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Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 21.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1843.

VOL. VIII.

MEMORIAL.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Montreal, to British Underwriters, Shipowners and Ship-masters, RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That the people of Canada derive their supplies of imported goods chiefly from Britain, and export thither almost all their surplus produce; paying freight and insurance both ways; and therefore have a deep interest in the good management of British merchant ships.

That we believe British underwriters, shipowners and ship masters are desirous of giving every reasonable satisfaction to their colonial customers, and therefore it is our duty to make known to them such suggestions as occur to us respecting the better management of our mutual intercourse.

That we believe the common use of intoxicating drinks on shipboard to be a custom fraught with many pernicious consequences,—First. By forming and fostering habits of intemperance among seamen,—Second. By frequently interfering with proper subordination of the crew, and the clearness of judgment and self command of the officers. And third,—By causing frequent shipwrecks, thereby wasting life and property, and, as a necessary consequence, materially increasing the rates of freight and insurance.

That, in the transmission of American produce to Britain, which constitutes a large part of our business, the Atlantic cities of the United States come into competition with us, and the great advantages which they enjoy in point of freight and insurance, (advantages partly attributable to the prevalence of Temperance principles in their ships,) nearly counterbalance the difference of duty in our favour; so that we hold this important trade by a frail tenure. Any measure, therefore, which will elevate the character of British vessels must improve the intercourse between Britain and Canada, and be of vital importance to the best interests of both countries.

That, we believe, not only from what we have heard of American ships, but from the experience of the owners and masters of some of the finest vessels that visit the St. Lawrence, that it is not merely practicable, but highly advantageous, to sail vessels on Temperance principles. And, therefore, we respectfully request British shipowners and ship-masters to give that system a fair trial.

That, as the risk of loss must be considerably diminished, in vessels sailing on Temperance principles, we request British underwriters to adopt the American plan of making an abatement of premium to the owners of and shippers by, such vessels, not only as an act of justice to them, but as an encouragement to others to follow their example.

That if Temperance principles were adopted in passenger ships, the voyage would be a much less formidable obstacle to emigration; and not only the emigrants themselves would be benefitted, but emigration, upon which Canadian prosperity to a great extent depends, would be encouraged.

That it is of great importance to the morals of our city, that the seamen who annually visit us should be sober and

well-behaved, instead of drunken and dissolute; as has often been the case hitherto.

That for these reasons it appears to us to be a duty to give a preference in the way of business, (other things being equal to vessels sailing upon Temperance Principles, and to urge the adoption of these principles in the management of British merchant ships, by every consideration of interest and humanity.

[Signed by the officers and council of the Board of Trade, and 75 firms and individuals, comprising nearly all the importing and exporting merchants of Montreal.]

MARINE INSURANCES.

A conversation to the following purport took place in January, 1842, between a Merchant of Montreal and the Manager of one of the first Insurance Companies in New York:—

Question.—Having heard a good deal about American vessels sailing on Temperance principles, I am anxious to learn the particulars, with a view to communicate them to shipowners and underwriters in Britain; and Mr. Delavan informs me that from the extent of your business and experience, you are best qualified to furnish me with these particulars.

Answer.—I will have much pleasure in affording you all the information in my power.

Question.—Will you have the kindness to state the origin and progress of this reform in your merchant vessels?

Answer.—About twelve years ago, the Temperance Reformation attracted much notice, and we thought that as many losses were caused by intemperance at sea, we might insure vessels which sailed without ardent spirits at a lower rate of premium, which we accordingly did for three years before any general measure was adopted by other Companies. About nine years ago, Mr. Delavan enquired into the particulars of our plan, and learning that our dividends had been very large, remarked that he would like to draw the attention of other offices to this fact, and request them to adopt the same plan, but he supposed we would be averse to such a course, as they would then compete with us in our best business. We replied that he was at perfect liberty to communicate all the facts of the case, and would be very glad that all other Insurance Companies in the United States and the world should adopt the same principle, believing that it would be for the advantage of all concerned. Mr. Delavan accordingly waited upon the other companies, and a general agreement was established amongst us, to return 5 per cent of the premium on vessel and cargo, at the completion of the voyage, in cases when vessels were sailed on Temperance principles.

Question.—What did you understand by a Temperance ship?

Answer.—One which had no spirits on board for the use of the officers and crew. It was not, however, supposed that the Captain could controul his men while ashore, and therefore the rule only extended to their conduct on ship-board.

Question.—How was the fact established that a vessel sailed on Temperance principles?

Answer.—By the affidavit of Captain and Mate required; but in regular traders, and with parties whom we knew, this was not always considered necessary.

Question.—What has been the working of this plan?

Answer.—Ship-owners and ship-masters have been generally induced to conduct their vessels on Temperance principles, and a great improvement is manifest in our seamen and shipping.

Question.—It is rather a delicate question to ask what has been the effect of this measure upon your own interests, but underwriters in Britain will consider it important to know?

Answer.—I will inform you at once. By adding up the dividends we have paid for the last eight years, (the period in which the measure has been generally adopted) I find they amount to upwards of 220 per cent, or an average of about 27 per cent per annum. It is right, however, to state that our business lies to a great extent amongst Eastern vessels, Whalers, Chinamen, &c. all, or nearly all, conducted on Temperance principles; and that other offices may not have gained in the same proportion. The Temperance risks have been the best department of our business.

Question.—I should wish to hear suggestions upon any other point connected with this matter.

Answer.—It may appear invidious, but I must say, I would rather never see a British Captain enter the office, for although doubtless you have very many highly respectable ship-masters, yet most of them who come here have such red faces, that we decline to insure them whenever we can. Indeed I do not think British ship-masters are adequately paid, and as a consequence, their education and character are often unsuitable for their important charge. Besides a small fixed salary, American Captains usually have 5 per cent on gross freights, which is, generally speaking, not only a handsome remuneration, but a great stimulus to conduct their vessels well and earn a good name. Also, shipowners here take more care to see after the comfort of the crews of their vessels by giving small stores, say tea, coffee, sugar, &c., instead of ardent spirits.

We also think the insurance department in Great Britain defective. Underwriters have a great interest not only in ascertaining the good character of vessels, but that they are well manned and properly officered. We have a joint committee appointed by our insurance companies to examine all masters who have lost vessels, and express itself satisfied with their conduct before any insurance will be effected on vessels sailed by these Captains again. If the same plan were adopted in Britain much carelessness and consequent loss would be avoided.

THE END OF THE WINE BIBBER.

"Sir, I must differ from you. I think you ought to be satisfied with banishing brandy, and other liquors of its class, from general use. I see no propriety in the pledge that requires total abstinence from wine, beer and cider. Why, sir, I have been strongly in favour of temperance for years but I never felt I was acting against it by giving to my guests and taking myself some choice champagne or good old Madeira. No, depend upon it, it is sheer fanaticism that asks the sacrifice at your hands—nothing else, I beg of you to relinquish the idea."

"No, Mr. Smithson, you cannot argue or ridicule me out of my intention. I shall never again place wine on my table for my guests or my family, and what I have now in my cellar I intend to dispose of."

"Indeed, then pray set me down for a dozen or two of that champagne you purchased for your daughter's wed-

ding, if you have any on hand; it was prime."

"Excuse me, Mr. Smithson, I shall dispose of it differently. What I consider dangerous for myself to use, I will not place in the hands of another. I intend, when I return home, to take all my remaining stock of wine to my summer house that overlooks the water, and treat the Hudson with it. Anything else that I have in my house you are welcome to, but my wine I have promised to the river god."

"Mr. Hart, you are strangely altered, to refuse a friend a favour, but I will not resent it, for I believe you are bewildered with all you read about temperance; five years hence and you will own it, and I shall have the pleasure of drinking your health in some wine of your own purchasing, at your own table."

"Never, Mr. Smithson, never, but come over soon and see me."

"Shall I come before the wine is gone or not?"

"Choose your own time, I should be happy to have your company at my wine sale, however, and see if I could not induce you to do likewise."

And the two gentlemen separated with very different feelings toward each other, than they had expected to entertain.

Time passed on, but the guif between Mr. Smithson and Mr. Hart widened with every year; the one despised the other for what he styled his fanaticism, and the other mourned over the self-deception that blinded his friend to his partiality for the wine-cup. Mr. Smithson being engaged in an extensive manufactory, was frequently absent from home weeks together, ostensibly on business for the concern. Let us draw near enough to overhear a conversation that occurred between the wife of Mr. S. and a young man, who by his resemblance to her, we should suppose to be her son, during one of these long journeys of Mr. Smithson.

"George, you must start to-morrow for New York. I cannot endure this suspense longer."

"I can go down in one of the night boats if you wish it; I had rather than wait till morning. But oh, mother, I feel sadly depressed by his long absence. He must be in a dreadful situation by this time, if he is following his old courses. But I would not distress you, dear mother, by mentioning my fears. I will at once prepare to follow, and I trust find him in New York."

When the lady found herself alone, she gave way to a flood of bitter tears, exclaiming, "Were he not hypocritical I should have hopes of him; but he is, I fear irrecoverably lost. Who! who! could have thought it would come to this. Little did I think, when I laughed with him at Mr. Hart's strange manner of emptying his wine cellar, that ere his own store was exhausted, he would go on the third frolic within six months. Oh, my heavenly Father, deign once more to restore him to his home; let me once more see and remonstrate with him, once, once more," and she buried her face in the down cushion of the divan, and sobbed as if her heart was breaking. Alas, that ever such agony should wring the wife and mother's breast.

Follow we now the young man in his anxious search. In our busy, crowded city, with its many places of amusement, its many whirlpools of dissipation and ruin, and the thousand snares laid for the young and unwary, George found nothing to entice him from his purpose. Day after day, and evening after evening, did he visit the fashionable drinking halls of our Broadway and other streets, and scanned anxiously the countenances of those there assembled, but in vain. After remaining here some time, he at last heard that Smithson was boarding at a hotel in Bridgeport, Conn., who appeared to be very flush of money, which he

was lavishing on champagne, &c. Away started George for Bridgeport and arriving there a little past mid-day, without removing his baggage from the steamboat, he went direct to the tavern named and enquired for Mr. Smithson. The bar-keeper showed him to his room. It is impossible to depict the surprise with which his father regarded him; he at once declared his readiness to go home with his son in two days from that time, but before that time expired, he would not stir from Bridgeport. Finding him so resolute, George went back to the steamboat and ordered his baggage to be sent to the hotel; but the moment his father found himself alone, he settled his bill, called a carriage, and departed without leaving the least clue by which his son could trace him. On George's return to the hotel, great was his vexation and disappointment and at once he recommenced the search.

At the end of a week he heard mention made of the amount of Champagne a boarder of Mr. ———'s consumed, and at once suspecting it to be his recreant parent, he called to see him, and was at once admitted to his presence. But oh, what a trial awaited him!—Mr. Smithson had been for three days labouring under delirium tremens, and with all the wild fancies of the maniac he was fighting with the horrible and loathsome phantoms of his imagination. It was a weary task that now devolved upon the noble youth, but faithfully and patiently did he discharge his duty. The family in which the erring man had found friends to watch over him, though they could not control his debasing appetite, were now nearly exhausted by their attendance upon him, for he could not be left a moment alone, lest in his madness he should commit suicide. George at once took upon himself the office of doctor and nurse, and prohibited every thing that could intoxicate from his fallen father. Oh, it was soul-moving to hear the manner in which the poor inebriate would plead for his wine to be allowed to allay the fever that was consuming his vitals; but his son maintained his steadiness of purpose, and at the end of a few days he had the pleasure of finding his father calm and rational. George at once proposed their immediate departure for home, and although evident traces of severe illness showed themselves at times in his father's countenance, he not only consented, but urged George to use every exertion to facilitate their return. He also permitted George to retain the money he had taken from him when delirious, and begged him to liquidate the debt he had incurred for the wine which had apparently given him his death blow. With a full heart George waited upon the creditor, and found his father had averaged three bottles daily, at \$2.50 per bottle; but the wasted money seemed nought to him in comparison with the wasted state of his father's health. He speedily embarked for New York, and on arriving here summoned the best physicians to his father's bed side; but in vain. The excesses into which his wine bibbing propensities had led him, acting upon an already shattered constitution, had sapped the foundation, and soon after their arrival in this city hope and life departed together.

