

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							

516/K/9/6

THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

JULY, 1841.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

JAMES MILNE, *Depository.*

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

The Canada Sunday School Union holds no super-
vision over any School, further than that a Report from such School is required annually.

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

WILLIAM GREIG

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his numerous friends, for the liberal support they have afforded him during the six years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that on the first of May next, he will REMOVE to that large and commodious shop opposite the English Church, Notre Dame Street, (now occupied as a Dry Good Shop by Mr. Perrin;) where he will receive during the season, very considerable additions to his stock from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Sonnenberg, Nurenberg in Germany, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, consisting of Religious and Useful Publications, School Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, useful and ornamental articles in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Tortoiseshell, Mother of Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Fancy Goods, Bronze, Brass, Gilt Steel, &c. &c.

W. G.'s arrangements for obtaining his supplies from the best sources was never so complete as for the coming season, and from some new arrangements recently made, W. G. will be able to supply useful Books from Britain at such prices as they have never been seen at in Canada before, considerably cheaper than American editions. W. G.'s new shop will be much more convenient for most of his town customers, and as it is only about ten minutes' walk from his present stand, he hopes his country customers will not find it much out of their way.

In conclusion, he hopes by still adhering to the *cash system*, and offering his goods at a very moderate profit, to ensure not only his present custom, but a considerable increase during the present season. New customers will please observe that W. G.'s terms are *Cash—only one price*, (and that the lowest for which the goods can be afforded) and without abatement. Orders from the country (with the Cash,) will be as faithfully attended to, as if the individual were present. Please call before going elsewhere.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

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

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

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber offers to dispose of his *Stock of Goods*, on easy terms, as also the premises he occupies, which are situated in the centre of the finest Lands in Canada, and only 10 miles from London. This opening is well worthy of attention.

JAMES M'KIRDY, *Post Master.*

Amiens, London District, March 31, 1841.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 3.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1841.

VOL. VII.

THE MILITARY CULPRIT;

OR, THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF INTOXICATION.

THE following details are extracted from the memoirs of an officer who served in India with great distinction, (the late Lieut. Shipp, of H. M. 87th foot,) having won his commission from the ranks by his conduct in the field. He says as to one of the soldiers, "I shall not mention the name of —, lest my narrative should by possibility meet the eye of some dear relative who still lingers on earth, and droops under the recollection of the sad scene. Through the whole course of his drills and military exercises, I ever found the young man attentive, obedient, and willing to learn; and he promised to be an ornament to his profession. He glided through the commencement of his career with the smile of joy on his youthful countenance. These were halcyon days, which were not long to last; the poisonous cup of inebriety seduced him from the path of duty, and he drank deeply of its baneful contents. This indulgence in intemperance led him from one error to another; on account of which he, from time to time, incurred serious admonitions; until, at length, for the commission of a more aggravated offence, he fell under the displeasure of his superior officer, and was deservedly punished. Irritated by the infliction of a supposed wrong, inflamed with liquor, and smarting under the disgrace, the unhappy youth, in a fatal moment, yielded to the instigations of revenge; and, in the phrenzy of intoxication, made an attempt on the life of the officer, (a quarter-master in the same troop,) by whom, as he supposed, he had been injured. This dreadful attempt was as wanton and unprovoked as it was unjustifiable. The chastisement which the young man had received, was such as he would himself, in his sober moments, have admitted he had justly deserved. He fired at him; the shot did not take effect as intended, but the crime was that of mutiny; and punishable, by military law, by the heavy penalty of death.

"The culprit was immediately dragged to the guard-room, and then confined in irons. Imagine the feelings of the unhappy wretch when he awoke from his intoxicated slumbers, and the first objects that met his eyes were the fetters by which he was secured! I was sergeant of the guard at the time, and had the melancholy task of informing the offender of the dreadful crime for which he was fettered and imprisoned. On being made acquainted with the enormity of his attempt, his nature seemed to recoil, his youthful countenance showed a deathlike paleness, he closed his eyes, clasped his hands, and exclaimed, "Good God, what have I done?" He seemed as unconscious of every intention of committing the crime he was charged with, as the child still unborn; but yet he stood unequivocally arraigned for the crime of mutiny and attempt to murder. The culprit was, a short time afterwards, summoned before a general court-martial, on trial for his life, without having a single iota to offer in his defence, except the plea of drunkenness, which could but have aggravated his offence, and made it if possible, worse and blacker. He stood before the court-martial a sad monument of what the use of liquor may bring the most docile and humane creature to.

"This melancholy instance will, I trust, show the absolute necessity of guarding, more particularly in a hot climate like that of India, (or when in an excited state of mind or heated state of body,) against the use of spirituous liquors. If a passion for drink is once allowed to gain dominion, it is seldom or never eradicated. Cup will follow cup, and crime succeed crime, till the envenomed draught brings its sad votary to some sudden and calamitous end. Could I but impress this fact upon the minds of young soldiers, and save every one from that degrading vice, I should think myself amply rewarded.

"The criminal was, of course, found guilty. He was ordered for public execution—to be shot. On the fatal morning, the chaplain was early with his charge. He washed and dressed himself, and tied a piece of black crape round his arm. He took some pains in the adjustment of his clothes and hair, and then went to prayer, in which every one of the guard joined him, although in a separate room. I do not think I ever witnessed more real commiseration in my life than was displayed on this occasion. When the first trumpet sounded for the execution parade, the notes seemed to linger on the morning breeze, and a deathlike stillness to predominate over the atmosphere, which chilled the blood of all assembled. Not a voice was heard; all was hush and quiet, save the workings of the fond bosoms of his pitying comrades. These plainly bespoke the horror they felt in the contemplation of the approaching scene. The prisoner affectionately took his leave of all the guard, warning them by his sad fate to beware of that accursed liquor, which had sealed his doom. He seemed composed and calm, and said he would meet the offended laws of his country, as the just reward of his crimes. The soldiers turned out with evident reluctance, each head rested upon a sorrowing bosom; but they at last reached the place of the sad catastrophe.

