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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

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No. 1.

VOL. XI. OF ADVOCATE,

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 2s. 6d. per Annum, or Eleven copies for Five Dollars.

This first number of the 11th volume of the *Advocate*, is sent to all who subscribed for last volume, whether they have remitted or not; but as there is no fund from which to defray the expense of printing a large edition without the certainty of subscribers, we have to request ALL WHO WISH TO RECEIVE THE ADVOCATE HEREAFTER, TO REMIT IMMEDIATELY, without waiting for Agents to call upon them, as we may not be able to find suitable persons to act in that capacity. A little methodical activity now in each society, would do much for the prosperity of the *Advocate*, and as a consequence, we hope for the advancement of the Temperance cause throughout the year. This number will also be sent to many gentlemen who have not hitherto been subscribers, who are respectfully requested to peruse and circulate it, and obtain as many subscribers as they can. All communications to be addressed (post paid) to R. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

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THE FAVOURITE CHILD.

By Mrs. Ellis.

It was our intention to have concluded this beautiful and instructive history in the last volume, but on account of its length a portion necessarily lay over. We now resume it, but as this number may find its way to many new subscribers; it will be well to give a very brief abstract of the portion already printed.

The Favourite child was ISABEL, youngest daughter of Mrs. VISING, widow of a wealthy merchant. Being a delicate child she was indulged in every thing and as a consequence "spoiled." She grew up a victim of idleness, and nervous maladies, and acquired a craving for mental and bodily stimulants, which latter under the name of cordials were freely administered. Thus she continued until the age of twenty-eight when her mother died, and shortly after she accepted the hand of Mr. AINSWORTH, a highly respectable merchant, and a widower with grown up daughters.

These daughters were as careful and industrious as Mrs. AINSWORTH was languid and idle, and though they never opposed her wishes, yet they were in the habit of keeping every thing locked up, including the wines and cordials—so that Mrs. AINSWORTH had at last recourse to another key to the store-room, and from time to time abstracted what she wanted from its supplies. As a methodical account was kept of every thing, these diminutions were soon discovered, and the blame laid upon a confidential maid. This false accusation Mrs. AINSWORTH in order to screen herself weakly countenanced; and in revenge the maid told every thing publicly. As a consequence of this disclosure Mrs. AINSWORTH was disgraced and humbled, at which Point the narrative resumes.

The Favourite Child.

(Continued from Vol. X. page 372.)

Isabel was left by every one; at least, so far as relates to all affectionate attentions. It is true, she deserved her fate. She knew that she deserved it; but that conviction did not render it the more easy to endure.

Mr. Ainsworth was one of those disciplinarians whose ideas of punishment have reference to the past, rather than the future. Had he been a man having authority, he would have imposed upon all offenders such penalties as he thought their sins deserved, instead of subjecting them to such treatment as would have been likely to do them good. It never entered into his mind to imagine that his wife ought to have been treated with tenderness, as a weak and erring woman; and at the same time with discretion, as a moral agent. Instead of this, he set before her in the most repulsive form, the consequence of such habits as she had been indulging; but, above all, he dwelt upon the waste—"the shameful waste" she had committed.

How little regard is sometimes paid by those who would correct our faults, to the motives they propose to use for their correction. When a rich man who hoards his money, instead of devoting it to benevolent purposes, talks about the shameful waste of eating or drinking more than enough, his arguments are altogether unintelligible to those whose greediness is for good things, rather than for gold. He is, in fact endeavouring to uproot one evil by the force of another—to substitute avarice for intemperance. And no wonder that his efforts should fail; for seldom do we find that any wrong propensity can be eradicated by wrong means.

Isabel, fallen, degraded as she was, still retained the capability of being influenced by any powerful moral feeling, could such have been awakened in her soul. It was impossible for her husband to produce any lasting change in her habits, by holding out the hope of adding to his wealth, or the fear of diminishing it; but had he treated her as labouring under a pitiable malady, rather than as guilty of disgusting and degrading crimes; and had he proposed to her to devote the money she had been accustomed to spend in superfluities, to some noble and benevolent purpose; instead of diminishing her pecuniary allowance, and subjecting her to the most severe and humiliating deprivation of all free-agency in her domestic department, he might, in all probability, have won her over to a high sense of duty, and made her wiser and better for the rest of her life.

This, however, was a mode of treatment for which he possessed neither inclination nor skill; and therefore he went on in his own short-sighted way, believing his wife was perfectly safe, because she had no longer the power to do wrong.

And so far as related to any immediate indulgence of the habits to which she had been rapidly falling a victim, Isabel certainly was safe for awhile—safe, so far as she was peniless, and without a friend; and in this apparent security she remained for some time, subject to that deep and almost intolerable depression, which is the natural consequence of any sudden suspension of excessive stimulus.

We have said that Mr. Ainsworth had a third daughter, a neglected child, who from incurable lameness, and a complication of constitutional maladies, was always con-

ined to her own chamber, and left almost entirely to the care of servants, who attended to her wants, as her sisters did also, when they had nothing else to do.

This afflicted girl had been as much spoiled by neglect, as Isabel had been by indulgence. Not that any one was intentionally unkind to her; but in losing her mother, she had lost the only friend whose patient love could have borne cheerfully with her ceaseless complaints, and with that fretfulness of temperament which had probably been occasioned by early suffering, and by mismanagement of almost every kind. Her temper, she was often told, drove every body away from her; and according to Mr. Ainsworth's general system of discipline, she was made to feel the consequences, without any other attempt to remedy the evil.

Isabel had settled it in her own mind, that this child had not a common share of understanding; partly from her extreme ignorance, and partly from the reluctance she evinced to cultivate any kind of intimacy with her step-mother. There was something, however, in her finely formed countenance, which seemed to counteract this impression, and the expression of her face, when she was not suffering either from pain or ill-humour, had something more interesting and intelligent than seemed ever justified by her habits or conversation.

Isabel was so little accustomed to pursue any object which gave her trouble, that she had entirely ceased from all endeavours to gain the affection or the confidence of this singular and solitary being; believing, what was not perhaps far from the truth, that all such endeavours on her part excited prejudice, more than they gained esteem. Yet in her present state of forlornness, and destitution of every comfort, she had learned to seek the chamber of this suffering child, particularly after she had been lulled to sleep by her accustomed opiate, simply because she could sit there more secure from all chance of interruption than in any other room of the house. Under the influence of these opiates, Matilda, for that was the name of the lame girl, slept so soundly, that there was no need for any one to spend the night beside her; and here, then, Isabel used to sit often until long after midnight, her feet resting on the fender, and her eyes riveted on the dying embers of the expiring fire.

Those who would describe the extreme of human misery, are, perhaps, too apt to dwell upon the striking and eventful calamities which mark the different eras in human life. Any sudden reverse of fortune, or awful death, or overwhelming shock, from whatever cause it may arise, is described as the test by which fortitude and faith are most severely tried. There are others, however, whose experience and observation would rather lead them to point out, as scenes of the deepest suffering, those solitary moments which memory may possibly record in the experience of all, when the tears of the mourner fall unseen; when their cause, both in its nature, and its degree of poignancy is unknown; and when, so far from claiming kindness, or sympathy, or fellow-feeling, from any of the human family, the solitary sufferer is shunned by all as an object of contempt or abhorrence.

It is when man has forsaken us, and we feel we have deserved that God should do the same, when a sense of guilt is mingled with our grief, without that penitence which would seek for pardon—it is then that true despair becomes our portion—it is then that mere human fortitude becomes unequal to our aid—it is then that desperation seizes on the unsupported soul, and, with a frenzied and unnatural strength, strange deeds are done, to account for which mankind are subsequently busy in assigning causes, sometimes the most remote from reason and from truth.

Perhaps there is nothing which more effectually accelerates the progress towards this state, than to be entangled in the meshes of our own deception, foiled in our endeavours to do wrong, and thrown back upon the silent and

solitary cogitations of a heart that would have been more sinful if it could. And if, under such circumstances, there should be the additional depression arising from a sudden suspension of accustomed stimulus, we may hold ourselves prepared for any calamitous, or even fatal issue.

It is true, that the victim of excess, under these circumstances, most frequently devises new and more effectual plans for self-indulgence; but, where these are effectually and forcibly defeated, how tender ought to be the treatment, how constant the care, how unobtrusive the watchfulness, how delicate and kind the soothing, that would win back the wanderer to the ways of peace!

The luckless being we have been describing, knew nothing of this treatment. Soothing and tenderness were the last medicines that would have been thought of for her case; and, consequently, she sat alone, day after day, feeling that she was an object of loathing and contempt; and wishing in vain that the grave would hide her from the sight of those who were weary of her life.

It was on one of those miserable nights we have described, when the family had all retired to rest, that she sat, as usual, in the silent chamber of the sick child, whose sleep, for the early part of the night, was generally so heavy as almost to resemble death. And is there not something in the speechless presence of one who is locked in deep sleep, more awful and more impressive than absolute solitude?

Isabel felt this, and, if she moved, it was in that quiet and stealthy step with which people glide around the couch of death; while her eyes were often turned to the bed of the sleeping child, as we turn to the dead with a sort of instinctive notion that the shroud has stirred, or that the feet are trembling underneath. The clock had struck the hour of twelve. It was long after all the members of the household had retired to their different apartments, and not a sound was to be heard, above, below, or around.

Isabel sat for full a half-hour with her eyes fixed upon the mantel-piece, and her whole frame as motionless as the marble on which she gazed. At last, a strange wild thought flashed burning across her soul. It was but for a moment, yet it left its traces there, like what the lightning leaves on the visible and material world. It was but for a moment, yet how changed was even her outward aspect! A wild convulsive movement now distorted every feature, and her eyes seemed starting from their sockets, as she looked again at a small phial which stood upon the marble, and on which, in large letters, was written the word *LADANUM*.

Isabel rose from her seat. She caught a sight of her own countenance in the mirror. It looked strange even to her, for it was ghastly as death, and her lips white as ashes. Her limbs, which at first had trembled, now absolutely quivered. She could not hold that small phial in her hand. A sudden weakness came over her, nature recoiled, she fell back in her chair, and, with clasped hands and streaming eyes, she looked up to that heaven from which she felt as if shut out for ever. Memory—the memory of natural and familiar things, as if then stirred for the last time, brought up from its depths such long-forgotten treasures—such sweet and pleasant pictures of love and joy, of youth and childhood, that from the brink of the dark gulf into which she was about to plunge, she was transported back to those days of comparative innocence, when she used to read the Bible on her mother's knee. It was too much; she sunk on the ground in the attitude of supplication; but she could not pray. How would it have been possible to pray, with such a purpose at her heart?

When she rose again, a calmer and more deathly aspect was on her features. Her teeth were clenched, her lips parted, and drops of cold perspiration stood upon her brow. Her strength returned with more than natural force. She could have wielded a weapon, had such been necessary for her purpose. In one hand she held a cup, with the other she poured out the fatal draught. She raised it to

her lips, and all the visible world was reeling from her sight, when a faint voice uttered the word "Mother!"

"Mother!" said the child, awakening, and stretching out her arms.

"Mother!"—it went to the soul of that guilty woman, for it was the first time that holy word had ever been addressed to her, and it came at that dreadful moment with all its responsibilities, its sweet requirements, and its sacred trust, like balm to the burning bosom it was sent, sent to calm.

"Mother!" said the child again, but now she looked distressed and disappointed. "Oh! I was dreaming of my own dear mother; she used to kneel beside that chair, when she said her prayers at night, and I thought I saw her there again. But, oh! she was not like you." And she turned away her face, to hide it in the pillow, with an expression of dislike, more evident than she had ever betrayed before.

Isabel understood, and felt it all; yet something attracted her to the side of the bed where the suffering girl was laid, and she stood there as meekly as if she had been a criminal at the bar of justice.

"Poor child!" she said at last, "I fear I have disturbed you; but I am in great trouble, and have no where else to weep."

Matilda turned her head, and looked earnestly in her face, but did not speak.

"Can you forgive me?" said Isabel, "if I promise never to disturb you again?"

"Then where will you go?"

"Oh! no matter. I only wish I might go into my grave."

"You frighten me," said the child; and she began to cry.

"No wonder," said Isabel to herself—"no wonder I am an object of terror, as well as of disgust." And then, turning again to the child, she asked if there was any one she would like to have sent to her.

"No," said Matilda, "they would only scold me for disturbing them."

"Then why do you not scold me?" said Isabel.

"Perhaps I should scold you, if I dared, and if you did not look so wretched. And yet I don't think it was you either, that disturbed me; but one of those dreams I often have about my mother, when I see, and hear her, as distinctly as if she was alive; and then I start, and wake, and find that she is dead, and I am all so lonely."

"Was your mother very kind to you?" asked Isabel.