In a conversation held with his son a few hours previous to his decease, he expressed his sorrow that his family had shielded him from the shame of his first heavy frolics, by confining him to his office and not permitting him even to approach their dwelling while intoxicated, lest other eyes than their own should witness his condition. To this day the friends of Mr. Smithson are ignorant as to what caused his death. Alas! "He died as a fool dieth."

THE DYING DRUNKARD.

His wife and two little helpless infants were standing by his bedside—she gazing with tearful eyes on his pale ema-

ciated countenance, while her little ones clung round her knees crying for bread. Alas! to what an awful standing had he brought himself and family! He was once happy, and held a reputation unsullied and pure, but he became a lover of his glass, gradually got acquainted with loose and dissipated company, and from thence steered direct for destruction and ruin. His neat little cottage soon lost the mark of respectability which it cherished—his wife soon learned how to weep with a broken heart—his children soon began to feel the pangs of hunger, and know the want of warm clothing; and himself—he soon what? No matter; look at him now! And thus it is with thousands. Men who would be our most useful members of society—men who would be ornaments to the country which gave them birth, perish through the baneful and accursed influence of intoxicating drink. But look—see he opened his hollow-sunken eyes, wrapt in haze, and gazed wistfully round the room.

"Margaret," he cried, in a very tremulous voice, "where are you? It is growing dark and dismal, so that I cannot see you; hush, did any one call me?"

"No, no, love, it's no one," sobbed the poor heart-broken wife; "do you want any thing? If you do, tell me, and ———"

"Stop, then, and I'll tell you," interrupted he, and as he spoke he made a convulsive effort to raise himself up in the bed. "Where is your hand, Margaret! Say, do you remember when I used to press it, how I used to breathe my vows of eternal constancy and love to you? when the nights bounded swiftly away from us as we sat locked in each other's arms, leaving us in astonishment how they vanished so quickly, eh?"

He had touched a chord, a tender one, which had not been awake for years.—"Samuel, my own Samuel," answered she, in checked accents, as she imprinted on his brow but once manly countenance a kiss, "for my sake lie down, and compose yourself, and all will be well."

"Ah, no, Margaret, that can never be," answered he, "would to God I had the opportunity, I would well profit by it; but ———," as he spoke his voice faltered, "a few moments, and 'twill be over. Where are my little ones? Bring them to me, that I may embrace the innocents whom I starved and robbed of their rights."

They were accordingly brought to him, and after pressing to his bosom and kissing them one by one, he requested of his wife to assist him in lying down. This done a calm and tranquil stillness reigned throughout the apartment, interrupted only by the stifled sobs of the unhappy wife, and the low moaning of his children. Death was hovering near: his lamp had burned down to its socket, and was fluttering. "Mercy—Oh heaven?" were his last words. A smile played upon his features—the spirit of life flew—the wife stood a widow, and her children were orphans.—*English paper.*

A WASHINGTONIAN.

The captain very cheerfully consented to have a temperance meeting in the cabin, and he kindly passed around inviting the passengers to assemble, and listen to the remarks of Judge S. The company met, near one hundred in number, in the beautiful upper cabin, to constitute the first Temperance meeting, probably, that ever listened to an address, while gliding over the crystal waters of Lake Huron. At the request of the Judge, I opened the meeting with prayer, and introduced the speaker by reading some certificates of his character. He then highly interested the audience by relating the following facts concerning himself. He came to Ohio with a good fortune, a strong constitution and a happy family, became an active and suc-

cessful merchant, accumulated a fortune of \$30,000; began to drink champagne with his gay associates, and indulge in their fashionable vices. At that time he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the community, and any office or honour which they could confer was at his option. He was appointed judge, and often pronounced sentence on the guilty, when he was himself perhaps, more guilty than they. The habit of intemperance was formed; and from a genteel he became a vulgar drunkard, and often hid under his own hay-stacks, to avoid the reproving glances of an abused but noble wife. So worthless and degraded did he become, that she could endure life with him no longer; but sued for and obtained a divorce. He then determined to die; and drank on, his *quart* and *three pints* a day, suffering all the horrors of *delirium tremens*. Capt. T., a reformed man, went to him to pluck him out of the fire. For three days he plied the judge with every motive which his kind heart could suggest, to induce the ruined man to take the solemn pledge. At length, through the blessing of God, he was successful. He resolved to drink no more, and he has faithfully kept the pledge.

Alcohol being gone, he was a man again. Respectability, friends and comforts returned; and on the 15th of September last, at a mass meeting of about 5000 persons, in Medina, he led forward his former wife, and after relating, in a simple manner, his fall and restoration, he was re-married to the object of his youthful love, and the mother of his children, amid the delightful congratulations of that immense crowd! Since then he has been looking up and bringing back his unfortunate friends, the intemperate, and lecturing from place to place. For this purpose he was now on his way to Milwaukee and Chicago. For more than an hour this rescued man entertained and instructed us with facts from his own history, and with appeals to any who might be now taking the first steps towards his own deep and awful degradation, by sipping the wine glass.

At the close of this relation I moved, That all who would give the cause of total abstinence their hearty co-operation, should manifest it by rising from their seats. I believe the whole company arose, without exception; and the impression of this first Washingtonian meeting on Lake Huron, will not soon be effaced from the memory of any.

That evening we parted with Judge S. at Mackinack, but have since heard of his reclaiming a man almost as far gone as himself had been, at Milwaukee.—*Home Missionary for February.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

PALERMO, Jan. 9.—The Palermo Reformation Society, was organized on total abstinence principles, November 7, 1842, which contains at present 198 members and promises continued success, notwithstanding there are four places in the village where intoxicating liquors are sold at the present time. The following are the officers of the Society: Schuyler Stewart, President; John Soules, John Street, and Samuel Bowman, Vice-Presidents; John Buck, Secretary; John A. Smith, Assistant-Secretary; with a Committee of seven. While the leading object of this Society is to prevent the sober part of the community from becoming drunkards, by introducing the pledge; we rejoice that a few instances of reform have taken place, which encourage us to persevere. Societies are springing up around us, and, we believe, the time is not far distant when every neighbourhood and village in this Province will cease to be cursed with the common use of intoxicating drink.—**JOHN BUCK, Sec.**

BROMPTON, CHINGACOSEY, Jan. 17.—Our first meeting was held in November, 1840, when we were addressed by the Rev. James Richardson, the Rev. William Jolly and others, and 12 signed the pledge. The Society continued to prosper for some time; meetings being held about once a month, at which others were added to the Society; when our Secretary broke the pledge and

left the Society, and the monthly meetings were broken up. For some time, the Society was in a languid state and nearly expiring, when another meeting was held and the present Secretary, L. Wallace, chosen; since that time we have kept up our monthly meetings. The Society has exerted a most happy influence in the place, and there is quite a number who have, to all appearance, been effectually reclaimed from habits of dissipation; our present number is 167—the most part are constant members. We return our thanks to the Montreal Society for the visit of Mr. McDonald, and as a proof of our sincerity we send ten shillings to your assistance.—**C. ATKINSON, President.**

DUNDAS, Jan. 18.—Extracts from first annual Report of the Dundas Total Abstinence Society.—A meeting took place on the 13th January, 1842, when the present society was formed. On the 20th of the same month the Constitution and bye-laws were adopted, since which, meetings have been held and addresses delivered monthly; and in no instance has an appeal been made in vain. In the course of the past summer, a Temperance Tea Meeting took place which, whilst calculated to reflect the highest credit on those connected with the arrangements, gave abundant evidence, that the fire of Total Abstinence principles was not smouldering. The day was exceedingly fine, and from an early hour of the morning, the village of Dundas presented a public appearance, Flags and Banners with appropriate devices were seen unfurled to the breeze, whilst continued arrivals of friends from various Societies in the neighbourhood gave animation to the scene.—At about two o'clock, a procession formed in George Rolph Esq's. Lawn, and paraded through the village headed by the excellent Band of Wm. Notman Esq., on the return of which Tea was served, about 400 persons partook of as excellent an entertainment as the most epicurean taste could desire, several speeches were delivered, and about 30 names obtained. Several Ladies evinced their warmth in the cause, by contributing wreaths of flowers and other appropriate table ornaments. This pleasing entertainment terminated without the slightest occurrence, calculated to mar the general harmony which existed—affording a convincing proof, if any was needed, that stimulating drinks, are not necessary to produce, either the "fast of reason, or the flow of soul." Your Society has been visited in the course of the last year, by Mr. McDonald, agent for the Montreal Society and Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, agents for the Victoria Society. Whilst many have joined Societies since formed nearer their places of abode, some have withdrawn, and some have been expelled—a step always painful, but when absolutely necessary should be consistently resorted to—yet, amidst difficulties, prejudices, and perplexities, one hundred and ninety five names upon your book, attest the soundness of your cause.—**ROBERT SPENCE, Sec.**

NELSON, Jan. 26.—The first annual meeting of the Nelson Temperance Reformation Society, was held on the 5th Jan., E. Griffin, Esq. in chair. The Report of the Committee was read and adopted; addresses were delivered by Dr. Mitchel and the Rev. Matthew McGill, after which the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—D. R. Springer, President; John S. McCullom, V. President; C. H. Van Norman, Secretary; Murray McCoy, Treasurer; and a Committee of eleven.—*Extract from Report.*—In November, 1841, the first meeting was held in this place, and though a favorable impression seemed to have been made on the minds of the people, and a number of names were obtained, yet difficulties ensuing directly after, the Society was not organized until the first of March, 1842. Since then monthly meetings have been regularly held; and notwithstanding the cause has been strenuously opposed, at almost every meeting since the organization of the Society, it has continued to increase both in influence and numbers. Many influential persons who stood aloof from the cause, in the former part of the year, have taken a stand in its favour, and are become efficient co-operators. Since the formation of the Society 117 have signed the pledge; and your Committee are happy to state that but three have withdrawn their names; and they have been under the necessity of erasing but two names for having violated the pledge, leaving 112 who now stand as members. Among those who have contributed largely to the advancement of the cause, we gratefully mention the Victoria Delegation, Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell, also, the Montreal Temperance Agent, Mr. McDonald. Judging from the success that

has attended the efforts made in favor of the cause of Temperance in this vicinity, your Committee are persuaded that the cause is owned of God; and that as the preaching of John the Baptist prepared the way for the coming of our Saviour, so Temperance is calculated to open the way for the reception of Divine truth, and will ultimately result in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.—C. H. VAN NORMAN, Sec.

NIAGARA, Jan. 28.—Niagara is the capital of the Temperance enterprise in what you have been pleased to designate the "banner district;" the enlightened and enterprising members of the Niagara Society have originated more plans, made greater sacrifices and exerted a happier influence than any single Society of the same calibre within the range of my acquaintance. The Society consists of upwards of six hundred members. The president, Mr. W. Cameron, is a liberal practical working man, who does not sleep at his post and say *go*, but invites his fellow labourers to *come up* to the work. The Secretary, B. Ball, Esquire, is a gentleman of the legal profession, well qualified to perform the task assigned him; all the officers are zealous and efficient men. A *Soirée* took place last Wednesday evening, when the Society's lecture room was filled with many of the most intellectual and influential inhabitants of Niagara. Decorations, music, speeches and refreshments were all of the most appropriate and satisfactory description, and all the participants in the festival were gratified.—Last evening there was a perfect jam to hear Mr. Wadsworth, and the audience listened with intense interest to his able address; at the conclusion of which 14 signatures were appended to the pledge, and upwards of £6, contributed to aid the funds of the Montreal Society.

