maple. Gen. Harmon prefers cutting wheat as soon as it is well out of the milk, or when the berry will yield to the pressure of the thumb and finger easily. His experience in this respect, agrees with that of our English correspondent, Mr. Hannam. The almost perfect exemption of Gen. Harmon's crops from cockle, chess, &c. is doubtless one great reason why his wheats are so much prized for seed. By perseverance he has eradicated all such matters from his soils, and as in his hands wheat never turns to chess, &c. his crops are consequently clean. In this respect, as well as in the care and success with which he produces wheat he has set an excellent example to American farmers, and for his labours he deserves and will doubtless receive an ample reward.

### Culture of the Pear.

This valuable crop has been unusually productive the past year, and will to a considerable extent supply the place of the corn crop, which in many parts of the country has proved a partial failure.

It illustrates the old remark that corn and peas rarely succeed well in the same season. The author of the "British Husbandry," remarks that "few things can be more uncertain than the produce of the grain, which seems entirely dependent upon circumstances regarding the state of the atmosphere at the time of blossoming, and with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted. In dripping or wet seasons, which are favorable to their growth, so much as 84 bushels of Marlborough grey pease have been got from a single acre, though on good soils and favourable seasons, 30 bushels is considered a fair crop."

To the great moisture, and consequent coolness of the past season, we may doubtless attribute the excellence of the pea crop, which in several instances has far exceeded all that we have ever before known in this country. A young farming friend of ours had a crop that good judges estimated at 60 bushels per acre, but which unfortunately, in spite of every exertion to save it, was so damaged and wasted by the storms and long continued wet weather of September, all accuracy as regards the quantity was out of the question. The ground was in corn the year before, and heavily manured. It was plowed in the fall, once in spring, sowed to peas of the Marrowfat kind and well rolled.

But the greatest crop we believe on record, is the one grown by Mr. Wasson, of Leicester, Livingston co., as given in the N. G. Farmer of November. They were of the kind called the short pod English pea, sowed on ground used for corn two years previous, soil black and mucky, three bushels of seed to the acre, and the quantity grown on one acre, measured at the time of threshing was 88 bushels and 8 quarts.

The pea, like corn, delights in a rich deep soil, as in these it suffers less from drought than on any other; and on such it is valuable as preparatory for wheat, a good crop smothering all weeds, and leaving the soil clean and in good condition. There is little use in attempting to grow the pea on poor or unmanured soils, and those who, on such soils as these, follow the pea with wheat, are apt to have their labour for their pains. Peas, with corn or roots form a good part in any rotation; manure operating favourably upon them, and they leaving the soil for a grain crop unexhausted.—*Cultivator*.

### A Profitable Cow.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR.

Messrs. Editors—I send you some statements of the production of my cow for publication, hoping it may induce some to reform in the treatment of animals so useful and profitable. We made last spring in one month, from one cow, fifty-nine pounds of butter; commencing the fifth day of May, and ending the fourth of June. Within that time we weighed her milk for three successive days—the whole weight one hundred and eighty-nine pounds averaging sixty-three pounds per day. Some five or six years ago, in the month of April, we made in twenty-one days thirty nine pounds and six ounces, besides using milk freely for the family. We also made another trial of nine months, two hundred and seventy-two pounds, besides using milk for a family of six persons. The cow was ten years old last spring, had a calf at two years old and has had one every year since; is of the native bred large size always in good condition, and has been well kept from a calf, to which cause I attribute a portion of her superior qualities, and extra size; though there must be something "bred in the bone," that gives us yellow butter at all seasons of the year, and milk always nearly, and often quite the whole year. While on her trial last spring, she was fed six quarts of buck wheat bran per day, with what hay she would eat till grass took the place of hay.

Would not all farmers do well to keep fewer cows, and keep them better? is not one well cared for more productive than one poorly fed and attended? is not a warm stable better than the lee side of a rail fence? is not a good bed of clean straw better than one of manure, or can they be as comfortable with thirty or forty pounds of it adhering to their thighs, as if they were kept smooth and clean as in summer? In short does not any thing that adds to their comfort, add to their production?

Such treatment may be objected to on account of expense, but has the objector counted the cost? Do turnips cost more than hay? Does bran, or oats, or corn even? I think not at this time. I see nothing extra, but a trifle of labor and care, and does not the superior condition of the animal pay for that more than four-fold.—Yours respectfully,

DANIEL J. CURTIS.

Canaan Centre, Jan. 18, 1843.

