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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

VOL. IX.

JUNE 15, 1843.

No. 4.

GOOD NATURED PEOPLE,

WHO HARM NO ONE BUT THEMSELVES.

From a Tract published by the Irish Temperance Union.

"Of all the funerals ever I was at, I never followed so fine a one as poor Mrs. Pringle's" said Peggy Brien to her friend Honor Halpin.

"Did you go the whole way with it?" said Honor.

"Indeed I did; and it would move a Turk to see the orphans breaking their little hearts, and not one of us able to pacify them. Ah! it was a poor sight to see that nice young woman murdered, for she was nothing else."

"Murdered!" exclaimed Honor, "What do you mean? Sure every body was good to her, and she was watched and tended night and day."

"Ay, was she; but her heart was broke, and all the tending in the world could not mend it. I tell you between ourselves, the master was the death of her."

"Well, Peggy," said Honor, "it is a true saying 'that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives.' Myself thought that there was not a kinder husband breathing than Mr. Pringle, nor a better natured man."

"Why then, he was all that," replied Peggy, "when he was sober; but the drink was the mischief, Honor, honey."

"Why, did he drink that-a-way, entirely?" said Honor, "I thought he was only a little pleasant and hearty after dinner with his friends; for by all account he was so good natured and generous, that he would be ever pressing his customers to dine with him."

"You heard true enough," said Peggy, "and it was myself that knew that, but do you know, Honor, that I hate the very words hearty and pleasant, since I saw all my mistress suffered; ay, I almost hate to hear of a man being good natured, so I do."

Norry wondered, as well she might; but Peggy knew what she meant; she knew that her master was by nature kind and warm-hearted, and she saw that this very kindness led him into cruelty and violence, when perverted by strong drink. Strong drink may well be compared to the devil; for it renders every bad disposition infinitely worse, and transforms the good into its own vile nature.

"Ah," resumed Peggy, "I lived long enough with my unfortunate master and mistress to see how it was between them; though the poor woman did all she could to hide her trouble even from the servants, and to shelter him. She always looked so bad that people thought she was going into a natural decay; but the doctor soon saw that it was not her lungs, but her poor mind and thoughts that were wearing her away, and yet the master coated upon her. There was nothing on this earth that he could reach, but what he would give her; and he would cry like a child when he was sober; and I am certain he was sincere when he did promise her never to touch spirits again."

"Could not she coax him?" said Honor, "when he was in a soft humor, to join the Temperance—?"

"So she did," replied Peggy; "and he left off for a few months, and my mistress got up her good looks, and we were as happy as queens, till she noticed him taking porter all hours, and wine after dinner, to no end; but what does he do but he puts cayenne pepper in it, so you may be sure he seldom knew what he was about, and he broke his pledge against the whiskey, and then if we had not a

terrible house, it was no matter. He soon began to look as bad as my mistress, and everything was going to wreck. He was always either drinking, or keeping his bed; and though my mistress loved the very track of his foot in the gutter, yet the only comfort she had was when he was sick, because she could watch him and take care of him. Some gentlemen came to advise him to join the tee-totals; but the mistress would not let him hear to it, for she said he was so long used to the drink, that he would soon die without something stronger than water. They told her of many drunken criminals that were forced to leave off every kind of liquor the moment they entered prison, and that they are all the better for it. It was all in vain; she would not venture."

"Poor woman," said Norry, "may be she knew he would not keep his promise. Any how, it is too much to ask a man to do."

"Not a bit too much," said Peggy, "but I wont argue with you about it. I leave that to my betters. All I know is, that there is no cure for hard drinking, but leaving off every strong liquor for good and all."

"O," said Honor, "it may be well enough for drunkards, but why need other people leave off a comfortable cordial?"

"I tell you," says Peggy, "I do not know how to argue, but I know what I see, and I can tell you that I see gentlemen and every sort of people very comfortable without a drop of anything stronger than water, barring the innocent milk, and the tea and coffee; and my old mistress that I lived with long ago, tells me she has such an easy mind, since the master and all the young gentlemen signed the tee-total, for, says she to me the other day, 'There is no answering for young men when they sit down to their wine in company: and our servants,' says she, 'and workmen cannot now say to us,—It is easy for you to leave off whiskey, when you have plenty of wine and malt liquor,' and my old mistress spoke very proper too about the waste of young, healthy people drinking what was very expensive, and did them no good."

"I do not like stingy people," said Honor.

"My old master and mistress never were stingy," retorted Peggy, coloring; "but they knew the difference between waste and generosity; and though they have no great fortune at all, yet they are ready to give to every thing that benefits the poor; ay, twice as ready as them that sit over their wine and punch, and give drams and draughts of porter to their people."

"I thought you did not know how to argue," said Honor, "but you are bewitched with them temperance people. I suppose Mr. Pringle never signed the tee-total."

"No, indeed," replied Peggy, "though I made bold to tell my mistress that he could not be worse upon water than he was on all sorts of liquor, and that I was afraid something would happen to him; and O, it was she that suffered night and day about her unfortunate husband. Many is the dismal, dreary, long night I sat up with her, to try to keep the life in her, when he was out either reeling about the streets, or may be snoring in a public house; and she trembling every limb of her, and sighing as if her poor heart would burst, and sometimes fainting dead in my arms. See what a good natured man can do. He can torture his unfortunate wife, ay, and kill her by inches, too." Peggy might have added, that a good natured man, maddened

with strong liquor, has been known to stab his wife, and run after his terrified children with the same intention. Alas! for the good nature of a drunkard. But we must let our good natured Peggy finish her story.

"O, Honor," she resumed, I do not know when I went over all those terrible times before; but seeing my poor mistress die, from no disorder in the world but a broken heart, brings every thing to my mind; and to think of those pretty orphans, all cast upon the waves of the world; and they might have had their father and mother alive and happy, only for that vile drink, really it puts me out of all patience. To think of a man destroying his whole family, for the sake of what he puts down his throat,—what signifies such good nature? And he must treat his friends, too. Friends, indeed! Where are they now? What are they doing for his children? and where were they when the goods grew thin in his shop, and when all the wine and whiskey and brandy the master could get were too little for his own craving? Ah, Norry, I tell you, drinking friends are no friends at all."

"It was a wonder," said Norry, "the mistress did not get her spirits for the sake of the children, after the master died, and go on with the business."

"So she might," said Peggy, "if he had died in his bed, and repented of all that was past. You were not in town, Honor, when it happened, or you could not but hear of it. He had a fashion of lying down in a dark closet when he was drunk, and for the last few days he never stopped, and even mixed spirits, of wine with his brandy, as if he could not burn his poor carcass fast enough. The mistress missed him one day longer than usual, and went trembling to the spot, as she often did before, and O, Honor, my jewel, this time he was dead entirely. The poor heart-broken creature dropped flat upon the floor, and when we heard the noise, we ran to her, and if it was not a sight to melt a heart of stone, nothing ever was. We carried the mistress to her bed, and we thought she would never come to herself, and do you know but I wished she never might? but the Almighty had a happier death for her. Well, when she did come to her senses, it was only to think of her misery, and the poor master's soul. She never could raise her spirits, and her stomach was gone, too, for she did not relish a morsel of victuals; and she fell into a galloping decay this time, sure enough; and after recommending her orphans to her friends, thank goodness, her mind got rest, and she died happy. So there you see what it is to be married to a good natured man, when he gives way to the liquor, no matter what sort it is; and, by all account, my mistress knew his failing before she married him, and did not mind all the warning of her friends. He promised, and he vowed, and she heard he was good natured, and how could a good natured man deceive her, or prove unkind to the woman he loved and vowed to protect?"

Ask all the drunken instances that we can muster, and we shall find that a meek man becomes a ruffian, a gentleman becomes a brute, a wise man becomes a fool, and a good natured man becomes a tiger. Behold the effects of strong liquors, and how can we raise such brutalizing, demoralizing stuff to our lips? We need conjure up no fabrication of our own invention. We having living instances of all ranks and professions staring us in the face at every corner, nor need we lay all the blame upon whiskey, nor upon dirty, muddy porter; the blood-red wines, ay, and the clear, amber wines, too, have victims.

How it will reach the Higher Classes.

The question often arises, "How is the temperance cause ever to reach the higher classes? They will not attend temperance meetings; they read nothing on the subject; they feel it beneath their dignity to sign the pledge. Fashion, fashion controls all their movements, and while it is the fashion to drink wine, we labor in vain as to any

good influence over them." Travelling the other day in a steamboat, we were instructed in this matter. A gentleman of the highest standing, and whose family move in the first circles of fashion, said to us, as we were incidentally talking on the temperance movement, "Your cause has saved my son." "Saved your son, sir!" we replied: "have you been so unfortunate as to have a son bitten by the serpent?" "O yes," said he, "poor John learned to drink, I believe, in college. He went out to the West where his prospects were good as a lawyer, but he fell into bad habits; and when he came home, after a while, he was such a grief to his poor mother and sisters, and such a shiftless miserable fellow, that I gave him some money and told him to be off and not let us see him again till he could stop drinking. Last year, the Washingtonians came into the town in which he lives, got him to sign the pledge, made him president of a temperance society, and now he has become a temperance lecturer, and he writes home to his mother and sisters the happiest letters. We all now want to see him very much." And, as he said this, he took his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped a falling tear from his eye. And this is the way we thought by which our cause will reach the higher classes. It will restore them their sons, their husbands, and brothers. Though they may treat it with abuse, it will repay them with kindness. And though they may heed none of its warnings, it will become the repairer of breaches and make them say, "How blessed are its movements!"

Sir Robert Peel's Prophecy Unfulfilled.

OR, IRISHMEN TRUE TO THEIR PLEDGE.

The following statistics clearly testify that Sir Robert had reckoned without his host, and prove that the fact is in inverse ratio to his fond expectation. They also furnish very satisfactory evidence of the progress of temperance in that country.

Spirits entered for Home Consumption were up to	
January 5, 1840,	10,815,709 Gallons.
" 1841,	7,401,051 "
" 1842,	6,495,443 "
" 1843,	5,290,650 "

or a reduction, during the period the Minister relied upon an increase, of one million, one hundred and ninety-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three gallons. It will also be observed that the diminution between 1840, and the same date in 1843, was five million, five hundred and twenty-five thousand, and fifty-nine gallons.—Eng. Paper.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Mr. Bungay's Journal.

THOROLD—Is delightfully situated, the Welland Canal flowing through its midst. Here, total abstinence has steadily and unobtrusively advanced since the society was disentangled from the moderation pledge. Jacob Keefer, Esq., President of the District Association, is President of this society, which numbers 270 members. Two human victims have been recently sacrificed at the gory altar of appetite; one unfortunate drunkard was found at the bottom of a Lock, his eyes were gorged with blood, his head bruised, his face formerly tinged with the fires of Sodom assumed an ashy paleness, one arm, several ribs, and his neck were broken. Though cold stiff and dead, one hand retained a fragment of the broken jug. A short time prior to his decease, his house blew down, which excited his anger to such a degree, he declared with an oath the Lord could not blow him down. The other victim staggered home, laid down on the floor of his dwelling, and expired. There is a Juvenile Temperance institution in this place, containing 72 members. James Beaty, President, and Robert Keefer, Secretary.

BEECH WOODS.—This society is in a prosperous condition; its officers are men who exert themselves to secure crowded houses, spicy speeches and spirited singing. May zeal and wisdom, like twin angels guard and guide this and every other good society;

R. Garner is President, and C. Wilson, Sec. of this Society, which contains 120 members.

ALLANBURGH.—One of the most influential members of this society is decidedly opposed to the plan of employing or rather remunerating lecturing agents. The history of this reform affords ample evidence however, that agitation and the circulation of intelligence, and the exciting influence of public addresses of the right stamp, are as indispensable to the prosperity and permanency of Temperance, as the circulation of the blood is to the health of the system. Charity should *begin*, but not remain *always* at home. The Victoria men caused this society to rub its eyes, and I hope it may never resume its slumbers; indeed, so long as such men as Merrill, Vandeburgh, and several others whom I might name, continue with this society, there is no danger of its becoming extinct.