I have just returned from an interesting meeting held in the Presbyterian church, in the handsome and flourishing village of St. Catharines. The full attendance, polite attention, liberal donation, and enthusiastic responses, prove beyond dispute, that the generous, zealous and discreet supporters of the Temperance reform in this village are "zealously affected in a good cause." The able and interesting Report, the judicious and pointed remarks of the Chairman, the excellent vocal music, the thrilling appeal from Mr. Wadsworth, and the noble results—not only comported with the dignity of the cause, but must have inspired the most indifferent with aspirations worthy the immortal energies of man's imperishable nature. St. Catharines goes arm in arm and side by side with her sister Society in Niagara. The sum collected at the close of the meeting amounted to £6; and 24 pledges were obtained.—St. Catharines Society embraces most of the professional men, and many of the leading merchants and mechanics in that village and vicinity; some of the most talented and efficient members of that association were, prior to their signing the pledge, addicted to the habit of excessive drinking: with one exception the clergymen of St. Catharines are the friends of the Temperance reform. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches are always opened for the reception of lecturers and their hearers. The St. Catharines celebration was admirably arranged and went off with great eclat. Unanimity is the golden link which connects the different Societies; the combined exertion of these Societies have been crowned with unanticipated success; so that we have in the District 17 Societies, embracing about 7000 members. I regret that so few persons, west of St. Catharines, patronize that guardian of the pledge, the *Montreal Temperance Advocate*.

The tee-totallers of the District of Niagara are not an obscure few, unnoticed and unknown: many of the most intelligent, respectable, influential and religious persons patronize the pledge, and still the cause is bounding forward vigorously in almost every circle of Society. In Thorold the "tremendous principle" of the pledge has triumphed in the teeth of open opposition. In consequence of the public works now in progress in that neighbourhood, several slab villages have sprung into existence, which are occupied by Irish labourers, many of whom have signed the pledge in Ireland, and judging from the comparative cleanliness of their dwellings, the quantity and quality of provisions on their tables, the decent clothing they wear, their persevering industry, their willingness and ability to work, the amount they earn and the manner they spend it, I conclude the pledge has proved an incalculable blessing to them. These strong, sober, hard-working men may be seen at all times of the day exercising their Herculean vigor and energy in quarrying rocks instead of quarrying men's heads,

as they not unfrequently did when under the influence of ardent spirits. Contractors, clerks, merchants, all acquainted with these useful men, acknowledge that the introduction of sobriety has made them better in every respect. Parents, wives, husbands, and children acknowledge the same.—G. W. BUNGAY.

[We thank Mr. BUNGAY for the above communication, and hope he will inform us from time to time of the progress of the cause in the Niagara District.—Ed.]

CLARENCE, Feb. 1.—A few days since the Clarence Temperance Society held its annual meeting, on which occasion the cause was warmly supported in several interesting addresses delivered by members and friends from sister Societies. The Report noticed that nearly thirteen years had run their circuits since the Society's formation; but this was the first instance of our having to record removals by death, the hand of the destroyer has swept from our number the old and the young, all of whom we have the satisfaction of knowing were ornaments to the cause they had espoused; and if we may be allowed to indulge in conjecture, the thought may be cherished that in their retrospective glances at their actions on earth, it will be no unpleasant recollection that they had assisted in advancing a cause bearing so prominently on the present and future happiness of the human family. Thirteen members have been added during the past year, leaving the present number 80; three new Societies have been formed in the surrounding neighbourhoods within the same time—one in Buckingham, one in Cumberland, and one in Lochaber—for the formation of these Societies we are indebted to the labours of Mr. Wadsworth, and the evident benefit to the country round amply compensates for the benevolent efforts of the Montreal Society along this portion of the Ottawa—the Lochaber Society now numbers forty, and appears in good working trim. At the close of the meeting refreshments were handed round and a season of social entertainment enjoyed, for although the times are hard, tea and plum-cake went round in ample profusion, a temperance song or two wound up the affair; and, without either black eyes or bloody faces, the company, consisting of young and old—of some who had once used alcohol freely, and others who had sold it extensively—dispersed well pleased and thankful that such beneficial changes were being made in the festive usages of society.—W. EDWARDS, Sec.

CUMBERLAND, Feb. 5.—None of his Satanic Majesty's agents could have inflicted more grievous injuries on any people than those felt here from intemperance, injuries from which the mind wishes to turn aside. They were deplored and mourned over by some even of those who did not feel their immediate pangs; but though we wept over in silence, none were so bold as to raise their voice in public against them, until heaven at length inspired the Plantagenet Methodist Missionary, the Rev. J. Reynolds, to try the effect of his soul-stirring eloquence in arousing the people from their death-like lethargy. The first meeting took place on the sixth January, when twenty-three signed the pledge, and since that time we have held another at which nine members were added; and it is proposed to hold monthly meetings during the present year.—J. STARS, Sec.

ASPHODEL, Feb. 6.—I beg to tender you the sum of £1 5s., the liberality of the friends of Temperance in this township, to help your Society out of its embarrassment. Our annual meeting was held 26th December last, at which we obtained 14 names to the pledge; our principles are moving slowly but taking firm footing. Public opinion in these parts no longer offers an objection to total abstinence principles; but, on the contrary, pronounces it right.—Our number now exceeds 190 the officers for the present year are—Mr. J. Becket, jur., President; the writer, V. President; J. Robertson, Sec.; with a Committee of nine. The smiles of heaven on our past efforts, tells us the victory is ours ultimately. The Lord hasten the day.—J. WHEELER.

COBourg, Feb. 9.—Our annual meeting was held on the 10th ultimo, when we numbered 333 members; since then the powerful addresses of the Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society have given a fresh impulse to the cause; about 30 subscribers have been obtained. There are within the limits of this town about 3990 inhabitants; our Society numbers at present about 43—so that we number very nearly one to seven of the entire population. The officers for the present year are—J. McCarty, Esq., Presdt; Rev. D. C. Van Norman, V. President.—W. KINGSTON.—Sec.

EARNST TOWN, Feb.—The third Concession of Earnst Town Total Abstinence Society was organized in Dec. last, B. Aylworth, senior, President; Lucas Sharp, V. President; Peter McPherson, Secretary; and a Committee of five.

HOLLAND LANDING.—Report of the Holland Landing Temperance Society. Your Society have, during the year now past, held meetings as often as circumstances would permit; and have tried, and we hope not in vain, to stem the torrent that has made such dreadful waste in the land. In addition to these means they have spared no pains in disseminating knowledge by that useful paper the *Advocate*. The present number of your Society is 69, and amongst them there is the greatest union and good feeling. In reviewing the past they intend, by Divine aid, never to cease until every drunkard is reclaimed, and moderate drinkers are left without excuse; and that this may be effected we must be all at it, and always at it.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONIERAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1843.

The Memorial to British Underwriters, Shipowners, &c., in the beginning of this number, which has been signed by nearly all our importing and exporting merchants, speaks, we think, the same language to the Rum system on board ships trading to Canada, that the hand writing on the wall did to BELSHAZZAR; and fervently do we hope that the days of this time honoured but blood stained abuse may indeed be numbered. Certainly if a full account could be given of the melancholy shipwrecks, fearful sufferings, immense loss of property, and untimely deaths, which that system has directly and indirectly occasioned, the only wonder would be that public indignation has not sooner arrayed itself against it.—Intimately connected as Canada is with Britain, it is of very great importance that the intercourse between the two countries should be upon the best possible footing; and consequently every individual who has a friend to cross the Atlantic, who consumes imported goods or who raises produce for sale, is directly interested in the success of this Memorial.

One of our city journals, in commending the effort above alluded to, wishes to see it extended to our river and lake craft, and most heartily do we concur in the suggestion. In fact, all the arguments in the one case apply with equal or nearly equal force to the other, and so much is the danger of inland navigation increased by intoxicating drinks, that, if we mistake not, the Insurance Companies of Cincinnati and other cities of the West make a discount of premium to the extent of 15 per cent. in the case of steamboats and river craft conducted on total abstinence principles. We commend this matter to the special attention of our Steamboat proprietors, Forwarders, masters of Lake and River craft, Inland Marine Insurance companies and all others interested; amongst whom may be reckoned, as before, all who travel, or have friends travelling, as well as all who consume goods which have been transported, or sell produce to be transported on our inland waters.

There is yet another view of the principles involved in the Memorial which we would respectfully recommend to the attention of

the gentlemen who signed it; viz., if men, whether masters or servants, can perform all their duties better at sea without intoxicating drinks than with them, would not the same principle apply on land? Would not the danger of carelessness, extravagance, perversion, fire, bankruptcy, accidents, disease, and premature death, be very materially diminished, and, consequently, prosperity and happiness to a great extent promoted by abstinence from intoxicating stimulants?

MR. DOUGALL'S TOUR CONTINUED.

Great Western.—About three years ago having to cross the Atlantic in a steamer, I had to pay the same fare as passengers who drank two or three bottles of wine and ale a-day, although I drank water and a considerable part of the time that was tepid.—The New York packet ships, however, adopted the plan of reducing the fare, and charging whatever liquors were consumed in a separate bill; a plan much better suited to such as were not willing to pay for liquors which they did not use themselves nor wish to see others use. The British steamers, in consequence of this arrangement, lost many passengers and were compelled in self defence to adopt it also; and thus one great step was gained towards placing the communications between the Old and the New World on a better footing. The next step, I hope, will be to exclude the whole tribe of intoxicating drinks from passenger ships, on account of their tendency to produce disorders, quarrels, blasphemy, obscenity, fires, and shipwrecks: in a word to diminish the comforts and increase the dangers of a sea voyage.

I embarked at Liverpool in the *Great Western*, and on becoming somewhat acquainted with my fellow passengers, about a hundred in number, I found that about half of them were Americans, and the rest English, Scotch, Irish, French, Germans, &c. Having a high opinion of American zeal in the Temperance Reformation, I was much surprised and grieved to find that very few of the American gentlemen and ladies, in the *Western*, made the slightest pretensions to total abstinence principles, and that the few who did, either drank, or at all events, put the glass to their lips when challenged to drink wine at the dinner table. I was not surprised to see French, German, or even English travellers use intoxicating drinks, as they had either never heard of the Temperance Reformation, or their minds were so enveloped in ignorance and prejudice respecting it, that they despised and rejected it.—But that they should be joined by Americans who knew the importance and excellence of this great work—who had seen multitudes saved from destruction, and their country incalculably elevated in the scale of moral improvement and social happiness by it; evinced, in my opinion, such a want of patriotism, and such a degree of heartless indifference to the well-being of others that I could in no way account for it. If Americans had generally borne a consistent testimony whilst abroad in favor of total abstinence, a great impression would by this time have been made on every nation of Europe; but too many of them appear to shrink from the course which they must know to be right; and instead of benefiting the countries they visit, often bring home the pernicious customs of those countries to contaminate their own. I took an opportunity to express these sentiments to several of my American fellow passengers, and must say for their credit, that they did not attempt in any way to justify the conduct to which I have alluded. It is also fair to state that I saw no signs of inebriety amongst the American passengers—that distinction so far as perceptible being nearly monopolized by the English. There was not, however, a great amount of drinking altogether. Still my wife and I were, as far as I knew, left alone to sustain the

character of tee-totalers. I must add for the credit of Captain Hoskins, and the *Western* that, though tee-totalers, we had no reason to complain of any want of attention, being quite as well treated in every respect, as those who spent large sums in wines and liquors.

It is a very common thing to complain of the tedium of a sea-voyage, but there is an excellent remedy for this complaint which I respectfully recommend to all whose health will permit them to adopt it. It is as follows: Ask the Captain if he has any objection to your going daily to the fore-castle to converse with the men upon "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." If he assents, and few will refuse, go forward and ask permission of the men to visit them, (visits forced upon them will do little good,) and, doubtless, they will receive you kindly, though they may show some backwardness at first to enter upon serious subjects. Persevere daily at the same hour; (I have found the best time to be immediately after the men had taken tea) and whether it blow high or low be at your post, if you would retain Jack's respect. There, in the dark, wet, greasy fore-castle seated on a sailor's chest reading a pocket bible by a train oil lamp, and almost suffocated with tobacco smoke and other offensive exhalations, whilst the waves are dashing against the bows and, perhaps, breaking over the hatch, you will find an effectual remedy for tedium; and when you part with your fore-castle friends at the end of the voyage, you will in all probability see some affecting instances of genuine nautical gratitude. I may add that I have known an exceedingly bad impression left on sailors by a clergyman who, in the course of a voyage, never once spoke to them except on Sundays, when, if the weather was fine, he delivered a formal discourse, at the Captain's request.