"She was, indeed," said the child; "kind and good as an angel; and she loved me, lame, and ill-tempered, and disagreeable as I am, better than all her other children. And she used to touch me with such a soft and gentle hand, it never hurt at all. But now, I dread the servants moving me, and my sisters are not much better; and when I cry out, and tell them how rough they are, they say it is my own bad temper. Have you a kind mother?"

"I had a mother as kind as yours."

"And is she dead?"

"She is dead too."

"But you are not lame, and therefore you cannot want her back again so much as I do mine."

"You are right; and yet I do want her sometimes."

"Why do you want her?"

"To be kind to me."

"Is nobody kind to you?"

"Not very."

Matilda began to look interested, for there is something in the voice of real grief which art cannot counterfeit, and nature cannot resist.

"Was your mother happy?" asked Isabel.

"I suppose she was," replied the child, "because she was good. But no one knew whether she was happy or not, for she never spoke of herself. She was always thinking of others—always going good to somebody. And then, so self-denying; she would eat the plainest food, and she drank no wine, so that she never looked flushed, and heated, as some people do; but pale, and pure, and gentle. I am afraid you are sometimes angry with me because I cannot call you mother; yet if you knew the difference, you would not wonder."

"I can easily understand the difference," said Isabel; "yet, if I should try to be very kind to you, do you think you could ever overcome your dislike?"

"I would do my best; but you know there must be something more than kindness to make us love any one—and there is one thing I never could get over."

"What is that?"

"Do you really wish me to tell you?"

"Yes."

"Then come near to me, and let me whisper; for it is not fit to be spoken aloud."

Isabel bent down her head, and the child did whisper something that brought the deepest crimson to her face, which before had been so pale. Yet a sort of strange fascination kept her there, and she asked again, whether if this objection was removed, the child could then love her.

"I think I could," she replied, "at least after a long, long while. There is a good deal in having no one else to love. Perhaps there is more still in thinking you are miserable, and lonely, like myself."

"Then will you let me come and help to dress you in the morning?"

Matilda looked up astonished and exclaimed, "You do not mean what you say. Will I let you! Why, one would think it was a favour."

"I shall think it one."

"What can you mean? Nobody ever thought it a favour before. I cannot understand you."

"Try me, then; and promise me that I may come to you to-morrow morning, and perhaps you will learn to understand me better."

Isabel scarcely knew what she said, or what she felt; a strange and new sensation seemed to take possession of her soul. On the brink of that dark gulf from which she had been rescued, light dawned upon her; and, for the first time in her life, she resolved to live for others, rather than for herself.

The morning found her true to her engagement; and if gentleness had been all the poor child required, she could not well have had a softer hand than Isabel's, or an attendant more meek, and patient, and willing to oblige.

There is, in fact, a strange—a most affecting state of humiliation produced by the last stage of despair. While a glimmering of hope remains, while a single comfort is left to cling to, the human mind is capable of effort, and will employ such effort to maintain its rights;—but when all is gone—the last spark extinguished—the last tie broken—the consequences become like those of solitary and speechless confinement, which human nature has never yet been found strong enough to endure.

An effect, as cheering as it was unlooked for by Isabel, seemed to be produced upon the feelings of the child, by her own gentle manners, and her evident distress, or rather, despondency of mind.

"There," said Matilda, when the task of dressing was accomplished, "if you would only teach the servants to touch me as you have done, it would spare me so much pain! I believe I should be better tempered, too, and that would be a great point gained. Will you try to teach them?"

"Willingly. But I would rather do the same service for you every morning myself, if you will allow me."

"If I will allow you! I cannot understand your meaning. You must be making game of me."

"Do I look like making game?"

"Oh, no! you look too sad for that. Yet no one ever thought it pleasant to do any thing for me since my mother died, and it seems impossible that you should."

"You must try me."

"I should like to understand you first."

"It is impossible you should do that. You must try me first." "But then, if I should begin to love you, and should find out it was all true that people say of you."

"It is all true, I dare say, and that is the very reason why I ask you, as a favour, to let me wait upon you; because I feel that I am not worthy, even to be your servant."

"Ah! now I see you are making game of me, for you know I am a very, very wicked child, sinning with my temper many times every day; so that no one likes to come near me. But a bright thought has just struck me—suppose you and I were to try to make each other better. I will confess to you, and you shall confess to me; and no other living creature shall know any thing about it."

"I would willingly accept your proposal, if I thought I could be of any service to you."

"And would you not do the same for your own sake?"

"You are still young. Your habits are not established. The world is all before you, and you can yet make friends."

"And you?"

"My case is hopeless. I have outlived all who ever really loved me."

"And for that reason will you give up every thing? Oh! do not let the horrid things they say of you be true. Do not suffer yourself to go down lower, and lower, until no one can help you."

"No one has ever tried to help me, but you."
 "And I never tried to help any one before. Do not then disappoint me in my first good effort. I am a weak and foolish child, a trouble to all who are connected with me. Oh, if I could do some good?"

And the poor invalid actually started from her couch, and, with her hands clasped together, lifted up her fine deep expressive eyes, which looked as if her soul was at that moment raised to a higher sphere of thought and feeling, than it had ever occupied before. And so, in fact, it was; for who can resolve to do their utmost to save another from destruction, even though their power should be ever so limited, without being sensible at the same time of a degree of moral elevation, compared with which, how worthless, and how mean, are all the tributes of applause the world can render, and all the honours it can bestow!

It was a strange and new sensation to Isabel, to feel that any one was really interested in her good. It seemed to lift her out of the gulf of despair, into which she was falling. It is true, the only being who evinced this solicitude was a mere child, and one whose character had hitherto been hidden from her knowledge; but the path of life can never be entirely desolate, so long as there is one being left to think and feel, and pray for us. It was strange, too, that a child who was considered so untractable, and perverse, should evince so uniaible a tenderness for one who had fallen below the consideration of all others; but there are warm hearts, whose instinctive yearnings no harshness can subdue; and in her lonely and isolated condition, the humble tones of utter wretchedness, even from an unloved voice, had reached the secret soul of the neglected sufferer, and awakened feelings there as powerful as they were unlooked for from her.

(To be Continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE UNION.—John Dunlop, Esq., president of the Union in the chair. Mr. James Mitchell opened the meeting with prayer. On the roll being made up, it appeared that about seventy delegates were present, representing about as many societies.

The President opened the proceedings in an excellent address, in which he spoke of the necessity of regularity in conducting business and pointed out a few rules for doing so. He also gave a cheering account of the state of the cause throughout the world, and directed special attention to the progress of our principles in the medical profession. A medical society had been formed in London which was very extensively supported by the medical profession there, and throughout the country. This society had prepared a medical certificate regarding the properties of alcoholic liquors, and their effects upon the system, which is now being signed by the most eminent physicians, with a view to its being inserted in the newspapers. He also referred to the favorable influence which the sanitary movement—which had been taken up by the Government and more especially by the Poor-law Commissioners—is now exerting on the cause. The movement in England was now assuming a much more favorable aspect, by the late accession of magistrates, clergymen and noblemen, who had long been opposed to our principles; and he fully expected that this great enterprise would now proceed, till it attained that position which it ought to occupy amongst the many benevolent institutions of the country.

Mr. R. Reid, read a report of the proceedings of the executive committee during the past year.

After the transaction of much important business, of which, did space allow, we would gladly furnish a digest.

Mr. A. H. McLean, after some very pointed remarks upon the necessity of vigorous exertions read the following proposal for the consideration of the delegates.

Proposal to make an effort on behalf of the Temperance Reformation throughout Scotland, during the whole of the year 1845.

The object of the proposed effort is to induce the inhabitants of Scotland neither to use, nor to sell, nor to manufacture, intoxicating liquors.

The benefits which the people of this country would secure to themselves, by the adoption of the conduct recommended above,

are so momentously important, and the evils they would thereby avoid are so numerous and deplorable, that it is presumed the would adopt that course of conduct when properly reasoned wit on the subject.

In order to accomplish this object, it is proposed, by *systematic organization*, to engage all the strength, and all the talent, and all the zeal, of all the Abstainers in Scotland, in making an energetic and simultaneous effort throughout the country, during the whole of the year 1845.

The leading arrangements proposed to accomplish this organization are these:—

To organize all the abstinence speakers throughout the country so that every one of them may labour as much and as efficiently as possible, during the whole of the year of effort.

To organize all the preachers in Scotland, who are abstainers, in order that the cause may be systematically advocated from the pulpit.

To organize a system of visitation to embrace the whole of Scotland.

To enter into friendly communication with all the societies already existing, in order to their being re-organized, so as to form a component part of the movement.

The following are the principal modes in which the organization proposed above is expected to operate on the community:—

To leave with every family in Scotland a short printed statement of our principles, together with a note respectfully requesting an answer to certain queries prepared for the purpose. This visitation system to extend from the duke's palace to the peasant's cot.

To hold public meetings systematically over the whole country.

To have sermons on the subject, during the whole of the effort year.

To hold temperance conventions in the larger towns of Scotland during the effort year.

To print a series of tracts, to be named the effort Series.

To employ scientific and moral lecturers.

To post large broadsides, with striking facts or queries on the subject, in all the towns in Scotland.

To publish envelopes, wafters, cards with temperance mottoes and designs.

To prepare colored pictures to be sent to public schools.

To hold extraordinary meetings during the year such as conversational meetings, out-door meetings, meetings of trades and associations, meetings in factories and other public works, private meetings, morning meetings and others of a special character.

To correspond with the public press of the country.

Mr. Logan proposed—That the executive committee be instructed to make arrangements for carrying out the proposal submitted by Mr. McLean.

Mr. J. C. Reid seconded the motion.

After some remarks from several delegates, highly approving of it, the motion was unanimously carried.

Expressions of thanks having been voted to Mr. Kettle, Editor of the *Journal*—to Mr. Wright, late Treasurer—and to Mr. Dunlop, president.

Mr. Mearns, pronounced the benediction, and the conference was dissolved.—*Scottish Temperance Journal*.

"ERIN GO BRAGH."—As a proof of the steadfastness of the Irish to the pledge, it may be remarked, that amidst all the manifestations of uproarious joy at the release of Mr. O'Connell, and during the great procession which escorted him from prison to his home—not one person was seen intoxicated! Would this have been the case ten years ago? Or even five years since? Well may O'Connell pride himself in the Irish as a sober and a temperate people; for it is undoubtedly true that their sobriety has saved the nation from bloodshed and war.—*ib*.

ROYAL TECTOTALERS.—It is perhaps not generally known that two crowned heads, the kings of Denmark and Bavaria, have commendably subscribed the pledge. Would that our good Queen Victoria could be induced to do likewise, and thus constitute a Royal Tectotal Trio!—*Eng. Paper*.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE GERMANS.—The first German Temperance Benevolent Society in the United States, and we believe in the world, was organized a week or two since, at the Hall of the United Brothers of Temperance. The ceremonies were conducted in the German language, and we trust it will have a salutary influence in curtailing the use of intoxicating drinks among that portion of our fellow citizens.

STATE OF THE CAUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The general aspect of the temperance cause in Massachusetts, was never more encour-

aging than at the present moment. The public mind is becoming every day more deeply impressed with a sense of the imminent danger there is in tampering with alcoholic poison, and the awful depravity of those who furnish it to the thoughtless tippler and the wretched drunkard. The fashionable places where the habit of drunkenness is commenced, and the grogshop where the work of death is finally consummated, stand now in the estimation of a majority of our citizens, on the same level. Another sign of progress is to be found in the fact, that the courts are taking higher ground in relation to the infractions of the law regulating the traffic. During the late sessions of the courts in Springfield, Worcester, Taunton, Lowell and this city, rum-sellers have suffered more severely than at any other previous session. Thousands of dollars have been poured into the treasury of this commonwealth, from the pockets of the worthies. In a number of cases, they have dropped their arms of defiance, and humbly begged the mercy of the court, promising to abandon the traffic. The elections will now soon be over, and then, thousands of resolute temperance men, whose minds are now occupied with political considerations, will turn their attention to a cause they love; and we will, during the coming winter, push the rum traffic in the State, into close quarters.—*Temperance Journal.*

TEMPERANCE.—Our distant subscribers, who feel interested in the Temperance cause, (and what philanthropist and Christian does not?) will be pleased to learn that Mr. Gough is attracting great crowds to hear his eloquent appeals, and is making a deep impression upon the whole city. His eloquence is that of nature; sometimes solemn, sometimes very pathetic and heart-melting, and sometimes exceedingly facetious, throwing his audience into bursts of laughter, and yet always leaving a deep sense of the vast importance to the human family of the Temperance enterprise. His address at the Rev. Mr. Holt's church, Carmino, Street, on Sunday evening, was characterized by great seriousness. On Monday evening when the crowd was very great at the Methodist church in Green street, he indulged in much humor in exposing the follies of wine-drinking, and in some excellent sarcasm on the abominable traffick. Much expectation was raised by his address to the young men of the city, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, on the dangers of oyster saloons and gambling establishments. It is a subject of gratitude, that such instruments are raised up to promote so good a cause.—*Evangelist.*

EFFECT OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE ON A CARGO.—The Halifax (N. S.) Herald contains the following paragraph, which will be read with interest:

The Spanish brig *Beatriz* arrived at this port lately from Porto Rico, with a cargo consisting of 124 hhd. Molasses, 125 bbls. Sugar, and six pipes of old Rum. The sugar and molasses sold, and sold well; the rum, however, could not command a price. It was at length offered at 1 shilling per gallon, in bond, which it could not obtain.—An offer of it was made for the payment of the duty on it, at which it was refused in the Halifax market, and yesterday the *Beatriz* sailed from this port, taking back to the West Indies the six pipes of Rum which she had brought into this Temperance place!