"The regiments, both of which were European, then formed three sides of a square, of which the firing party, with the coffin, formed the other. Scarcely was this accomplished, when we heard the dismal sounds of the muffled drum, and the doleful notes of the band playing the 'Dead March in Saul.' The procession then moved on:—Provost Sergeant in front, on horseback, followed by two files of soldiers. Then the chaplain in his sombre robes, with the prisoner, both in deep meditation and earnest prayer. After them followed the firing party,—one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates—the twelve next men for general duty in the whole regiment. From the spot where the guard room was situated, to the place of execution, was a good quarter of a mile; and the reader may be assured that he took his own time, which was slow, but firm and steady. He entered on the right flank of the square, and passed along the front of the line to the left; the soldiers resting upon their arms reversed, that is, muzzle down, and with their hands upon the bottom of their butt. The sobbing of many of the men could be distinctly heard, and some could not even look on him as he paced along the front of the weeping lines. Some of his comrades, who had been more intimately acquainted with the prisoner than the others

soldiers, asked permission, under pretence of some indisposition, to leave the ranks, and thus avoid the appalling sight. The poor fellow himself looked like one long since dead, but he evinced great fortitude and resignation. When he brought round his left shoulder on reaching the left of the line, what a sight was before him? His place of execution, his coffin, or roughly wrought shell, and his executioners in the persons of his comrades! He knelt down by the side of his coffin, and prayed for a short time. He then embraced, and bade farewell to his instructor, who wept most piteously, calling upon Divine mercy to receive the soul of a penitent sinner. The criminal's eyes were then bound, and his death-warrant read. During the reading he exhibited an unshaken firmness, clasping his hands, and holding them fixed against his heart. Scarcely had the last word of his death-warrant vibrated on his ear, when the signal was given. When the firing party came to the "present," every eye was turned from the dreadful scene; but, at the well understood signal, six or more of the men fired, and he instantly fell, five of the shots having lodged in his heart. The troops then moved, and every man passed him singly, marching at slow time. This was a ceremony more afflicting than most people would imagine; and to add to the melancholy exhibition, the clothes of the poor fellow had taken fire. When we passed, he was nearly enveloped in smoke; but his last breath had long since fled, and he suffered not. Thus ended the short and sad career of one, who, but for a passion for drink, might have lived to be an ornament of his profession."

This affecting history affords a melancholy illustration of the truth of the Evidence laid before the Committee of the House of Commons; that portion of it especially which was furnished by Col. Leicester Stanhope. It is as follows:

"On the sad effect of drunkenness amongst the British soldiery in India, it is not necessary to dwell; authenticated as it is by many facts, and by proofs too strong to admit of even the consolation of a doubt. If evidence is required, it is reported on the face of our medical returns, in the list of our court-martial and in the archives of the Supreme Courts. 'Since,' said a learned judge on the bench, 'the institution of the Recorder's and Supreme Courts at Madras no less than 34 British soldiers have forfeited their lives for murder, and most of these were committed in their intoxicated moments.' Its fatal influence on their constitutions can alone be surpassed by its tendency to corrupt their moral habits: in a word, it is the prolific source of almost every disease and every crime."

INJUDICIOUS ADVICE, WITH ITS FATAL CONSEQUENCES.

Two gentlemen and a female being in the coach together, the latter, in answer to a question that had been proposed to her, said: "I never drank any spirits till about three years ago, just after my youngest child was born." She uttered this reply in a suppressed tone of voice, and evident emotion. "You have been married then?" said the English gentleman.—"Yes sir," she replied, "I was married eight years since." "Is your husband living?" he inquired. "I suppose he is," said she, "I have not seen him for more than two years, and I do not know that he will ever come back." At this moment the old Dutchman shook his head, and the woman bowed down her face. Her bonnet concealed her features, but the tears were falling upon her cloak.

After a brief interval, the Englishman resumed the conversation. "I am fearful," said he, "that you have a bad, and perhaps an intemperate husband." His remarks seemed to summon her to his rescue; for whatever may be the nature of domestic strife, foreign interference is seldom welcomed by either party. "No sir," she replied, "I had as good a husband as ever lived, and there never was a more temperate man. He was a member of the temperance society. My husband was a carpenter, and worked as hard as

any man; but he never took strong drink of any kind; and if I could only say the same thing of myself, we never should have parted." "How did you first contract this habit?" said he.—"After my last child was born," she replied, "I had a severe fever, and was brought very low. It seemed as though I never should recover my strength. Our doctor, who was a skillful physician, said nothing would raise me as soon as a little brandy. My husband asked him if nothing else would do as well, and was opposed to my taking it. But the doctor insisted on it. It was not pleasant at first, but I soon began to relish it with sugar, and after a month's trial, I got myself into such a state that I thought I could not live without it. My husband was greatly distressed about it, and said he should not have it in the house. I then got it privately, and the habit was so strong upon me, that I used to lie awake very often, thinking how good it would taste in the morning. I have often said, and I say so now, that I would give the world, if it were mine, to be cured of this hankering after strong drink. At last, my poor children,"—"poor leetle childer!" cried the Dutchman, as he brushed away a tear from his eye.—"My poor children," continued the woman, "began to suffer, and my husband became desperate. At one time he would try to coax me to leave off; and after I had kept myself clear of it for a week or so, he would make me a present, though he could poorly afford it. At another time, when I could hold out no longer, and he returned and found nothing ready for dinner or supper, and the children crying, and his wife unfitted for everything, he would talk very harshly, and threaten to leave me. 'I deserved it all,' said she, weeping bitterly, "and I have thought if he should come back, I would try to do better, and leave it off, though I am afraid I should not be able. I never really thought he would go away. He seemed at last to be giving the matter up. He let me go on pretty much as I pleased. He used to take the two elder children upon a Sunday to meeting, and leave me at home, for I was ashamed to go there, as folks had began to take no notice of me. A few days before he went off, he said very little to me, but seemed very busy packing his chest. I thought all this was done to scare me, so I took no notice of it. He finally put his chest on a wheelbarrow and wheeled it away. Good-bye, John, said I, for I thought he was not in earnest; and I was sure he was not, when I saw him coming back in about an hour, without it. I told him he had made a short voyage of it. He said nothing, not a word, but took the children on his lap, and kissed them, and cried over them as if his heart would break. His silence—and his taking on so, worried me more than all his threats. Next morning he asked me to take the three children and go with him to see his mother, who lived about a mile off.—So I got ready. We had an old dog that watched around the house. My husband patted the dog. 'Good-bye, old Caesar,' said he, and sobbed out loud as he said it. I began to fear that he was going; and, as I thought how kindly he had always used me, and what a miserable wife I had been to him, I could not help sliedding tears. But I said nothing, for still I thought he only wanted to try me. When he got to his mother's, I saw his chest outside the gate. We went in, and the old woman began to shed tears, but said not a word, I then thought he meant to leave me. He looked at the clock, and said it was about time for the stage to come; and turning to me, he took my hand, but it was some time before he could speak. At last he mastered his feelings. 'Fanny!' said he, 'there is but one way to convince you that I am in earnest, and that is to leave you. I took you for better or for worse, but I did not take you for a drunkard, and I cannot live with you as such. You have often said you was willing to part, and could support yours, if I