Sailors' Home.—On landing in New York one of my first objects was to visit its far-famed Sailors' Home, which I found to be neither more nor less than an elegant and extensive hotel conducted upon the best principles throughout, and in all its arrangements peculiarly adapted to sailors. It is managed by a scamen, Capt. GELSON, who has a deep and enthusiastic interest in the welfare, temporal and eternal, of his brethren of the deep. The table is excellent and mighty, without any detriment to themselves, be frequented by the boarders of the Astor House—although, of course, I do not mean to say that they would be served in the same costly style. The public rooms are spacious, and one of them is used as a library and museum; there maps, charts, and books upon various branches of education requisite for seamen abound, as well as those of a religious and moral tendency. There a common sailor may, while waiting for a ship, fit himself to become mate or master; and there all are invited to present whatever curiosities they may have collected which are arranged methodically and labelled with the donor's names. The bed-rooms are airy and clean, and all the conveniences for washing clothes, &c., are of the most perfect description. Attached to the premises, and as an additional attraction to the Home, is a ball-alley to which some have objected. It is, however, unobjectionably conducted; an old sailor, who is a decidedly pious man, superintends it, and all oaths or gambling are strictly prohibited. I need not add that intoxicating drinks are entirely excluded from the Home; and yet I think I never saw a more joyous and happy band of sailors than those who thronged its hall at the time of my visit. Care is taken that every inmate shall possess a Bible, and seamen of all countries, whether they board there or not, may be supplied on making application at the bar or rather office. I found that an

idea had been propagated by interested persons that boarders at the Home were obliged to purchase clothing at a store connected with it, but on inquiry I learned that this was not the case. The store in question is not connected with the establishment, though in the same building, but it is conducted by a man of integrity and piety, and sailors are told that if they need clothing they will not be cheated there, either in the quality or price of the articles they purchase, which is too often the case elsewhere. They are, however, at perfect liberty to buy wherever they choose, and no difference is made in the treatment they receive at the Home. I may add that the rates of boarding were as low as those of the miserable dirty obscene places so frequently called sailor's boarding houses, where the poor friendless mariner is so often enticed with fair and flattering words, drugged with poisonous potions, robbed of every thing he possesses, and then sold to any kind of ship or for any kind of voyage that the landlord, who draws his wages in advance, chooses. On this subject I give the following extract from a document which appeared in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"The first object is to gain possession of the sailor's person.—With that view a constant look-out is kept up for vessels on their first arrival—and very frequently long before they touch the wharf they are boarded by these landlords or their confederates, actually in some cases with bottles of rum concealed about their persons. The worn-out mariner overjoyed at the sight of land, falls an easy prey into the net thus spread for him, and then the work of spoilation begins. Is the sailor to be clothed? The landlord goes with him to certain clothing stores, and for doing so, receives, by previous bargain, *ten or twelve and a-half per cent.* on the amount of clothes thus furnished.

This, of course is so much taken from the sailor's pocket.

Does the sailor stand in need of groceries? Does he want tobacco? Does he desire a chest for clothes? A per-centage in each case becomes the landlord's, and in each case the sailor suffers.

All the sailor's earnings are with reckless prodigality committed to the landlord's keeping, who by excessive overcharges so regulates the accounts between them, as very soon to exhaust the fund, and leave the sailor, as he says, in debt with him. He tells him that it is time for him to ship again.

Is the sailor on the eve of sailing? The landlord, on a plea of debt which it is thus always in his power to allege, sometimes imprisons him until he gives an order on his owner for his wages when they are due.

The sailor, friendless and alone, protests that no debt is owing, yet rather than remain in jail, will often yield compliance.—Should he hold out and refuse, the landlord, after judgment and execution, when the sailor sails again, trustees the owner for the wages. In this connection attention is called to the startling fact that during the past year, out of three hundred and forty-six persons lodged in Boston jail, one hundred and thirty-seven were sailors, and two-thirds of them for alleged demands of not exceeding 20 dollars. Two landlords have been known to conspire together. One ships the sailor, and after he is on board of the vessel, the other by writ arrests him. An order upon the owner is given, which the owner, if ignorant of the fraud, accepts, rather than that his vessel should be delayed, and the two landlords share the proceeds between them.

Strange as it may seem, there are men in this city whose living and trade is to speculate, as it is called, on these orders, by taking advantage of the necessities of seamen after they have been despoiled.

The same system is supposed to be practised in every port in the United States. And it is computed, by a gentleman of correct information, that not less than 10,000 persons in the United States live by fleecing the poor sailor."

It is not to be supposed that the class of ruffians described above, would suffer their prey to escape without a struggle, and accordingly they incited drunken sailors to abuse the persons who went on board newly arrived vessels to invite the crews to the "Home." Two or three riots occurred and a great procession was

got up, composed of Crimps and their victims to excite public sympathy in favour of the partially deserted sailors' boarding houses, but it would not do. All who cared either for the welfare of seamen or of the city heartily wished these disgraceful establishments suppressed.

I have only to add that seamen who board at the Home, are encouraged to put their money into the Seamen's Savings Bank, or otherwise make a good use of it, and that they have a better chance speedily to find a good ship and captain by boarding there than any where else. I sincerely hope that every seaport in the world may soon have a Sailors' Home, conducted on similar principles.

(To be continued.)

We have had somewhat of a controversy in this city for some time past respecting the comparative drinking propensities of the British and French portions of the community, and the point of honor seems to be, not who can drink most, as would probably have been the case twenty years ago, but who drinks least. The Irish Roman Catholics being chiefly tee-totalers do not consider themselves implicated in the discussion.

We would by no means pretend to decide a question of so much importance, but we hope it will be agitated and discussed till it shall be clearly seen what amount of intemperance prevails on both sides, and to any who feel aggrieved by the imputation of drinking we would suggest the propriety of disproving the same by the steady and consistent practice of tee-totalism for the future.

We rejoice in the sensitiveness which is so strikingly apparent to escape the imputation of intemperance; but it is somewhat remarkable that it is the drinking portion of the community who are in a fever of anxiety to prevent the people from being slandered with the charge of frequenting bar and tap rooms—the tee-totalers as far as we know do not feel aggrieved.

We regret that the following concluding paragraph of Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S celebrated address to the Grand Jury of the Midland District, did not appear in the paper from which we copied in our last number. The paragraph is important:

"It has been intimated to the Court that there are houses which, though nominally licensed for public accommodation, are in reality Gambling houses, where large sums of money are daily won and lost. I need not state to you, that next to drunkenness, (if indeed it is second to it,) Gambling is a passion which brings more young men to ruin than any other vice, and there is none which is so thoroughly selfish, and dries up the noble feelings of the mind so speedily. A gambler is selfishness personified, and he would sacrifice everything—every friend to obtain the means of pursuing this infatuation. If there is any foundation for the charge, it will be your duty, without favor to any, to investigate it, and you shall receive every assistance from this Court in compelling the attendance of those whom you may wish to examine."—*C. Guardian.*

It gives us peculiar satisfaction to announce that a Ministerial Association, for the suppression of intemperance, has been formed in this city, which already numbers about half of the resident protestant ministers. We hope it will soon be joined by all not only in the city but throughout Canada. The particulars will be published in our next.

The esteemed Recording Secretary and Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, has returned in health and strength from his arduous journey, to reassume his accustomed though scarcely less arduous labours for the advancement of the Temperance

cause. We regret to say that he has suffered severe domestic affliction in the death of one child and the sickness of other members of his family during his absence, and for that and other reasons, defer the account of his journey, contenting ourselves in the mean time with the expression of warm and heartfelt thanks to all who in any way contributed to the success of his mission.

The Victoria Men and the Still have been working surprising revolutions in the opinions of the people in and around Montreal, respecting fermented liquors. The loathing and disgust with which many about the Tanneries, the Cross, St. Laurent, &c., regard wine and beer since they saw these drinks analyzed, and heard the progress of manufacturing them explained are quite edifying; and some persons engaged in the business of selling them have, we understand, declared that they will not renew their licenses. The Still is a great help to the Temperance lecturer.

CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA.

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

177.—On Saturday night a mechanic of this city sold part of his tools, and, with his son, went into a tavern and had something to drink. The father became very much intoxicated, and the son was prevailed upon by the landlady to take his father away.—They went to a miserable shanty where they used to pass the night. The son in a short time after was seen going with a jar for more liquor; and they were heard in the middle of the night making an effort to sing. In the morning the father was past singing, he could not speak, and continued so until evening when he died. What an awful scene was it to behold the father lying dead by liquor, the son in the horrors, and the son-in-law gong about the house drunk.—*J. W.*

We have several other cases for the Obituary list, one of which in particular, is of the most appalling nature, but we have not yet obtained the circumstances with sufficient accuracy to publish them.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

DEATH'S PRIME MINISTER.

Death, the king of terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister, and his pale courtiers, the ghastly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend, when each preferred his claim to the honor of this illustrious office. Fever urged the numbers he had destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions by shaking all his limbs; Gout hobbled up, and alleged his great power in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak was a strong, though silent argument, in favor of his claim. Stone and Colic pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, though slow, insisted that he was sure.

In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed with the noise of music, dancing, feasting and revelry; when immediately entered a lady with a bold, lascivious air, and flushed jovial countenance. She was attended, on one hand by a troop of bacchantes; and on the other, by a train of wanton youths and damsels, who danced half naked to the softest musical instruments; her name was INTemperance. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of disease; "Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders, nor dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of this monarch; am I not your parent—the author of your being? Do, ye not derive your power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who then so fit as myself for this important office?" The grisely monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his principal favorite and Prime Minister.—*Addison.*

ADDRESS TO ALL LITTLE TEE-TOTALLERS.

On you now depend the triumph of the temperance cause. The old temperance warriors are fast doing up their work, and all poor

drunkards are becoming sober men, and now if the little Teetallers will spring to the work and gain all the children, that not a drop of alcohol shall be drunk by the rising generation, we may soon dismiss all our forces and return once more to the arts of peace. Come then, one and all. Come up, hand and heart. Halt not till you have to the pledge every boy and girl in your school, town or city.

Raise your banner high in air,
Write cold water,—write it there.
Let its folds be wide unfurled,
Let it float o'er all the world.
Temperance banner—raise it high
Let its folds gleam in the sky.

March, ye children, march ye on.
Soon the battle will be won;
Soon the last poor staggering soul,
Will have turn'd—or found his goal
Press ye children, press ye on,
Cease not, till the battle's won.

Youth's Tem. Ad.

HORACE SANDS.

Horace Sands was an only son. His parents did not intend to love him more than either of his five sisters, but it became apparent early, that he was the pet of the family, and was in fact humored, indulged, caressed, and loved more than all of them. He ate more sugar, had more sugar-plums and toys than all the rest. In fact, Horace must have had what he wanted, let the thing belong to which ever sister it might, or purchased at whatever expense. He was a handsome boy. His form was slender—his cheeks red—his curls—laughing, his eyes—full of fun and frolic. His disposition was naturally good, but he became impatient, petulant and unkind.

His father was kind generous and indulgent. He was the son of one of the earliest settlers of a country town, had inherited a portion of a very large real estate, and was now a rich, enterprising farmer. He filled sundry offices in the town—was a public magistrate and a virtuous citizen. His mother was as pleasant and happy as a summer's day—was always busily engaged in her household affairs, and in the strict training of her daughters. She had early given up Horace to his idolizing father, with her blessing, to be sure, but with the significant and very common remark, "if you will take care of your son, I will see to my daughters." She kept her part of the family covenant, and trained her daughters to industry, and virtue, while she was compelled, by the tumult and tyranny of Horace, to purchase peace with, "here Horace, take this cake and go off to play."

Mr Sands kept a country tavern. Our readers will hardly appreciate the character and influence of a country tavern upon a youth like Horace, without a slight digression from our history.