CANADA.

HANNAHSHVILLE.—I fear the society in this place has lost its first love to the temperance reformation. Recently I lectured three times in the Wesleyan Chapel in that neighbourhood, and it was with considerable difficulty I could obtain an attendance.

VANDERBILT'S.—I had a percussion meeting on the middle road, some persons from Oakville attended the meeting and encouraged us with song and speech. The members of this society are liberal and persevering, and their exertions are eminently useful. The president was unavoidably absent but it is well known that his heart is in the work. I attended an anniversary meeting at Cumming's chapel on Dundas Street, the other night. We had a pleasant and profitable meeting. Last Monday night I lectured in J. Rykeman's house, to an interesting audience, and received several names to the pledge. Last evening I reviewed two of the lectures delivered in Oakville by Rev. R. Murray against temperance, to a large assembly in Wellington square; about 100 names have been added to the pledge in that place lately. On my way to an appointment in the London District, I inquired of an old lady the way to Hall's Mills, "Turn to the right before you get to the tavern" said she. It afforded me a capital text and I lectured from it. The expression became a byword in that part of the country.—G. W. B.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—The constitution of our society which was adopted in January last, requires that an account of its present

number and prospects be sent you for insertion in the *Advocate*—but in justice to our respected president and committee, whose efforts abstractly considered have produced much good, though to appearance but little. I will first state the condition of the neighbourhood then, and the materials of which the society was formed. In 1812 a temperance society was formed although opposed, I am sorry to say, by — in this place, — a large body of Christians. The president after his appointment, paid no attention to the society whatever, but built a house, which he now rents for a tavern stand, and the rest of the officers were rather inactive, the result of which was, that the society died a natural death, after being about 12 months in existence. Such was the state of affairs, when the constitution of the *Waterloo total abstinence association* was adopted. It numbers 55—more than one fourth of which were obtained by a body of the committee. There are several societies bordering on, or in this neighbourhood, two of which are only about one mile and a-half distant—which accounts for our small number. That this small but faithful band will ever withstand the great opposition that is at present opposed to it, and yet increase in numbers, is the desire of,—O. VANDEUSEN, Sec.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—In the month of June last, shortly after our arrival here from Quebec, a few non-commissioned officers and privates then practical teetotallers, resolved to form a society, and signed the pledge, and a number followed the example, weekly meetings have been held since, and at each, new signatures have been received. By the attendance of Mr. Lamb, (agent for the Temperance Society, Toronto,) and his appropriate and eloquent lectures, the cause has progressed most surprisingly. In the month of August last, Captain Robertson joined the service companies from the Depot. By his kind assistance we were able to raise funds, form a society, and adopt rules, a reading room has been established, the society subscribes to different newspapers, the expence of which is defrayed by voluntary contributions from the members. With the exception of a few pledge breakers since the above date, under the lectures of Mr. Lamb, (who has been most punctual in his attendance at our weekly meetings,) we have steadily maintained the total abstinence principles. "Pledge breakers we must expect." But assured that the total abstinence plan is the only method of reclaiming the unfortunate drunkard, we will by the help of God, go on and prosper. Captain Robertson went to Kingston last October, where two companies of the 82nd are quartered, and since his arrival there, he has established a society like to the one at head quarters and has succeeded in getting 25 of his own company, and 17 of the other making a total of 42 including sergeants and corporals; but although that gentleman has left the head quarters and giving his instruction and donations to the cause at Kingston, he has not withdrawn his monthly contribution here. The number at head quarters up to the present date amounts to 89, of whom 16 are sergeants and 21 corporals, making a total of 130 including those of the 82nd Regt. at Kingston. The use of intoxicating liquor is prohibited in the sergeants mess-room, by unanimous consent of the sergeants. It is my fervent prayer in behalf of our society that ever long the demoralizing demon of intemperance will cease to exist, and that in the barrack yards of our country, and streets of our city, the drunken soldier will be seen no more; that the ranks of the British army will be powerful for sobriety, good order and concord, and that the prerogative of every soldier, will be steadiness and integrity in the service of our sovereign and country.—T. SMITH, Sergt. Major 82nd Regt.

BROCK, Dec. 17, 1844.—I have only time to say that the cause of temperance is rising on this interesting mission. Two new societies have been formed, three have been revived, more than a hundred people have joined within a few weeks past. Much opposition has been awakened, (sure sign of success) and more than twenty have solicited the *Advocate* for the next volume.—G. MILLER.

ST. DAVIDS, December 22.—The cause is brightening up a little here, in the last three weeks we have added 24 names to our society, and although some few have, like the dog, returned to his vomit, we have still about 150 staunch members, many of whom are children, and these we are confident will one day make sober men and women.—D. R. OSGOOD, Sec. pro-tem.

WESTON, Dec. 24.—We are endeavouring to keep up the interest of the cause although surrounded by dens of iniquity, which some may call houses of entertainment, but which I can call nothing else, than houses for making drunkards. If persons calling themselves Christians would reflect on the responsibility they are under to God, by setting an example which has a tendency to

produce evils of the worst description, they would not be dilatory in making a sacrifice for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, they would then adopt the language of St. Paul and say "if meat make my brother to offend I will eat no meat while the world standeth." We are told by our Saviour himself, that offences must needs come—but woe (consider the threat) to that man by whom the offence cometh, it were better for him that a mill-stone were tied about his neck and he thrown into the sea. I do certainly believe the greatest enemies to total abstinence are moderate drinking Christians; they may exclaim like the self-righteous pharisee that they are not as other men are—well they ought to be thankful to God they are not, for they know not how soon they may fall over the precipice on the brink of which they imagine they are sure.

"Stay, mortal stay, repent return,
Reflect upon thy fate.
The poisonous draught for ever spurn,
Spurn, spurn it e'er too late."

I think temperance men above all things should act consistent with the very spirit of the pledge, if they do not arm our opponents with arguments against us. I trust that we will soon hail the day when all will feel it their duty to cooperate in ameliorating the condition of depraved man. Let us act in unison and drown all minor differences. Let us boldly come forward on the broad platform of Christian charity, then we shall see the fair star of temperance shining with full brilliancy on our land conferring invaluable blessings on the human family.—M. LAVELL, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME OF THE GENUINE FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC IN ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—Lately, a little above Cornwall, a man in the *delirium tremens*, that awful kind of madness which is produced by alcoholic drink, while being watched by two men, rose out of bed and tried to get out at the door; but being unable to open it, lay down again. A little while after, saying "This will not do," he sprang out of bed, and before the men could lay hold of him, he rushed out of the window, and a rapid branch of the St. Lawrence running close at hand, he plunged into the stream before the men could overtake him, and thus had a speedy and awful passage into the eternal world.

At Vanclee's Hill, last week, a man got drunk in a tavern, and after playing the madman in destroying furniture in his own house, went and plunged into a large pot-ash kettle full of hot ley. When he came up, he was pulled out, and a doctor who lives very near was immediately called, who says he is in a fearful condition, having probably taken in some ley at the mouth. It is uncertain whether he can live,

Now who is responsible for these awful results of the use of intoxicating drinks. If those who distil or brew them—those who license—those who keep, and those who frequent and support such houses by buying and drinking their accursed poison—are not responsible, where in all the vast universe is responsibility to be found? Can the guilt and ruin, temporal and eternal, springing from this horrid traffic be lessened by being divided among many? Intoxicating drinks are just as valuable as are their peculiar distinguishing effect which is intoxication; and intoxication is as valuable as are the effects which are peculiar to it—and the above are some of them. But all the miserable effects of this kind that are seen here, are only a small sample of what is to follow in and through eternity.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.—DEAR SIR.—I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr Gough last week on a Temperance excursion to Connecticut. Our first object was to address, by request, the students of Yale College in the College chapel, and from thence proceeded to Hartford, to attend the State Temperance Convention. The severe storm on Wednesday prevented our accomplishing the first object, as the boat could not go up the Sound. On Thursday, however, we proceeded to Hartford. A respectable Convention had been two days in session, and accomplished some business of importance in relation to the license law. Unanimity and harmony prevail among the councils of the friends of Temperance in Connecticut; nothing is wanting but a new spirit of action. An able address had been delivered on the previous evening by Charles Chapman, Esq., President of the Society, and on Thursday evening a large assembly was convened in the Rev. Dr.

Innes' church, to listen to the eloquence of Mr. Gough. He was greatly assisted in his work, and for near two hours closely riveted the attention of his audience; producing a deep impression relative to the vast importance of prosecuting the cause. On Friday we returned to New Haven, and in the evening had the pleasure of seeing the North Church filled to its utmost capacity. The students of the College, disappointed in their meeting, came in large numbers, and the crowded and intelligent audience gave the most marked attention to the address of Mr Gough; which presented in a peculiar felicitous manner the dangers of young men from the intoxicating cup. In this excursion, as well as in all his addresses in this city. Mr Gough has stood on the broad ground of religious principle, and given great satisfaction to all who seek the prosperity and advancement of this great cause. The interest he is exciting in our city, which at the present time is very great, will it is hoped be speedily diffused throughout our whole country, and save many thousands from the drunkard's end. J. M.

RUM! MURDER! AND DEATH ON THE GALLOWES!—During the late October term for the County of Worcester, says the *Catawact*, the Supreme Court was occupied three days in the trial of Thomas Barrett, indicted upon the capital charge of violence and murder, committed last spring in Lunenburg, upon a Mrs. Houghton, a resident of that town. On Wednesday, Oct. 9th, the jury empaneled in this case, returned a verdict of *guilty!* On the morning of the following Thursday, the awful sentence of death was, by Chief Justice Shaw, in a most impressive, affecting and solemn manner, pronounced upon the prisoner!

This wretched man is about forty years of age, and adds one more to that great multitude of human victims that have been sacrificed upon the bloody altar of the great Moloch of Rum! It clearly appeared, from all the testimony in the case, that the outrage, and subsequent murder, were the direful promptings of a fiend, that was obtained and drunk by the prisoner, at some of the rum-selling establishments in the region of the place where the bloody and appalling deed was perpetrated!

When will the drunkard-maker, the drunkard, the moderate drinker, the fashionable tippler, the teetotalers, and the women of the land, take warning, and arouse themselves and the community, for an emancipation from the countless evils of intoxicating drinks? In the presence of such bold, brutal, and bloody facts, in this case unveiled in our Temple of Justice, as the legitimate offspring of alcohol, how feeble and comparatively impotent are mere words, uttered in behalf of temperance, law, and personal security? If the slumbering and rum-infatuated community will not heed such messengers, pouring the voice of admonition upon its ear from the very scaffold itself, neither would it hearken to their sepulchral warning, "even if one" thousand of alcohol's votaries "should rise from the dead!"

Many of our readers will recollect the excitement which prevailed in this village, at the time Barret was arrested, examined and bound over. The particulars in the case, it will be recollected, were peculiarly revolting. Yet the taking of the life of a human being failed to create that excitement and indignation which a few lines condemning the use of the very article which caused that murder, has recently called forth. Had ten of our best citizens been murdered by drunkards, no more hasty and exciting scenes could have been enacted. How long will men of sense give their countenance and support to the use of an article as a beverage, which produces such results? In the case above alluded to, two lives are lost, that of the murdered and the murderer; with the rum advocates, this will probably be considered a trifling affair.—*Fitchburg Sentinel.*

CRIME AND EDUCATION.—The criminal returns of Great Britain and Ireland, for the last twenty years, demonstrate that the uneducated criminals are a third of the whole—two educated for one uneducated. In Scotland, the educated are four times the uneducated. In England, they are double. And in Ireland equal. Nay, what is still more remarkable, while the number of uneducated criminals, especially in Scotland is diminishing, that of the educated ones is increasing, and the criminal statistics of France, Prussia, and America, confirm the same fact.