would support the children, and you have agreed that they should live with their grandmother. I have sold my tools and some other matters, and raised a few pounds, which I have placed in her care for their use; and if God spare my life, they shall never want. When she writes me word that you have kept clear of this habit for six months, I will gladly come back, but never till then." While he was speaking, the stage arrived, and I saw them lashing on his chest. I then had no longer a doubt. He kissed the children and and his mother, and rushed out of the house. I followed him to the door. "O, dear John," said I, "do not go, John, do try me once more, ; but he never looked back; and the stage was soon out of sight.—"He is a cruel, cold-hearted man," said I, as I sat down on the threshold of the door.—"Fanny," said his mother, as she sat wiping her eyes, "will you abide by these words at the great judgment day?" "No," said I, after a short pause, "he is the kindest and best of husbands and fathers." "Then try," said she, to kill that sinful habit, and win back your happy fireside. "I will try," said I; "and I have tried, but how poorly have I succeeded, every person acquainted with me knows too well."

When the poor creature had finished her narrative, which bore irresistible marks of truth in the manner of its delivery, the Englishman gave her the most admirable counsel. The old Dutchman turned round and gazed upon her, while the tears trickled down his weather-beaten features. "Mine Got," he exclaimed, taking off his hat with an air of the deepest reverence while he spoke, "ven vill dere pe an end of dish accursed trade! Ven vill a pody leave off selling de fishes of hell to hish neighbour, in exchange for de poor Æctil childers' pread?"—*Stage Coach, by L. M. Sergeant.*

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?

The following interesting and very affecting circumstance was related a few weeks since by a Wesleyan Missionary:

Whilst taking one of my usual walks at the close of the day, in the woods of America, I met a copper-coloured Indian returning from shooting; he approached me, and said, "The white man no friend of Indian." I replied, "You are mistaken, my brother; I have left my country and my friends, and have come over the big waters to do you good, and tell you how to be happy, and when you die, you may go to a glorious and better place."—"Oh," said he, "when the three white brothers first came to us, we gave them nice meat and cocoa nut, and we took them to our wig-wam, and made them happy; we told them they should stay a little while, but they stay a long—long time—no go away. Then their brothers come and stay—then more and more come—then they cut down the trees—Indian tell them not do so, but they drive Indian back into the woods—they cut down more trees, then drive the Indian back far—very far—where he hunt, but very bad" (meaning, the farther in the country, the less success in hunting.) But this not all; they bring gun, and powder, and men to kill poor Indian; this very cruel—but still more cruel to poor Indian—they bring 'fire water' which make him go away like snow, and that be worse thing of all for poor Indian!"

"But why," asked the missionary, "do you drink it?" "The white man make it, bring it from his country, he drink it, say it is good, then give it to us—we smell,—the smell is very good—we taste,—the taste is very good,—then we drink—then we big men—big—big—big men; then our heads go round, and our hearts as light as a feather.—Then we fight and kill, and feel sick, and—Oh! will you ask your rulers to make a law that no white brother shall serve a black brother so bad, as to give him the fire waters?"—"They are now considering the subject, I believe," was the reply. "And if they do not speak and say, shall

not be done! will you tell the King? for we are fighting, and dying—dying." Here ended the first interview. About a fortnight after this conversation, when under the influence of the *fire waters*, this intelligent and interesting Indian—**SHOT HIS OWN MOTHER!!!** He was apprehended; the deed was considered by the Indians of such a foul character, that the Indians would have nothing to do with him; they therefore handed him over to the British authorities for punishment. The missionary hearing the circumstance, visited him in prison; as soon as the sable man of the wood recognized him, he said, with all the earnestness imaginable, "Wretch that I was, to KILL MY OWN MOTHER! O! why did you not tell your King of the *fire water*? if you did, I should not have killed my poor mother! nor have been so degraded as I am, and as I shall be—to be hung like a dog by the neck—Indians do not do so—oh! why do they do so?—I would not care if they would shoot me, but why do they hang me?" and with a countenance full of expression, he added, **THEY OUGHT NOT TO HANG ME LIKE A DOG—THEY OUGHT TO HANG THE WHITE MAN FOR BRINGING THE FIRE WATER, GIVING POOR INDIAN THE FIRE WATER, WHICH MAKE HIM KILL HIS OWN MOTHER.**"—*British Temperance Examiner.*

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention met according to intimation, in the Congregational Chapel, Montreal, on Wednesday morning the 9th June, when the Rev. Mr. Clarke being called to the chair, and the proceedings opened with prayer, the following gentlemen appeared as Delegates from the places opposite their names.

Rev. D. Dobie, Huntingdon.	James Lawless, Haldimand, (Newcastle District.)
W. Clarke, London Township, Brantford, Southwold and Adelaide.	James Dougall, Amherstburgh.
Rev. W. M. Killican, L'Original. H. Lloyd, New Glasgow.	Rev. H. O. Crofts, John Dougall, James Court,
A. Thompson, Smith's Falls.	B. D. Wadsworth,
R. Holden, Belleville.	James R. Orr.
George Kennedy, Grenville.	Joe. Fraser, } St. James Street
Milo Barbour, Lachute.	B. Workman, } T. A. Society.
James P. Scott, Colborne.	H. Bishoprick, Bytown.
S. Andres, Rouville Mountain.	Rev. T. Osgood.

The Convention was then organized by the appointment of the Rev. W. Clarke as President, and the Rev. D. Dobie and Messrs. Dougall and Holden as Secretaries.

Resolved, That the sittings of the Convention be from 6 o'clock to 8, and from 10 to 12, A. M.; and from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. H. O. Crofts, W. M. Killican, and Messrs. Lawless, Barbour, and Dougall, were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions and business for the Convention.

Rev. D. Dobie, and Messrs. Holden and Wadsworth were appointed a Committee to prepare a digest of the Reports from the various Societies.

On motion, Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention met according to appointment. Prayer by the Rev. D. Dobie. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Resolutions were submitted by the Business Committee, and passed unanimously; when the Convention adjourned to 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. Prayer by Rev. W. M. Killican.

JUNE 10—6 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment. Prayer by Mr. Barbour. The 5th and 6th Resolutions were submitted by the Business Committee, and after some discussion, passed unanimously. Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. H. O. Crofts.

Ten o'clock Session.

Prayer by Rev. D. Dobie. The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Resolutions, were considered, and passed unanimously. Adjourned till 3 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. W. M'Killican.

Afternoon Session.