A traveller in the country forty years ago, was obliged to travel on horseback. His changes of apparel must find room within the narrow limits of his saddle bags; his great coat and umbrella were lashed on behind his saddle, and his road lay all over the hills in the direction of his journey. In the early history of the country there were no taverns. Every traveller was greeted as a friend. Every door was thrown wide open to him, and the best hot bread and butter, veal, and lamb, were heaped on the table for his comfort. When fatigue or night approached, he was sure to look out for the best looking and most spacious farm house and he was as sure of cordial welcome. He was not shut up in a parlor alone, or left to doze away a dull evening in a bar room. He was a visitor a bearer of news from "down town," and contributed for the night to the instruction and amusement of the whole family, and perhaps the nearest neighbors. As population extended backward into the forests of New-Hampshire, and became yearly more dense these best houses and largest farming establishments became taverns. The reception and entertainment of the traveller was by no means changed by the erection of the sign post, and assessment of a small fee bill for "entertainment for man and beast." He still ate and drank at the same table with the family—drank from the same mug of cider—sat at the same fire, and rehearsed the current news and changes in politics, religion or witchcraft.

Mr. Sands' house was small, but his barns and out buildings

were large, and well stocked and stored. He kept plenty of oats and grog, and like most taverners of that day, could recommend his liquor by drinking, as well as by praising it. Horace got his early training, or rather license to do as he pleased, in the midst of the numerous duties of his father as host, farmer, magistrate and town officer. Every body seemed to have business at the tavern, all drank and all played with the Squire's only son.

Mr. Sands was by no means an intemperate man, but his small draughts, recommendations of his liquors, the constant exhibition of drinking customers, and the universal sipping of Horace, formed in him the fatal appetite while yet a boy. He must always go to the store with his father, and was indulged in the then common habit of treating the company. He went to all the raisings, merrings, shows, huskings, &c. &c. He was allowed to ramble and to revel at pleasure. He gave no account of his absence, and his presence gave no pleasure to his mother and sister.

We became acquainted with Horace when he was about fourteen, by a residence of a few months in the family. His ruin was accomplished, and the only grief or anxiety in the whole family circle grew out of his disobedience, moroseness and vicious habits. His absence from school and from meals, and from home at night, spread the only cloud of distress ever allowed to obscure the fair hopes or present pleasures of that family. Horace would start with his sisters for school, and stop first at one and then at another, house, till the whole day was spent in play or vice, as his companions for the day might happen to be inclined. He would guzzle down cider like an old toper, and beg rum of boy or man, as opportunity might offer.

The habits of Horace wholly unfitted him for the discipline of school. He had no love for it beyond its opportunities for play and excuse to leave home every morning. He was a great truuant. This led to habitual falsehood both to teacher and parents. He "was sick," or "did not know the time," or such a man "wanted him to help him," or he "lost his book and had been hunting after it," &c. &c. His sisters answered the common question, "where is Horace?" with the common answer, he stopped at Mr. ———'s and we have not seen him since. He was not at school. Thus moral obligation was early lost.

When we first knew him, Horace wanted nothing but money. He did not want beauty; for he was very handsome, and notwithstanding his habits, was a great pet among many of his young acquaintances. He did not want a pleasant home. His sisters were also beautiful, and were the charm of the little social circle, and his father and mother were disposed to gratify their children in every youthful indulgence. He did not want nice clothing. The pride of the family kept his wardrobe equal to the best. But he did want money. His father was obliged to withhold all contributions to his purse. Money was sure to aggravate the evil and bring heavier sorrows. Money he must have and did have, and became wholly unscrupulous how he obtained it. He first coaxed a little from his mother or little sisters, borrowed of his acquaintances, next of travellers. He next took eggs, and corn, and whatever little things about his father's possessions he could find, and covertly conveyed them to the store, and lastly stole from his father whatever he could.

In these various ways he supplied himself with the means of feeding his appetite. He kept his bottle of rum and molasses in the barn during our abode in the family. When other opportunities of indulgence failed, he resorted to this bottle. He was not at this period often drunk, and seldom absent more than for a single night. But his intemperate habits grew rapidly upon him, and in a few years he had cast off all fear, all restraint, all pride of character, all respect and love of family, and all apparent expectation or hope of amendment. He rambled hither and thither, without object or care, save to indulge a devouring appetite. He would borrow, beg or steal. He was a loafer and a vagabond, returning to his grieving, despairing parents, only when his rags and hunger drove him there. His father sought for him till he was exhausted, and paid bills for board and entertainment, till hope utterly failed. He gave him a home whenever he turned to enjoy it or would submit to endurable restraint. But when he sought the life of his father, that the inheritance might be his, he was driven from home and disinherited.

We know not whether a stone marks the place where his poor body was laid when his immortal, rum-murdered spirit left it. In

the last stages of diseases he returned to the parental roof as poor and desolate a prodigal as was ever known, and breathed his last in the arms of those whose counsels he had neglected, whose love he had abused, and whose sorrows he had refused to heal. Those parents still live bowed down with age, and the recollection of their only son, their only trouble.

O temperance! *temperance!! TEMPERANCE!!!* Hadst thou then been known, and talked about, and believed, and loved as thou art now, Horace had lived to bless his family and honored his name—had brought down the virtues and imitated the benevolence of his ancestors; and had his spirit ere this been summoned from earth he had left those parents as many mementoes of filial obedience and affection, as he has of his waywardness, guilt and shame.

Blessed cause! glorious results! Your parents, children, may look upon you as trophies of the temperance reformation! Your virtues, and strength, and beauty, and pride of life, might all have been blasted, as were those of Horace. May it fill the earth. Its sound has gone forth. Its doctrines are now preached in the midst of the nations. In solemn council the nations will assemble, and by united effort will slay the destroyer, let him be found in our New-England rum, in the brandy of France, the wine of Spain, or the arrack of the East. Let the Indian and Musselman, the Chinese and Africa's sable son, subscribe our doctrine of "touch not, taste not," and this deluge of sorrows will be dried up.—*Youths Enterprise.*

Poetry.

From the Western Star, published in Mass. in 1792.

EARLY TEE-TOTALISM—THE JUG OF RUM.

Within these earthly walls confined
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The germs of man's a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting nothing loath,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!
Forever fasten'd be this door—
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,
E'en now are planning an escape:

Here only by a cork controll'd
And slender walls of earthen mould,
In all their pomp of death, reside
REVENGE, that ne'er was satisfied
The Tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of maiming, murder and dispute,
ASSAULT, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought on mischief bent,
The evening hour in folly spent,—
All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack the hangman in the roar!

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature—ne'er this poison sought;
He with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale, his actions weigh'd,
His spirits want no foreign aid—
Long life is his, in vigor pass'd,
Existence welcome to the last—
A spring that never yet grew stale:
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

THE MADENING BOWL.

AIR—*Burnham.*

We take the maddening bowl,
And cast it to the ground,
No more the drunkard's howl,
Within our walls is found,
But minds refined, and healthful fare;
To sober glee our spirits bear.

We take a surer road,
To all the sweets of life,
Than e'er the drunkard trod—
Ours is the only strife.
Who shall be first to bear a part,
In bringing joy to every heart.

Then let us all unite,
The young, the old, the strong;
And in this noble fight,
Press onward with the song—
That earth may be, as heaven is—free
From all that causes misery.

J. M.

THE SOCIAL CUP.

The social cup,
O sip it up,
We drink at Nature's fount,
The world is all
Our banquet hall,
Our guests ye may not count.

CHORUS.

Then drink as we,
And drink as free,
No stinted cup is ours,
The clouds do bear,
Our healthful fare,
And pour it forth in showers.

The creatures all,
In field and stall,
The tenants of the sea,
The feathered tribe,
In air that glide,
Are of our company.

Each flower holds up
Its tiny cup,
Our joyous pledge to join,
The trees do sip,
With many a lip,
Our health inspiring wine.
Then drink as we, &c.

Maryville, Nichol.

P. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A reformed drunkard passed up street a few mornings since, with a large, fine looking him in one hand, and a basket of vegetables in the other, when he met one of his acquaintances, who is any thing but a tee-totaler, with a half gallon jug filled with rum. The former was decently attired, his countenance bore the marks of health, and his step was firm and steady. The latter was in rags, his face bloated, and he reeled as he walked. They both entered on the active business of life at the same time, and with the same prospects, and both became poor by their devotions to the bottle.

"Well! Bill, you look uncommon smart this morning, with your ham and vegetables. How did you contrive to raise the wind to purchase them?"

"Why, I'll tell you. It was done just as easy as the boy knew his father; and if you wish for provisions of the same sort, just sign the temperance pledge, and the thing is done. You now are doing as I was two months since; spending twenty-five cents a day for rum. Now just calculate for yourself; twenty-five cents a day amounts to the snug sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents

a week, and the time spent in going after the liquor and drinking it may be safely estimated at as much more. This ham cost me one dollar and eighty cents, and the vegetables twenty-five cents; so you see I am a gainer after this purchase, one dollar and forty-five cents this week, by signing the temperance pledge."

This logic was sound and convincing. The intemperate man carried his jug home, signed the temperance pledge, and now bids fair to become a useful citizen.—*Chariot*.

TRUQ.—The heat customers of the rum-seller are the poorest customers of every other trade.

A MAN ON HIS FOUR.—Before the days of the tea-totallers, a neighbor of Mr. Bisbee saw that gentleman, at an early hour, wending slowly homeward, on his hands and knees, over the frozen ground, "Why don't you get up Mr. Bisbee?—why don't you stand up and walk?" "I w-w-would, b-b-but it's so mighty thin here I am a-f-fraid I shall b-b-break through!"

THE RED FACE.—"Father what makes your face so red?" asked a little boy of his parent—"I have been riding in the wind," replied the father rather peevishly. "Well mother has been riding in the wind too, and hers isn't as red as yours what makes the difference?" "Here Mary, take John to bed. These Washingtonians will ruin our children. The boy is getting very impudent."

A GOOD REFERENCE.—"Do you know Mr. —?" asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman who was famous for his fondness for the extract f shops.

"Yes sir, I know him very well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"Why, in the morning, when he gets up, he is a beer barrel, and in the evening, when he goes to bed, he is a barrel of beer."

INTOXICATING DRINKS.—It has been proved, by parliamentary evidence, that nearly three millions sterling are yearly lost to the British nation by shipwrecks and other accidents at sea; and that by far the greater number of such casualties are the immediate results of intemperance, or of causes intimately connected with it. From Nov. 11, 1838 to March 16, 1839, one hundred and sixty vessels were wrecked and crews all perished; forty-two stranded,—twenty-three foundered,—ninety-two abandoned,—sixty-eight sunk,—twenty-eight condemned,—two hundred and twenty-seven wrecked,—seventy-six not heard from. Total, five hundred and seventy-six, with a loss of twenty-six hundred lives—chief agent believed to be intemperance.—*Report of British and Foreign Sailors' Society*.

SPIRIT RATIONS, AMERICAN NAVY.—So long ago as 1831, the Secretary of the Navy expressed his conviction that the use of ardent spirits is one of the greatest curses, and declared his intention to recommend a change, with regard to it, in the navy. Yet, for some reason, by no means satisfactory to the public, while it has been banished entirely from the army it is continued in the navy; though, to all who voluntarily relinquish the ration, an allowance is made of six cents, as a substitute.—*Ship and Shore*.

WHAT HAS STRONG DRINK DONE?—Could the wave that has been the winding-sheet of the sailor speak, could the lonely shore reveal the secrets of its frequent mounds—there would be voices on the ocean, and bones on its strand, to tell a tale of death, more wild and dark than any that ever yet knelled its terrors through the most tragic dream. It is not the tempest casting the proud ship a naked hulk on the deep, nor the rock strown with the fragments of its perished strength, that has wrought this scene of desolation, and filled so many hearts with unavailing sorrow—it is that cup of insidious poison—mingled and mixed, and still placed to his lips by the Government! Yea, by the Government!—*ib*.

A TEMPERANCE SUIT.—A suit was lately brought by the steward of a whaling ship against the captain for an assault under the following circumstances, as reported for the *Boston Advertiser* :—

"It appeared that the ship was a temperance ship, the crew having agreed before shipping to use no ardent spirits. The officers, however, had wine in the cabin, and the steward would sometimes drink it. On one occasion he was tipsy; and the captain had him tied up, stripped, and fifteen blows administered by a cat of six strands, made of rope. He then sent him to the foretop for two hours.