[On the same authority we learn, that during the last forty years, the increase of crime in England has been 700 per cent, in Ireland, 800, and in Scotland, 3,600 per cent. In Scotland, education is much more general than in any other part of the United Kingdom; and in many parts the use of whiskey has likewise become awfully prevalent. A consideration of these facts will, we hope, serve to convince many excellent individuals who

now stand aloof from the temperance cause, that they must not trust to education alone in attempting to elevate the condition of our laboring population. Strong drink will go far to render all their efforts abortive. Whilst a million sterling per annum is expended in one city on whisky, crime will increase, do what they will to educate the people.]—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FATHER MATHEW.—A movement has commenced to relieve Father Mathew from the pecuniary embarrassments produced by his sacrifices in promoting the cause of temperance. Lord Clonourry has forwarded £50. The Cork Examiner contains a list of subscriptions, including £100 from the Earl of Arundel. Amongst the contributions in this list are two English Clergymen of the Established Church, and an Irish Unitarian Clergyman. The Temperance Societies in Cork and other parts of the south are making arrangements to co-operate. Before many weeks a fund amply sufficient to rescue the Rev. Mr. Mathew from his pecuniary engagements will have been obtained.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed Mr. James Haughton on the subscription for this gentleman.

"Father Mathew must be relieved from all his difficulties brought on in the performance of that astonishing moral miracle of which he has been, under Providence the instrument. It would be the basest ingratitude in the world not to make him perfectly independent in pecuniary circumstances. I cannot be in Dublin sooner than the 24th of November. The moment I arrive, I will join you actively in every arrangement for collecting contributions. If, in the interim, any committee be appointed, pray do me the favor of putting my name upon it. I will assist you as much as I can from this place, and will join you heartily the moment I arrive in Dublin, for the thing must be done."

Mr. Haughton has stated that there is every probability that the views of Mr. O'Connell will be carried into practical effect. It was to be hoped that from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds would be raised at least. A meeting was held in Nenagh on Monday when £77. was contributed. In Carlow, on Sunday, £50. was contributed. Father Mathew administered the temperance pledge on Sunday, in Roscrea, county of Tipperary, to several thousands of peasantry.

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—*Macneil'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 DISCOUNTENANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY

MONTREAL, JANUARY 1, 1845.

CONGRATULATION.

We wish the readers of the *Advocate* a good New-Year; and would take this as a suitable opportunity of offering a few congratulatory remarks to the Temperance public.

It has often been our duty to warn those who are tempted by intoxicating drinks, to admonish the tempter, to expose the evils connected with drinking, and to sigh and cry over the abominations which, in spite of all warning, admonition and exposure, are done in the land. But it is equally our duty, in a humble and grateful frame of mind, to acknowledge the wonders which the Lord hath wrought for us, in that with an high hand and an outstretched arm, He hath brought such a great multitude out of the dark and cruel bondage of intoxicating drinks.

A few years ago it was the universal practice to offer intoxicating drinks to guests and visitors; and even those who disapproved of the custom, either thought themselves compelled by its universality to comply, or apologised with something approaching to shame and confusion of face, for the absence of the customary beverages. Now how great the change! No one is at all surprised or distressed at the entire absence of intoxicating drinks

on any occasion; nay, it is rather to those who continue to present and use them that the shame and confusion of face belong; and this feeling will unquestionably increase.

We may advert also to the great change which has taken place in the mode of carrying on various important branches of industry in this country.

Amongst the agricultural population at bees, raisings, hay time, harvest, &c. &c., whisky used to flow like water, and by lumbermen, boatmen and sailors, it was considered as necessary as flour or pork: nay, in almost every mechanic's shop, and on every public work, a system of continual drinking was kept up, by treating on the part of the masters, and fines, footings and subscriptions, on the part of the men. Now all these absurd customs have either passed, or are fast passing away; and the truth, the great truth, that intoxicating drinks are neither necessary nor useful to persons in health, is standing out with every day more and more distinctness and beauty.

At weddings, funerals, markets, public festivities and other social occasions, the enemy still maintains his ground very firmly. Nevertheless there is a great change for the better, and many tokens indicate his speedy and final overthrow even in these strongholds.

In the neighbouring States public opinion has so completely set against the use of intoxicating drinks that licenses to sell them are very generally refused, and the unprincipled men who sell without license are rigorously fined. Indeed, from appearances, we should judge that selling liquor contrary to law, will ere long in several States; be a penitentiary offence. American ships are also universally or almost universally conducted on strict temperance principles, and thus, through the enlightenment, and enterprise of that great Nation the Temperance Reformation is practically published to almost every country in the world.

On the continent of Europe, several crowned heads have espoused the Temperance cause, either by encouraging temperance societies, or enacting stringent laws against drunkenness and the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating drinks, though it must be confessed they are only groping their way yet.

In Ireland the gigantic work which sprung to life, as it were full grown, and armed from head to foot, is firmly maintaining its ground, and we trust steadily advancing. And in England and Scotland, where the light has long been resisted, it is breaking in on all hands even upon the minds of clergymen and literary characters who for a long time were far too wise to know or care anything about a reformation which had commenced among the poor. Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? has been their cry, and it is only now that they are beginning to find out how far they have lagged behind. Such papers as the *Christian Witness*, the organ of English Congregationalists. The *Border Watch*, and other organs of the Free Church of Scotland, and even *Blackwood's Magazine* itself are beginning to discover the importance of the Temperance reformation, and contain from time to time, excellent articles bearing on the subject.

The most remarkable sign of transatlantic progress however, is a circular recently issued by one of the largest corn factors in Britain, (the house of J. & C. Sturge, of Birmingham), declining the sale of malting barley, and the following letter from the chief partner, the celebrated and influential Joseph Sturge, explanatory of the step. We may add that this letter appears to have fallen amongst the innumerable aiders and abettors of the destructive traffic in intoxicating drinks like a thunderbolt; and if we may judge from the malignancy of the opposition called forth, has touched them to the very quick, notwithstanding the mock and charitable spirit in which it is written. Honor to Joseph Sturge as the first in Britain who on a large scale of self-denial, has been

found faithful to testify to the reality and excellence of the Temperance reformation!

TO A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, 11th Month, 5th, 1841.

ESTREMED FRIEND.—Thy letter of the 4th ultimo has the following remark on the notice contained in our last monthly circular:—"The singular resolution you have come to, as to not selling malting barley, has been much canvassed here to-day. I regret it much, and the more so, as I can discover no good and sound reason for it." This observation, and some other circumstances, induced me to give a further explanation why this resolution was adopted, believing that thyself, and many other of our friends, though differing in opinion, will not condemn a course which results from a conviction of duty.

Intemperance produces such an incalculable amount of vice and misery, that I consider it right to use my influence to promote the principles of total abstinence. This I feel the more bound to do, as nearly twenty years personal experience, and much observation in this and other parts of the world, has convinced me that fermented liquors are not necessary to health, and that those who refrain even from what is termed the moderate use of them, are in consequence capable of more bodily and mental exertion, and exempt from many maladies which afflict others.

In accordance with these views, our firm has long altogether declined the sale of malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and converted to other uses cellars which many years ago, we let to wine and spirit merchants. Our continuing to take commissions for the sale and purchase of barley, for the purpose of malting, has, for some years, caused me much uneasiness; and I have recently been so fully convinced that it is wrong to do so that I must have withdrawn from our concern had it not been relinquished. The belief that we are responsible for the means of acquiring, as well as for the use we make of our property, and that we cannot exercise too rigid watchfulness over our own conduct, is compatible with perfect charity towards those who differ from us in opinion.—I am respectfully.

JOSEPH STURGE

In Scotland the year 1845 is to be what they call an effort year, during which £1000 is to be expended in temperance agencies and publications, and we venture to predict that this sum will yield a greater return in a merely pecuniary point of view, without speaking of increased social happiness, and moral prosperity, than any investment of a similar sum ever before made in that country.

But why should not 1845 be a year of special effort for Canada also? As far as we can see God deigns most graciously to bless all such efforts—why then should we fold our arms, and say there is a lion in the path. Let us rather be up and doing, and obstacles will flee before us, and though we confess there is great difficulty in finding suitable lecturing agents, yet it is surely within the reach of every society to obtain and circulate temperance publications, and to obtain subscribers for a temperance paper.

WHAT IS ALCOHOL GOOD FOR?

As it is generally used, it is very needful to prepare men for doing any thing, and every thing, in the doing of which reason and conscience are not to be consulted. Men are often inclined to do many things, in which it would not be prudent to listen to the dictates of these guides; for listening to them, might lead men to look to consequences, present and future, and so make them cautious and timorous, and keep them back from many things on which their heart is set. Now to drink a sufficient quantity of this useful article, will soon inspire them with a boldness which will make them to rush forward, saying to every objection nay, but get me this or that, or let me do this or that, without any regard to consequences. Without this auxiliary therefore, many of the works which are done under the sun, would remain undone.

But to specify a few particulars, I know some places, where, when this article is not to be had, the people are all quiet, and

seem to have nothing to do, but to mind their business; and the magistrate is allowed to attend to his own private concerns. They have no idea of fighting, they seem not to know what to fight for; but when rum or whisky is brought to the place, many, as if they scented it, are drawn together, and some are soon inspired by another spirit, are in a fighting mood, and see much to fight for, and they come to be so earnest that they will fight like men, and sometimes like beasts, and use their tooth, and sometimes croak work for the magistrate, the lawyer, and the surgeon. An instance of this kind was told some time ago by a Rev. friend, of two brothers under the influence of this good creature they fought, when, the one with his teeth, nearly bit off a piece of the other's ear. It produces some of the same heroic virtue even in females; for at a reaping bee last season, at which this necessary article was used, a woman, having taken just enough to do her good, felt herself such a heroine, that she gave a blue eye to a stout man who came in contact with her.

Again it leads many to pray. There are many who never pray in the closet, who often offer up short, loud, earnest prayers in the tavern, sometimes for themselves, sometimes for others; sometimes to their maker, sometimes to a very different being: and under the influence of the same spirit they show the same devotion in other places. Some time ago I met a waggon, in which a man lay on his back; with the hot sun without and alcohol within, his face was much inflamed, as I passed by without saying a word to him, he in a tone suited to the nature of the petition said "God d—n you!" This to be sure was but a poor prayer, but it was a real prayer, and it is probable that had he not been inspired by alcohol, he would not have prayed at all, either for me or himself. But the time would fail to mention half the effects produced by this article, and for which it is very necessary. It is not long since it caused the death of four men in Canada, in places not far distant. One being drunk fell down a stair and broke his neck, another fell so as to cause his death, if not immediately killed, one on his way from a tavern or store fell into a ditch at the road side, where he was found next day, and another finished his wretched course by drinking a large quantity of what is called wine, procured to be used as a medicine by a diseased brother. These all began with moderation, and this was the end of it.

I shall only mention one other purpose which this drink answers, and for which it is very necessary. It often happens that people are troubled with misery into which their sins bring them in this present world; but when they drink sufficiently they feel or fancy themselves for a short time happy. A woman near Martintown, told a respectable neighbour, that when troubled with poverty, by drinking enough she felt as if rich and happy. But it is the dread of future punishment for sin which causes the greatest uneasiness; and when some portion of Scripture or a sermon alarms a man's mind, and conscience tells a dismal tale of past and present sins, and of a future judgment, he is then in a straight between what he considers as two evils—a fearful looking for of fiery indignation, and the call immediately to renounce his sins, and embrace the Gospel remedy. It is very hard to bear the first, and sinners find it very inconvenient and contrary to their inclination to comply with the last. In this difficulty alcohol comes seasonably to their relief. Those to whom it belongs to regulate these matters, are so attentive to the wishes of the people, that they have not far to go to get this welcome remedy. The tavern in most places is very near the places of worship. If they are wounded in the latter, they are healed in the former. Many drink and forget the judgment, and thus conscience is silenced without being "purged," and men feel easy without repentance, faith, or reformation.

Those who are relieved in this way, and all who are cheered by this drink, are under great obligations to such of the clergy as are so obliging as to lend the benefit of their example to the custom, notwithstanding all that some rigid people speak of them for so doing. They are called to be examples to others, and they are and must be examples; and many of them show that they are very willing to be examples "to the believers" in the utility of intoxicating drink. By countenancing this custom, their influence reaches to an unknown extent and duration—they in this way become helpers and partakers of other men's works, far beyond what they could otherwise be; and therefore, a large share of the merit of such work belongs to them.

All who approve of the effects of alcohol which have been mentioned, and kindred ones are very consistent in employing such an instrument, in promoting them; as no other ever was or ever will be employed that can in any degree, be so suitable for producing such effects. *In these consists its value. Let its works praise it!*

OMIGRON.

A VALUABLE CORRESPONDENT.