JORDAN.—Several Mennonists have united with this society, although their ministers were resolved not to allow their church members to unite with men of other creeds, to promote a human institution.

CONNOIE.—When I first visited this village, I was disheartened at the dull prospect before me; several buildings were dilapidated and deserted, the bridge was broken, the roads were miry, notice of my appointment had not arrived, many were worshipping at the shrines of Bacchus, and but few attended my meeting. Two nights afterwards, however, I addressed a large assembly in the same place, and almost every respectable person signed the pledge, with two magistrates and a physician at their head. The society soon became 200 strong, a revival of religion followed, and upwards of one hundred individuals have made a profession of religion since the banner of sobriety was unfurled in this place. A. Bradshaw, Esq., is President, and J. Tolinsby, Esq., Secretary.

LEUTH.—Here there are many praying working men who do much to promote the Temperance cause, but in one particular they fail, in not subscribing for Temperance publications; but as an effort is now being made by Mr. Dubois to extend the circulation of the *Advocate* throughout the district, it is hoped that the members of this society, many of whom are amongst the excellent of this earth, will furnish themselves with reading matter. Mr. D. Beamer, Secretary of the society, has taken much pains to procure public addresses and singing. This cold water army, like Gideon's is about 300 strong—T. Fisher, Esq. President.

FIFTEEN MILE CREEK.—This society is in its infancy; it was organized by the Rev. J. Jackson, and embraces about 100 members. The President, Mr. J. McCarthy, was an inn-keeper for several years, but soon after the late Temperance movement commenced in the District, he hewed down his sign-post, and relinquished, from principle, a profitable business. As he occupies an excellent stand, I would suggest the propriety of his opening a Temperance house.

BRACK DISTRICT.—I cannot lose the pleasure of simply stating that I have had the honor and happiness to assist in organizing a District Temperance Association in the Brock District, which will not suffer by comparison with any similar institution embracing the same number of members in Canada. On the 9th of May, Delegates from the different local societies convened in Woodstock, and formed a District Society; the warden of the district S. Lossing Esq. occupied the chair. Nearly one hundred gentlemen were present, amongst whom were seven district councillors who represented the societies to which they are attached. Resolutions creditable to the heads and hearts of those who moved and passed them, were presented and adopted. The warmest thanks of the association were given to the committee of the Niagara District Association, for sending an Agent amongst them, and the debt contracted for his services in the Brock District was cheerfully assumed. The *Advocate* was recommended, and a delegate appointed to the convention in Kingston should it take place. Such a meeting in my humble opinion, would rock the empire of drunkenness to its foundation in Canada. In the evening, there was an excellent and crowded meeting, which was addressed by the Rev. T. Rice, Presbyterian Minister, Cor. Sec. of the District Association, the Rev. N. Bosworth and myself, when forty-three signed the pledge. The Woodstock brass band contributed richly to the entertainment of the evening, by its performances. As I passed through Paris on my return home, I was solicited to attend and assist at a Temperance festival in that village; we had eloquent speeches, excellent music, and a rich and ample repast, together with a grand procession, at which a splendid banner was displayed. The best of order was preserved at this happy meeting

which was graced with the presence of many ladies. Several signatures were obtained.

June 1, 1843.

G. W. BUNGAY.

BUCKINGHAM, May 20.—Our society numbers upwards of 70 members, a very small portion indeed of the tea-totallers who reside in this township. The Rev. Mr. Brady, much to his praise as a man and a Christian, has formed a society here which numbers some hundreds, many of whom, when he came to this place, bid fair to fill a drunkard's grave, but who are now exemplary members of society and of the church to which they belong. In the adjoining township, (Cumberland) there is a society which has done much good, and bids fair to do much more; it was formed last winter, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Wesleyan Missionary, to whom much praise is due for his able and zealous advocacy of the cause throughout his extensive field of labour. The Lochaber Society is also in a prosperous state, and as I have already stated, we have no cause to be discouraged, as we see societies springing up on every hand, and strange as it may appear to anti-temperance clergymen, many who, previous to joining the Temperance Society, lived as though there was no God, became members of the church, and exemplary christians.—JAMES CARSON, Sec.

ONSHAWA, May 23.—The cause in our township (Whitby) is continually on the increase; the number of members now on my books, exceeds 1500. We are now holding monthly meetings in each division, and find it very profitable to the cause; we have divided the township into seven divisions.—J. G. WATSON.

KEMPTVILLE, May 24.—The cause is flourishing in Kemptville, and vicinity; twelve years ago past since the first Temperance Society was organized in this place, and at no time has the interest been so deep and extensive as at the present, not only in the village, but throughout the township. This society commenced in October, 1841, with thirty-six members—now it numbers 467, with an auxiliary on the south side of the township of about 98. To God be all the praise. Yet there is cause of regret that in this great moral enterprise, we have so small a share of clerical and magisterial influence. We endeavour to hold a meeting once a month, in some part of the township, and contend earnestly for the principles of total abstinence, being well convinced of their truth. We see the "consequences of national disorder, written as with a sun beam on the sky, of our political and religious destiny," and we are prompted to go forward. Do we for a moment stand still and ask for motives to urge us to action, we are pointed at once to the love of our country, affection for our children and children's children, and responsibility to our Maker. We know that unless the cause of Temperance prospers, thousands upon thousands will perish; the stream will still flow on, carrying with it some of the most gigantic intellects, thus robbing the country of its most costly treasures, and intemperance will continue to triumph, and the cause of human happiness and religion be greatly retarded.—JOHN A. WILLIAMS.

GALT, May 27.—The cause of Temperance is prospering in this place, though not at so rapid a rate as it does in some other places, for we have many difficulties to contend with that are seldom met with; we have opposition at every step, and in every imaginable form—from the sly insinuations of those who dare not come out openly to the open effrontery of the great champion of Bacchus, who has not failed to oppose us both in public and in private, almost incessantly for the last two years—though for a while he appeared to have run short of materials, notwithstanding the assistance he derived from the Rev. R. Murray, &c.; but of late he had got a fresh supply from Bishop Hopkins and some others, which he appears to consider as irresistible, but the more we are opposed, the more we multiply and grow.

In the village of Ayr, about ten miles from this place, a short time ago, the people were raising a church to be devoted to the worship of God; and, horrid to relate, an individual there and that day, got so beastly drunk, that he was barely able to crawl off a few yards and die!!! Yes sir, while the church was raising, this awful tragedy was acted, a few rods from the building—Alas! poor depraved human nature, when will christians, with such facts before their eyes, discountenance the use of the intoxicating poison throughout the community?—P. G. HUFFMAN, Sec.

NIAGARA, May 27.—Our tea-totallers are scattered through the Province; but we hope the Rifles will be as true to their pledge as they are to their country, and that they will not be backward in supporting the *Advocate*, and driving the old King Tyrant out of the land. What little money we can raise, will be handed over. J. D., a reformed drunkard, has undertaken to collect for

your society; we think he will make a good one, for he was first rate at begging coppers for his bitters. We have twenty-two pledged toe-totallers in our band.—Wm. NUNN, *Band. R. C. R. Soc.*

COBourg, June 1.—Our society advances gradually. There were about thirty signatures obtained to the pledge at the time of our last meeting. The spring season of the year is not very favorable to the spread of Temperance principles. Business opens with its multitude of claims on the time and energies of the friends of the cause, and prevents their devoting that attention to it which its importance demands. Besides, there are perhaps more temptations thrown in the way of poor laborers and mechanics, at this season than at any other. A very worthy gentleman of this town, passing by some poor men working on the roads, on a warm day, asked them if they were not thirsty; being answered in the affirmative, he threw them some money to purchase something to drink. Immediately, the jug was filled at the tavern, and all, I believe, except a young *Irish Roman Catholic*, drank repeatedly during the afternoon. This act resulted solely from the want of reflection—his kind, good nature, prompted him to it—his character places him entirely above suspicion, as to his having any desire to promote intemperance. He has seen enough of the poverty, strife, litigation and woe, caused by intemperance, to prevent him from wishing this; but he has not reflected sufficiently upon the injurious influence which such an act, by a man of his standing in society has upon the poorer classes. To say the least, it does not diminish the desire for intoxicating drinks.—W. KINGSTON, *Cor. Sec.*

BRANTFORD, June 1.—Our society is in a flourishing condition, numbering not far from 300 members, all of whom we consider good. Our motto is "onward;" and though taverns and distilleries should and do increase around us, we shall not be discouraged, for we sincerely believe the Lord is with us, and surely if he be for us, who shall be against us.—JOHN M. TUPPER, *Sec.*

NORTH AUGUSTA, June 5.—The anniversary of the Bellamyville Total Abstinence Society was held at this place on the 1st inst., when the society was addressed by the Rev Wm. Smart of Brockville, Presbyterian Minister. The cause is gradually progressing in this section; we have received into the society the past year, 81 members; 23 have removed, and 9 have been expelled, which gives us a net increase of 49, so that we now number 241. The office bearers are Messrs. A. B. Pardec, *Pres.* John Bellamy *Vice Pres.* and H. Williams, *Sec.*

GORE OF TORONTO, June 3.—The glorious cause of Temperance still progresses in this neighbourhood. On the 16th ult. was held the second anniversary meeting of this society, which was numerously attended; a highly cheering report was read by the Secretary, from which it appears that there still remains (including nine who joined that evening) 173 members on the list. After several interesting addresses on the subject of Temperance had been delivered, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. Wm. Hewgill, *sen. President*, Mr. John Roc, *Vice President*, and a committee of five. There was also elected a committee of ladies to aid us by their influence and example; indeed the ladies of this settlement are always in the front ranks of every good and noble work. It is pleasing to be able to state that the principles of Total Abstinence have taken decided root in this part of the country; much good has already been done, and our society seems resolved to persevere in its efforts, until the last glass of alcohol shall be exhibited as a curiosity to the inhabitants of the settlement. We hope that when the Montreal Society again sends out an agent or Lecturer, he will favor us in the Gore of Toronto with a visit.—K. McDONALD, *Sec.*

L'ORIGINAL, May 31.—I wish, Mr. Editor, if possible, you would try in some way to stir up our luke-warm Temperance brethren. Once, we were active; now, we have need of resuscitation. We appointed and tried to hold a meeting about the first of May, when not more than half-a-dozen attended, and only a dozen names were handed in by the committee. "These things ought not so to be." Temperance men should act on Temperance principles. May our cause revive.—J. H. JOHNSON, *Sec.*

INDIA.

We are indebted to some unknown friend (*Dr. SCUDDER*, we suppose,) for the last December number of the *Journal of the South India Temperance Union*, published at Madras, from which the following extracts are taken. The President of the Union is the Rev. J. SCUDDER, M. D., now in the United States, and one of the Honorary Vice Presidents, Archdeacon JEFFREYS of Bombay.

The Editor acknowledges receipt of a number of our paper of the 15th August last, and we reciprocate this expression of welcome with which he favors its appearance. In the hope of being able subsequently to effect a more direct transmission, we have, in the meantime, sent a file of the *Advocate* to the care of the Rev. J. MARSH, New York, who we beg will forward the papers as opportunity occurs. We shall be glad to receive an exchange of the Journal through the same medium.

TRACTS FOR THE NATIVES.—We learn from the *Christian Advocate*, that the Calcutta Temperance Society has commenced printing tracts in the Vernaculars, against the sin of drunkenness, and that the first tract issued, and now in circulation among the native community, has been translated from the English by some of the pupils of the General Assembly's Institution. We would recommend the plan to the South India Temperance Union, for we have the high authority of the chief Magistrate to say, that one half of the native population of our populous city, are in a state of intoxication every day in the year—and the distribution of tracts, in Tamil, among the Hindoos, will, doubtless, prove a great blessing to the people.—*Madras Circulator*, Dec. 2.