## NEWS.

Mr. O'Connell continues his triumphant course of agitation in Ireland, in which he is powerfully assisted by the priests. The rent comes pouring in by thousands weekly, and he is almost daily engaged in addressing hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, in various parts of the kingdom. But the movement—owing probably to the people on the English side of the Channel becoming more familiar with it—excited less attention, or rather, less alarm, and it forms a less prominent topic than hitherto in the journals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain has acknowledged to the House of Commons, that the new tax laid last year upon distilled spirits in Ireland, has only produced fifty thousand, instead of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, according to his calculation.

It appears, from a discussion between a Churchman and another writer, in the London Patriot, that about *one-fifth* of the people of England ordinarily attend divine service in the Established Church, and a little more than *one-fifth* in the dissenting churches. Nearly three-fifths, according to this estimate, attend no place of worship.

At the second world's anti-slavery convention, recently held in London, it was announced that slavery was at last abolished in British India, and consequently that the British Empire was free.

It has been stated by Sir Robert Peel that the cost of suppressing the late Canada disturbances was not less than £3,500,000.

The French and English naval authorities were, according to the latest accounts, likely to come into collision, in the Pacific, about the occupation of the Marquesas, by the former.

A convention of liquor dealers, chiefly Innholders, has been held at Concord, Mass. in consequence of the refusal of the County Commissioners to grant licenses. They seem determined to make an appeal to the people. We think the people will answer them roughly.

The St. Lawrence Canal was opened on the 3d July, since which the mail line, consisting of three first class boats, has kept up a daily communication between Kingston and Cotau, passing through the Long Sault Rapids downwards and through the Canal upwards.

On the 12th of July, a serious disturbance grew out of animosities between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Irish, of Kingston, in which a lad lost his life. As is usual on all such occasions, the intoxicating drinks, of which Government licenses the sale, had a good deal to do with the matter.

The clergy reserves are, forthwith, to be valued and sold.

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Aug. 1.

ASHES—Pot . . . . .	24s 3d	LARD— . . . . .	4½d a 5½d p. lb.
Pearl . . . . .	25s 9d	BEEF—Mess . . . . .	\$12
FLOUR—Fine . . . . .	24s 6d	Prime Mess . . . . .	\$9½
U. States . . . . .	26s 6d	Prime . . . . .	\$7½
WHEAT— . . . . .	5s 6d	TALLOW— . . . . .	5½d
PEASE— . . . . .	2s 3d per minut.	BUTTER—Salt . . . . .	4½d a 5½d
OAT-MEAL . . . . .	8s per. cut.	CHEESE— . . . . .	3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess . . . . .	\$14	EXCHANGE—London par	
P. Mess . . . . .	\$11½	N. York . . . . .	2½
Prime . . . . .	\$10	Canada W. . . . .	¾ a 1

### Monies Received on Account of

*Advocate*—E. Malloch, Bytown, 3s. 6d; J. Johnson, Fort Erie, 5s; A. Christie, Toronto, 10s; T. Palen, Cornwall, £1; D. Misener, Wainfleet, £1 15s; J. Dougall, Montreal, £2 10s; Mr. Roa, St. Laurent, 2s. 6d; J. Dick, Lanark, £1 10s; G. Wigginton, Crapaud, P. E., £1; D. Gilbert, Picton, 3s. 6d; J. White, Montreal, Ward No. 14, 2s. 6d; Sundries, Montreal, 12s. 6d; F. L. Lathrop, Brockville, 5s; J. Manning, Manningville, 7½d.

*Arrears*—E. Malloch, Bytown, 5s; J. Dick, Lanark, 10s; A. Coney, Consecon, 3s. 6d; J. White, Montreal, Ward No. 14, 7s. 6d; J. Sawtel, Danville, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £1 5s.

*Open Accounts*—R. Ralston, Berthier, 4s. 6d.  
*Donations and Subscriptions*—A. Sturgeon, Toronto, 1s. 3d; T. Woodside, Montreal, 1s. 10d; J. White, Montreal, Ward No. 14, £1 19s. 9d; Rev. J. C. Davidson, Peterboro', 10s; T. A. Staynor, Esq. D. P. M. G. Quebec, £15.

*Penny Subscription Cards*—J. Rose, Marysburgh, 3s.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

NINTH VOLUME.

DEVOTED to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, and News, is published semi-monthly on the following

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To Subscribers in Town, . . . . . 2s. 6d. per ann.  
 To do. do. Gt. Britain & Ireland, . 2s. stg. do.  
 To do. in the Country, (including postage) 3s. 6d. do.  
 All strictly payable in advance.