We have received a highly encouraging letter from an esteemed minister of the Methodist church labouring in a country circuit, who orders twenty-five copies of the *Advocate* for various parties, and promises to make the number up to fifty shortly. Oh that we had more such correspondents.

STARK'S "Pocket Almanack," a compendium of useful knowledge, for 74d, is even more deserving of patronage this year than usual.

CIRCULAR TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.—This annual document will be found instead of the usual agricultural matter.

We have to apologize for being four days later than usual with this number. Such delay will not we hope again occur.

EDUCATION.

Effects of Mental Activity on the Brain.

(From Combe's Principles of Physiology.)

In youth, much mischief is done by the long daily periods of attendance at school, by the want of adequate sustenance at an early period of the day, and by the continued application of mind, which the ordinary system of education requires. The law of exercise, that long-sustained action exhausts the vital powers of an organ, applies, I cannot too often repeat, as well to the brain as to the muscles; and hence the necessity of varying the occupations of the young, and allowing frequent intervals of active exercise in the open air, instead of enforcing the continued confinement now so common. This exclusive attention to mental culture fails, as might be expected, even in its essential object; for experience shows that, with a rational distribution of employment and exercise, a child will make greater progress than in double the time employed in continuous mental exertion. If the human being were made up of nothing but a brain and nervous system, it would be very well to content ourselves with sedentary pursuits, and to confine ourselves entirely to the mind. But when observation tells us that we have numerous other important organs of motion, sanguification, digestion, circulation, and nutrition, all demanding exercise in the open air as essential both to their own health and that of the nervous system, it is worse than folly to shut our eyes to the truth, and to act as if we could, by denying it, alter the constitution of nature, and thereby escape the consequences of our misconduct.

Reason and experience being thus set at naught by both parents and teachers in the management of children, young people naturally grow up with the notion that no such influences as the laws of organization exist, and that they may follow any course of life

which inclination leads them to prefer, without injury to health provided they avoid what is called dissipation. It is owing to this ignorance, that we find young men of a studious or literary habit, enter heedlessly upon an amount of mental exertion, unalleviated, by bodily exercise or intervals of repose, which is quite incompatible with the enjoyment of a sound mind in a sound body. Such, however, is the effect of the total neglect of all instruction in the laws of the organic frame during early education, that it becomes almost impossible to warn an ardent student against the dangers to which he is exposing himself, and nothing but actual experience will convince him of the truth. I have seen several instances of almost total incapacity for future useful exertion brought on by long protracted and severe study, in subjects whose talents, under a better system of cultivation, would have raised them to that eminence, the injudicious pursuit of which had defeated their own object, and ruined their general health. Pope was a remarkable example of this truth. By excessive application, he had reduced his health to such a deplorable state, that he at last gave way to it and prepared to die. "He fell into that state of exhaustion, which Smollett too once experienced for half a year, a *coma vigil*—an affection of the brain, when the principle of life is so reduced that all external objects appear as if passing in a dream,—a sort of torpid indistinct existence." Dr. Radcliffe heard of his condition, ordered him to give up study, and to ride on horseback. Pope fortunately followed the advice, and regained comparative health. In two cases of a similar description which came under my own notice, the sufferers made the remark, that early instruction in the structure and laws of the animal economy such as that which I am now attempting to communicate, might have saved them. Both meant well, and erred from ignorance more than headstrong zeal.

In the first number of the "American Annals of Education," the reader will find an instructive article on the necessity of combining bodily with mental exercise. "For twenty years and more," says the writer, in reference to what had taken place in an American seminary, "the unnatural union of sedentary with studious habits, contracted by the monastic system, has been killing in the middle age. The Register of Education shows, in one year, 120 deaths. Examine into the particular cases, and these will be found the undoubted effects of sedentary habits. Look at one name there. He had valuable gifts, perfected by two years' collegiate, and three years' theological studies. He preached, gave much promise, and then died of a stomach disease. He contracted it when a student. He did not alternate bodily with mental labour, or he had lived and been a blessing to the church. When he entered on his studies, he was growing into full size and strength. He sat down till his muscles dwindled, his digestion became disordered, his chest contracted, his lungs congested and his head liable to periodical pains. He sat four years in College, and three years in theological application. Look at him now. He has gained much useful knowledge, and has improved his talents; he has lost his health. The duties of his mind and heart were done, and faithfully so; but those of his body were left undone. Three hundred and seventy-five muscles, organs of motion, have been robbed of their appropriated action for nine or ten years, and now they have become, alike with the rest of his frame, the prey of near one hundred and fifty diseased and irritable nerves."—"Look at another case. Exposure incident to the parson or missionary has developed the disease in his chest, planted there while sitting himself for usefulness. He contracted a sedentary, while he was gaining a studious habit. That which he sows that also shall he reap. The east winds give him colds; a pulpit effort causes hoarseness and cough, oppression and pain. He becomes alarmed and nervous. His views of usefulness begin to be limited. He must now go by direction, and not so much to labour where otherwise he would have been most wanted, as to nurse his broken constitution. He soon adds to the number of mysterious providences,—to the number of innocent victims, rather, of cultivating the mind and heart, at the unnecessary and sinful expense of the body,—to the number of loud calls to alternate mental and corporal action daily, for the reciprocal sanity and vigour of both body and mind."

To remedy these evils, and introduce a better system of training, so as to make bodily health and mental and rational education go hand in hand, an establishment called the Manual Labour Academy was opened near Philadelphia in 1829, and has already proved the soundness of its principles by the success of its results. The usual branches of study in classical schools, with the addition of the Bible, are pursued; and the "hours of recreation are employed in useful bodily labour, such as will exercise their skill,

make them dexterous, establish their health and strength, enable each to defray his own expenses, and fit him for the vicissitudes of life." From this systematic union of bodily labour in gardening, farming, carpentry, and other work, with the usual academic studies, many comforts are said to have arisen. The health of the inmates has been uninterrupted, except in a few who were ill when received; and, at the date of the report in 1830, "every invalid remaining there had been restored to health." Young men thus trained to practical obedience to the organic laws, are much less likely to run into excess in after life, than those who have been left in ignorance of the constitution of their own bodies. "When thought shall need no brain," the Report continues, "and nearly four hundred organs of motion shall cease to constitute the principal portion of the human body, then may the student dispense with muscular exertion; but, till then, let him beware what he does, and, looking to the laws which the Creator has established for his guidance, seek his happiness, not in denying their existence but in yielding them willing and cheerful obedience. Dr Fellenberg has done much at his agricultural schools near Berne, to adapt the physical and mental education of the lower orders to their situation in society, and it is pleasing to observe that the necessity of training the young to habits of industry in the regulated exercise of useful labour has, at last, attracted public attention, and is in the fair way of being extensively acted upon in this country. The Report on the Training of Pauper Children, lately published by the Poor-Law Commissioners, is, in this respect, a most cheering and valuable document; and shows how much good may be accomplished, even under very adverse circumstances, by the proper application of principles really adapted to the exigencies of human nature.

The Theatre.

We greatly regret to perceive that with the setting in of the winter, there are indications that the theaters are reviving. New allurements are held out, and the fame of celebrated actors trumpeted forth to draw the young, the thoughtless, and the pleasure-loving to mingle in the fascinations and perils of the play house. That portion of the secular press which echoes and puffs from week to week the forth-coming plays, takes upon itself a fearful responsibility. It is not to be doubted or questioned, that many a young man who comes from the domestic circle of brothers and sisters, and from under parental guardianship to the city on business or pleasure, or to enter upon a business life, finds the theatre the gateway to his temporal and eternal ruin. It cannot be a misss surely, to utter a word of friendly warning to such as may be thus exposed. Parents and guardians of those youth who are about to visit the city for a longer or a shorter time, might well obtain from their sons or wards, a solemn promise that they would not enter those dark and dangerous paths. Nor is this harsh judging. For the best and wisest of men, have in their sober estimation of the stage, regarded it as "the puppet show of life"—the school of vice—the vortex of debauchery—the strong hold of the god of this world—the vestibule of destruction. It is no school of morals, as some have affirmed, but on the contrary, snares are laid for the eye, the ear, the imagination, and the heart. The company—the spectacles—the sentiments—have all a tendency to throw down the mounds of virtue, and lay waste the excellence of human character.

The truth is, the stage is the nursery of depravity and the attendant of crime. Let one fact prove this. During the progress of the most bloody and ferocious revolution that ever shocked the face of heaven, theatres in Paris increased from six to twenty-five. The theatre exerts a baneful and often a disastrous influence on female character. There is a charm in native modesty which theatrical entertainments are suited to injure and destroy. At the theatre, heaven is often insulted by profaneness and the audience by oaths, and decency is trampled upon which the ear of modesty cannot hear, nor the eye look upon without feeling the stain like a wound. To gaze on the scenes enacted at the theatre, and listen to sentiments often uttered there, is suited to transform the character of modesty into one of brass—to mar its beauty and efface its loveliness.

The theatre is like the enchanted ground of iniquity, where vice lifts up its brazen head to allure and to destroy. It is a sad and lamentable truth, that many a child of promise has lost his principles—his modesty—his character—in these haunts of wickedness and thus the fond anticipations of parental hope and affection have been exchanged for the bitter tears and agonies of a broken heart and a wounded spirit. The theatre is no place for a moral and

accountable being, who is bound to immortality and the Judgment. Its scenes and sentiments are in deadly hostility to the training of the soul for the purity of celestial joys and the companionship of angels. Let every youth beware how he tastes or drinks of the deadly stream of theatrical pleasures, or breaths the pestiferous vapors which poison and infect the atmosphere of the theatre.—*Evangelist.*

PARENT'S AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Religious Instruction.

(From *Abbott's Mother at Home.*)

The views which are generally entertained of heaven are far more indefinite than they need be. This home of the blest is described in the Bible with the most magnificent imagery nature affords. Heaven is spoken of as having a distinct locality, just as much as is London or Paris, or any place on earth. We hear of the splendor of the golden city, adorned with every beauty with which the hand of Omnipotence can embellish it; of the mansions glittering with architectural magnificence. We are informed of the social enjoyments of that world. The Christian is introduced to the society of angels; converses with them; unites in their enjoyments; becomes a loved member of their happy community. We are informed of the active delights of heaven. Angel bands fly to and fro, the rejoicing messengers of God. They unfold their wings and take their rapid flight where all the glories of the universe allure their curiosity, and where no darkness succeeds the splendor of ceaseless day. The joys of sense are described. The eye gazes full and undazzled upon the brightness of God's throne. The ear is charmed with melody. The body of the Christian is to arise from the grave, incorruptible and immortal. There is the union of soul and body in that happy world. There we meet our Christian friends; recognize them; rejoice in their love. Thus we pass our eternity with songs, and everlasting joy upon our heads, where sorrow and sighing for ever flee away.

How vivid and impressive are the views which the pen of inspiration gives of the Christian's future abode! Yet the very common idea entertained of heaven is, that it is a vast aerial expanse, where shadowy and unsubstantial spirits repose in mysterious and indefinite enjoyment. There is, indeed, with many individuals, an impression that it is almost wicked to associate ideas of joys with which we now are familiar with that celestial abode. But is it not safe, is it not a duty, to be guided in our instructions by the Bible? Admitting that the descriptions of the Bible are figurative, as they of necessity must be, still these are the figures which God has employed to convey to our minds an idea of the joys of heaven. And God would surely select the most appropriate figures, and those which most nearly resemble the enjoyments to be illustrated.

2. *Therefore it is our privilege and our duty to describe heaven to our children, as God has described it to us.*—Thus may we give it vividness in their minds. Thus may we excite in their youthful bosoms the most intense desire to enter that happy world. And why has God unfolded its glories but to allure to holiness and entice us home? Your son has an unusual thirst for knowledge. His curiosity is ever on the alert. He is prying into nature's mysterious movements, and asking questions which the human mind cannot answer. Tell him that there are no limits to human improvements; that the grave cannot enchain the energies of mind; that time cannot circumscribe its range; that eternity cannot weary its powers; that it will advance in its acquisitions, and soar in its flight, long after suns, and moons, and stars shall have waxed old and decayed. Tell him that in heaven he shall understand all the wonders of God's works, and experience the most exquisite delight, as he looks into and comprehends all the machinery of nature. And then you can tell him of the Saviour, who died that he might introduce him to this happy world. Your daughter has an ear charmed with the melody of sound. Music is to her a source of exquisite enjoyment. Is there no music in heaven? Is there no melody in the "chorus of the skies? Is there nothing enrapturing to the soul while uniting with angel bands in their hallelujahs? God has thus described heaven to us. Why should we not then animate our children with the same description? You may, in familiar language, carry the thoughts of your daughter away to companies of happy angels, with celestial harps and divine voices rolling their notes of

joy through heaven's wide concave. Thus will she have some definite idea of the enjoyments to which she is invited. The joys of heaven will be to her intensely alluring; and she will be led to inquire more earnestly into the way of salvation, and with more fervour to implore God's aid to overcome sin and prepare her for a heavenly home.