Our friendly neighbor is entitled to our thanks for the above hint. The thing has long been in contemplation, but want of funds has prevented any thing being done in that way. It is a matter of the highest importance, and should engage the attention of our Tract and Missionary Societies. We recollect of only one tract having been printed in Tamil, against drunkenness, by the Madras Tract Society.

THE ATHENEUM vs. OPIUM.—We expressed our surprise, when noticing the good news of Peace, (in China) that nothing had been said about the trade in opium. Had the Plenipotentiary left this an open question, we are persuaded it would have been the fruitful source of much annoyance to both Governments, and would again ere long bring us into hostile collision. We most heartily rejoice in this prohibition, and should any vessels be found violating that clause of the treaty, we trust the penalty of confiscation will be rigidly enforced. We regret, however, that the interdiction does not extend to every port in China, as well as those named in the treaty. We are wont to speak of the cruelty of the slave trade, and to brand the conduct of the slave dealers as infamous; but horrible as these are, the traffic in opium is no less so. The only difference between them is, that slavery affects the liberty of man. The effects of opium, consumed in large quantities, are not only destructive of health, but of morals. In conveying the drug by ship loads, as has been the practice hitherto, we inflict upon the Chinese, evils of most fearful magnitude. It is a great blot upon our country that the trade was ever tolerated, and so long as no direct measures are adopted for its suppression, the Government must continue to share in the guilt incurred. A curse goes with every cargo of opium. The parties trading in it are the ministers of death to the very people who feed them, and the wealth acquired by the traffic could only be enjoyed by persons whose moral sense is so blunted as to make them indifferent to the tendency and results of their actions. Let us help the Chinese to get rid of the poison in their market, but on no pretext attempt to force it on them.—*Madras Athenaeum*, Nov. 19.

CANNANORE T. A. SOCIETY.—*Cannanore*, 14th November, 1842.—At a general meeting of this Society, held this evening, present, Captain M'Alpin, 94th Regiment, and C. West, Esq., Post Master, members general committee; Captain and Mrs. Cox, and Doctor Magrath, visitors. Captain M'Alpin read the report of the funds, showing a balance credit of rupees 10, and a statement of the numerical strength of the Society, and the changes since the last meeting. Present strength, 106; joined since last meeting, 18; withdrawn, 23; broken pledges, 2; showing a decrease of 7 since last general meeting.

Captain M'Alpin opened the meeting with the Society's Hymn. He then addressed the society, and said he regretted the removal of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Fennell, who he saw by that day's order was appointed to Mangalore. He did not like to see such great variations in the society, though it was not for numbers he looked, but members who would uphold the society. He was happy to see such a comfortable place, for the soldier to retire to, from a noisy barrack-room, as every accommodation was afforded when he entered the society, and he thought it was a great blessing, and he knew that the society prospered under Divine assistance. He then introduced his friends Captain and Mrs. Cox, and Doctor Magrath, who then became members of the society. He was assured that many of his own rank in the garr-

son were well-wishers to the society, though they did not come there. He then alluded to the society of the Left Wing at Trinopolis and said, they might be expected shortly at Cannanore; and he was glad to say that they had changed their pledge, from temperance to total abstinence, and hoped under Divine Providence they would prosper in the cause. Doctor Magrath then showed the interest he felt in the society by a donation of ten rupees.—*Journal of the South India Temperance Union.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have the *Tee-totaller* to July 9. A few of the members and friends of the tee-total societies of Sydney had presented the Rev. Matthew Thomas Adam, as a token of their esteem and regard for his praiseworthy exertions in their cause, a patent lever watch, splendid chain and key, all of fine gold, value £31 10s. A complimentary address accompanied this present which was replied to by the reverend gentleman in a most becoming manner. By an intimation in which we gather that he was sent to that colony on behalf of the cause of seamen, with instructions to exert himself in promoting the temperance cause. Oh if all heralds of the gospel sent to pagan lands were thus instructed (though it would seem unnecessary) how much good might be done. June 13, Job John Ward was executed for murdering a child two years old. In addressing the Sheriff's unhappy man said, "Pray God bless you all for your kindness; I did strike the child with my hands, but I did not intend to murder it. I was very drunk at the time. I sent its mother out." and then added, "Ah, I wish that all liquors had been a gunica a pint on that day; but I hope after my example, all men, particularly those in my situation in life, will abstain from the immoderate drinking of ardent spirits, it has been that which has brought me into this awful situation." £200,000 are paid for grain, &c. imported into the colony, and £500,000 for intoxicating drinks. This state of things will bring ruin upon the colony. 3,897 gallons spirits were delivered for home consumption in one week in June, and 127 persons brought to the police office for drunkenness and other crimes committed during the same time. At a meeting of the T. A. Society in June twenty-eight pledges were taken—ditto St. Patrick's T. A. Society 41 pledges, so the cause of reform is moving on. A publican at Brickfield hill had declared that if he had the management of the tee-totallers he would tie them all up in one great bundle (indeed a big bundle it would be) and set fire to the whole of them.—*Ib.*

DUM DUM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of this society, which numbers 108 members, 86 of whom are tee-totallers, the rest are on the moderation pledge. During the year, 78 have been excluded, and 82 have withdrawn, which great falling off we conceive must owe its cause in a great measure to the society fighting under the false colours of moderation.

Patron.—Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, Commandant of Artillery.
Founder.—Lieut. Colonel Powney, P. C. O.
President.—Serjeant Major Wolfe.
Committee.—Staff Serjeant Waters, Staff Serjeant Byrne, Corporal Griffiths, Gunner Adamson, Serjeant W. Thompson, Treasurer, Gunner James Hobcroft, Secretary.—*Ib.*

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—*Macmillan's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1843.

THESE ESSAY ON THE EVILS OF THE LICENSE SYSTEM, WITH MORE PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CANADA.

(Continued from page 41.)

In reference, then, to the system which legalizes the traffic in intoxicating drinks, we would submit several propositions:—

FIRST PROPOSITION.—That it is human law against the law of

man's physical nature.—This is proved by a reference, first, to the ascertained nature of the ingredients in all intoxicating drinks. All these, whether they come under the denomination of ardent spirits or fermented liquors, contain alcohol or spirits of wine. This is the inebriating principle, that which constitutes their strength, and for which they are drunk. Now, this ingredient, when treated by all medical writers, and regarded in reference to the laws of man's physical nature, is placed in the same class and under the same relations with henbane, deadly nightshade, opium, and various other poisons. In the report of a select committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the evils of intemperance, it was stated that the highest medical authorities, examined in great numbers before the committee, are uniform in their testimony, "that ardent spirits are absolute poisons to the human constitution—that in no case whatever are they necessary, or even useful to persons in health—that they are always, in every case, and to the smallest extent, deleterious, pernicious, or destructive, according to the proportions in which they may be taken into the system." (Par. Rep., p. 4.) Were it necessary, a large space might be occupied with the testimony of medical men and chemists, but to the enquirer there is a facility of access to such information. Now, if such is the character of the main ingredient in these drinks, their evil effects must operate according to the quantity in different kinds of liquor. In Great Britain the quantity of intoxicating drinks of all kinds, annually consumed, amounts to four hundred and sixty millions of gallons; so that averaging alcohol in ardent spirits at fifty per cent., wines at twenty, and malt liquors at six per cent., and taking into view the different proportions of the liquors used, about forty millions of gallons of pure alcohol are annually consumed, and a fact that deserves attention, is that twenty-five millions of it, considerably more than the half, is swallowed in the use of malt liquors. In Canada the quantity of alcohol consumed cannot be computed at less, according to this ratio of population. This is the manufacture and traffic which bears the sanction of law! This is the tide that flows over the fairest portion of the civilized world, and produces such an aggregate of evils! yet, wherever it circulates, it comes through the sluice of legislative enactments! It is evident, then, that the License System is opposed to the laws of man's physical nature, because the licensed poison is opposed to it.

Our first proposition is proved by a reference to the well ascertained fact that they are the fruitful parent of disease and death. This must result from what we have previously shewn as to their composition; but yet it is confirmed by other facts. It might be shewn by a glance at the physiology of man's nature, that whatever agreeable effect, or transient flow of spirits may result from ardent or fermented liquors being taken into the system, it is not beneficial, but, being produced by an artificial stimulus, it is deleterious—it is an undue expenditure of the excitability of the system; and although under its agency, men fancy themselves stronger; yet the idea is delusion; for were it a natural increase of vigour, it would not be followed, as it always is, by a collapse corresponding to the waste of excitability. The nourishment afforded is nothing to the expenditure; and even in ale, it is proved, according to rigid analysis, that only one tenth part of the barley employed in its manufacture remains; and in ale, as Dr. FRANKLIN has said, the nutriment is only in proportion to the solid parts of the barley which remain when it is drunk. But in addition to all this, it rests not on theoretical principles; experience has proved its hostility to the general health in thousands of instances. Tens of thousands have gone to the drunkard's grave—thousands more have gone thither through the more moderate and more slowly-poisoning effect of them—tens of thousands still live fearful monuments of its disorganizing and deadly effects. There are multitudes who confess

that intemperance is killing them; but oh! the iron fetters which the demon rivets upon them, require a mighty effort to wrench asunder—an effort too mighty for many. Nor is the physical derangement caused by dissipation only, but there is a more wide-spreading, though not so visible, disorganization through moderation. In addition to this, there is a long catalogue of severe accidents, of accidental deaths, which would form a large item of the bill of mortality, attributable to intoxicating drinks. From the reports of the different Societies in Canada, received by the Temperance Convention held in Montreal last year, it appears, says the Committee, "that seventy six persons, some in high and useful stations, have gone down to the drunkard's grave during the past year. Three of these were burnt to death while intoxicated—several were frozen to death—several drowned—and others carried off by the drunkard's perpetual terror, delirium tremens. Could we publish the sad story of each of these seventy-six persons, who that read it, would again lift the intoxicating cup? Tremendous as these consequences are, in their nature as well as extent, the half has not been told. Many reports, with a modesty for which our opponents must give us praise, in stating the evil results of the drinking system, say, "it were perhaps invidious to state particulars—and in many instances no records had been kept, so that correct statistics of its ravages cannot be obtained till the light of the last day disclose them." Such is the sum of the various reports; yet when we consider that some Societies did not transmit any, and that there are places beyond the cognizance of such Societies, we are assured that in Canada, and in other places, it may be said, that not a tithe of the evils are publicly exhibited.

Our first proposition is proved, also, by a reference, thirdly, to the testimony of those who abstain, and of reformed drunkards. It is the united testimony of tens of thousands that they are better in the entire disuse than in the use of them. They are as able for fatigue and labour, and even more so, without than with them. This is corroborated by overwhelming testimony, by testimony as multiplied and weighty as the number and rank of the persons who act upon the principle. The Lord Mayor of Dublin declared, in his speech in November last, that before taking the pledge, he hesitated for some time, lest it might not be prudent to do so, considering that he was sixty-five years old; but having once resolved upon it, he found from experience, that, though at all times temperate, yet he was a better and a stronger man by becoming a teetotaler. Reformed drunkards bear striking testimony to the mischievous and ruinous nature of intoxicating drinks, and the incalculable blessings derived from entire abstinence.

Is it not evident, then, that the system which legalizes the traffic in these pernicious drinks, is acting in opposition to the health of the community—that it is human law at variance with the laws of man's physical nature. Yes, that system in whatever country, that gives its legal permission to so large and destructive an influence, is surely acting in opposition to the clearest dictates of nature and humanity. But we go on to our

SECOND PROPOSITION.—That the License System is human law acting against man's intellectual improvement.—This is exhibited if we consider, firstly, it legalizes the means which have blighted and ruined many a fair and promising character. In the report from which we quoted the above, it tells us that of the seventy-six who had gone down during the year to a drunkard's grave, some were persons in high and useful stations. According to the prevailing usages of society, which are now happily giving place to the progress of reform, there was peculiar danger of intemperance numbering among its victims those of superior talent and address. The man whose extensive acquisitions fitted him for an exalted

station, and whose conversational powers made him an agreeable and edifying companion, has been led by that very superiority to become a votary of pleasure; his wit, his satire, and his enthusiasm, made him the centre of a drinking club, or the soul of the bar-room; and those talents that might have improved to greater eminence, were blasted, became useless, nay worse, perverted into instruments of bacchanalian mirth and profanity. Multitudes who not only bade fair promise, but had attained to a degree of distinction, listened, in the ascent to the fatal allurements of pleasure, and afterwards descended to the most pitiable condition—a condition more bitter and awful from their previous attainment and elevation. Not only has thus a vast amount of high intellectual talent been blighted, wasted, and perverted, but a still greater amount of common and useful talent has been sacrificed—been rendered worse than unproductive—and the soil of notions and opinions that are noxious weeds of unrightly growth injuring and disfiguring the beauty of the mental world. In addition to all this, lunatic asylums bear witness to the fact, wherever they exist, that one half of their inmates have become insane through the effects of intoxicating drinks. Surely, a system in legislation which licenses the sources of all this fearful amount of evil, may fairly be chargeable with the crime of opposition to the intellectual improvement of men.