Prayer by the Chairman. The 13th Resolution caused a long and animated debate, but it was finally carried unanimously in the form in which it appears. The 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, were then passed unanimously, without much discussion. The 18th was passed with two dissentient voices; and the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th were passed unanimously; the 25th and 26th being proposed and passed by the members of the Convention not connected with the Montreal Society.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Convention recommends to every Total Abstinence Association, the formation of a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to see that the statutes at present in force, so far as they prohibit or limit the sale of intoxicating liquor in this Province, be DULY OBSERVED.

2. That it is to be lamented that on training days, as well as on other occasions of public meetings; so many of the people should be called to assemble in places where intoxicating drinks are sold; as in consequence of this arrangement, there is much intemperance, quarreling, fighting, and wretchedness, which might otherwise be avoided.

3. That in consideration of the evils which arise from assembling crowds of people in houses where intoxicating drinks are exposed for sale, as well as from the example often set in these houses by persons in official stations, this Convention deprecates the custom which prevails in many places of holding small Courts in taverns, and earnestly desires to see it abolished.

4. That if it be the duty of the Provincial Legislature to examine into, and as far as possible provide a remedy for the evils which affect the people of Canada, this must be emphatically the case with regard to intemperance. Therefore Resolved, that this Convention memorialize the Provincial Legislature to appoint a Committee similar to that appointed some years ago by the Imperial Parliament, to investigate into the causes and extent of intemperance, with the view of providing a remedy for the same; and that societies throughout the Province be requested to present memorials on the same subject.

5. That the prevalence of intemperance renders it both desirable and necessary, that every proper means should be used to check this dreadful scourge; and seeing the influence of the pulpit is incalculably great, this Convention respectfully requests the clergymen of all denominations in the Province of Canada, to preach to their respective congregations once a year, or oftener if they shall see fit, on the subject of temperance, and especially to direct the attention of the young to this subject, by impressing on their minds the tremendous curses which intemperance will inflict upon them if they become intemperate, and the invaluable blessings which sobriety will secure to them.

6. That it is the opinion of this Convention, that houses in which intoxicating drinks are sold are unsuitable for Post-Offices; and that the Postmaster-General be requested to extend to this Province the regulation understood to be in force in Great Britain, forbidding Postmasters to sell intoxicating drinks.

7. That it is desirable that Temperance Societies in Canada should hold their annual meetings in each year, previous to the 15th of February, and transmit their reports as early as possible to the Editor of the *Temperance Advocate*.

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

9. That in the opinion of this Convention, the practice of providing Steamers with Bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks, is not

only degrading to the character of the boats, but is also injurious to Immigrants and travellers generally; as it places temptations to intemperance before them, where from want of occupation, they are peculiarly liable to be overcome. The Convention also deems the practice of supplying Engineers, Firemen, and others employed on board Steamers with liquor, as one fraught with danger, not only to the men themselves, but to the boats, and all who have occasion to travel in them. The Convention also decidedly reprobates the custom of placing liquors, gratuitously upon the dinner table in Steamboats; a custom which is in a great measure abolished in other parts of the world, and especially in the neighbouring states. Therefore, the Convention requests Steamboat proprietors throughout the Province, to discontinue the practice of selling or giving intoxicating drinks on board their boats; and strongly recommends all temperance societies within the sphere of which Steamboat proprietors reside, to enforce this request by all proper means, especially by giving a decided preference to boats conducted upon temperance principles.

10. That this Convention considers it to be inconsistent with their pledge, for members of Temperance Societies knowingly to sell grain to distillers or brewers to be made into intoxicating liquors, or to rent places for the manufacture or sale of such liquors, and that they earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of Temperance Societies throughout the Province.

11. That this Convention strongly urges upon Temperance Associations, the necessity of establishing Temperance Hotels in all sections of the Province, and recommends all persons friendly to the cause of morality and temperance, to support them to the utmost of their power, in preference to places where intoxicating drinks are sold.

12. That contemplating the influence which office-bearers of churches have in those congregations to which they are attached, we deem it their duty to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors by their precept and example; and that the various Temperance Societies within whose sphere of operations such official members reside, be earnestly requested to direct their attention to this matter.

13. That this Convention is of opinion, that the manufacture, sale, and habitual use of intoxicating liquors, is inconsistent with Christian duty; and would respectfully recommend to the churches of this country the careful and immediate consideration of this matter.

14. That the practice of selling intoxicating drinks to Indians, which is carried on in several parts of the Province in defiance of the laws, both of God and man, is one fraught with incalculable evils to the poor Indians, and a disgrace to a community calling itself Christian.

15. That the importance of inculcating the young with temperance principles, calls for the most strenuous exertions on the part of temperance associations, to secure the co-operation of teachers of youth; and that this Convention do solemnly appeal to the teachers of week day and Sabbath schools, of all denominations, to inculcate temperance principles upon the children of their charge: and more especially, when practicable, to form Juvenile Temperance Associations.

16. That in the opinion of this Convention, the grievous loss of life which attended the recent elections, was mainly to be attributed to the pernicious custom of using intoxicating drinks upon these occasions.

17. That a premium of £12. 10s. be offered for the best Essay upon the License System. The Rev. Messrs Taylor, Strong, and Crofts, to be the judges.

18. That in places where Temperance Stores and Groceries are established, it is at variance with the spirit of our pledge, for retailers to patronize establishments which sell intoxicating drinks.

19. That this Convention regards with great satisfaction the extraordinary progress of temperance principles in Ireland, and amongst the Irish inhabitants of many parts of the United States, and some parts of Canada.

20. That it is expedient to bring the power of the press to bear upon our French Canadian fellow subjects, by the publication and circulation of suitable temperance tracts in the French language.

21. That country merchants who sell intoxicating drinks, be strongly recommended to abandon the traffic, as injurious to their

customers, and the country at large; and consequently, upon the whole, to their own business; and that societies throughout the Province be requested to urge this recommendation, upon the merchants within their sphere of influence.

22. That the practice of licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is an attempt to guard with the sanction of law and authority, a business, which is, in the opinion of this Convention, producing greater evils in society, than all the crimes which are prohibited in the statute book put together, and therefore ought to be abolished.

23. That Temperance Societies throughout Canada be invited to unite in petitioning Her Majesty the Queen, and the Commander-in-Chief, to withdraw their sanction from the system of licensing Canteens in Soldiers' Barracks, and to encourage the formation of Temperance Societies in the Army.

24. That the Rev. Messrs. W. Taylor, D. Dobie, H. O. Crofts, C. Strong; and Messrs. Court, Orr, and Douglal be a permanent Committee, to draw up a report of the proceedings, and carry out the views and intentions of the Convention, as expressed in these resolutions.