Judge Davis, in delivering his opinion, commented upon the conduct of the captain at some length. He considered the assault aggravated, and unbecoming. He thought that it would have been better if the ship had been strictly a temperance ship,

so that none of the men would be led into temptation by a knowledge that wine was used in the cabin."

We think so too. We have very little respect for temperance ships with "wine in the cabin." They may be an improvement upon ships with "whiskey in the fore-castle;" but if a ship is called a temperance ship, let it be so to the letter. The officers can certainly do without stimulating drinks on the supposition that they never do good to any body, as easily as the men. No doubt they have a natural and legal right to ship men on condition of entire abstinence from ardent spirit, and yet to use wine themselves in the cabin; and the men have no right to complain, nor to get the wine and drink it up; yet the officers should be consistent in example as well as precept, if they would enjoy the full benefit of a temperance ship.—*Christian Watchman*.

The following is from the statistical report of the (Sailors' Home) in 1840; the good results must be doubled or trebled by this time :

The Sailors' Home in New York was established Oct., 1837; a second in Aug., 1839. In these two houses 6020 sailors have found refuge, and those sailors have deposited in the Savings' Bank more than 16,000 dollars and most of them have been attendants at the Bethel Church. The number of seamen's boarding houses in New York, in all of which liquor is sold, is upwards of 490.—*Box of Promise*.

NEW YORK MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This valuable Society was established February 1, 1833. The last annual report published was in 1837; it then appeared that the number of members in the society was 2170, including about 400 shipmasters, 120 mates, and 1100 sailors. It is understood that the whole number of members in 1840 was over 4000. Captain Edward Richardson is President and Samuel Brown Secretary.—*ib*.

HIGH CHARACTER OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.—The British House of Commons at their session in 1836, having appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British Merchant Service, that Committee in 1839 made a long and detailed report, which contains the following compliments to the mariners of the United States.

EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS.—That the happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American navy and merchant service to do without spirituous liquors; there being at present more than one thousand sail of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use of spirits by their officers and crews, and being, in consequence of this change, in so much greater a state of efficiency and safer than other vessels not adopting this regulation, that the public insurance companies in America make a return of five per cent. of the premium on insurance on vessels completing their voyages without the use of spirits, while the example of British ships sailing from Liverpool on the same plan have been productive of the greatest benefit to the ship-owners, underwriters, merchants, officers, and crews.

That the committee cannot conclude its labours without calling attention to the fact, that the ships of the United States of America, frequenting the ports of England, are stated by several witnesses to be superior to those of a similar class among the ships of Great Britain.

WRITE IT IN LETTERS OF GOLD.—"Of all the convicts at Botany Bay, only one had ever been a Sunday scholar."—*Speech of G. P. Dinwohy*.

Why is a bar room like a balloon? Because he who enters it is very apt to get high.

AGRICULTURE.

LE PARFAIT BOUVIER.—A Treatise, in French, on Cattle and other domestic Animals, with an account of the Diseases to which they are liable, and the appropriate remedies for the same. *Montreal: L. PERRAULT and E. FABRE.*

The publication of the work imperfectly described above, is a pleasing instance of enlightened enterprise on the part of our French Canadian brethren, which we hope will meet with the encouragement it deserves, and be followed by a series of publica-

tions on agricultural and other useful and important subjects.—The work is illustrated by a wood cut, and will be sold at about one shilling and three pence. Merchants living near a French population, will do well to take a few copies.

BRIEF HINTS FOR MARCH.

Every thing relating to the winter-keeping of cattle must be considered by farmers at the present time as of the first interest. We have heretofore spoken of the great benefits derived from cutting straw and hay. These benefits have been satisfactorily determined by direct experiment; they may perhaps be ascribed not only to the operation of cutting, rendering this food more palatable to the animal, and thus inducing it to eat a sufficiency; but also to its causing the more complete mastication of its food, and of course contributing to the more complete extraction of the nutriment it contains.

If corn stalk fodder is cut up about one quarter of an inch in length, cattle will eat it entirely without any thing else being mixed with it. To accomplish this is of great importance, as the centre stalks which are commonly rejected by cattle, are the sweetest and most nutritious part. If one of the improved cutting machines could be attached to the horse power of a thrashing machine, corn stalks could be cut cheaply and with great facility.

It is a very suitable time during the present month to procure and collect scions for grafting. In some instances, as when the trees from which they are to be taken are ready at hand, cutting them may be deferred till spring; but in most cases, the business should not be put off till then, as the multiplicity of other avocations prevents the attention to it which is requisite; for the greatest care should be taken to procure the best varieties, and the present season of leisure admits of this being done properly. A little additional care may well be taken, when it is remembered that after the scions are once procured, it is as easy to graft and raise good as bad varieties. Early fruit is always exceedingly desirable, coming at a time when, on account of the previous want of fruit, it is so acceptable. We last summer, at the time of wheat harvest, visited the garden of a cultivator of fruit who had taken considerable pains in this respect, and found fully ripe three varieties of apples, two of the pear, two of piums, three of apricots, and one variety of peach just beginning to be ripe. A succession of fruits is also of the first importance. Scions should be carefully labelled at the time they are cut from the tree, if preserving the names correctly is any object. They may be preserved from drying by burying them in earth neither wet nor dry, in a cellar or other suitable place, taking particular care to protect them from the mice.

Before spring opens, the farmer should attend to the performance of whatever can be done now, and which may prevent interruption in the busy season of the year. Wood should be drawn, cut and corded rails split and drawn where needed, corn selected and shelled, and tools repaired.

Where there will probably be a deficiency of tools, it may be now conveniently supplied; and in procuring new tools care should be always taken to get the best, even though they may cost a little more. Where a man can do one third more work by using a good tool, he will soon pay for the additional expense.

A common but expensive mode of raising calves, is to suffer them to suck the cow. The practice which not unfrequently occurs, of suffering calves to run constantly with the cow, should be strongly reprobated, as the milk is drawn irregularly, and not often clean, and the cow is consequently soon spoiled. Where the calf sucks regularly, and the milk is drawn completely from the udder, the expense should deter from the practice, as the milk will be worth more during the season, than the calf in the autumn. But if the calf is soon weaned to obtain the milk, a good animal cannot be obtained, but poor, stunted, ill shaped calves will be produced.

A good way to raise calves, is to let them suck the cow a few days, then let them suck the finger in a pail of new milk until they learn to drink, then mix a small quantity of water with the milk, at the same time adding meal and mixing it, and then gradually substituting water and meal for milk, until the milk is entirely discontinued. Thus sudden changes are avoided, which are always injurious to calves. Warmed skimmed milk may be used in place of new milk, after the first few days.

Calves, as well as other animals, should have a good supply of clean litter.

Milk your cows clean, if you do not wish to spoil them. Sore teats may be prevented by washing them each time before milking with water.

Working cattle and horses must be kept in good order, that they may perform labour efficiently in the spring. It is better to give animals extra feeding, if by doing so they can do twice as much work, and consequently enable the man who drives them to do twice as much.

Clover seed may be sown any time during the month, and when the season of freezing and thawing the soil arrives, they will be gradually worked into the ground by the operation. This is found by repeated experiment to be better than to defer it till the ground becomes settled in spring.

Pruning the raspberry should be performed as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring. Clear away the old stems, cut away the small shoots, and leave four or five of the largest and strongest of last season's shoots in each bunch, for the next crop. These should be cut off to three or four feet high, and tied to stakes driven in the ground to keep them erect. Early in the spring the ground should be cleared of grass and weeds, and loosened about them.

Grafting plasters may be now made, and we have found the cheapest and by far most convenient material to spread the wax upon, to be brown paper. A sheet may be covered by spreading the wax with a knife, and then cut by scissors into plasters of the required size.

Grafting wax may be made by melting together the following substances:—2 parts tallow, 2 beeswax, 4 rosin; or 3 rosin, 3 beeswax, 1 tallow; or, 4 parts pitch, 4 rosin, 2 beeswax, 1 hog's lard, 1 turpentine.

SEPARATION OF FLOCKS.

Every farmer who has been, or is, a wool grower, is well aware, that much of the weight and quality, and consequently value, of his wool, is depending on the state of his flock in the spring; and of course he is sensible that much care and attention is requisite to bring his flock through in good heart and condition to that season of the year. This care and attention becomes particularly necessary, when the winter like the present has been of unusual severity, totally depriving the sheep of any green food, unless provided them by the owner; and as an additional evil, in most cases completely debarring them from the desired use of water. A knowledge of these facts, however, seems to produce little practical effect on the great majority of our farmers, who with flocks increased to hundreds, pursue the same course they did when their care did not extend to as many dozens; and hence it is usually the case that in the spring severe losses are sustained among all classes of the flock, both by poverty and its usual attendant disease. In obviating these evils, and giving the whole flock what is termed an equal chance, there is no method more effectual than to divide a flock into sections, and keep them separate from each other. In addition to the fact that where large numbers of sheep are fed together, the vigorous and active ewes obtain far more than their proportion of the food intended for the whole flock; their crowding together in large masses renders the air impure, and thus becomes one of the most frequent and fatal sources of disease. In dividing a flock, some farmers recommend a separation of them into four parts—wethers, ewes, lambs, and a hospital department consisting of the weak and sickly of all classes. Such is the course pursued by those extensive and successful wool-growers, the Messrs. Jarvis of New Hampshire; but for all practical purposes, however, at the present season of the year, unless the number in each division would be too great—from fifty to seventy being as many as ought to remain together—a separation of the flock into two parts will be sufficient; one part to consist wethers and ewes, and the other of the lambs and such of the other part as are evidently too weak to share equally with the first division. The lambs, and the weak ones, should there be any such, should have particular attention paid to them, as they will most commonly amply repay by their superior value any extra care bestowed. They should be fed with plenty of fine sweet hay, clover, or rowen, and occasionally receive a few turneps cut fine, a small quantity of oats, and a

little salt. We have known some instances in which oats grown late, and saved with express reference to this subject, by haying and sprinkling with salt, were given in small quantities to the sheep without threshing, and with excellent effect. That farmer, however, who wished to engage in the rearing of sheep with the greatest possible assurance of success, will find himself under the necessity of paying strict attention to the culture of roots, as furnishing to the sheep, during the latter part of the winter and spring, an indispensable substitute for their accustomed and necessary green food. Of the various kinds that have been recommended and tried for this purpose, the Ruta Baga undoubtedly deserves the first place, both for the quantity produced on a given piece of land, and the abundance of nutritious matter it contains. Turneps cut into suitable pieces and fed to sheep, after being occasionally sprinkled with a little salt, will have the effect of keeping them in good heart, and preventing those diseases that so frequently ensue from long continued dry food, and a confined range. Later in the season, or about three weeks before weaning time, the ewes should be placed by themselves, and fed with an additional supply of turneps, or when these are not to be had, with a small quantity of meal made from oats and Indian corn, daily. They will thus be found in a situation to furnish milk for their young, and prevent much of the trouble which is frequently experienced by the farmer in raising his lambs. In conclusion we say to our wool-growing readers, if you have not yet properly separated your flocks, do it without delay, and we may safely promise you an ample reward for the slight additional trouble in feeding such a division may create. G.

FRUIT TREES,

Surrounded by snow, especially if deep or in drifts, are very liable to be destroyed or injured or girdled by mice, and the danger is increased if they stand in or near grass land. The most efficient measure to prevent injury, which can be taken at this season, is to tread or beat the snow firmly about them, which prevents the access of these animals to the trunk of the tree as they do not approach them when they cannot do it under cover of the snow, and near the surface of the ground.

MAKING PORK.

The business of fattening pork for sale is practised to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of pork making drains, instead of replenishing the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary, first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs in the respect of easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, &c. and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding the long snouted, hump-backed, slab-sided animals, that are too frequently found among farmers, and disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has reckoned without his host, and has thrown away both time and money. There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly produced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degrees of aptitude to fatten; and these breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort, may have some improved animals in his pens. The time has gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not each reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight.