Our second proposition is proved farther if we consider, secondly, that it licenses a powerful enemy to the march of education. Education is a matter whose circumference of influences is so wide and extended, that it is apt to come within the sphere of a vast number of other influences, which will either tend to impede or accelerate its progress. Educational influences, and that of intoxicating drinks, are not only both subjects of legislative enactment, but exert each so large an influence, that they may be said often to affect each other, either in the way of retarding or promoting. We leave it to others to point out how they benefit each other—how intoxicating drinks ever promoted the cause of enlightenment; if there be a case, it deserves to be known as a most anomalous one; but it is not difficult to see how they have paralyzed its energies and restricted its influence. Who almost expects to find a drunkard's children well educated? Even among the higher classes, if the parents are addicted to the cup, you will often find a very culpable inattention to their children's education—and among the labouring classes there is not probably a greater source of the ignorance and demoralization of themselves and offspring than the tavern—the licensed grog-shop, which exhausts their means—those means which should be spent in the support and amelioration of their families. There is an evident hostility between these pernicious drinks and the spread of enlightenment, and there is as evident a reciprocity of auxiliary influences between Temperance and the extension of education and other means of intellectual improvement. In Canada there is, no doubt, a great restriction of the means of education; this may in part be attributed to the incompetence of teachers—to the scattered nature of some parts of the population—to the mixed character of the people—but we ought not to overlook the effect of the great evil under consideration in keeping intellectually barren many parts of our country, which are now but little removed above the most ignorant barbarism. One fact, to shew the connection between Temperance and Education, is worthy of attention. The following is a short extract from a letter of the Rev. C. CHINQUY, of Beauport, L. C., dated December 1st, 1840, to the editor of *The Canada Temperance Advocate*:—"Intoxicating drinks did not cost the parish of Beauport less than from £1,800 to £2,000 last year; and this year there will not be certainly £100 spent for them. The good, which results from this salutary reform, is in-

calculable, in every point of view. To give you an idea of it, I may mention, that in 1838, the *habitans* had only the means of instructing twenty-five or thirty children in a miserable school; whilst now they sustain, by £300 of voluntary contribution, six good schools, in which three hundred children receive instruction suitable to their condition." There are few places where Temperance has been more successful than in the State of Connecticut. At the last census it was ascertained that the population amounted to 300,000, and that there was but *one* man of all these who could not read and write. In reference to Ireland, too, this fact is strikingly apparent; not only is the education of children more attended to, but the improvement is evidenced by the increase of members to the Mechanics' Institution. "The rooms," says a writer, "are now quite too small, and an energetic attempt is now being made to raise £5,000 or £6,000 for a new building, to which fund the Lord Lieutenant has kindly offered £100, and Lord MORPETH £50; about £1,200 is already subscribed."

It is impossible, in the hasty sketch, that we can only give, to shew the full amount of opposition which the evil of intoxicating drinks occasions to the cause of Education; but who can fail to perceive that so far as their influence goes, and that is a powerful influence, they tend to produce incalculable injury to Education and other means of enlightenment, and to impede and retard Education is to do incalculable injury to the elevation and prosperity of a country. Legislation is seen standing with her potent hand on two mighty levers—can she be so unskilful or inconsiderate as to have the one neutralizing, in some measure, the blessed effects of the other?

We might go on to state that our proposition is proved, if we consider, thirdly, that it licenses that which impairs and destroys the edification arising from man's social intercourse. This is an observation of more importance than may at first be perceived, that conversation, which might be of an instructive and profitable nature, degenerates, on the introduction of intoxicating drinks, into frivolity and extravagance. Let a man enter a company, where they are used somewhat freely, he will find, indeed, plenty of talk, but of what kind? it is the mere froth of the mind—and it is a conversation which no rational and sober man could delight in, and to enjoy which, it is necessary to have reason as clouded and dimmed as they. They may suppose themselves magniloquent and learned, but it is the raving of incipient madness, or the insipidity of temporary idiocy. Intoxicating drinks in this as in other respects, have the deteriorating effect of retarding the intellectual improvement of those who make use of them. We do not mean to say that Canada or other nations have not advanced in enlightenment—they have advanced—they have made marked improvement; but what we would observe is this, that the extended agency of these baleful beverages exert a powerful opposition to the progress of enlightenment.

We deem our second proposition fully substantiated. Legislation stands in the disagreeable and impolitic predicament of licensing a traffic that has destroyed and still destroys the bright lamp of reason in the soul—that throws a formidable impediment to the progress of intellectual improvement. We now come to lay down our

THIRD PROPOSITION—*That the system which licenses intoxicating drinks, is human law standing opposed to man's moral advancement.*—The two previous propositions are of great importance; this one may be said to be greater. This is exhibited if we consider, firstly, that the licensed traffic deals out that which dims reason and inflames the passions. Man's moral nature may be called his glory—it is the nobler part of his being—its streams are the essentials of his happiness—and these are his affections.

The introduction of sin into the world, has "dimmed this gold," "has changed this most fine gold" of human nature. Yet the Divine Being has put into his hand the means of moral improvement; the Gospel is full of inducement to win him back to the paths of obedience and happiness. But with all this power of solicitation and strength of motive on the part of God in the Gospel, nothing could be devised so pregnant with mischief, and so successful as an antagonist to all this urgency of solicitation, than the demoralizing liquors under consideration. Their effect on his body is an evil—their effect on his mind is an evil—but the effect on the soul on the moral nature in debasing his affections, is the greatest of all these. They form a stream which, whatever part of the moral world they water, they only cause to germinate and luxuriate the ranker, the grosser, the darker seeds of fallen nature; they are a mildew that "distils" only to blast and to wither this, the fairest part of creative wisdom. The stability and equilibrium of the moral powers, rest, in some measure, on the reason and the intellect. This is the guiding power—the helm of the soul—but these tend more or less to impair and dim reason, while it influences and foment the passions; the tempest that rages in the soul, obstructs this rudder, while every passion like unfurled sails, stands exposed to its full vehemence and fury. To excite the passions without enlightening the judgment, is an invasion of true philosophy—it is turning the pyramid on its apex—it is narrowing the basis, while you add weight to the structure. The effect of intoxicating liquors is to produce this effect—to weaken the power of reason, while it increases the more violent passions of our nature—and is it to be wondered at, that men through their influence should have perpetrated crimes of every diversity of aggravation and enormity? If it could be proved that a man who was in the habitual use of them, and yet had never been in the least morally deteriorated by them, we could not but regard it as a most remarkable, fortunate, and miraculous escape. He may not indeed have been guilty of any flagrant violations of human law—he may be esteemed a decent, respectable member of society, yet if estimated by the standard of divine law, how much secret iniquity, profanity, lewdness, deceit, animosity is there, which comes not under the cognizance or jurisdiction of legislative enactment! If it could be accurately ascertained that he had passed through this fire unscathed, still it would not be difficult to decide whether he belonged to the exceptions or the rule.

But our proposition is still farther proved, secondly, by a reference to well ascertained facts as to immorality and crime. It is a fact so well attested that no one, we believe, presumes to deny it that the great proportion of crimes which occur in countries where intoxicating drinks are used, is to be traced to their influence—nay, it is known that four fifths of the crime that is committed, is caused by individuals under their instigation. Every jail and house of correction in Britain, every prison and house of correction in the United States, and every one in Canada that is possessed of inmates, give sad confirmation of the prevalence and baneful effects of drinking. It is also a well authenticated fact that by far the greatest occasion of crime in the army and navy, arises from intemperance. It is not one class of crimes of which it tends to incite the perpetration, but it spreads and diffuses itself so widely through the moral nature, that whenever it finds any passion however depraved, fitted for exercise, it tends to call it into development. There are no deeds too dark and disgraceful for the commission of which it has not prepared and instigated man. So long, then, as this tide of evil flows—so long as the sources of temptation are multiplied—so long as the traffic is made legal—need we be surprised that a vast amount of misery and crime should be produced.

The history of Ireland, since a recent period, forms an indubitable exemplification of the blessings of Temperance, in doing away with crime. Once, and but recently, did it stand unenviably conspicuous among civilized nations, as a land familiarized to deeds of violence and bloodshed—whose courts of justice were occupied with numerous and flagrant criminal cases; but *tempora mutantur*—crime has almost fled the land—in many places, there has scarcely been anything for the judge to do; the violent disorganization in the moral system has been partially and speedily cured, and not more pleasing and striking is the first hush of stillness after the tempest, or the first sweetness of peace after protracted warfare, than is this sudden sinking of the elements of moral discord and violence into the calmness and gentleness of virtue and sobriety.

In our own country too, we are continually hearing witness borne to the good moral effects springing from the principle of total abstinence; every Temperance society can tell some of the blessed fruits that are growing up under their cognizance. The Committee of the Montreal Convention declare "that there is not one report but contains evidences of the good which our principles have effected. Civil, moral, and religious improvement, follow certainly and speedily in the train of our exertions. But if our principles were not good, these results would not attend them."

Are we wrong then in asserting that the system which legalizes a traffic which produces four-fifths of crime in all civilized countries, that destroys the balance between the moral and intellectual powers, must be resting on a fallacious and insidious principle? If intoxicating drinks instigate men to crime, if they fill our jails, and are the greatest occasion of bringing men before the bar of justice, is not that system which connects itself with them, and yet lets them loose on the public, standing in hostility to the moral improvement of the community?

(To be Continued.)

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT HAMILTON.

In last number, we called attention to this celebration, which takes place on the 21st instant; the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Gore District Association, communicates some further details, to which we request the notice of the friends of Temperance in that part of the Province. We hope that the proceedings will be forwarded us for publication:

DUNDAS, June 2—I have been directed by the executive committee, to request you to give notice, that a Temperance Festival will take place at Hamilton, on Wednesday the 21st instant, when it is expected that some of the ablest speakers in Western Canada will advocate the cause of total abstinence. Our friends are looking forward to a great day, the arrangements being on a large scale; two thousand tickets have been ordered to be printed, and with a view that all interested in this great work may have an opportunity of attending, the price has been put at 1s 3d—two tickets to admit one gentleman and two ladies. Societies at a distance wishing for tickets, will please send their orders as soon as possible.—R. SPENCER, Cor. Sec.

PROPOSED CONVENTION.

We gladly insert the following letter from the President of the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association, and beg to urge on Temperance Societies throughout the Province the important suggestion contained in the communication relative to forming distant associations preparatory to the general convention which it is proposed to hold during the approaching meeting of the Legislature. "Union is strength" should be our motto, and "onward" our action.

At a meeting of the committee of the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association, held at St. Catharines the 19th May, 1843, it was Resolved—That this Association highly approve the

motives that have led the Montreal Society to make the proposition contained in the *Temperance Advocate* of the 15th ult., respecting a general Temperance Convention, to meet at the seat of Government during the next session of the Legislature. Of such importance indeed do this association deem such a general convention, that in their opinion, the District Unions must fall very far short of accomplishing the salutary objects they are capable of without it, and they are desirous that the Convention, whenever called, shall prove efficient in promoting the great objects had in view by the friends of Temperance. They however fear that it would be premature to act in this matter with a view to holding a general convention during the approaching session of Parliament, in consequence of but a minority of the Districts of the Province having formed themselves into associations, and the time to intervene being too limited to bring about those organizations, in which it is also considered very desirable that the districts of Essex Canada should unite.—JACOB KEEFER, Pres. N.D.T.A.S.