Your child has an affectionate disposition, a heart open to receive friendship, and to pour forth its love. Tell him of the love of heaven, of God, of the angels. Tell him of the love which animates the bosoms of those noble spirits who have not a single fault to repel attachment. Tell him of again meeting all his friends who love the Saviour, in that world where an unkind word, or an unkind look, or an unkind thought, is unknown. And as you dwell upon the proofs of a Saviour's love, his heart may be melted.

Is your child passionately fond of nature's scenery? Does he look with a poet's eye upon the ocean, upon the starry canopy, upon the gilded clouds of sunset? There surely is magnificence in the scenery of heaven? There is splendor worth beholding in the visions of angels, the throne of God, the wide-spread universe of countless worlds. What is the ocean but a drop sprinkled from the Almighty hand? What is Niagara, to us so magnificent, but a tiny rivulet rippling over its pebbly channel? Animate your child with the description of those glories of heaven, before which all the sublimity of earth sinks to insignificance. Fear not that this will extinguish in his bosom a taste for nature's beauties. It will, while increasing the enjoyment he derives from these sources, refine and elevate his mind, and give him ardent desires to be prepared for this world of glory. Fear not that this will strengthen in his heart the principles of selfishness instead of leading him to piety. If God had felt such fears, he never would have presented us the allurements of heaven, or the terrors of hell. Present these joys, that your child may be induced by them to repent of sin, to trust in the Saviour, and to consecrate life to his service.

These descriptions are necessarily in some degree figurative, and we must so instruct our children. But we must not neglect the use of these figures, for they convey to the mind the most correct conception that can be attained of the enjoyment of the future world. The fact that God has selected them, proves that no other language can be equally appropriate. They describe, as perfectly as human language can describe, the nature of heaven's enjoyments. But they do not come up to the reality; for eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor human heart conceived, the joys which God has prepared for those who love him.

God knows how to adapt instruction to the human mind. We must imitate his example. And we must present heaven to our children as God has presented it to us, crowded with images of delight. The purest and noblest joys we experience on earth, will be found again in that world, only infinitely elevated and refined. And he must adopt singular principles of interpretation, who does not read in the Bible, that in heaven we shall find splendour of scenery, harmony of music, congeniality of companions, ardour of love, delight of active motion, mansions of glory, and homes of never-failing bliss. Let us urge these views upon our children till their hearts are warmed by them. Nothing can have a stronger tendency to convince of the folly of laying up treasures upon earth. And this will lead them to listen with interest, to learn how salvation is to be obtained.

THE ROLLO PHILOSOPHY.

CHAPTER IX.—BRIDGE BUILDING.

Rollo could not tell Jonas about the dam that night, because he had gone away, and was not to come home until after Rollo had gone to bed. He, however, told his father all about it. He described to him, first, how they had drawn off the water from their dam, with their plugs, and the explanations which Miss Mary had made of the principle,—namely, that the water would rise until the pressure was great enough to force it through the hole as fast as it would come in from above.

"Yes," said his father, "Miss Mary was correct; and that is a very important principle. It explains an affect which we have seen taking place a thousand times."

"O father," said Rollo, "I never saw it before."

"You never observed it before, you mean," replied his father.

"No sir, I never saw it before. I'm sure I never saw a brook dammed up before with a board, so as to make all the water run through a little round hole."

"Suppose the hole had been a square hole; would it not have been the same thing?" asked his father.

"Yes, sir," said Rollo. "The shape of the hole makes no difference."

"And suppose, instead of a board, it had been a great flat stone, with a hole drilled through it?"

"Just the same," said Rollo.

"Or two stones," continued his father, "with a narrow, confined place between them?"

"Then you could not plug it up," said Rollo.

"But plugging it up has nothing to do with the effect produced while it is open. Your apparatus was, in fact, essentially, only a partial obstruction to the stream. Had there been no opening for the water, it would have been a total obstruction. As it was, it was a partial obstruction. There was a confined and narrow passage for the water."

"Yes, sir," said Rollo, "a half-inch hole."

"Now, the same principle, which governed the motion of the water," said his father, "in the case of the artificial obstruction which you made, governs it in the case of the natural obstructions formed along the bed of the brook, by narrow banks or stones; so that, by walking along the brook with you, some day, I could perform precisely the same experiment, and in fact show it to you, as performed by nature before you, in many places."

"O father," said Rollo, "I wish you would."

"I will, some time when I am at leisure. Or you can do it for yourself, and show James and Miss Mary."

"But I don't think I can find the places," said Rollo.

"O yes," said his father, "find any places where there are obstructions. There is one place I recollect, just above where you dug up a little pine-tree. There are two great stones, or rocks, leaning against each other, with a narrow passage between them."

"Yes, sir," said Rollo, "where James and I always step over, —except when there is a freshet."

"Now, that," continued his father, "is a narrow and confined place, and the water cannot come through as fast as it comes down from above."

"It can now," said Rollo.

"Then it is because the water is very low," said his father.

"Yes, sir," said Rollo, "the water is very low."

"But when the brook is as full as usual, it is too small. All the water cannot get through without an extra pressure upon it to force it. So you will find, if you examine the place at some time when a good deal of water is running, that the surface of the water above the obstruction will be considerably higher than it is below. The reason is, as Miss Mary's experiment shows very satisfactorily, that the water cannot all get through without running a great deal faster than it does in other parts of the brook, where it has more room. And it will not run any faster unless it is forced to, by a pressure from behind; and thus the water behind accumulates and rises until it furnishes a pressure sufficient to force the water through the narrow place."

"Yes, sir," said Rollo, "I remember that there is a deep place above the rocks,—a kind of a pond."

"And always," continued Rollo's father, "any obstruction whatever in a brook or river, whether by shallows, or rocks, or projecting banks, or a narrow bed, raises the water above the obstruction. The piers of a bridge are a remarkable instance."

"What are the piers of a bridge?" said Rollo.

"Why, when people build a bridge, they have to build up some stone work upon the banks, on each side, to support the ends of the bridge. These are called *abutments*. Then, besides, if the river is wide, they generally have to build some supports for the middle of it."

"What, right in the water?" said Rollo.

"Yes, and these are called *piers*. In stone bridges, across wide rivers, there are a great many piers; and the road way goes across from one to the other, over arches. In wooden bridges, they do not have so many piers, because the long beams will extend pretty far. But, in all cases, every pier which is built upon in a river, takes away from some of the space that the river had to flow in, and so narrows the channel. Now, every body that has observed the effect of bridges, knows that this always makes the water above the bridge stand at a higher level than it did before;—but every body does not know what the principle is which regulates the height of this level. Can you tell me what it is?"

"Yes, sir," said Rollo; "it rises till there is pressure enough to force the water through between the piers."

"Yes," said his father, "and there is great advantage in know-

ing the principle, for then they can calculate from it how great the rise will be."

"How?" said Rollo.

"Why, first," replied his father, "they calculate how much the piers diminish the space which the water had to pass in. Then from that they can tell how much swifter it must pass in order to go through in the same time. Then they can calculate how much the water must rise to give a sufficient pressure to effect this."

"Yes," said Rollo, "Miss Mary calculated how high the water must rise before it could go out fast enough through our small hole."

"That is the advantage of understanding principles as well as learning facts," said his father. "Understanding principles enables us to make calculations. But now you must go and amuse yourself. I cannot talk with you any more."

"Well, father, only just tell me one thing." How is it that they can build piers out in the middle of a river?"

"O, there are several ways of building below the surface of the water," said his father. "One way is by a diving bell."

"A diving-bell?" repeated Rollo.

"Yes; that is a large, heavy apparatus, shaped like a bell, but large enough to hold two or three men. Then it is let down into the water, mouth downwards."

"Why, father, the man would fall out, and sink to the bottom."

"O, they have a kind of shelf across for the man to sit upon, and another for his tools," said his father, "and so they lower him down to the bottom of the water. The air in the diving-bell is for him to breathe. Then, when the man is down near the bottom, they can lower a stone down to him, and let him guide it exactly into the place where it ought to go."

"What is another way?" said Rollo.

"Another way," said his father, "is to drop large stones into the water all over the place where the pier is to be, and thus fill up to the surface; and when they have got a large place filled up to the surface of the water, then they can begin to place the stones regularly."

"That is the easiest way," said Rollo.

"Yes," said his father; "but then it wastes the stone; because the stones that are dropped in, spread out in every direction over the bottom of the water, and so a great many more are required than would be necessary if they were built up perpendicularly, upon a foundation no larger than the pier itself was to be."

"And besides, there is another difficulty," continued Rollo's father. "The stones thus spreading out in every direction occupy a great deal of the space under water between the piers, so that the water has less room for its flowing. Of course the water will rise much higher above the bridge, on account of this increased obstruction. For, according to our principle, it must rise high enough to produce a pressure sufficient to force all the water through or over the obstructions."

"Well, sir," said Rollo, "and what harm does it do for the water to rise?"

"Why, it might overflow the land above, especially the intervals and meadows. Then, in high floods, in the spring of the year, when the ice is coming down, it might rise high enough for the ice or floating timber to strike the bridge itself, and carry it away off from the piers. Then, besides, the more obstruction there is between the piers, the more rapid the current must be; for, if it has a narrow or a shallow place to go through, it must go through so much the quicker; and this would prevent boats coming up under the bridge, and make it dangerous for them to go down."

"There seems to be a great many difficulties," said Rollo.

"Yes," said his father; "and so engineers always consider it very important, in building bridges, to obstruct the passage of the water as little as possible. Every thing they do must obstruct it in some degree. Even a single post put in, to support the middle of a bridge, narrows the channel for the passage of the water, and so prevents a part of the water from passing, until it rises high enough above, to put on a sufficient pressure to force it through quicker to make up for the narrowness of the space."

"I should not think one post would make any difference," said Rollo.

"It would not, probably, make any sensible difference," said his father, "but it must make a real difference; for, if one post did not make any difference at all, another might be put in, without making any, and another, and another; and thus a whole row of posts might be put in, extending from bank to bank, without making any obstruction. The fact is, that any obstruction whatever must raise the water above it in the proportion which

the obstruction bears to the whole breadth of the river. Therefore, in building bridges over running streams, they are always very careful to make as little obstruction as possible. They make as few piers as will answer to support the bridge, so as to have as wide spaces between them as they can. They make them as narrow, too, as they can; and they build them up compact and solid from the bottom."

"Then it won't do to tumble the stones in," said Rollo.

"No," replied his father, "they can only do that in lakes and in the sea, when they want to build a lighthouse, or a mole, or a breakwater."

"A mole?" said Rollo; "what is a mole?"

"Why, I can't tell you about a mole now very well," said his father; "I have spent more time now in talking to you than I could well spare."

"Well, father, then you need not tell me any more; only there was another way of building foundations under water, that you did not tell me of. But that will do as well some other time, if you want to be busy now."

"No," replied his father, "I will tell you about that now, as it will only take me a minute or two. It is by what they call a coffer dam."

"I never heard of a coffer dam," said Rollo.

"No, probably not," replied his father. "The way they make a coffer dam is, by driving two rows of piles, at a little distance from each other, into the bottom of the river, all around the place where the pier is to be built. Then they fill up the space between these rows with earth or clay. This makes a tight wall all around the place where they want to work. Then they can pump out the water from inside this wall, or coffer dam, as they call it."

"What makes them call it a coffer dam?" said Rollo.

"Why, coffer means box or chest; and it is a sort of box dam, enclosing a certain space all around."

"And so they have a good, dry place to work in," said Rollo.

"Yes," replied his father; "though they may have water all around them, ten or fifteen feet high."

"I should like to see a coffer dam," said Rollo.

"You would be very much interested in seeing one, I have no doubt," said his father. "But this is all I can tell you, now, about working under water."

QUESTIONS.

What did Rollo's father say about the principle which Miss Mary had explained? Had he ever himself observed the operation of it? In what sort of cases? What is always the effect of narrowing or obstructing a stream, in respect to the level of the water above it? What is an *abutment* in bridge building? What is a *pier*? What effect do the piers of a bridge have upon the level of the water above? What effect do they produce upon the current? How many ways did Rollo's father mention of laying foundations under water? What was the first mode? What was the second mode? Is this second mode suitable for the piers of bridges? Why not? In what cases is it suitable? What is the third mode mentioned?

CIRCULAR

ADDRESSED TO THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS OF CANADA.

The letter which I had the honour of addressing to the Merchants and Farmers of Canada about a year ago, having proved generally acceptable, I venture again to adopt the same course, arranging what remarks I have to make under similar heads.