25. That this Convention approves of the new series of the *Temperance Advocate*, and strongly recommends its universal circulation throughout the Province.

26. That a vote of thanks be given to the President, Secretaries, and Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, for their zealous and praiseworthy conduct and perseverance in the cause of temperance; and that the gratitude of all the societies throughout the United Province is due to them.

27. That this Convention, before separating, wishes to express its entire dependence on the Almighty for guidance and support, in carrying out the resolution now passed, and ascribes to Him all the success which has hitherto attended the operation of temperance societies in this Province.

28. That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Rev. W. Clarke, President, for his services during the sittings of this Convention.

29. That the thanks of the Convention be given to the Trustees of the Congregational Chapel, for the use of the building.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Prescott, June 15, 1841.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the small Steamboat to which the February number of your paper referred, as being in progress of building at this place, to navigate the St. Lawrence downwards from Kingston to Lachine, and upwards via the Ottawa and Rideau Canal, and to be conducted on Sabbath-keeping and total abstinence principles, left here this day on her first trip down.

She appears to be in good running order, and promises to afford both convenience and speed to either passengers or freight.

Her name is *Pioneer*, and her Captain, Lonson Hilliard. May she prove a "pioneer" to other boats, in opening the way for a better observance of the Sabbath among them, and for their abandoning the hurtful use and traffic of intoxicating drinks.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully yours,

W. D. DICKINSON.

Extract of a letter dated Aberdeen, May 1, 1841:—"The total abstinence cause is prospering to an extent far beyond what we could have reasonably anticipated. There is scarcely a village, a hamlet in the north of Scotland but has its society, and even in the "ultima thule"—the Orkney and Shetland Isles—the standard has been raised, and no fewer than 3000 of the most influential and intelligent of the population have rallied around it. The Rev. Mr. Mason has been in these islands all winter, and God has blessed his labours to a most astonishing extent. He is the Father Mathew of the North of Scotland. In December last we formed a Northern Union, and had the satisfaction of combining the influence of all the societies in the North. Sir Francis M'Keye, of Gairloch, is our patron: the Rev. Mr. Forbes of Woodside, Aberdeen, President; Capt. Ramsay of Banchoy, V. P., and your humble servant Secretary. The Executive Council is in itself a phalanx of moral and

religious principle; and I have the happiness to say, that all the societies in the North are formed on a moral and religious basis. The Council publish the *Northern Temperance Record*, which I edit for them. The circulation is 2000 a week. The Aberdeen Society now numbers 8000 members, and has a new Hall, which cost about £300. There are now 40,000 members in the North of Scotland, including fifty-three Ministers of different denominations.

"I am, my dear Sir, your's truly,

"JAMES H. WILSON."

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, JULY, 1841.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—Our readers may remember having seen in the last number of the *Advocate*, a letter from A. Westley, 23d Regiment, dated *Point a Caliere* Barracks, stating, that he believed six or seven of his comrades had died of excessive drinking since the regiment came to Montreal, and giving the appalling particulars of one or two of these deaths. This A. Westley is, we understand, a soldier of excellent character, whose conduct was publicly commended by his commanding-officer a day or two previous to the appearance of the letter in question; yet for writing that letter he was tried by Court Martial, and degraded before his regiment, by having the stripe which he had obtained by good conduct taken from his arm. Whether this is in accordance with the rules of the service, or a high-handed stretch of power, we know not, but this we know, that temperance efforts are very much discouraged by a number of the officers of the army. In one regiment near Montreal, a flourishing Temperance Society of about 180 members was formed last year, and a coffee and reading room established, which had the effect of diminishing the receipts of the Canteen at the station nearly six pounds a day. The Canteen-keeper, who paid a large sum of money to Government in the shape of rent for his Canteen, very naturally complained that he could not pay rent for the Canteen, if the soldiers did not drink; and for this, and perhaps other causes, the officer in command of the regiment broke up the society: a measure which sent back the greater part of the 180 tee-totallers to their old habits of drinking. As might be expected, the regiment is now noted for intemperance. Another Colonel, not far from Montreal, declared that he did not wish to have a man in his regiment who could not take his glass.

We would by no means be understood to attribute such conduct to officers generally. There are some who not only throw no obstacles in the way of temperance efforts, but who in some measure encourage them, but we do say, that few or none of the officers in Her Majesty's service will countenance a temperance meeting among the men by their presence. If it were against the rules for officers to mingle with the men upon such occasions, or if it were rendered improper by public opinion, we would not complain; but it is not uncommon to see officers and men mixing together with the utmost freedom at games, such as curling or cricket. And if they can do so for these games, the officers might surely, if they loved the temperance cause, join with them in temperance meetings also. There is, however, another view of this matter, which demands our attention. The effects of the intemperance fostered in the British Army by the Canteen system; and the example or apathy of officers are terrible upon the men themselves and their poor families; but they do not stop there. The people of every city, town, and village in

which a detachment is quartered, are polluted and corrupted by the contagion of their example. Wherever they go, grog shops spring up like mushrooms around them, and all kinds of worthless characters abound. Indeed we have seen men in the Queen's uniform, in a state of the most savage inebriety—shouting, quarrelling, fighting, brandishing bayonets, and threatening peaceable civilians with death or grievous bodily harm. Now, we ask if it be right in a civilized country, and a people calling themselves Christians, to perpetuate such a state of things. To continue intemperance in the army by the Canteen system, to obstruct or forbid efforts to disseminate temperance principles among the soldiers, and then to scatter these soldiers over every colony in the empire, carrying with them the contagion of a moral pestilence; surely the British Government, if fairly awakened to the importance of the subject, would neither treat the army nor the people so cruelly.

An application was made some time ago to a General Officer in this city, who declined to sanction any temperance meeting or temperance society, without permission from the Horse Guards. So to the Horse Guards we must go; or rather to the mistress of the Horse Guards, our Gracious Queen herself, and we will ask her, if it be right that British subjects, whether military or civilian, should continue to be afflicted with the evils which the system at present pursued never fails to produce.

It will be seen that one of the resolutions passed at the Convention bears upon this subject, and we subjoin the draft of a petition which every Temperance Society in Canada is requested to circulate for signatures. The signatures should be written on sheets of foolscap paper, and forwarded to Mr. Court by 1st January next.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Canada, to Her Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

Humbly Sheweth,

That we, your Majesty's faithful subjects, deeply lament the prevalence of intemperance in the British Army, not only on account of the soldiers themselves, who must needs, with their families, be the greatest sufferers, but on account of the morals of the people of this colony, and of the empire at large, which are grievously corrupted, wherever portions of the army are quartered.