We beg attention to the following notice of a meeting to form another District Association:—

TO EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.

The committee of the Belleville Temperance Society, invite you to send one or more Delegates to meet them at the E. Methodist Meeting Room in Belleville, on Saturday 24th inst. at one o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of forming a District Association for the purpose of facilitating our movements in the great contest with the monster Intemperance. We have no fear for the result if all will do their duty—victory is as certain as that truth will ultimately prevail over error, and virtue over vice. The good sense of the community is already with us—it is no longer a reproach to be known as a tee-totaller. Friends of humanity (for all Temperance men are such) let neither distance nor expense deter you from rallying round the Temperance standard, which we hope to see rising higher and higher, until all the nations of the earth shall be marshalled under its banner.

Belleville, June 8, 1843.

A. G. COLEMAN, Sec.

The concluding part of the letter from the Secretary of the L'Original Temperance Society is so appropriate that we have transferred it to a more conspicuous place in our columns:—

"I sincerely hope the time will soon come when the influence and contributions of all will be given to the aid of that cause which it is the immediate object of our society to support, and when the question will not be, how much can I consistently spare of superfluous means? but rather, how much is it in my power to give of the goods of Divine Providence, of which, I am but the Steward? Then, and only then, shall we see our (now almost tottering) moral and religious societies sustained, their salutary influence made known, our fellow-men happy, and our country prosperous. 'God loveth the cheerful giver.'"

A correspondent wishes to have our views on the propriety of holding temperance festivals in Inns where all kinds of intoxicating liquors are sold. The opinion of temperance men in this part of the country, would set down this practice as very objectionable; and we beg to urge the friends of temperance, when desirous of enjoying themselves by such pleasant and profitable means as Soirées are calculated to be, that they will choose more desirable places. Having the bar shut for the evening does not seem to mend the matter much.

Here, in some instances the churches have been used, and in the old country the practice, we believe, is still more common, when more suitable places are not to be procured. Many persons will no doubt have scruples to employ them for such purposes, but we cannot but think it much more preferable to do so than have temperance men resort to the public house.

The Agent has fixed upon the 5th day of July next for the Juvenile Procession and Pic-Nic. Small hand-bills, however, will be issued, stating the hour, place, line of march, and other particulars. It is expected 4000 young persons will be present.

We have to regret that several interesting articles have been crowded out of this number. The respected author of "Total Abstinence and Christianity," will please receive this as the reason of the non-appearance of his communication.

We have much pleasure in stating, that the Rev. JAMES DRUMMOND, late of London, now Congregational Minister, Brockville, wishes his name added to the Ministerial Association for the suppression of intemperance.

EDUCATION.

Directions for the Attainment of Useful Knowledge.

(Continued from Page 43.)

I. One method of improving the mind is observation; and the advantages of it are these:

1. It is owing to observation, that our mind is furnished with the first simple and complex ideas. It is this which lays the ground-work and foundation of all knowledge, and makes us capable of using any of the other methods for improving the mind; for if we did not attain a variety of sensible and intellectual ideas by the sensations of outward objects, by the consciousness of our own appetites and passions, pleasures and pains, and by inward experience of the actings of our own spirits, it would be impossible either for men or books to teach us anything. It is observation that must give us our first ideas of things, as it includes in it sense and consciousness.

2. All our knowledge derived from observation, whether it be of single ideas or of propositions, is knowledge gotten at first hand. Hereby we see and know things as they are, or as they appear to us; we take the impressions of them on our minds from the objects themselves, which give a clearer and stronger conception of things: these ideas are more lively, and the propositions (at least in many cases) are much more evident. Whereas, what knowledge we derive from lectures, reading, and conversation, is but the copy of other men's ideas, that is, the picture of a picture; and it is one remove further from the original.

3. Another advantage of observation is, that we may gain knowledge all the day long, and every moment of our lives; and every moment of our existence we may be adding something to our intellectual treasures thereby, except only while we are asleep, and even then the remembrance of our dreaming will teach us some truths, and lay a foundation for a better acquaintance with human nature, both in the powers and in the frailties of it.

II. The next way of improving the mind is by reading, and the advantages of it are such as these:

1. By reading we acquaint ourselves, in a very extensive manner, with the affairs, actions, and thoughts of the living and the dead, in the most remote nations and most distant ages, and that with as much ease as though they lived in our own age and nation. By reading of books we may learn something from all parts of mankind; whereas by observation we learn all from ourselves, and what comes within our own direct cognizance; by conversation we can only enjoy the assistance of a very few persons, viz., those who are near us, and live at the same time when we do, that is, our neighbours and contemporaries; but our knowledge is much more narrowed still, if we confine ourselves merely to our own solitary reasonings, without much observation or reading: for then all our improvement must arise only from our own inward powers and meditations.

2. By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of different nations and ages, but we transfer to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men, the wisest and the best of mankind, when or wheresoever they lived; for though many books have been written by weak and injudicious persons, yet the most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the products of great and wise men in their several ages and nations: whereas we can obtain the conversation and instruction of those only who are within the reach of our dwelling, or our acquaintance, whether they are wise or unwise: and sometimes that narrow sphere scarce affords any person of great eminence in wisdom or learning, unless our instructor happen to have this character. And as for our study and meditations, even when we arrive at some good degrees of learning, our advantage for further improvement in knowledge by them is still far more contracted than what we may derive from reading.

3. When we read good authors, we learn the best, the most laboured, and most refined sentiments, even of those wise and learned men; for they have studied hard, and have committed to writing their maturest thoughts, and the result of their long study and experience: whereas, by conversation, and in some lectures, we obtain many times only the present thoughts of our tutors or friends, which (though they may be bright and useful) yet, at first perhaps, may be sudden and indigested, and are mere hints which have risen to no maturity.

4. It is another advantage of reading, that we may review what we have read; we may consult the page again and again, and meditate on it at successive seasons, in our serene and retired hours, having the book always at hand; but what we obtain by conversation and in lectures, is oftentimes lost again as soon as the company breaks up, or at least when the day vanishes, unless we happen to have the talent of a good memory, or quickly retire and note down what remarkable we have found in those discourses. And for the same reason, and for the want of retiring and writing, many a learned man has lost several useful meditations of his own, and could never recall them again.

III. The advantages of verbal instructions by public or private lectures are these:

1. There is something more sprightly, more delightful, and entertaining in the living discourse of a wise, learned, and well qualified teacher, than there is in the silent and sedentary practice of reading. The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the polite and alluring manner, which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention, keep the soul fixed, and convey and insinuate into the mind the ideas of things in a more lively and forcible way, than the mere reading of books in the silence and retirement of the closet.

2. A tutor or instructor, when he paraphrases and explains other authors, can mark out the precise point of difficulty or controversy, and unfold it. He can show you which paragraphs are of greatest importance, and which are of less moment. He can teach his hearers what authors, or what parts of an author, are best worth reading on any particular subject, and thus save his disciples much time and pains, by shortening the labours of their closet and private studies. He can shew you what were the doctrines of the ancients, in a compendium which perhaps would cost much labour and the perusal of many books to attain. He can inform you what new doctrines or sentiments are arising in the world, before they come to the public; as well as acquaint you with his own private thoughts, and his own experiments and observations, which never were, and never perhaps will be published to the world, and yet may be very valuable and useful.

3. A living instructor can convey to our senses those notions with which he would furnish our minds, when he teaches us natural philosophy, or most parts of mathematical learning. He can make the experiments before our eyes. He can describe figures and diagrams, point to the lines and angles, and make out the demonstration in a more intelligible manner by sensible means, which cannot so well be done by mere reading, even though we should have the same figures lying in a book before our eyes. A living teacher, therefore, is a most necessary help in these studies.

I might add also, that even where the subject of discourse is moral, logical, or rhetorical, &c., and which does not directly come under the notice of our senses, a tutor may explain his ideas by such familiar examples, and plain or simple similitudes, as seldom find place in books or writings.

4. When an instructor in his lectures delivers any matter of difficulty, or expresses himself in such a manner as seems obscure, so that you do not take up his ideas clearly or fully, you have opportunity at least when the lecture is finished, or at other proper seasons, to inquire how such a sentence should be understood, or how such a difficulty may be explained and removed.

If there be permission given to free converse with the tutor, either in the midst of the lecture, or rather at the end of it, concerning any doubts or difficulties that occur to the hearer, this brings it very near to conversation or discourse.—Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.

(To be Continued.)

MOTHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Responsibility.

By Rev. John S. C. Abbott.

The history of John Newton is often mentioned as a proof of the deep and lasting impression which a mother may produce

upon the mind of her child. He had a pious mother. She often retired to her closet, and placing her hand upon his youthful head implored God's blessing upon her boy. These prayers and instructions sunk deep into his heart. He could not but revere that mother. He could not but feel that there was a holiness in such a character, demanding reverence and love. He could not tear from his heart, in after life, the impressions then produced. Though he became a wicked wanderer, though he forsook friends and home, and every virtue; the remembrance of a mother's prayers, like a guardian angel, followed him wherever he went. He mingled in the most dissipated and disgraceful scenes of a sailor's life, and while surrounded with guilty associates, in midnight revelry, he would fancy he felt the soft hand of his mother upon his head, pleading with God to forgive and bless her boy. He went to the coast of Africa, and became even more degraded than the savages upon her dreary shores. But the soft hand of his mother was still upon his head, and the fervent prayers of his mother still thrilled in his heart. And this influence, after the lapse of many guilty years, brought back the prodigal, a penitent and a child of God; elevated him to one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian church, and to guide many sons and daughters to glory. What a forcible comment is this upon the power of maternal influence! And what encouragement does this present to every mother to be faithful in her efforts to train up her child for God! Had Mrs. Newton neglected her duty, had she even been as remiss as many Christian mothers, her son, to all human view, might have continued in sin, and been an outcast from heaven. It was through the influence of the mother that the son was saved. Newton became afterward a most successful preacher of the Gospel, and every soul which he was instrumental in saving, as he sings the song of redeeming mercy, will, through eternity, bless God that Newton had such a mother.

It is a great trial to have children undutiful when young; but it is a tenfold greater affliction to have a child grow up to maturity in disobedience, and become a dissolute and abandoned man. How many parents have passed days of sorrow and nights of sleeplessness in consequence of the misconduct of their offspring! How many have had their hearts broken, and their gray hairs brought down with sorrow to the grave, solely in consequence of their own neglect to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord! Your future happiness is in the hands of your children. They may throw gloom over all your prospects, embitter every enjoyment, and make you so miserable, that your only prospect of relief will be in death.

That little girl whom you now fondle upon your knee, and who plays so full of enjoyment, upon your floor, has entered a world where temptations are thick around. What is to enable her to resist these temptations, but established principles of piety? And where is she to obtain these principles, but from a mother's instructions and example? If, through your neglect now, she should hereafter yield herself to temptation and sin, what must become of your peace of mind? O mother! little are you aware of the wretchedness with which your loved daughter may hereafter overwhelm you!

Many illustrations of the most affecting nature might be here introduced. It would be easy to appeal to a vast number of living sufferers, in attestation of the woe which the sin of the child has occasioned. You may go, not only in imagination, but in reality, to the darkened chamber, where the mother sits weeping, and refusing to be comforted, for a daughter is lost to virtue and to heaven. Still, no person can imagine how overwhelming the agony which must prey upon a mother thus dishonored and broken-hearted. This is a sorrow which can only be understood by one who has tasted its bitterness and felt its weight. We may go to the house of piety and prayer, and find the father and mother with countenances emaciated with suffering; not a smile plays upon their features, and the mournful accents of their voice tell how deeply seated is their sorrow. Shall we inquire into the cause of this heart-rending grief? The mother would only reply with tears and sobs. The father would summon all his fortitude, and say, "my daughter"—and say no more. The anguish of his spirit would prevent the farther utterance of his grief.