Wheat and Flour.—A year ago all accounts concurred in representing the stock of wheat and flour in Britain, as considerably short of a supply until harvest; and large orders were sent to this country to purchase at rates which would place flour on board at about 27s 6d currency. It turned out however that the stock in Britain was greater than had been anticipated, and the season proved uncommonly favourable, so that prices regularly declined, and though several of the parcels first sent, sold at from 29s to 31s, leaving little loss, yet the greater part of shipments that arrived in a sound state realized only about 26s, being a loss on the average of from 5s to 6s Cy. per barrel; and it is melancholy to add that a large proportion turned out sour and musty, and was sold from

21s to 22s 6d, being a loss of from 10s to 12s Cy. per barrel. The loss on the part of merchants and shippers has in consequence been enormous, perhaps half a million of dollars, all of which has gone into the farmer's pockets, over and above what they would have received, had they sent their crop to Britain on their own account.

The reasons assigned for such a large proportion of Flour turning out sour and musty are as follows:—

1st. Want of due care in keeping the wheat cool before grinding. Siberian spring wheat, especially being peculiarly liable to sweat, must be turned over two or three times a week whilst in bin.

2nd. Packing the flour without being sufficiently cooled. This point deserves particular attention, as much of the enormous loss above mentioned unquestionably proceeds from the undue haste with which flour is packed. In mills where the system of double cooling is not adopted, a smaller quantity should be manufactured, so that the whole process might be well done.

3rd. Grinding the wheat *too low, i. e.*, making too much fine flour out of it, and consequently deteriorating the quality. This is an error which proceeds from cupidity, but will in the end defeat its own object, as a much more rigid investigation will doubtless be instituted into the character of different brands. A difference of 5s to 6s a barrel in value when the article reaches Britain makes it worth while to make rigid investigations here before purchasing.

4th. Exposure to the heat of our climate in transportation from the interior to Montreal, and the entire absence of ventilation in the holds of vessels in which it is exported. This last difficulty has, I am told, been remedied by placing in the deck a small stove pipe as a chimney to carry off foul air from the hold.

5th. The mixture of spring with fall wheat in grinding. When ground by itself, either for immediate use in summer or in cold weather, the flour from Siberian spring wheat, on account of its strength, brings a higher price from bakers than that from fall wheat, provided the colour be good: but when the two kinds are ground together, the flour is extremely liable to *heat and cake*. It would therefore be well to brand every barrel with the words "from Spring wheat," or "from Fall wheat," as the one is more valuable for home consumption, and the other for shipment. This is a point which should be carefully attended to, as want of such a simple classification has led to great waste and destruction of the most important product of our country.

The wheat from some parts of the country, the Bay of Quinte for instance, is inferior to that from other districts, and brings from 2d. to 3d. less per 60 lbs. in this market. In all such cases a complete change of seed should, unquestionably be resorted to.

The present prices of Canadian wheat in Britain, are from 5s 7d to 5s 10d per 60 lbs., and of Canadian flour 25s to 27s per bbl. according to quality, the latter price being for very fine brands; and from the abundance of the past harvest, and the low prices of wheat on the Baltic, there is no appearance of an advance. Now these prices would at the ordinary rates of freight and insurance, yield about 4s 8d to 5s 1d per 60 lbs. and 22s to 24s Cy. per bbl., without including any profit to the shipper. Present appearances therefore would not warrant intending shippers in paying even these low rates in Montreal, although by reference to the price current it will be seen that somewhat higher prices are maintained.

But it is to be remembered that the population of Britain is rapidly increasing not only in numbers but in the general scale of comfort, and that the present prosperity of every branch of business is almost unprecedented—for which reasons the consumption of wheat flour must be very much increased, and therefore any

unfavourable symptoms respecting the coming crop would cause a sudden and considerable rise. It would, however, be extremely unwise to speculate upon such a contingency. On the other hand, the forwarders have announced a considerable advance on the rates of forwarding on the St. Lawrence, and freights to Britain will doubtless on various accounts maintain the high rates of the past season. It is also to be remembered that the probability of farther alterations in the British corn laws is daily increasing, and that any change must be injurious to Canadian interests.

Peas.—Owing to high prices in Britain shipments have done well last season, and the price is now in consequence 2s 9d to 3s per Bushel.

Barley and Oats have, under peculiarly favourable circumstances, been shipped to Britain last summer, but the charges are so high in proportion to the value, that such shipments are extremely hazardous.

Pork.—After repeated trials the farmers and merchants of Canada may, I think, give up all hope of supplying the British home market with any preparation of pork. The people there will not, it appears, eat our barrel pork under any circumstances; and our hams and bacon are always either too fat or too lean, too salt to eat, or too fresh to keep, too coarsely cut or something else that destroys all hope of a profitable return. Indeed the fastidiousness of the British public in these respects, descends to the most frivolous minutia. We are thus shut up to the alternatives of preparing pork for our large home consumption—for the shipping that visits Canadian ports—and for the exportation to Britain, to be sold in bond to vessels: though, in this latter trade, it is to be observed, we have no advantage over the United States, whilst they have decided advantages over us, in cheaper freights and insurances.

For home consumption, it is chiefly Mess pork packed in the old style or in the style of American mess that is wanted. For sale to vessels here, it is either Prime pork put up in the old style, or what is better, as English Prime Mess, that is a standard a little higher as to quality than our prime pork, and without heads or shanks—the meat being neatly cut into four pound peices, and the pickle and salt very clean. As by far the greatest number of hogs raised in Canada are suitable for this kind of pork—and as it is the only kind that I think we will ever be likely to export, it is of great importance that these particulars should be attended to, for any raggedness of the cutting, or dirt in the salt or pickle, will very greatly deteriorate the value. For instance, Irish pork by the last advices was 75s per barrel for primo mess, whilst American or Canadian, equally good perhaps, but not so cleanly and neatly cut and packed, was only 50s. It is, however, to be observed that both rates are an advance of 50 to 75 per cent upon the rates of the two or three previous years, caused, doubtless, by the almost total cessation of supplies from abroad. Were it not that an almost boundless supply can be sent from the United States, we might expect a continuance of these rates; but the very fact that prices are high in Britain, is likely to lead to such extensive shipments from America, as may again terminate in loss, although American provisions are coming into increased favor in Britain.

It would not therefore be safe to speculate upon any advance on present prices in Montreal, say about \$9, \$10½ and \$13, although the tendency will probably be upward. In hams and bacon for Canadian consumption, an increasing business will doubtless be done. If well cut, dry cured, and not too salt, hams are likely to bring about 5d and bacon about 4d per lb. Lard from the carcass, say 4d; Leaf Lard, sweet and pure, in kegs or bladders, 5d.

Beef.—As in the case of pork, we cannot hope to put up any beef that the people of Great Britain will touch. Unlike pork we

have no demand for beef in Canada—and to export it for sale in bond, brings us into competition, at great disadvantage, with the United States. Our only market then appears to be the vessels that visit the St. Lawrence, and the fisheries. If each vessel that came, however, were to take four or five barrels or tierces, there would be a demand for five or six thousand packages in the season, which is probably as great a surplus as Canada has to spare. Beef should be chiefly packed in barrels as prime mess and prime—and the superior cattle in tierces as prime mess of a higher standard. The price for good qualities is high and advancing in Britain, whilst for old and inferior parcels, it is ruinously low. As in pork, much depends upon the manner of cutting and cleanness of pickle. Present prices in Montreal, \$4½ for prime beef in barrels; \$6½ for prime mess in do.; \$11. for do in tierces of 304 lbs. The tendency will probably be to advance, on account of the small quantity putting up.

Butter.—A great improvement has taken place in the character of Canadian butter, inasmuch that it is much sought after and highly commended in Britain, though this is doubtless partly occasioned by a scarcity there, caused by the great drought of last summer. Owing to these causes shippers have obtained large profits; some choice parcels that cost 5½d to 6d here, having realized a return of 9d to 9½d Cy. per lb. There is no probability of a second year of drought in Britain, but there may be still greater pains taken in making and putting up our butter, so that comparatively high prices may be always secured.

I cannot insist too strongly on the importance of cleanliness in the whole process of making and packing butter, and of a thorough separation of all milky particles. In fact the water in which it is last washed should be left perfectly clear. The salt used should invariably be fine Liverpool, and thoroughly incorporated with the butter, which should be carefully packed all of one kind and colour in a keg or firkin with plenty of pickle. The packages should be thoroughly seasoned and soaked, and well hooped with wooden hoops, besides an iron one at each end.

Butter may be quoted at 6d to 6½d per lb. here, and at 75s to 85s per cwt. in Britain, subject to a duty of 5s per cwt., whilst foreign butter has to pay 20s per cwt. It is rumoured however, that the duty on foreign will probably soon be reduced to 10s, in which case the duty on Canadian will probably be taken off entirely.

Shells.—The production having been very large, prices are low every where, although the great activity in manufactures causes a greatly increased consumption. Should present low prices check production, an advance will doubtless gradually take place, otherwise it would not be safe to expect over 24s for pots, and 25s for pearls, next spring. The prices at present are about 1s to 1s 6d under these rates.

Lumber.—Although not practically acquainted with this trade, I may state that it has been eminently prosperous through the past season, an instance of which, is an advance within twelve months upon standard staves of upwards of 50 per cent. There are however, immense preparations throughout all the lumbering districts to supply the demand next season, and owing to various causes, freights are likely to be very high. It is not, therefore, at all improbable that this year may prove almost as disastrous as the last was prosperous; though the great demand for lumber in constructing railroads and all kinds of building in Britain, occasioned by the return of prosperity is some security for a healthy trade in that staple for a while to come.

Imported Goods.—The importations of the past season though large, have been nearly all disposed of advantageously to retail dealers; who, as far as I know, have no reason to complain.

In conclusion I would suggest that it is matter for deep thankfulness, that our widely extended country absolutely teems

with a superabundance of valuable productions; that the past year has been upon the whole eminently prosperous, and that the coming year wears a cheerful aspect.

I am, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DOUGLASS.

NEWS.

The British Cabinet, it is said, contemplates a complete change in the government of India, which will extinguish the political power of the East India Directors.

The late potatoe crop in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record—and the repeal cause is going on as favourably as ever.

The iron trade is most animated, and even at this, usually, the dull season of the year.

The banking house of Messrs. Rogers & Co., in which the poet of Memory, Mr. Samuel Rogers, is a partner, has been the scene of one of the most astounding robberies on record. The iron safe in the banking house was plundered on Sunday night, the 24th ult. of notes and specie exceeding £10,000.

There was an entire absence of demand for United States securities. Scarcely a transaction had taken place; the quotations must be considered as quite nominal; their rise or fall depends, it is said, altogether upon the future policy of the new government.

The cotton market is in a very depressed state, and prices are literally fixed by the buyer, owing to the anxious desire to effect sales.

It is stated in a London paper, that the agitation of repeal has cost the people of Ireland, in twelve months, the sum of £121,364, of which £56,000 were devoted to the personal and private uses of Mr. O'Connell.

The late Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Sands, has followed the excellent example of the Recorder of that town, and has contributed the munificent sum of 100 guineas towards the establishment of a Sailors' Home.

The Queen has subscribed £200, and Prince Albert £100, towards the erection of baths and wash-houses in London. Queen Adelaide has also given £100.

A member of the society of Friends, near New-York, has sent £500 to the subscription in aid of Father Mathew, and the Duke of Devonshire has sent £100.

The cause of temperance had made rapid advances in Poland, particularly those parts of the kingdom which border on the republic of Cracow, and in the Upper Silesia, where the people, following the example of the clergy, had almost universally renounced the use of brandy—much to the loss of the excise revenue. The Czar has published a circular, suppressing all temperance societies, and forbidding the clergy to promote the cause by addresses from the pulpit.

A great effort is making in the United States, to have the rate of postage made uniform at two cents per half ounce.

The famous, or rather infamous gag law, prohibiting the reception of petitions regarding slavery, has at length been abolished in Congress, by a considerable majority.

The most strenuous efforts are making by the President of the United States, and various other leading men, to annex Texas at once, by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

Another revolution has broken out in Mexico.

A number of the individuals transported from Canada to New South Wales for political offences, five or six years ago, have recently been pardoned and sent back, at the expense of the British Government.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

Among the petitions presented were the following:—

Of the inhabitants of Stanstead for amendments in the Charter of McGill College and King's College.

Of the Corporation of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for pecuniary assistance.

Of the Corporation of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal, for pecuniary aid.

Of the Very Rev. Augustus M'Donnell, V. G., praying that sufficient remuneration may be provided for him as Chaplain to the Roman Catholic prisoners in the Penitentiary.

Of the Very Rev. Edward Crevier, for pecuniary aid in support of the Hospital of Hotel Dieu, at St. Hyacintho.

Of the Gore District Council, praying that the Common School Act may be amended by dispensing with Township Superintendents.