That we cannot help attributing the great amount of intemperance in the army, to the influences by which soldiers are surrounded; and more especially to the practices carried on under your Majesty's authority, of opening canteens for the sale of intoxicating drinks in the barracks where they are quartered; and of supplying them with rations of rum, whenever they are required to undergo extraordinary fatigue.

We would further represent, that efforts to extend the principles of the temperance reformation to the army, whether originating with the soldiers themselves, or with benevolent citizens who sought their welfare, have in some instances been obstructed or forbidden, by the officers of your Majesty's service, and generally speaking, have met with little or no encouragement from them.

Wherefore we, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, believing that your Majesty entertains the tenderest regard for the welfare of this colony, as well as for the security and improvement of public morals, do earnestly pray your Majesty to forbid the opening of canteens in soldiers' barracks, and to cause some substitute to be served out to soldiers on extraordinary occasions, instead of rations of liquor. We also humbly pray your Majesty, to sanction and encourage the formation of temperance societies in the army.

And, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

THE CONVENTION.—A brief report of the proceedings of the first united Canadian Convention will be found in this number. It will be seen that comparatively few delegates attended, a matter certainly of regret, although in part accounted for by the fact, that two or three important

religious bodies were engaged in conference at the same time.

The speeches and debates which were, generally speaking, of an interesting and instructive character, and conducted with great harmony, have not been reported, chiefly for want of space. There was some difference of opinion respecting the propriety of passing resolutions touching ecclesiastical matters, but none respecting the action which it was desirable that ecclesiastical bodies should take in regard to total abstinence. The resolutions will be found, we think, to be singularly appropriate and comprehensive. Indeed we mean to take up the more important ones *seriatim*, and illustrate each by a short article.

The digest of reports sent by different Temperance Societies to the Convention is unavoidably left over to next month, by which time we hope it will be much more complete. Ninety-one societies have reported, but there are at least sixty, including Quebec, Three Rivers, Stanstead, Cornwall, Brockville, and Prince Edward, from which no reports have been received. We earnestly request the Secretaries, or some person connected with these sixty societies, to send in reports with as little delay as possible, and those that are too late for August will appear in a supplementary table in September.

The points upon which information is wanted are, 1. The name of the Society, and when it was formed upon the tee-total pledge? 2. The number of members (tee-totalers)? 3. The names of the President and Secretary? 4. How many distilleries and breweries in your bounds? 5. How many places for the sale of intoxicating drinks? 6. How many Magistrates engaged in the traffic? 7. What bad effects have been apparent from drinking, specifying accidents, deaths, &c.? 8. How many drunkards in your bounds? 9. What good effects has the Temperance Reformation produced? 10. How many drunkards have been reclaimed? 11. How many copies of *Anti-Bacchus* do you take? 12. Will you aid in maintaining a Temperance Lecturer, and to what extent? 13. How many copies of the *Advocate* do you take?

The difficulty of procuring a suitable travelling temperance lecturer, is found by the Committee of the Montreal Society, to be much greater than they anticipated. They have been in correspondence with several individuals, whose character and acquirements appeared to them suitable for the office; but all who have hitherto been applied to, have declined upon the score of inability to leave their present avocations and engagements. The delegates to the Convention were requested to point out some suitable person, but could suggest none, except such as are already fully occupied in situations which they cannot leave, and, therefore, the Committee have no choice, but publicly to request any person who believes that he has a call to the work, and who possesses the qualifications before mentioned, viz., piety, zeal and consistency in the tee-total cause, fluency as a public speaker, and business habits—to communicate, post-paid, with Mr. James Court, stating as many particulars respecting his past and present life as he may deem proper, and giving references as to character and abilities, also stating the terms upon which he is willing to engage.

Whilst the Committee regret that they have not hitherto been able to procure the services of a permanent travelling agent, they feel exceedingly thankful that local agencies have been, and are likely to be, undertaken by different clergymen eminently qualified for the work. The way in which this is to be done is as follows. A clergyman of known zeal and abilities, procures a supply for his pulpit for one or two Sabbaths, and has consequently a fortnight or a month, as the case may be, to devote to temperance efforts. He then

having previously arranged a series of meetings, makes a tour of from 50 to 100 miles round his place of residence, addressing at least, one meeting every day, receiving subscribers for the *Advocate*, and distributing Tracts, of which the Montreal Society will gladly forward a supply, as well as bear all expenses incurred, whether in travelling or in supplying his pulpit during his absence. Clergymen willing to undertake such agencies, will be pleased to correspond with Mr. Court.

Anti-Duachus is now ready for delivery, price 1s. 3d. and we confess we expect as great a result from the dissemination of this work, as from any measure hitherto adopted. Especially we think it is of importance that every clergyman in Canada, of whatever denomination, should be supplied with it, and we respectfully urge upon societies, the propriety of supplying all the clergymen within their bounds immediately. The work will be forwarded to the following places, where subscribers or others residing in the vicinity, may be supplied, viz., W. Holehouse, Quebec; Samuel Brooke, Esq., Sherbrooke; James Court, and W. Greig, Montreal; George Kerr & Co., Perth; J. D. Bryce & Co., Kingston; R. Holden, Esq., Belleville; P. Perry, Esq., Cobourg; John Christie & Son, Toronto; A. R. Christie, Niagara; Smith, Lyman & Co., London; J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh.

PURE WATER.—The inhabitants of Montreal are very unfavorably situated for water; that with which they are supplied, being drawn from the Ottawa water below the port, is always impure, and frequently discolored. For this state of things we know of only two remedies; one of which is to induce the present Waterworks Company to lay their pipes out in the river till they reach the St. Lawrence water, which is, we believe, all things considered, as good as any in the world, and the other is to establish a new company for the purpose of collecting all the pure chrysal springs that rise about the mountain into a reservoir from which the city may be supplied.

It may be said that there is no spare capital amongst us for the establishment of such a company, but English capital is fast flowing into the country, and will probably continue to flow still faster; and the matter is of such importance to the health and comfort of the community, that it should not be lost sight of, till the grievance of which we complain be remedied.

In accordance with a vote of the Convention, a Gold Medal to the value of £: 10s., or that amount in money, will be given for the best essay upon the License System, particularly showing its bearing and effects upon Canada. The Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Strong, and Crofts to act as judges. The essays should be sent on or before the 1st of January next, post paid, to Mr. James Court. Should no essay of sufficient merit appear, the judges may withhold the prize. The successful essay to be published by the Montreal Society, either in the *Advocate* or as a tract.