And mother! look at that drunken vagrant, staggering by your door. Listen to his horrid imprecations, as bloated and ragged he passes along. That wretch has a mother. Perhaps, widowed and in poverty, she needs the comfort and support of an affectionate son. You have a son. You may soon be a widow. If your son is dissolute, you are doubly widowed; you are worse, infinitely worse than childless. You cannot now endure even the thought

that your son will ever be thus abandoned. How dreadful then must be the experience of the reality!

O how hard it must be for a mother, after all her pain, and anxiety, and watchings, to find her son a demoniac spirit, instead of a guardian and friend! You have watched over your child, through all the months of its helpless infancy. You have denied yourself, that you might give it comfort. When it has been sick, you have been unmindful of your own weariness, and your own weakness, and the livelong night you have watched at its cradle, administering to all its wants. When it has smiled, you have felt a joy which none but a parent can feel, and have pressed your much loved treasure to your bosom, praying that its future years of obedience and affection might be your ample reward. And now, how dreadful a requital, for that child to grow up to hate and abuse you; to leave you friendless, in sickness and in poverty; to squander all his earnings in haunts of iniquity and degradation.

How entirely is your earthly happiness at the disposal of your child! His character is now, in an important sense, in your hands, and you are to form it for good or for evil. If you are consistent in your government, and faithful in the discharge of your duties, your child will probably through life revere you, and be the stay and solace of your declining years. If, on the other hand, you cannot summon resolution to punish your child when disobedient; if you do not curb his passions; if you do not bring him to entire and willing subjection to your authority; you must expect that he will be your curse. In all probability, he will despise you for your weakness. Unaccustomed to restraints at home, he will break away from all restraints, and make you wretched by his life, and disgraceful in his death.

But few parents think of this as they ought. They are not conscious of the tremendous consequences dependent upon the efficient and decisive government of their children. Thousands of parents now stand like oaks blighted and scathed by lightnings and storms. Thousands have had every hope wrecked, every prospect darkened, and have become the victims of the most agonizing and heart-rending disappointment, solely in consequence of the misconduct of their children. And yet thousands of others are going on in the same way, preparing to experience the same suffering, and are apparently unconscious of their danger.

It is true that there are many mothers who feel their responsibilities perhaps as deeply as it is best they should feel them. But there are many others—even of Christian mothers—who seem to forget that their children will ever be less under their control than they are while young. And they are training them up, by indelicacy and indulgence, soon to tyrannize over their parents with a rod of iron—and to pierce their hearts with many sorrows. If you are so unfaithful to your child when he is young, he will be unfaithful to you when he is old. If you indulge him in all his foolish and unreasonable wishes when he is a child, when he becomes a man he will indulge himself; he will gratify every desire of his heart; and your sufferings will be rendered the more poignant by the reflection that it was your own unfaithfulness which has caused your ruin. If you would be the happy mother of a happy child, give your attention, and your efforts, and your prayers, to the great duty of training them up for God and heaven.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"The Traveller"—Precipices.

Interested as Edmund, Gilbert, and Leonard, Lovel had been in the account of the different mountains of the earth, it was natural enough that they should take advantage of the very first opportunity to listen to the narrative of the most dangerous precipices which the traveller had almost promised to give them, for there is in youth a greater disposition to anticipate the future than to reflect on the past. If you promise to give a boy an apple or an orange on the morrow, he will think more of it than of the half-dozen apples or oranges which you may have already given him in the course of the day.

Since the traveller had entertained them with his narrative of the mountains, Edmund had talked of the Dhawalagira being nearly five miles high; Gilbert had repeated, as well as he could the account of the changes hunting of the Alps; and little Leonard had twice or thrice spoken of the roaring of Cotopaxi being heard at a distance of five hundred miles; but though they had talked of all these things, the had spoken still more of the precipices about which they had yet to hear. It was on the day after the traveller had so much interested his young friends, that Gilbert

discovered him, leaning over a gate alone, musing on the glorious prospect of the setting sun. Away ran Gilbert to his brothers, and in two minutes they were all clambering up the bars of the gate, begging the traveller to tell them about all the precipices he had ever seen. The golden beams of the setting sun were shooting far upwards into the heavens, and the breeze of evening was gently waving to and fro the topmost branches of the trees, as the traveller thus began his interesting narrative :

"Mountains and precipices are among those things which excite the greatest degree of awe, wonder, and admiration in the human mind : nor ought we ever to gaze upon them without calling to remembrance the infinite power of that Almighty Being, who 'in the beginning, created the heaven and the earth.' 'When I was a boy, I loved to listen, as you are now doing, to the relation of the wonders which the world contains ; since then I have travelled far, and visited the four quarters of the earth, and I have now almost as much pleasure in giving information to young people, as I once had in having my own curiosity gratified, especially if I believe that they fear God, love the Saviour, and delight to do his commandments.

"In describing precipices, I must do as I did when speaking of mountains, only dwell a little on those which are the most remarkable, for precipices are almost without number. There is a vast precipice which forms one side of a narrow chasm in the dale, called Lover's Leap, near Buxton, in Derbyshire. We are told that a female once threw herself down this dreadful place to the rocky gulf below."

Edmund. How dreadful !

Gilbert. She must have been dashed all to pieces !

Traveller. The precipice of Windcliff, in Monmouthshire, is fearful to behold. I remember climbing a small tree which overhung the rock at Symonds' Yatt, in the same county, and feeling a strange emotion of terror and delight in looking down the dreadful steep to the river Wye, which runs below. Perhaps the most sublime terrace in the British Isles, is on the verge of the precipice on Pennan Mawr. The mountain hangs over the sea at so vast a height, that few spectators have the courage to look down the fearful steep. On the side next the sea, a road is cut out of the rock six or seven feet wide. This was once defended by nothing more than a wall, which in some places was not more than a foot high. Fancy yourselves to be travelling along this road, the sea dashing between two and three hundred feet below you, and the mountain raising its head above you towards the skies.

Gilbert. Do people travel along such a road as that ?

Traveller. O yes, for it is in the high road to Holyhead ; but the road is safer now, as a wall has been built breast high along the precipice.

Edmund. That is a capital job. I should not be afraid to travel that road now, I will be bound for it.

Traveller. The precipices of the Alps are very numerous. When a traveller has to descend from Mount Cen's, he gets into a sledge, the guide sitting before him steering with a stick, and having on each side an iron chain, which he drops like an anchor, either to slacken or to stop the course of the sledge. In this manner the traveller and his guide descend, sliding down so swiftly that they can hardly breathe. In seven or eight minutes they are carried a distance of three miles.

Leonard. That must be like flying.

Traveller. In travelling among the Alps and Pyrenees, the wild scenery and dreadful precipices are very arresting ; and the great number of wolves abounding there, spread terror and desolation around. Be thankful that in England you have no such dangers to encounter ! In India there are many fearful defiles and precipices. The dangerous pathways among the mountains are called Ghauts. Besseley Ghaut is one of the most remarkable : the scenery is very romantic, and the rugged path is filled with loose pieces of rock ; so steep is the descent that you are, every now and then, level with the tops of trees, which are full 100 feet high from the ground to the branches only. When I descended it was by torch-light, so that I could see the tops of the trees at a few paces from me, though I could not discover the depth of the abyss into which I appeared to descend.

Gilbert. By torch-light ; why that must be worse than all.

Edmund. I should have thought you would have needed sunshine, and not torch-light, to go down such a place as that.

Traveller. There is a fortress called Mankoop, which appears, on account of its great height, to be situated in the clouds. Its frightful appearance, and craggy perpendicular sides, astonish the spectator.

Edmund. And did you get quite to the top of it ?

Traveller. Yes, and fearful enough I found it to be, though I discovered there a beautiful plain covered with fine turf. I crept on my hands and knees to peep over the brink of the tremendous precipice, and was mute with astonishment and awe. While I was thus employed, a half-clad Tartar, wild as the winds, and mounted without a saddle, and with no other bridle but the twisted stem of a wild vine, on a fiery colt, galloped to the very edge of the precipice, where, while his steed stood prancing on the borders of eternity, he pointed out to me the different places in the vast prospect before me.

Gilbert. Well done, Tartar ! That must have been a fine spirited fellow. With no saddle, and only the stem of a vine for a bridle ! Why, his horse might have leaped over the precipice in a moment.

Traveller. Yes, and the rider might have been dashed to pieces in a moment ; and the thought ran across my mind, Where would his soul then be ! The depth before us was awful. The vultures, which were flying below, did not appear larger than swallows, and the villages among the rocks seemed at such a depth, that my blood became quite chilled at the sight.

Edmund. I should have swooned away. I am certain.

Traveller. In crossing the mountain of San Antonia, in South America, it would be impossible to proceed without the assistance of mules. On reaching the top of an eminence, the mules stop and survey the dangerous path before them ; after this, they put their fore feet close together, and draw their hind feet under their bellies as though they were about to lay down ; in this posture they slide down the precipice like meteors : all the rider has to do is to keep himself firm in the saddle, for the least inclination to one side or the other would destroy the balance of the mule, and occasion destruction to them both. The caution and address of these useful animals are truly wonderful ; for, during the rapid motion of sliding down the precipice, they follow all the windings of the road as exactly as if they had determined beforehand which way they intended to proceed. How kind and careful ought man to be towards the brute creation, from which he receives so many benefits !

Leonard. Poor mules ! I shall like them, now, better than ever.

(To be Continued.)

POETRY.

AIR.—"The boatie rows."

A noble band, we fill the land,
A noble cause we plead ;
The fair and true, the wide world through,
Are wishing us good speed.

CHORUS.

The plea goes on, the day's our own,
The good cause must succeed ;
A noble ban, with heart and hand,
Are aiding it to speed.

The potion foul, the drunkard's bowl,
We pledge to mix no more ;
The drunkard's name, the drunkard's shame,
We'd banish from our shore.

The cause of youth, the cause of truth,
The cause of man we plead ;
The cause that dries the mother's eyes,
And gives the children bread.

From Labrador, to Eric's shore,
The cause goes cheerily on,
The shouts that rise 'neath eastern skies,
We echo from Huron.

On ev'ry sea our navies be,
On ev'ry shore an host ;
There ne'er was plan devised by man,
A league so large might boast.

With such array, who dreads the fray,
Press onward to the goal ;
By night or day, by deed or say,
No truce with Alcohol !

Maryville, Nichol, May 29.

G. P.

Temperance Hymn.

Father of everlasting love,
 Thou art the source of boundless grace,
 Then let us now thy goodness prove,
 While here assembled in this place;
 Our work regard, our labours bless,
 And crown our efforts with success.

Unless thou dost thy help afford,
 Fruitless is all our toil and vain,
 Therefore to thee, our sovereign Lord,
 We look thy succour to obtain;
 On us thy choicest blessings shower,
 And aid our weakness by thy power.

Grant Lord to prosper and advance
 The measures by thy servants used,
 To spread the cause of temperance,
 Until throughout the world diffused,
 Its happy fruits are fully known,
 And all mankind its influence own.

Send forth thy light, thy truth, thy grace,
 Dispel the shadowing gloom of night,
 Bring in the reign of righteousness,
 And fill the world with moral light;
 Illume the nations by thy word,
 And reign the universal Lord.

 AGRICULTURE.

A prize was advertised last year for the best essay upon the management of a bush farm, for which several competitors have appeared. Owing to the distance between the places of residence of the judges, they have not been able to report upon them without considerable delay, but their report may be expected to appear in our next.

DEPREDACTIONS OF ANIMALS.

All kinds of grain crops are exposed to the depredations of insects and birds, in various stages of their growth. The greatest injury is committed by insects, which attack the grain both in an embryo, or worm state, and also when they arrive at maturity. The insects most destructive to wheat are those known by the names of the wheat-fly, and the Hessian fly or American weevil. The ravages of these destructive animals have not been confined to this country, but their depredations have been very extensive both in France and America. The fly appears in the early part of summer on the young heads of the wheat, where it deposits its eggs, and these, in the course of eight or ten days, become caterpillars. These caterpillars suck the juices from the heads, and cause the grain to shrink up, and, when this is effected, they fall upon the ground, and shelter themselves at about half an inch below the surface, where, after a certain length of time, they become flies.