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcass that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should be kept in clover pasture, a field being allotted to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that the feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as to run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dairy, unless this is required for

young pigs, and in general every thing they will eat to advantage or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the materials intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed, has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profit. If given out raw much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cooking. Corn is without a peradventure the best article ever produced for making good pork; and though other substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality, yet experience has proved that the real corn fed meat is on the whole superior to all others. Hogs will fat on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, and who is celebrated for the weight of his hogs, and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats, rather than not have them to mix with his swine feed. He thinks they eat the mixture better than clear corn meal, are less liable to a surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them.—Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on them, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are more extensively used for fattening hogs than any other of the cultivated roots, and are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when cooked they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas. The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence of the practical results of apple feeding are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. Where convenient let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn, oats, peas, or buckwheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers barrels with sound sweet pork of the first quality. If any however are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potatoe feed, with corn or peas, and with similar results.

SOWING CLOVER.

Where it is intended to sow clover seed on winter grain, it should be done in the latter part of winter and before the thawing of the ground. It is a common practice to sow it in the spring after the frost has left the soil; but as the ground has in this case become in a measure settled and dry, there is less chance of the seed vegetating, and as it falls merely upon the surface, it is prevented from taking sufficient root to withstand effectually the coming drouth. But when sown earlier, the breaking and crumbling of the soil by the parting frost, mixes the earth with the seed, and it takes sufficient root before the dry season comes upon it. There need not be any apprehension that the seeds, by germinating too early, will be killed by frost, as they never start below a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit; which temperature, it is obvious, cannot exist until the ground is thawed.

A great loss always follows the practice of sowing too little seed. Twelve pounds to the acre is not too much in any instance, and where the soil is poor a much larger quantity should be used. Farmers who wish to save expense by sowing only five or six pounds to the acre, lose more than five times as much by the deficiency of the crop; so that it is expensive economy at best. Besides, when clover is sown thinly, the growth is thin and coarse; on the contrary, when there is sufficient seed, the growth

is fine and dense, and the stalks are not rejected by cattle, as is otherwise the case. A thick growth also prevents the admission of weeds, which so frequently disfigure thin meadows.

EDUCATION.

REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM LADD, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Influence of his Peace principles in his Intercourse with others.

The common fault of reformers is, that they are intolerant in their feelings, and denunciatory in their language; but Mr. Ladd in a great degree escaped this intolerance. He was full of kindly feelings: this child-like gentleness, connected with his other noble qualities, drew all hearts toward him.

His gentle-heartedness, however, came alike from his good nature and the influence of his peace principles. A story which he often told with peculiar relish, will illustrate this moulding of his character—the gradual progress of his mind in adopting the peace principles.

"I had," said he, "a fine field of grain, growing upon an out-farm at some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by I saw my neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in the lot, destroying my hopes of a harvest. These sheep were of the gaunt, long-legged kind, active as spaniels; they could spring over the highest fence and no partition-wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor Pulsifer about them, sent him frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two; but the legs of his sheep were long and my grain rather more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I rode by again—the sheep were still there; I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot the sheep.

I rode away much agitated; for I was not so much a peace man then, as I am now, and I felt literally full of fight. All at once a light flashed in upon me. I asked myself, would it not be well for you to try in your own conduct the peace principle you are preaching to others? I thought it all over, and settled down my mind as to the best course to be pursued.

The next day, I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer. I found him chopping wood at his door 'Good morning, neighbor.' No answer. Good morning, I repeated. He gave a kind of grunt, without looking up. 'I came,' continued I, 'to see you about the sheep.' At this, he threw down his axe, and exclaimed in a most angry manner, 'Now aren't you a pretty neighbor to tell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it—a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep.'

'I was wrong, neighbor,' said I; 'but it won't do to let your sheep eat up all that grain; so I came over to say that I would take your sheep to my homestead pasture, and put them in with mine, and in the fall you may take them back, and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of my whole flock.'

Pulsifer looked confounded—he did not know how to take me. At last he stammered out, 'Now, Squire, are you in earnest?' 'Certainly I am,' I answered; 'it is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.'

After a moment's silence—'The sheep sha'n't trouble you any more,' exclaimed Pulsifer. 'I will fetter them all. But I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too.' The sheep never again trespassed on my lot. 'And my friends,' he would continue, addressing the audience, 'remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they will talk of injuring you. When nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready too. Love will beget love; a wish to be at peace will keep you in peace. You can overcome evil only with good. There is no other way.'

His conduct under Neglect or Abuse.—Though he keenly felt the cold sneer, the biting sarcasm, the undisguised contempt which often met his early efforts, these had only the effect to bring his mind up to a more rigorous wrestle with the prejudice of the times. Some years since he asked an assembled association of ministers in New-Hampshire, for liberty to address them on the claims of the Peace Movement. The body unawfully assented, and granted him a few minutes only. He spoke, but hardly had he warmed with his subject, when, the time expiring, he was abruptly and uncer-

ingly stopped with an unfinished sentence on his lips. He sat down covered his eyes with his hand, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and his lips quivering with emotion. His feelings were disregarded, and the body commenced a discussion on the wants of the Home Missionary Society. How did our Philanthropist bear the unkindness? There was no manifestation of anger. He returned good for evil. After his emotion had in some degree subsided, he arose and addressed the moderator. "Sir, I have only one child; I love her dearly, though her kindly spirit, her heavenly beauty, are not appreciated or seen by many. I have educated her, I have exerted myself for her success. I have devoted myself to her good. Sir, this child of my love is the American Peace Society. For her and in her name I wish to make a donation for Home Missions. Make the American Peace Society a life member of the Missionary Society and may God speed your efforts for good." He then retired.

His description of a Battle Field.

We remember his description of the field of Waterloo. He cleared off the smoke which covers up the slaughter-house aspect of the battle-field. He showed us what a fight was, stripped off the veil which "glory" has drawn over its enormities. He pointed to the heaps of carnage—told us that it was fifteen days before all the wounded could be removed, and that many for this full time lay in the heat of the sun by day, in the chills and dews at night, their pillow the already dead, their couch a pool of blood. For more than two weeks, there they cursed and raved, as if death mocked at them in their misery, holding them at arm's length, permitting them neither to live nor die, and at this very time the city of London was illuminated, and the bells ringing, and the cannon thundering out the joy of the nation that another laurel had been won, that the national glory was complete!

"Go now, mother," we have heard him say, "go now and educate your loved child to the profession of arms. Fill his young heart with aspirations for glory. Let him shout at the military array. Deck his baby form in the garb of a soldier; put a feather in his cap; place in his tiny hands the mock instruments of human butchery; determine that the infant which now draws from your bosom its nourishment, determine that he shall be the butcher of other men, or lay down himself with thousands of others in the pool of blood on some battle field, to utter his dying groans amid the shouts for victory, while some camp follower strips his body for plunder almost before he is dead.

HIS FEELINGS IN VIEW OF WAR-PRAYERS.—If at any time he felt rising within him a spirit of denunciation, a harshness of feeling, it was when he spoke of the mingling of God and Belial by the prayers of the Christian pastor in the camp or the battle ship—"To pray," said he, "to a God of peace, through the self-sacrificing Prince of Peace, for aid to do that for which the pirate and the assassin are hung—for the priest to stand up and bless them on whom God has fastened a curse, and to curse those on whom he has pronounced a blessing; to proclaim that the command to do good to all men, is repealed, abrogated, of no effect; that to rob and murder are no sins, because the leader has a piece of parchment as a commission so to do—God pardon them and give me the feelings with which I should look upon my brother as men!"—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

There is one class of persons in every community who can do as much for the cause of temperance as any half-dozen other classes combined, with ten times the number of persons in each. We refer to the class of *school teachers*. If there is any one person on earth to whom a boy looks up, whose opinions are laws to a child, that person is the school teacher, and those opinions are the opinions of the school teacher. How all important is it, then, that the school teacher's influence should be unequivocally on the side of temperance.

There are various ways in which the school teacher may aid the temperance cause. To say nothing of the daily recurring incidental remark, which, like the seed sown by the wayside, will often grow till it becomes a large tree, there are various other ways in which the teacher may aid this cause. As one principle method, he may form temperance societies in the school under his charge. A teacher has, for instance, fifty scholars to instruct. In all probability, were a temperance society started in this school, at least

three fifths would join without more than five minutes persuasion. Three months faithful and judicious exertion would bring nine-tenths of the rest.

Other methods beside the formation of societies, will undoubtedly suggest themselves to the minds of teachers, but *this*, at least, can be done, and done easily too. We wish that our teachers would, in this way, as well as in other ways, "do the state some service."—*Total Abstemious.*

PEACE BREAKERS.—There are those that rouse up "strife and contention," that foment divisions, widen breaches, incense men against one another and sow discord among brethren, by doing the work of him that is the accuser of the brethren. Strifes and contentions that have laid asleep, and begun to be forgotten, they awake, and industriously raise up again, and blow up sparks that are hid under the embers. And if "blessed are the peacemakers," cursed are such peace-breakers that make parties, and so make mischief that spreads farther and lasts longer than they can imagine. It is sad to see bad men warming their hands at those whom which are devouring all that is good, and stirring up the rest too.—*Henry.*

At the Sandwich Islands, owing to missionary labors there are present 383 schools, containing 18,031 scholars. In the printing department 10,583,959 pages have been struck off in 1841, and out 50 books printed.

The hum in body consists of 210 bones, 9 kinds of articulations, 130 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Princeton, Feb. 11.—The Teachers of Common Schools in the District of Prince Edward have formed themselves into a Society called the Common School Teacher's Association of Prince Edward District, for the purpose of adopting measures to improve the system of instruction in Primary Schools, and also to introduce a uniformity of books in such Schools; to improve each others qualifications, and to promote the prosperity of Schools generally. The Association meets quarterly. On the 1st Saturday in May a resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, that in the opinion of the Association it was the duty of all Teachers of Common Schools to become members of a Temperance Society, and be actively engaged in promoting the great moral reformation now going forward under the influence of such Societies. A large majority of the Teachers in the District are now teetotallers; whereas six years ago a majority of them were persons using intoxicating drinks, and many were grossly intemperate. Public opinion is becoming firmly established against employing persons as teachers of the rising generation who are considered intemperate; and it is to be hoped the time is not far distant when our schools will no longer be cursed with intemperate Teachers.—*A. Blake.*

We rejoice that the great business of Education is attracting the attention to which it is entitled; evidenced by the formation of a Teachers Association in Prince Edward District, which we hail as the harbinger of a better time, and trust the example will be followed throughout the length and breadth of the island. The advertisement of the Joint Committee of the Presbyterian Churches, of Montreal, to which we call attention, is another important and cheering sign of the times. If that Committee succeed in sending a number of Teachers into the country, such as some they have already sent, they will confer a benefit of incalculable amount upon Canada.

LATEST NEWS.

Govt. Peol has, in the most decided manner, disavowed the instruction put by the President of the United States upon the Liberton treaty, respecting the right of visiting vessels sailing under the American flag. He says that though the right of search originates in mutual treaty, the right of visit to ascertain whether a vessel be really what it pretends, is absolutely necessary for the safety and existence of commerce, is exercised unhesitatingly by the United States itself, and never can or will be abandoned to Britain.

A person named McNaughton, of a gloomy turn of mind, shot Sir Robert Peel's private Secretary, mistaking him for his principal, the gentleman, whose name was Drummond, died shortly after.

A fall of about 6s. a barrel has taken place in the course of the month upon American and Canadian pork, and all kinds of provisions were unsaleable even at a considerable reduction of price. Wheat and flour were firmer, but no material advance; ashes had receded about 1s. 6d. per cwt. Sir Robert Peel has declared that he does not intend to alter the corn or provision laws this year.—The rate of interest on good bills had fallen to 2 or 2½ per cent. premium.

A falling off in the years revenue had become apparent of nearly £1,000,000. The chief deficiency being in the excise and customs, attributed mainly to the progress of teetotalism. The revenue from the post-office has increased £150,000.

The anti-corn law League had collected £42,000, and expected a much larger amount to carry on their operations; little doubt seems to be entertained that they will ere long carry their point of procuring free trade in articles of food.

The French ministry were left in a minority at an early period of the present session of the Chambers, and they had pledged themselves to stand or fall in maintaining the present treaty with Great Britain, conceding the mutual right of searching each others vessels for slaves. This right was very unpalatable to the French people after they learned that the United States had refused to concede to it.