MEYERS' TEMPERANCE CHOP HOUSE.—We have heard this establishment commended by those who have patronized it, for its quietness, cleanliness, and the excellent quality of the refreshments. As it is in the most central part of the town, nearly opposite the post-office, and as Mr. Meyers' charges are very moderate, we doubt not his accommodations for travellers will always be in requisition. See advertisement.

In recommending Mr. Meyer, we would not, however, forget Mr. Barlow, the pioneer of the system, to whose advertisement we also request attention.

A meeting of unusual interest was held in this city on Thursday last, being for the purpose of devising more effectual measures for the reformation of drunkards!

The Rev. Mr. Taylor occupied the chair, and in a clear and affecting manner, stated the great importance of endeavoring to save those who were lost. The Rev. Mr. Nelson, from Massachusetts, gave a very interesting account of the formation of societies of reformed drunkards (called Washington Temperance Societies) in the United States, and the extraordinary success with which they have been blessed.

Mr. W. Morton then gave a brief account of his experience as a hard drinker, and contrasted it with his present condition as a Tee-totaller; in the course of which he made several eloquent and felicitous remarks, which called forth much applause; and Mr. Dale, mate of the *Thomas Young*, wound up with a colloquial and graphic address, which produced great amusement.

The business of the meeting was then solemnly urged from the chair, and those who were willing to form a society of reformed characters for the special purpose of reforming others, were invited to sign a paper to that effect. After the meeting was dismissed, eight individuals attached their names to the paper, and we hope they will be able at no distant day to look back to this act as the commencement of a movement which will be the means of reforming thousands of drunkards in this country.

The custom of giving intoxicating drinks to the company assembled at an auction sale is to be reprehended upon many accounts. We are glad, therefore, to have it in our power to announce, that an extensive mercantile establishment in Montreal (the house of Atkinson & Co.) have substituted refreshments of coffee, and bread and butter, for the beer and brandy it was formerly the custom to provide at public auctions.

We are gratified to learn that an important Temperance meeting took place recently at Melbourne, at which the Rev. Mr. Anderson delivered an address, and forty persons signed the tee-total pledge. Among the number were John Fraser, Esq., Commissioner of the North American Land Company, and Samuel Brooke, Esq., Banker, Sherbrooke.

DANGER OF THE TRAFFIC.—A man of good education and abilities, son of a Minister of the Kirk of Scotland, who took a situation some years since as clerk to a brewery in Montreal, and lost it through intemperance, died of drinking a short time ago at Laprairie. For how many deaths must Brewers and Distillers answer?

Besides the Reports to the Convention, a number of letters have been left over; viz., Mr. A. Schofield, Beverly; Jer. Cowan, Blenheim; R. Beal, Clarke; S. M'Coy, do.; H. Hanna, Osgoode; D. L. Demorest, Frankford; U. Basset, Chatham; J. T. Byrne, L'Original; J. P. Scott, Colborne; Charles Lane, North Augusta; E. Wright, Prince Edward; A. Christie, Toronto; H. W. Soper, Lansdowne; W. Hickock, Phillipsburgh; J. Chamberlain, Yamaska Mountain; W. Johnson, Georgiana; W. Bell, Perth.

Notices of the reports of Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, and St. James Street Total Abstinence Society, deferred for want of space.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

THE REFORMED INEBRIATES IN BOSTON.—The meeting, last evening, was one of thrilling interest. Moses Grant presided, and

making reference to the extraordinary efforts in the temperance reform in Baltimore, by the formation of the "*Washington Temperance Society*," embracing more than two thousand reformed drunkards, spoke of the acceptable labors of a delegation of that Society in New York recently, and said he had the happiness of stating to the citizens of Boston, that the Executive Committee of the Boston Temperance Society had extended an invitation to their friends in Baltimore, to send a delegation among us, and in accordance with that invitation they had come, and given him an opportunity to introduce to the citizens Mr. Hawkins, from the corps of reformed drunkards, in Baltimore. Mr. H. arose amidst great applause, and spoke an hour with much fluency and appropriateness of diction. His soul overflowed with intense feeling for the poor drunkard, and often he was obliged to stop, to brush the tears from his manly cheek. His tale was simple, and without display, but nevertheless heart-waked and heart-finding. It abounded with anecdote, and was frequently characterised by deep and impassioned eloquence. He won the sympathy of every heart, and the entire audience testified their emotions by cheers, and smiles, and moving tears. After him came—

Mr. Wright, another delegate. He too spoke with fluency and interest. He is a younger man than Mr. H., and gave in a graphic style the origin, progress, and reform of intemperance in himself. It went to the heart of the hearers, and they gave response to his appeals with a voice of applause, as of one man.

The following resolution was then carried by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Temperance men who are present at this meeting, will, while the delegates from Baltimore remain among us, stand ready to render all the assistance in our power, in making arrangements for meetings, and filling them as far as possible with drinking men.

We confess, that before the arrival of these men we had some misgivings relative to their influence of our city. Measures calculated to do good in one community do not always operate equally as well in another; and we did not know but the difference in the society of Boston and Baltimore would nullify the power of these warm-hearted philanthropists. But whatever doubts we may have had, they were all dispelled last evening, and we feel confident that an extraordinary impulse is to be given to the progress of reform through their exertions.

HINTS TO CANADIAN CLERKS.—The following Rules, we have good reason for saying, are observed at the seat of the General Government in the States; and if sobriety and religion be not one thing there, and another in Canada, they deserve to be read and remembered by all whom they may concern among us.

Every clerk under the present administration at Washington is required to make the following pledge:

1. That he will be a total abstinence man, never tasting of any ardent spirits, wine or other intoxicating drinks.
2. That he will never gamble or play at chance games.
3. That he will keep none but steady and respectable society.
4. That he will keep the Sabbath strictly, and attend public worship. And that he will be steady, industrious, persevering, and faithful in his business.—*Christian Guardian*.

EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—The Postmaster-General of England has issued an order prohibiting any individuals employed in the post-office department, or their wives, from keeping houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the penalty of forfeiting their office. Would not our Government do well to take the same course? We think it cruel to compel a young girl to go into a bar-room for her letters, to be exposed to the obscene remarks, the insolent stare, and perhaps nameless insults of the drunken and worthless loafers who always congregate in such places. Besides, general customers are seldom able to get regularly either their letters or papers from a post-office kept in a bar-room.—*Olive Leaf*.

[The above illustrates the resolution passed on the subject by the Convention.—Ed. C. T. A.]