Although these insects have been treated of by many naturalists, no certain means of preventing their depredations have yet been discovered. Seed amongst which the larvæ of insects are supposed to be, should be placed in an open granary, where the air will circulate freely, and frequently stirred; and, if properly prepared by pickling, the embryo insects will be destroyed. If sand is thought to be much infested by insects, it should be subjected to a naked summer fallow, well ploughed in spring, which will bury the larvæ deep in the soil, where they cannot come to life. Fumigations of tobacco or sulphur, if the wind is favourable, may help to destroy these insects; it being well known to gardeners that the smoke of tobacco effects the destruction of the green-fly on flowers. In France, sowing hemp around a field is thought to be a sure protection, the insects never passing this barrier.

The wire-worm is an animal which has committed great ravages in the wheat crops, and is very difficult to destroy. It is stated in the transactions of the Linnean Society, that nearly sixty thousand acres of wheat in England are annually affected or destroyed by these noxious creatures. Various modes have been tried with success to get rid of them, such as paring and burning, and sowing spring instead of winter wheat. It has been suggested

that paring the surface of old leys, accumulating it into heaps, will effectually destroy the animal. The field, and even the heaps, may be planted with potatoes. Another method is to plough the land in July, after the hay crop is cut, and sow coleseed on it, to be consumed on the ground by sheep, which, by treading the ground, kill the worm. Ploughing the land in December, and thus exposing the worm to the inclemency of the weather, is said to be the simplest and best way of getting rid of it.

The slug is very destructive to young wheat plants, frequently caring through the stem, and thus utterly destroying the plant. This animal is most abundant in spring, and generally commits its depredations in the morning or evening. Salt, saltpetre, quicklime, and above all, lime-water, are very destructive to slugs; the least drop of lime-water, it is said, will kill one of them. Sometimes pea haulm and other strawy materials are laid about the field, under which the slugs cover themselves, and can be destroyed by lime-water or diluted sulphuric acid, in the morning. Rolling the ground at night is also recommended, or treading the surface by means of sheep.

The slug or rook-worm is also very destructive to grain crops, as it feeds upon the roots, and thus takes away the source of the plant's nourishment. This animal is most plentiful in dry summers, and if every season were equally favourable for its production, it would overrun a whole country. Wet is always destructive of the grub: and gardeners, when they find it at the root of a plant, generally put it into water to kill it. It appears on the surface of the ground in the night and morning, and rolling the ground at that time is thought a sure way of destroying it. Quicklime, saltpetre, and barley-chaff, strewed over the field before the plants come above ground, and sowing salt with the seed, are all said to prevent its ravages. Ducks are sometimes admitted into gardens, for the purpose of destroying grubs, and other noxious small creatures. Toads are useful for the same purpose.

It is a common belief that crows, rooks, and other birds, are destructive to crops of grain, pulse, and other vegetables; but this opinion, except in particular instances, is much exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded in truth. The ordinary tribes of birds which frequent the fields are in general of great use in extirpating insects, picking up slugs, and performing other services. The following are the observations of a veteran agriculturist on this subject:—

“Polecats, stoats, and weasels, are dangerous to poultry; but still they kill great numbers of mice; and if they frequent barns or rick-yards, neither rats nor mice can abound. Among birds, the owls are the most indefatigable mousers both about the homestead and in the fields, and therefore should be cherished wherever they may take up their abode.

Next in usefulness are the rooks, which live for the greater part of the year on grubs which devour the roots of grass and corn. In very dry weather the grubs descend into the earth; and the ground being hard at the same time, the rooks cannot dig deep enough to reach them. Thus, half famished, the poor rooks are driven to invade a field of wheat or barley, as the grain just begins to ripen, or perhaps a cherry orchard, to allay hunger. But from committing such depredations they are easily frightened away by a vigilant keeper; and even allowing that in these instances they are mischievous, the good they do at other times far outweighs such damage.

The jackdaw, jay, magpie, and crow, are also insectiferous; but the two last are rather too fond of eggs, and even young chickens, when they can pilfer in safety. The crow is occasionally a good sentinel in the fields; he always gives notice of the approach of a fox, a strange dog, or other prowling animal; and if his nest be near a field of pease, he will allow neither house nor wood pigeon to come near the crop; nor is he very civil to the rooks if they come near his dwelling.

These birds are often seen among turnips, into which they will sometimes dig holes; but their chief business is digging the small grubs out of the tubercles on the outside of the bulbs; thus destroying tens of thousands of those insects which would occasion clubbing of the roots in another summer.

Among birds, the finches will certainly assert their right to a share of the farmer's turnip-seed; but it should not be forgotten that they, as well as pigeons, destroy great quantities of charlock and field-radish seeds, besides many kinds of caterpillars. Again, the finches, and particularly the beautiful goldfinches, are constantly employed in the service of the farmer in devouring thistle seeds—they choosing no other while these can be found. The seeds of

the strangle-tare are eagerly sought for by the turtle-dove; and those of the wire-wed by the lap-wing. The fact is, there are very few birds, whether great or small, that we could well spare, except, perhaps, the house-sparrow; which, though very useful while rearing their young, which they feed with caterpillars, are professional and dexterous thieves all the rest of the year."

HAY-MAKING.

Hay is dried grasses of different kinds, and therefore differs in its nature according to the species of grasses from which it is prepared. When grown on a natural meadow, subject to irrigation, it is called meadow-hay, and of this kind a very large quantity is annually made and used in England. The making of hay from clover and rye-grass requires little care or skill in dry and genial climates, but it is attended with difficulty in those places subject to sudden alterations of wet weather. The process may be described as follows:—

When the grass has arrived at or near its full growth, but before the seed is perfected, it should be cut down, for by this means, if properly attended to afterwards, it will retain its nutritive qualities, as well as an additional weight, which it would not have had if permitted to attain a greater degree of ripeness. A short time after being mown, it should be turned over in full swathes, without being scattered. If not in a fit state to be cocked the first day after cutting, it should be put into small hand-cocks, as soon as its state of tilth will allow; from these it should be gathered into larger ones, and when its condition permits, put into tramp ricks. Sometimes, however, the cocks are so large, that they do not require to be put into tramp ricks. The gathering of the hay is generally performed by women and boys, some carrying and others raking up what may remain. A superintendent should be placed over the workers, to see that the hay is in no way scattered, as the less it is exposed to the sun the better. In wet seasons, any method which could possibly be devised to secure the hay crop in good condition, would be of the greatest benefit. It is in unfavourable weather that hay-making may be said to be an art, as in good weather the preparing of it is attended with comparatively little trouble. In Lancashire, there is a method practised called *tippling*, which is said to be a cheap and superior way of making hay in wet seasons. In making the tittle, a person with the right hand rolls the swathe inwards, until he has a little bunch, then the same is done with the left hand, till both meet, and the quantity will form about eight or twelve pounds. This bundle is set on end between the feet, and a rope of twisted grass is tied round it near the top. From the top a few straggling stems are drawn up, which are twisted to make the tittle taper to a point, and give it as much as possible a conical shape. After standing a few hours, these bundles are said to become so smooth on the outside, that the heaviest rains seldom wet them throughout, and when wet they are easily dried again. As soon as ready, they are put into the summer rick, or even into the winter stack, if very dry, but they never require to be opened up, even if not quite dry. By this method, it is said, not a leaf is lost; and the hay is nearly as green as if dried beneath folds of paper. In a moderate crop, one woman will tittle to one mower, and one woman will rake to two tipplers or swathers; but where the crop is strong, it may require three women to keep pace with two mowers. After the hay is put up in this manner, the crop may be considered as secure, even though wet weather should continue for some time after.

The criterion for good hay is, that it should be green in the colour, and perfectly dry; and to secure this, the method which will expose it least when making, must be the best. Fine green hay, horses will eat to excess; while hay fully ripe has neither the sweetness to induce them to eat nor the nourishing effects when eaten. The loss of seed which the hay sustains from over-ripeness takes greatly from its nourishing quality: early cutting not only prevents the loss of seed, but the nutritive juices are retained, if properly managed. Making of hay may be compared to the drying of medicinal plants, which, if the colour is not preserved by being dried in the dark without pressure, are considered of little value. If the land on which the hay grew is to be devoted to succeeding years to pasture, early cutting is of essential value to its future productiveness; rye-grass, in particular, is much hurt by being allowed to ripen in the seed. Some cultivators, indeed, are so far gone, that this defect is made up by the shedding of the seed upon the ground, which by growing will contribute to form a close sward; but the loss which the old plants sustain is not made up by this.

Grass when dried into hay loses about three-fourths of its weight, four hundred tons in the field yielding about one hundred tons when put into the stack; and by heat and evaporation it is supposed to be still further reduced about ten per cent. In the stacking of hay in England, it is considered that a moderate degree of fermentation has the effect of communicating a flavor to it, which, as exemplified in the difference between old and new hay, not only renders it more nutritious, but also makes it more palatable to the cattle fed upon it. The greater the quantity of sap which can be retained, without endangering it being fired or becoming mow-burnt, the more perceptible will this flavor be. The time of putting the hay into stack, therefore, requires considerable judgment, and depends not alone upon the state of the weather, but also upon the condition and quality of the crop. It is a just remark "that if light crops, or those produced upon a poor, hungry, unmanured soil, were to be long exposed to the action of the sun and air, their juices would be dried up, and they would lose both in their weight and nutritive value." Hay may therefore be made too dry, or, when the crop is very heavy, be carried to the stack in too wet a state. In Scotland, there is little risk of the hay being spoiled by being stacked too soon, as in many instances, after it is ricked, it is allowed to stand for weeks on the field, and receives much damage from exposure. From these facts, it is evident that hay-making in England is conducted in a manner far superior to that practised in Scotland.

NEWS.

The arrival of the *Acadia* has furnished news to the 19th of May the principal items of which are contained in the following summary:

On the 8th instant, the Annual Budget was laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Every branch of the revenue, with the exception of the Post Office, has fallen off. In the Customs there has been a deficiency of £750,000; in the Excise, it has been even greater—£1,200,000. The gross revenue would produce, Sir Robert Peel calculated, £47,640,000; it has only yielded £45,600,000—a falling off of nearly two millions.

The government has not succeeded by the concessions it has made in the scheme for educating the children of the poor in the manufacturing districts. The Dissenters still regard it as violating the rights of conscience, and foremost among them are the Wesleyans, the most numerous and influential of all the dissentients from the Church. The Bill, it is clear, must be abandoned, for to pass it, amid such a hurricane of opposition, would be madness. Sir James Graham has certainly denuded the measure of many objectionable features, but enough remains to give paramount supremacy to the Church party, in the mode of electing the trustees, in the appointment of the head-master,—on which the Bishop has a vote,—and other matters of detail. In this light the Dissenters and Roman Catholics view it, and from this feeling they oppose it. Besides, the measure receives a very chilling support from a large section of the *soi-disant* friends of the Government, for the very opposite reason, that it does not go far enough—that it does not throw the whole machinery for educating the children of the poor into the arms of the Church of England.

The Corn-laws were debated four nights last week in the House of Commons, rather from compliment to the people out of doors than from the least chance of the arguments *pro* and *con* influencing the members within. Near the conclusion of the debate Mr Cobden presented himself to the House, and delivered one of the most effective—if not the very ablest of the many able speeches which he has made in favour of Free Trade generally, and the abolition of the Corn-laws more particularly. The tone of the speech was most bitter against the landed proprietors, who form the great bulk of the House. Perhaps a more unpalatable speech to the majority of the Members, was never heard in the House of Commons. The voting showed 381 against the motion, and 125 for it. The minority, though small, comparatively speaking, has increased by nearly forty votes since the former discussion; but the result of the division is a very inadequate criterion of the feeling out of the House on the subject of these odious and unpopular laws.