Of members of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic College of Regiopolis, for aid to complete the building erected at Kingston.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Of certain Episcopal Clergymen of the Diocese of Quebec, for the repeal of so much of the Election Law as prohibits Clergymen from voting.

Two petitions, from inhabitants of Quebec, and of Eaton,—for amendments to the charters of King's College and McGill College. Of the Trustees of Charleston Academy, for pecuniary aid.

Of Joseph Bouchette, for aid to publish a new Map of Canada.

The Bill to continue the duties on Agricultural produce from the States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

FRIDAY, December 13.

Of the Rev. P. M. Mignault, Founder and Superior of the College of Chambly, for an aid to that Institution.

Of the Religious Ladies of the Congregation of our Lady, of Montreal, for authority to hold property to the amount of £5,000 yearly.

Of the District Council of St. Hyacintho, for aid to the College at St. Hyacintho.

Mr. Morin, (who was elected for two Counties) made his election for Bellechasse; and the Speaker issued his warrant for a new election for Saguenay.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood granted a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to District Courts in Upper Canada,—second reading on 1st February, 1845.

Also, a Bill to amend the Act of 4th and 5th Vic., relating to the Recovery of Small Debts,—2nd reading 1st February, 1845.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, an Address was ordered, for a statement of the accounts and charges presented by the several Returning Officers at the late elections, with the amount allowed in each case, and what charges have been disallowed.

Mr. Secretary Daly presented a Message from His Excellency, acquainting the House (with reference to its Address) that no correspondence with the Home Government existed on the subject of the 41st section of the Union Act, which proscribes the use of the French language in the proceedings of the Legislature, except two despatches, which being marked "confidential," could not be communicated.

He also laid before the House the following accounts and papers:—

Returns of fines and Forfeitures in the year 1842.

Various accounts and correspondence relative to the Post Office Department.

Public Accounts for 1843.

Schedule of Government debentures redeemed and outstanding on 3rd December, 1844.

MONDAY, December 16.

Of Baron Grant de Longueuil and others, of St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu, and Chambly, and of H. Smith and others, of Sherbrooke and Stanstead, for encouragement towards making a railroad from Boston to Montreal. Also, a petition from the Sherbrooke District Council, for same purpose.

Of Rev. J. C. Leonard, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, for an act of incorporation for the "Communauté des Reverends Peres Oblats, de L'Inmaculee Conception de Marie."

Of the Roman Catholic Bishops, of Toronto and Carhoe, administering for Kingston, for certain corporate powers for holding real estate.

Of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital, Montreal, for pecuniary aid to discharge their debts, &c.

Of P. Buchanan and others, of Beauharnois, for repeal of so much of the Revenue Laws as prohibits farmers from getting their grain, wool, and saw logs, from being manufactured for domestic use in American mills without a duty.

The Speaker laid on the table a statement of the expenses of the Supervisor of Cullers, and the Report of the Commissioners for the relief of Insane Persons, Foundlings, &c.

A message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill for continuing the duty on agricultural products imported from the States.

On motion of Mr. Gowan, it was resolved, after a short debate, that the House should adjourn from Saturday the 21st instant to Tuesday, January 7.

On motion of Mr. Prince, a call of the House was ordered for Thursday, 9th January, at 4, P. M.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood presented a Bill to authorize the Corporation of Toronto to purchase an industrial farm,—2nd reading on the 6th January, 1845.

Mr. Boulton presented a Bill to afford relief in certain cases to sellers of Real Estate in Upper Canada,—second reading 8th Jan.

Mr. McDonnell, of Dundas, presented a Bill to remove difficulties relative to the conveyance of lauds in Upper Canada;—second reading this day month.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was ordered, praying that His Excellency will cause the proper officer to publish quarterly statements of the receipts and expenditure of the Revenue, showing the amount received at each port.

TUESDAY, December 17.

Several Petitions were presented.

On the motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DoWitt, it was resolved to present an Address to His Excellency respecting the transmission of the mail from Halifax, via Quebec, which, it is reported, is to be discontinued, and praying His Excellency to communicate with the Home Government on the subject, and to procure, if possible, the continuance of the present arrangement.

On the motion of Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot, it was resolved to present an Address to His Excellency, praying that he would lay before the House the report made to Lord Sydenham, by the Commissioners on the system by which the Post Office is conducted in this Province, and also any correspondence with the Home Government on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Lafontaine, seconded by Mr. Leslie, it was resolved to present an Address to Her Majesty, praying the exercise of her royal prerogative, in granting a free pardon to all persons who were engaged in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838; also an Address to His Excellency, praying him to present the previous one at the foot of the throne. It was further resolved that the Address should be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Several Bills were advanced a stage.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

The Still License amendment Bill read the third time, passed and sent to the Council.

Of the Church Society of Toronto; of Charles Montserrat and others, C. W.; and of the Rev. A. Williams, M. A., and others, of Cornwall, members of the Church of England in this Province, praying that the proportion of the Clergy Reserves appertaining to the said Church may be placed under the control of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. (3 Petitions.)

Of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for further aid towards procuring information and documents relative to the early history of Canada.

Of the Quebec Board of Trade, for a general alteration of the duties on imports.

Mr. Christie presented a Bill to declare illegal the existing monopoly of Streams, Mill-Sites, &c., in the Seigniories in Lower Canada by the Seigniors,—second reading in three weeks.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, the House resolved to go into Committee, on the 15th January, to amend so much of the Election Law as deprives clergymen from voting at elections.

The Bill investing in Trustees the Estate of John Montgomery was read a second and third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, December 19.

A Message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill to amend the law relating to Still Licenses, and the Bill to vest in Trustees the Confiscated Estate of John Montgomery.

The Bill for the better relief of persons claiming lands in Upper Canada for which no patents have issued, under the original nominee of the Crown, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Council.

The following Petitions were read:—

Of the Bathurst District Council, for a provision in King's College and other seminaries, for the education of school teachers, and that all denominations participate equally in such privilege.

Of inhabitants of Granby, and of inhabitants of Russelltown, for amendments to the charter of McGill College and King's College. (2 Petitions.)

Of members of Church of England in Orillia, for placing the proportion of the Clergy Reserves now pertaining to that Church, under the control of the Diocese of Toronto.

Mr. Dunlop presented a report on the Petition of the Moderator and Synod of Montreal, and a Bill to relieve such Clergymen as may have voted at the late general election, from the penalties attending the same. Second reading 9th January.

Mr. Morin, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported favourably on the Petitions of the Canada Missionary Society, and the religious Ladies of Notre Dame, Montreal.

FRIDAY, December 20.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Smith, a new writ was ordered for the election of a Member for Simcoe, in place of W. B. Robinson, Esq., who had accepted the office of Inspector General.

At three o'clock the House waited upon his Excellency at the bar of the Legislative Council Chamber, when his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to amend the law relating to Still Licenses.

The Bill to continue the duty on Agricultural produce imported from the States; and

The Bill to vest in Trustees the confiscated estate of John Montgomery.

At a quarter past three the House waited on his Excellency at Government House, with the Addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince,—and Addresses to his Excellency that he would transmit the same, and His Excellency replied that he would transmit the Addresses.

The following Petitions were received and read:

Of the Governors of McGill College, for the repeal of the Act establishing Free Schools in Lower Canada, &c.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lafontaine relative to the measures to be brought forward by the Ministry, Mr. Attorney General Smith said that the chief measures alluded to in the Speech from the Throne were in course of preparation, and he had brought down to the House to-night several Bills to be printed and placed in members' hands at once. For the consideration of these he had moved on a previous evening for a Committee of the whole House upon the 9th of January. Members would immediately be placed in possession of a complete set of Bills relative to the Customs and Revenue. The School Act, and Municipal Bill, were in a forward state, and would be ready early in the session, as also would be the University Bill. It had been found impossible to prepare these by to-day, but they would be completed in sufficient time for the consideration of the House this session.

Adjourned till Tuesday, January 7, 1845.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Jan. 1.

ASHES—Pot 22s 6d	LARD 4d a 5d p. lb
Pearl 23s 6d	BEEF—P. Mess tierce \$9 a \$11
FLOUR—Fine 23s 6d a 24s	Do obls \$6½
Do. American 26s a 27s	Prime \$4½
WHEAT 4s 9d	TALLOW 5½d
PEASE 2s 9d a 3s 0d per minor.	BUTTER—Salt 6d a 7d
OAT-MEAL 8s 0d per. cwt.	CHEESE 3d a 5d
PORK—Mess \$13	EXCHANGE—London 1½ prem.
P. Mess \$10½	N. York 2 do
Prime \$ 9	Canada W. ¼ do

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate—Vol. XI. P. V. Hubbard, Stanstead, 5s; L. Campbell, Penetanguishene, 10s; O. Larvell, Buckingham, 5s; W. Magee, Carlton Place, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £1 15s 10d; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, £1 5s (X Vol., £2 10s); E. Sutherland, Waterloo, W. D., £1 15s; P. M'Dougall, Indian Lands, 12s 6d; J. Telford, Montague, £1 5s; D. Matheson, Embro, £1 15s; D. Cameron, Lancaster, 2s 6d; W. Rogers, Pickering, 2s 6d (X Vol., 2s 6d); W. B. Terry, Holland Landing, £1 10s; D. Bemer, Stoney Creek, £1 5s; W. Garbut, Bath, 2s 6d; F. M'Intyre, Yankfeek Hill, 2s 6d; Rev. W. Reid, Grafton, 2s 6d; J. W. Fell, Chippewa, £2 15s; M. Lavell, Weston, £1 10s; D. R. Osgood, St. Davids, £1 5s; B. De Furlong, Percy, £2 10s; Rev. G. Miller, Brock, £1 10s; J. R. Brown, Dunville, £2 10s; P. Ayles, worth, Bath, £1; J. Wilkinson, Chingacousy, £1 5s; W. Hall, Peterboro, £3 5s; W. C. Munson, Lancaster, 7s 6d; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £3 8s 10d (open account, £1 11s 2d); C. Pier, Picton, £1 15s; A. Kauffman, Preston, £2 10s 0d; P. Christie, Martintown, £3 2s 6d; G. Tyas, London, £1 5s; G. D. Griffin, Waterdown, £2 10s 0d.

Donations.—A Collection, Bath, 2s 6d.

DOUGALL, REDPATH & Co.

WILL offer for sale by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of January current, an extensive assortment of FINE TEAS, SUGARS and DRY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, OILS, &c. &c.; and on Thursday the 16th, a general assortment of DRY GOODS. Country Merchants are invited to attend.

Montreal, January 1, 1845.

THE COMMITTEE FOR PROVINCIAL EFFORTS,

MEET at the House of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN DOUGALL, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, on the first Monday of every month, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the despatch of business. All office-bearers of societies in British America, who may be in the city, are invited to attend.

Committee for Provincial Efforts including Advocates,

JOHN DOUGALL, Chairman

R. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary & Treasurer.

All office-bearers of Total Abstinence Societies throughout the country who may provisionally be in the city.

ALFRED SAVAGE. JAMES MILNE. HENRY VENNOR.

THE City Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society will meet in the Room in St. Francois Xavier Street, recently occupied as the Religious and Commercial News-Room, on the first Saturday evening of every month, at half-past seven o'clock, until further notice.

HENRY LYMAN, President.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| John M'Waters, | J. M'Kay, |
| Alex. Gemmel, sen., | M. Purkis, |
| Robert Campbell, | A. Adams, |
| E. Atwater, | John Douglass, |
| Samuel Hedge, | John Barnard, |
| J. C. Becket, | Doctor A. Fisher, |
| C. Alexander, | John Fletcher, |
| John Griffith, | William Muir, |
| W. H. Colt, | Robert M'Dougall. |

JOHN HOLLAND, Sec.

Montreal, December 14, 1844.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to his customers for the support they have given him, and also to inform them, and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 228 South end of St. Paul Street, where he has excellent accommodations for several Boarders and Travellers, and where he hopes, as his house will be conducted on strict tee-total principles, to share the patronage of friends to the cause.

Montreal, May 1, 1844.

H. MEYER.

THOMAS C. ORR,

GENERAL AGENT, SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 20 St. Enoch Square,
GLASGOW,

OFFERS his services for the receiving and Shipping of Goods to Canada, and for the Sale of Produce.

THOMAS C. ORR will be happy also to engage Passages by first class vessels, for persons coming to Canada. And those desirous to bring out their friends can purchase Drafts for that purpose from Mr. JAMES R. ORR, of Montreal, who will give all information, if by letter, post-paid.

November 1, 1844.

FOR SALE,

FOUR Tons very Superior American CHELSE.

DWIGHT P. JENES.

Corner of St. Paul and M'Gill Streets.

Montreal, Oct 15, 1844.