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Advertisements, not inconsistent with the object of the paper, will be inserted, and charged as follows :—

First insertion, not exceeding ten lines, 5s.  
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 Above ten lines, first insertion . . . . . 0s. 6d. per line  
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All Orders and Communications to be addressed (post paid) to R. D. WADSWORTH, Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal, and containing the necessary remittance.

R. D. WADSWORTH, Agent,  
 Temperance Depot, No. 31, St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Montreal, May 13, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be happy to transact any business in the sale of Produce, or purchasing Goods in this Market, also in the entering of Goods, Shipping Produce, &c.

Terms moderate.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, by the vessels in port, a select assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, Straw Bonnets, &c., also a complete assortment of Writing Papers, which he offers at low prices.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843

TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

No. 31, Saint Francois Xavier Street.

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

Anti-Bacchus, stitched, 1s single, or 10s per dozen; Do, cloth, 1s 3d do., or 13s do do; Do, half bound, 1s 6d do, or 16s do do; Canadian Minstrel, half bound, 10d single, or 9s per dozen; Canada Temperance Advocate, 7th vol., half bound, 2s 6d single; Do, 8th do, do, 7s 6d do; London Temperance Magazine, 6s single; London Tee-total Magazine, 6s do; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 8s do; Craik Club, 4s do; Baker's Curse of Britain, 6s do; Baker's Idolatry of Britain, 2s 6d do; Garland of Water Flowers, 3s 6d do; Temperance Fables, 3s 6d do; Do Tales, 3s 9d do; Do Rhymes, 2s 6d do; Woollerton Temperance, 5s do; Sermons on do, ten in number, 2s do; Lectures on do, do do, 2s do; Pastor's Pledge, 7½d; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 6d; Prize Essays, 7½d; Report of Aberdeen Presbytery, 7½d; Juvenile Certificates, a pack of 50 cards engraved, 7s 6d; Simple Stories for Young Tee-totalers, 1½d; Tracts, 4d per 100 pages, or assorted in parcels from 1d to 2s 6d each; Treatises on Swine and Cow, 4d; Tee-total Wafers, 1d per sheet, or 7½d per dozen; Stills for Lecturers, £1; £2; £3; Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape Juice in 1½ pint bottles, 13s 4d each; in pints, 10s each.

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
 Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

CARPET AND SHAWL WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having recently enlarged his Premises, and fitted up a New Show Room, would call the attention of the Public to his large and choice assortment of CARPETS, and SHAWLS, of the newest and most fashionable styles.

The above Goods being Consignments from the Manufacturers, will be sold at very low prices.

The Subscriber has also on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates.

JOHN DOUGALL,  
 St. Joseph Street, near the Steamboat Wharf.  
 Montreal, August 1, 1843.

FOR SALE BY

R. D. WADSWORTH.

TEMPERANCE Hymn Book. . . . . 6d. 7½d. & 9d.  
 Roll Books for Temperance Societies 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.  
 Sewall's Drawings of the Human Stomach, 6s. 3d., 8s. 9d.  
 Cold Water Army Dialogues. . . . . 1s. 0d.  
 Temperance Almanacks for 1843. . . . . 0s. 4d.  
 Memoir of Father Mathew. . . . . 1s. 3d.  
 History of Tee-totalism . . . . . 0s. 7½d.  
 Apology for the Disuse of Intoxicating Drink . . 0s. 7½d.  
 Parsons' Wine Question Settled . . . . . 2s. 0d.  
 First Manual for Tee-totalers. . . . . 0s. 2d.  
 Bacchus . . . . . 10s. 7½d.

Temperance Seals, Wafers, Letter Paper, &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a select assortment of Publications, amongst which are the following :—

Moffatt's Africa, Duff's India, Martyr of Erromanga, Jethro, Mammon, Decapolis, Brown's Concordance, Sacred Lyre, Cowper's Poems, Thomson's Do., Grey's Do., Sanford and Merton, Pilgrim's Progress, Esop's Fables, Reed's Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern Histories, Gleig's England, Watt's on the Mind, Cobbett's French Grammar, Youat's Diseases of Cattle, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

Buckingham's, "Canada and Nova Scotia."

A Selection of Chamber's Publications, including information for the people, complete.

An assortment of Stationery.

—AND,—

A variety of Bibles, Testaments and Psalm Books.

JOHN DOUGALL.