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the Government. Instead of attending to his duties in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell has re-

remained at home, organizing his plans for moving his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. The Roman Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. Tens of thousands are congregated at Mr. O'Connell's back, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization the Duke of Wellington in the Upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the Lower House, declared their intention, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force, if necessary. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assailants, and, in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meets to-morrow, in St. Andrew's Church, and to all appearance it will be one of the most remarkable that has been held for two centuries. We have reason to believe that the threatened disruption (notwithstanding certain rumours to the contrary, which are still in circulation,) will undoubtedly take place to-morrow, and according to our information, at an early part of the seclarunt. At a private meeting of about six hundred Ministers and Elders, held in St. Luke's Church, on Monday evening, a resolution to secede on Thursday, was, we learn, agreed to without a dissentient voice. Four or five hundred intelligent and well educated Clergymen giving up a secure and comfortable subsistence, and fearlessly casting themselves and their families upon the chances of such spontaneous support, as men bound to them by no tie but that of religious principle may afford is a spectacle such as the world has rarely witnessed.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

An association has just been formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 Noblemen, 13 sons of Noblemen, 16 Members of Parliament, 15 Baronets, 30 Admirals and Generals, 44 Captains, R. N. 23 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 17 Majors, 26 Captains in the Army, 20 Lieutenants, R. N., and 25 Barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance, by influence and example, a practice which so greatly dishonours God.

A large number of tenants on the Blenheim estates in Oxfordshire had quitted their farms—and dissatisfaction among the tenantry of England, on account of the high rents, was growing daily more apparent.

CIRCASSIA.—The rumor, heretofore given, that Russia was preparing a great expedition against Circassia, is confirmed by further accounts. The Emperor, it is said is determined not to protract this useless war much longer, and if the powerful expedition now on foot does not prove successful, he will acknowledge the right of the hardy mountaineers to govern themselves.

GREECE.—We see it stated in a letter from Athens, that King Otho threatens to abdicate his throne, unless the most potent sovereigns of Europe, who placed him where he is shall lend him money. He thinks it outrageous that they should expect him to govern such a people with an empty treasury, and with no means of replenishing it without oppressing the people.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—We learn through the *Natchitoches Herald*, that the Choctaws have raised \$40,000 to build a College for the education of their youth. The Choctaw nation numbers 17,000 souls. They have a press, which last year printed more than three million pages of books and pamphlets.

Jealousy has sprung up in Virginia, between the slaveholding whites, and the large slaveholders, on account of the employment of slave-labor upon the public works.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate, IX. vol.—J. G. Watson, Oshawa, £9 3s. 6d; W. Graham, Ormstown, 3s. 6d; T. M'Mahon, Ameliashburgh, £1 7s; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrews, £1 5s; W. Brough, Brockville, 3s. 9d; Sundries, Kingston, 9s. 6d; Rev. G. Silver, Beamsville, £1 10s; J. E. Fenton, Huntly, 3s. 6d; C. Fuller, Chatham, 3s. 6d; P. Phelps, Frost Village, 3s. 4d; R. Smith, London, 17s. 6d; C. Chute, Malahide, £1 8s; P. Hodgkinson, Aylmer, 7s; H. P. Wilcox, Normandale, 10s; T. S. Shenstone, Woodstock, £1 15s; J. H. Johnson, L'Original, 15s; P. G. Huffman, Galt, £1 15s; J. Leggatt, Marmora, £1 3s; W. Williams, Bigelow Mills, Laporte, Co. I., 3s. 6; G. Gers, Becancour, 3s. 6d; J. Spencer, W. Flamboro', £1; G. Piric, Maryville, £1 10s; A. Craik, Manningville, 3s. 6d; W. Brooks, Sherbrooke, £1; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, £4 15s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, £3 10s; J. Kilborn, Newboro', 3s. 6d; W. Kingston, Cobourg, £7 5s. 3d; Corp. A. E. Grant, Royals, London, £2 12s. 6d; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £1 8s; J. Haun, Point Abino, 5s; W. Schooley, Point Rowan, £1 4s. 6d; L. Campbell, Laprairie, £1 4s. 6d; T. Hurd, Kemptville, 3s. 6d;

A. B. Pardee, N. Augusta, £1; R. Thompson, Camden East, £1; S. Fournier, Rigaud, 5s; Dr. Marsdon, Nicolet, 3s. 6d; R. S. Gilbert, Pictou, 3s. 6d; J. Craig, Londonderry, 2s. 6d; W. C. Potten, and H. Edwards, Wilton, 5s; G. G. Dunning, Cumberland, 10s. 6d; Dr. Spafford, Bath, 7s; Mr. Allison, Montreal, 6s; G. Goudie, R. C. Rq't. Phillipsburgh, 5s; S. B. Shipman, Wellington, P. E. D., 15s. 3d; W. C. Irish, Haldimand, £1 5s; S. M'Coy, Clarke, £1 15s; E. Clare, St. Eustache, 3s. 6d; Sundries, Montreal, £1 3s. 1d; J. H. Oakley, Niagara, £8 15s; T. Bridgeman, St. Pie, 3s. 6d; Rev. P. T. Manning, St. Sylvester, 4s 4d; C. Bigger, Murray, £2 10s; A. Jakeway, Holland Landing, £1 5s; J. Carson, Gloucester, 5s.

Arrears.—F. Prouty, Cornwall, £4 5s; C. Fuller Chatham, 3s. 6d; P. Phelps, Frost Village, 5s; J. Hungerford, ditto, 6s; H. Hutchins, Lachute, £1 5s; J. Broadworth, Marnora, 2s; N. Scott, Lanark, £1 10s; J. Kilborn, Newboro, 1s. 6d; W. Kingston, Cobourg, 11s. 3d; W. Shooley, Point Rowan, 1s. 8d; J. Brown, ditto, 1s. 8d; L. Campbell, Laprairie, 5s; H. Hutchins, Kemptville, 2s; Dr. Spafford, Bath, 5s; S. M'Coy, Clarke, 15s; W. C. Irish, Haldimand, 5s; H. Black, St. Thomas, £3 15; Sundries, Montreal, £3 3s. 9d; J. Combs, Gloucester, 5s.

Open Accounts.—P. M'Dougall, Indian Lands, 4s. 5d; W. Brooks, Sherbrooke, £1; Rev. J. T. Byrne, L'Original, £1 14s. 7; Rev. T. Mcley, Kemptville, 5s; Rev. J. Raine, Russelltown, 5s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—Sheffield Society, 18s. 6d; W. Schooley, Point Rowan, 2s. 2d; A. B. Pardee, N. Augusta, 5s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—June 12.

ASHES—Pot	26s 3d	LARD	4½d a 5d p. lb.
Pearl	27s 0d	BEEF—Mess	\$10½
FLOUR—Fine	24 00	Prime Mess	\$8
U. States	25 00	Prime	\$6
WHEAT	4s 6d	TALLOW	54d
PRASE	2s per minut.	BUTTER—Salt	5d a 6d
OAT-MEAL	7s per cut.	CHEESE	3d a 54d
PORK—Mess	\$11	EXCHANGE—London par	
P. Mess	\$10	N. York	2½
Prime	\$8½	Canada W.	¼ a 1

TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

No. 31, Saint François Xavier Street.

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

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

TEMPERANCE ALMANACS, for 1843, 4d single, 3s per dozen. Cold Water Army Dialogues, 1s.

Sewall's Drawings of the Human Stomach.

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

N. B.—Orders will require to be *post paid*, and contain the necessary remittance.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

IX VOLUME.

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

TERMS:—

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

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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

First insertion, not exceeding ten lines, 5s.
Subsequent insertions, do. do., 2s. 6d.
Above ten lines, first insertion 0s. 6d. per line
do. do. subsequent do. . . . 0s. 3d. per do.

All Orders and Communications to be addressed (*post paid*) to R. D. WADSWORTH, Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal, and containing the necessary remittance.

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

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

Terms moderate.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843.

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

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843

CONFECTIONARY.

JOHN FLETCHER, Confectioner, Fancy Biscuit Baker, and sole Manufacturer of "Fletcher's Clarified Essence of Horehound and Liquorice Candy."

No. 9, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb.

Lemon Syrup, Ginger Nectar, Raspberry Vinegar, Mar-malade, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Parties and Soireés supplied with Pastry, Confectionery, &c., on the most liberal terms.

Montreal, June 15, 1843.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

JAMES ALLISON,
Agent.

Montreal, June 15, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HYMN BOOK.

First Canada Edition.

THE Subscriber has used every pains to prepare a neat volume of Temperance Hymns, comprising the best and latest Poetry composed on the subject, and hopes they will universally please. The following are the

TERMS—Full Bound, 9d Single, 7s 6d per dozen.
Stiff Covers, 6d " 5s " "

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, May 15, 1843.

ROLL BOOKS

For Temperance Societies in Canada.

OWING to the irregular manner in which the lists of members have been kept in different parts of the Country, and the consequent incorrectness of their statistical statements,—it was thought advisable to prepare a proper form of book for the purpose. This has now been done, and the following are the

TERMS—3 quires, Quarto, half bound 7s 6d each.
2 " " boards 5s " "
1 " " stitched 2s 6d "

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, May 15, 1843.

N.B.—There is a form of Constitution—and a place for the official members names.

NEW BOOKS.

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

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

—ALSO,—

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

An assortment of Stationery.

—AND,—

A variety of Bibles, Testaments and Psalm Books.

JOHN DOUGALL.

GALL'S KEY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. BECKET,

May 15, 1843.

204, St. Paul Street.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. W.

BY
WILLIAM BROWNLEE.

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

CARPETINGS AND HEARTH RUGS.

THE Subscriber expects by the first Spring Ships an extensive Assortment of—**Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Superfine, Fine, Common, Stair and Passage Carpetings.**

—ALSO,—

Persian, Turkey, Tasselated and Wilton Hearth Rugs, All of which will be sold at low prices.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a well Assorted Stock of **DRY GOODS** especially adapted for the **Country Trade**, which he will sell at low rates for cash or short credit.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, June 1, 1843.

SPOOL THREAD.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for an Extensive **SPOOL THREAD MANUFACTURER** of high Celebrity is desirous of selling all varieties of **SPOOLS** by the case as well as in smaller quantities and will supply dealers on the most favourable terms.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

THE Subscriber is prepared to receive Consignments of **Produce**, such as **ASHES WHEAT, FLOUR, OATMEAL, PORK, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW, BUTTER, and CHEESE**, and sell them to the best advantage, and on moderate terms.—Advances will be made if required.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

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

JAMES M'NE,
Depository.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—

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

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

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.

Montreal, Jan. 10, 1843.

St. Paul Street.

TINWARE, HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

M. WHITE & Co., 228 St. Paul Street, (opposite the **City Bank**), and facing **St. Ann's Market, Commissioners' Street**, have for sale:—

Tinware, Common, Block and Japanned; Ironmongery of every description; **German Silver, Britannia Metal and Plated Ware**; **Cooking and other Stoves, Paints, Dry Colours, Window Glass, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, &c. &c.**

Meat Safes, Baths, &c. **Tinware** made to order. **Montreal, June 15, 1843.**

JOHN SMITH,

CARVER & GILDER, PICTURE FRAME & LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER,

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT,

EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

NO. 9, 11th concession, SOMBRA, 200 acres, No. 9, 12th concession south half 100 acres; (on the **River Sydenham**, well timbered with **White Oak**) **No. 100, 9th concession, MALDEN, 195 acres; No. 3, 1st concession, MALDEN,** (part about 40 acres) near the town of **Amherstburgh; No. 22, 5th concession, GOSFIELD** (part about ten acres) in the village of **Colborne; No. 21, 6th concession, COLCHESTER, 200 acres.** Apply to **J. & J. DOUGALL, Amherstburgh,** or to **CHARLES BABY, Esq. Sandwich.** **May 1, 1843.**

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

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

J. & J. DOUGALL.

Amherstburgh, May 1, 1843.