The British Indian army in evacuating Afghanistan had repassed the most dangerous defiles of the mountains with some loss of men and baggage, caused by the hostile mountaineers.

Sir Charles Metcalf, late Governor of Jamaica, and who there distinguished himself as the firm friend of liberty and justice, is to succeed Sir Charles Bagot, as Governor General of Canada. He may be expected soon. Sir Charles Bagot's policy has been approved by Sir Robt. Peel, and the cabinet generally.

Effects of Industry.—A pound of crude iron, costing an English half-penny, converted into steel, and wrought into watch springs, of which it will furnish 70,000, sells for 35,000 guineas, nearly \$165,000! To such industry Great Britain owes her wealth.

French Transatlantic Steamers.—At Brest there are three building—the *Canada*, *Christophe Colombe*, and *Mugellan*, all of 450 horse power. The *Christophe Colum* is nearly finished, and will probably, like her namesake, lead the way to our shores. The *Darien* and *Allua*, building at Cherbourg, are very similar to those at Brest. At L'Orient are the *Carib*, *Cacique* and *Eldorado*, of which two were ready to launch last spring, the third is now planking. The cost of an engine of 450 horse power made in France, is about \$151,875.

One of the greatest storms ever known had swept over Great Britain and Ireland, causing great destruction of life and property, especially at sea.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Jan. 30.

ASHES—Pot 27s 0d	BEEF—Moss \$10½
Pearl 27s 0d	Prime Mess 38
FLOUR—Fine 22s	Prime 36
U. States 22s 6d	TALLOW 5½d
WHEAT 4s	BUTTER—Salt 6d a 7d
OAT-MEAL 6 a 7s per cwt.	CHEESE 4d a 6d
PORK—Moss \$10	EXCHANGE—London 9 p ct.
P. Moss 38	N. York 2½
Prime 36	Canada W. ¼ a 1
LARD 4d a 4½ p. lb.	

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—D. Gordon, Pickering, 5s; J. Palmer, Pickering, 5s; Sundries, Cobourg, 12s 6d; R. Burlingham, Bloomfield, 3s 6d; D. Leavens, Bloomfield, 5s; J. Herrnan, Adolphustown, 5s; P. Aylesworth, Ernesttown, £1 11s; R. B. Conger, Picton, 5s; W. Garbut, Bath, 1s 6d; J. Ross, Brockville, 5s; J. Andrew, Brockville, 5s; B. Coleman, Brockville, 3s 6d; A. B. Farde, N. Augusta, 5s; J. B. Mowat, M. Flanagan, and W. Andrews, Kingston, 15s; Mc. Vanpeter and Mr. Evans, Aylmer, 10s; Sundries, Montreal, 12s 6d; J. S. Merry, Bolton Outlet, £1 5s; D. Cattanach, Lochiel, 5s; P. A. Doucet, St. Nicholas, 5s; H. Breadon, and C. C. Farrer, jr. Oanabruck, 10s; J. Barnford,

Dickinson's Landing, 5s; J. Gillic, Cornwall, 5s; H. White, Foulton Burn, 3s 6d; T. Ross and T. Scott, Lancaster, 10s; J. McLeod, Lochiel, 5s; J. P. Wells, Vankleek Hill, 5s; D. Pattee, jr. Hawkesbury, 15s; J. Anderson, Grenville, 3s 6d.

Donations and Subscriptions—Oakville Society, £2 13s 9d; W. Uptgrave, Oakville, 5s; Wellington Square Society, 5s 8d; Brantford Society, £1 15s 5d; J. L. Greene, Waterford, 5s; O. Blake, do, 5s; Simcoe Society, £2 16s 7; Windham and Townsend Societies, per J. Tilly, 13s 9d; Home District Association, £1 5s; Newmarket Society, 14s 3d; Holland Landing Society, £1 1s; Markham Society, 10s 7d; D. Gordon, Pickering, 2s 6d; Pickering Society, £1 12s 3d; S. W. part of Pickering, £1 1s 3d; Whitby Association, proceeds of soiree, £2 9s 4d; Whitby Society, £1 1s 6d; Port Hope Society, 15s 9d; Widow Wheeler, Cavan, 8s 5d; Mrs. J. Knowlson, Cavan, £1 1s 9d; Cavan Society, 16s 2s; W. Best, Emily, 5s; Peterboro Society, £1 3s 2d; Cobourg Society, £1 5s 8d; Sundries Cobourg, 8s 9d; Haldimand Society, £1 1s 6d; Mr. Massey, Haldimand, 12s 6d; Mr. Irish, do, 5s; Dr. Ives, do, 15s; A. Gleeson, do, 2s 6d; Rev. J. H. Leonard, Colborne, 5s; A. Fisk, do, 5s; Sundries Colborne, 3s 6d; Carrying place Society, 7s; Concession Society, 8s 2d; Concession Lake Society, 9s 1d; Wellington Society, 14s 6d; R. Arnold, Wellington, 10s; Sundries Wellington, 10s; Bloomfield Society, £2 10s; Picton Society, £6 5s; W. K. Blaind, Belleville, 10s; E. W. Holton, do, 5s; C. Holton, do, 5s; Extra Meeting, do, 16s 7; W. Casey, Adolphustown, 10s; Adolphustown Society, 13s 8d; Bath Society, 8s 4d; M. Cameron, M. P. P., Kingston, £2; Kingston Society, £1 6s 4d; Lansdowne Society, 14s 11d; Brockville Society, 17s 5d; E. Barrett, Brockville, 5s; Bellamy's Mills Society, 11s 4d; Matland Society, 6s 9d; Aylmer Society, 10s, Asphodel Society, £1 5s; 43d Regt J. McMillan, 3s 9d; R. Cooper, 2s 6d; District No. 3, Montreal, per Mr. McMaster, 10s; New Glasgow Society, per Mr. McAdams, 15s; District No. 12, S. H. May, £1 5s; Prescott Society, £5 0s 3d; Steamboat Pioneer, £1 5s; Ogdensburg Society, 7s 8d; Johnstown Society, 8d; S. Wright, Jonstown, 2s 6d; W. Williamsburg Society, 15s; N. Williamsburgh Society, 2s 11d; Matilda Society, 3s 2d; Onabrock Society, 8s; Cornwall Society, £1 6s; Lancaster Society, £1 2s 11d; Misses Catherine Cumming and Margaret McKerras, Williamstown, £1 11s 4d; Williamstown Society, £1 11s 2d; Martintown Society, £1 16s 10d; Sundries, Martintown, 16s 3d; Lochiel Society, 12s 2d; Vankleek Hill Society, 17s 4d; L. Original Society, 13s 1d; Grenville Society, 16s 3d; St. Andrew's Society, £1 2s 6d; J. Barclay, 1s 3d; C. Everett, 1s 3d; Duncan Sinclair, 1s 3d; George Waddell, 1s 3d; Miss McBeth, 1s 3d; J. Johnston, 1s 3d; J. Galloway, 1s 3d; M. Hays, 1s 3d; M. Cochrane, 1s 3d; Pat. Farrell, 1s; Wm. Lamb, 1s 3d; John Dallace, 1s 3d; E. Martin, 1s 3d; P. McCormack, 1s 3d; Mr. R. Barclay, 1s; Mrs. J. Barclay, 1s 10d, all of Hawkesbury.

Open Accounts—J. Foreman, Oakville, 2s 9d; A. Townsend, Mount Pleasant, 10s; W. Mann, Dover, 10s; A. Owenson, Simcoe, 3s 6d; T. J. Mulkins, do, 10s 7d; J. Christie and Son, Toronto, £22 13s 10d; W. Dunbar, Pickering, 15s; M. Hay, Port Hope, £5 9s 3d; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 9s 6d; W. Hall, Peterboro, £2 10s; J. Wilson, Haldimand, £2; J. R. Reynell; Brighton, 15s; Mr. Morrison, Concession, 1s 3d; S. B. Shipman, Wellington, 2s; W. Thorn, do, £5; R. B. Conger, Picton, £2 10s; R. Holden, Belleville, £1; D. Hubbs, Bloomfield, 2s; R. S. Gilbert, Picton, 3s 6d; N. Ballard, do, 3s 6d; R. Williams, do, 3s 6d; R. J. Chapman, do, 2s; R. Burlingham, do, 2s; L. Gilbert, Adolphustown, 3s 6d; B. Aylesworth, Bath, 3s 6d; W. Bristol, do, 3s 6d; B. Ham, do, 3s 6d; R. White, do, 3s 6d; J. Foster, do, 3s 6d; T. Johnston, do, 3s 6d; W. Garbut, do, 3s 6d; C. H. Peck, Prescott, £1 5s 3d; F. Prouty, Cornwall, £1 5s; J. Gillic, Cornwall, 16s; T. Paion, do, £1 5s; B. G. Stewart, Lancaster, 6s; H. Christie, Martintown, 8s 9d; M. Cook, Grenville, 1s 4d.

Arrears—A. MacAlister, Kingston, £2 10s; E. Webster, Gananoque, 5s; Sundries, per W. Brough, Brockville, £3 8s 6d.

But on the other hand, the great increase of the Temperance public, seems to demand that the frequency of issue, and quantity of Temperance matter should not be diminished. Both results may be obtained in either of two ways—1st, by leaving out all except Temperance matter, and thereby reducing the *Advocate* to half its present size; or, 2d, by obtaining a greatly extended subscription list. By the first alternative, the trouble of sending off, as well as the expense of postage, would remain the same; and it is feared the interest in the paper might be so much diminished, that many would either decline subscribing, or omit sending for it, so that copies would lie as they formerly did, in considerable quantities about the Post-offices, until lost or destroyed. Indeed the Committee's object is to introduce the *Advocate* into every house, which they could not hope to do, were it solely devoted to Temperance. As, however, there is now an agricultural paper in Canada, that department might be omitted, or greatly diminished, as also the price current.

The cover, instead of being supported as was expected, by advertisements, has proved a source of considerable expense, without directly benefiting the Temperance cause, and therefore ought to be discontinued; and the paper should in that case be published in the quarto form, as more convenient, the pages being twice as large as at present. In this form, the Committee would devote four pages to Temperance matter, one and a half to Advertisements, and two and a half pages to Education, Popular Information, including some Agricultural matter, and News. But as they are actuated solely by the desire to do the greatest possible amount of good, especially with reference to the advancement of the Temperance cause, they respectfully request Temperance Societies throughout Canada to communicate, before the 1st of April next, (post paid) their advice as to the kind of matter which should fill the two and a half pages last mentioned above, and the Committee will be guided by the wishes of the majority. Should few Societies report, the *Advocate* will be conducted as above announced.

In order materially to reduce the price, it will however be necessary to obtain at least twice as many subscribers, and to raise a gratuitous distribution fund to supply Ministers and Teachers. It will also be necessary that payments be made strictly in advance, all of which conditions, it is hoped, the public will be willing to fulfil; and therefore the Committee take the responsibility of announcing the following

TERMS :

The NINTH volume of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* beginning 1st May, 1843, will be issued semi-monthly, in the quarto form, (containing about the same quantity of printed matter as at present) at TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE currency per annum, payable in advance; and as an inducement to obtain subscribers, one copy will be sent gratuitously, with every ten copies remitted for, which will make the subscription in that case equal to about 2s. 3d. per annum. The postage will however be payable by subscribers; and should the law not be altered so as to permit this arrangement, the Committee will be under the necessity of charging one shilling more per annum to subscribers who receive the paper by post. To subscribers in Britain, the price will be Two Shillings Sterling. In either way, the *Temperance Advocate* will be, all things considered, by far the cheapest paper in Canada. And the Committee must rely upon the good feeling and activity of their friends, for securing a sufficiently extended subscription list, to protect them from pecuniary loss. If the friends of the cause in every locality should prove active in canvassing for subscribers, there is little doubt that the present subscription list might be increased ten fold.

PROSPECTUS

OF VOL. IX. CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The experience of the past year, proves that the present price of the *Advocate* is too high, to be compatible with the widely extended circulation which a Temperance paper ought to possess.

This paper is sent gratuitously to Ministers of Religion and School Teachers in Canada, as also to many Ministers and influential persons in Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States—all of whom are respectfully requested to read and circulate it