GALL'S KEY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Subscriber, the TEMPERANCE DEPOT, ARMOUR & RAMSAY, WM. GREIG, CAMPBELL RYSON, and JOHN BAIN, St. Joseph Street, a republication of GALL'S KEY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM, containing CATECHETICAL EXERCISES, and a new and REGULAR SERIES OF PROOFS on each answer. Eighteenth Edition, 12mo. 196 pages. Price 10d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

This is a valuable assistant to all Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers, and should be in every Presbyterian family.

Just published, on good Paper and clear Type, an Edition of the LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION HYMN-BOOK.

The Subscriber has also on hand the ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM, with or without PROOFS; BROWN'S FIRST CATECHISM; GALL'S INITIATORY CATECHISM; the SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE, &c. &c.

JOHN C. BECKET,  
 May 15, 1843.

204, St. Paul Street.



CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

JAMES MILNE,  
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. W.

BY WILLIAM BROWNLEE.

THE above establishment is neatly fitted up, and every attention will be paid to those who may favour it with a call.  
Drummondville, May 16, 1843.

PROVISION STORE.

THE lower part of the premises occupied by the Subscriber, (entering from St. Joseph Street, and Commissioners' Street opposite the Steamboat Wharf) is now devoted to the sale of Provisions, chiefly consignments. The following articles are now on hand, to which the attention of Dealers and Families is respectfully requested:—

PORK,	BACON,	HAMS,
LARD,	BEEF,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FLOUR,	INDIAN MEAL,
OATMEAL,	PEAS,	APPLES,

and a variety of other articles.

—ALSO,—

An assortment of SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, and other Dry Groceries, together with SALT, and various kinds of SALT FISH.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, Aug. 1, 1843.

N. B.—Samples of Leather just received from a Tannery in the Country.

THE PROGRESSIVE AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

PREPARING for the Press, and will be speedily published by P. THORNTON, Teacher, Hamilton, and the Rev. R. H. THORNTON, Whitby, a complete set of Reading Books, for the use of Schools and Private Families.

Montreal, June 28, 1843.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

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

JAMES MILNE,  
Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—

10 tons	Fine Vermont Red Clover Seed
12 do	White Dutch " "
600 minots	Timothy or Herds Grass " "
100 lbs.	Fine Yellow Onion " "
250 do	Cabbage (assorted kinds) " "
1500 do	Turnip " "
1000 do	Fine Red Onion " "

Together with their usual assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS. Assorted boxes for Country Merchants constantly on hand.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.

Montreal, Jan. 10, 1843.

St. Paul Street.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned GOVERNMENT AGENT at this Port, for forwarding the views and intentions of the EMIGRANTS from Great Britain and Ireland, takes this opportunity of advising all such persons as may require FARM SERVANTS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS, ARTIFICERS, and others, to forward to his office a concise statement of the number required, the rates of Wages to be paid, probable period for which they may be wanted, with prices of Provisions, and usual Terms of BOARDING and LODGING in their vicinity—and at the same time to furnish such other information on the subject as may be considered of general utility to Applicants for Employment.

JAMES ALLISON,

Montreal, June 15, 1843.

Agent.

JOHN SMITH,

CARVER & GILDER, PICTURE FRAME & LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER,

133, Saint Paul Street and at 113, Nuns' Building, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Wholesale and Retail: Chimney, Pier, Toilet and Common Looking Glasses in Great Variety, always on hand.

Intending Purchasers by calling at this Establishment will be enabled to make their selections from the most extensive Stock in the Province at lower Prices than similar goods can be imported for.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT,  
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

NO. 9, 11th concession, SOMBRA, 200 acres, No. 9, 12th concession south half 100 acres; (on the River Sydenham, well timbered with White Oak) No. 100, 9th concession, MALDEN, 195 acres; No. 3, 1st concession, MALDEN, (part about 40 acres) near the town of Amherstburgh; No. 22, 5th concession, GOSFIELD (part about ten acres) in the village of Colborne; No. 21, 6th concession, COLCHESTER, 200 acres. Apply to J. & J. DOUGALL, Amherstburgh, or to CHARLES BABY, Esq. Sandwich.

May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

10 Lots and parts of lots in the Township of SANDWICH; 4 lots in SOMBRA, viz: No. 23, 14th concession, east half; No. 18, 2d concession, south half; E, 6th concession do.; D, 6th concession, west half; No. 10 and east half of No. 11, 6th concession, MOORE; No. 28 and 29, front of PLYMPTON, 200 acres; No. 11, 14th concession, COLCHESTER, 100 acres. Terms of payment easy. Particulars will be made known by

Amherstburgh, May 1, 1843.

J. & J. DOUGALL