YOUNG PRACTITIONERS IN SURGERY IN WANT OF PATIENTS WITH BROKEN LIMBS!—The following unusual information is taken from a letter written by a gentleman of Dublin to the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*; it serves to confirm some of the preceding statements:—"Our public hospitals bear abundant evidence also of the improved health of the people. I was informed lately by a young surgeon, that the want of broken limbs, &c., is severely felt,

as subjects for young practitioners; also that there is a greatly increased difficulty in getting bodies for dissection. In our largest hospitals there has been but one case of *delirium tremens* (whiskey fever) for several months past, and even that a doubtful one, although formerly it was not uncommon to have twenty or thirty at one time. Deaths from fever have much decreased."—*Leeds Mercury*, March 20.

In regard to the increased comforts of the people of Ireland, some idea may be formed from the following facts. The *Dublin Evening Post* remarks, "The meat market is rising rapidly, not from excess of exportation, but from the altered habits of the people. We shall give one instance in illustration; there is a certain class of butchers in this city, who slaughter for the humbler orders. One of the most considerable of them used to think himself very fortunate if he disposed of FIFTY sheep in a week—THREE HUNDRED scarcely serve him at present!" Further, it is remarked, "The demand for oatmeal in Ireland is as great as in the land of cakes itself, and the farmers who apprehended a dreadful reaction, notwithstanding the proximity and readiness of the English Market, are absolutely astonished at their good luck." Listen to this ye British Agriculturalists, whose fears have in such a remarkable manner got the better of your judgments, and who have most obtusely imagined that the Temperance Reformation would injure you; it is undeniable that you would be immensely benefited by it.—*Temperance Herald*.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

A GALLANT OFFICER.—Lord George A. Beauclerk, an officer in the 10th Hussars, and brother to the Duke of St. Alban's, was charged at the Guildhall, Exeter, last Monday, with an indecent assault upon the wife of Mr. Joseph Brinley, of King-street, on the previous Saturday evening, while standing at the door of her house. The noble lord stated, in extenuation, that he had been drinking a great quantity of wine on that evening. The mayor, on delivering the judgment of the magistrates, said that they could make no distinction of persons; but, at the same time, they extremely regretted that a person of his rank in life, should set so bad an example as to be guilty of an offence like that complained of. The noble lord was then fined in the full penalty of 5*l.* and costs, which were instantly paid.—*Exeter Flying Post*.

A REVEREND DIVINE.—On Monday, Jan. 7th, 1839, the Rev. John Ousley, of 15 Sloane Terrace, Chelsea, was charged at Marlborough street police-office, with being found drunk in the streets. He cut a most deplorable figure before the magistrates, his coat being torn to rags, and his hat (as described by the policeman,) being smashed to a jelly. Mr. Dyer fined him 5*s.*, which was immediately paid. Until lately he was Chaplain to the house of correction, Cold-bath Fields. The chaplaincy, which he has resigned, is worth 400*l.* a year.—*The Times*.

A LADY OF FORTUNE.—Mrs. Emma Bishop, residing near Watford, Herts, died about the end of last January, from drinking an excessive quantity of gin, her favourite beverage.—*M. Herald*.

A MAJOR IN THE ARMY.—In March last, Elliott's Royal Hotel, at Devonport, was partially destroyed by fire. The cause of the conflagration was an aged military officer, Major Hornden, who went to bed in a state of intoxication, and is supposed to have fallen asleep without extinguishing his candle. He fell a victim to the flames.—*Exeter paper*.

CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—On Saturday, the 11th of July, Richard Atkinson, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, was fined 5*s.* and costs, for being drunk on the 2nd of June, contrary to the form of the statute. On the day named in the information laid against Mr. Atkinson by Thomas Eastwood, Esq., another magistrate, the offender came to the weekly meeting of the magistrates, at the Judges' lodgings, he then being in a state of intoxication, and took his seat upon the bench. In this state the worthy dispenser of the laws sat in judgment upon a poor widow, charged with keeping her public house open for the sale of liquor on Sunday afternoon, during divine service. On Mr. Atkinson's representation that the woman had persisted in breaking the law, although repeatedly warned, she was fined 2*l.* and costs.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last a short distance from this village, at a horse race which was held, a quarrel took place between two Indians, David Adams and Aaron Green, the latter of which was stabbed in the neck with a pen-knife by the former, in so fatal a manner as to produce immediate death. An inquest was held on Sunday over the body, and a verdict of "wilful murder" returned.—Adams is now confined in the Hamilton Jail to await his trial at the next assizes. As far as we can learn, both of the Indians were suffering under the effects of intoxicating drinks. The ravages which Alcohol is making in our country are truly dreadful; in the case before us, another individual, through its horrid instrumentality, has been prematurely carried off the stage of life, and hurried into the presence of an angry God. Well may Shakspeare say, "O! thou infernal spirit of wine, if men had no other name to call thee by, I'd call thee—Devil."—*Brantford Courier, May 8.*

John Shakspeare, a private in the Royals stationed at London, last week put a double charge in his musket, placed the muzzle under his chin, and fired the two bullets through his head carrying away the whole front part, and presenting a picture hideous to look on. He was an intemperate man, and was under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the dreadful act.—*Hamilton Journal, June 17.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WINE QUESTION.—The question, in our view, does not at all affect the argument in behalf of tee-totalism as embodied in its principles, and as generally maintained by its advocates. Granting even that intoxicating wine was freely allowed in former times to be moderately drunk, and was used at the first institution of the Supper, and its subsequent observance by the early Christians, and that the Bible neither condemns nor discourages its use, there is nothing in all this to prevent Christians in our day from foregoing its common use, when by doing so, they can promote the well-being of others, and exhibit the benevolent principles of the religion they profess. This is the ground upon which all our members have firm footing, and where they may take up an impregnable position. The facts established by recent writers regarding the extensive existence of unfermented wine, have given us, we think, correct views of some portion of Divine truth; and although we have some doubts as to the entire freedom from alcohol of the wines used dietetically by the Jews, and, in all probability, by our Saviour at the institution of the Supper, we have no doubt whatever that wine made from grapes or raisins, without fermentation, would come much nearer the primitive liquor than any of those questionable compounds that are used among us, many of which have a greater affinity to the drug shop, and the distillery, than to the vine and the wine press. Let all keep constantly in view the great leading principles of the society, and endeavour to extend the practice of total abstinence far and wide, and when once public practice is right, public opinion will be in a better condition for speculating on the more abstruse points of the controversy.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

RETAILERS! Ye know not what ye do. You cannot fully estimate the amount of mischief you may have done to families, and to souls already. You must live, if God will let you, and your offspring, in the society you are corrupting. The plague may reach some child, or friend of yours, and he may quit life in the cabin of the debauched, and moulder in a drunkard's grave. The world belongs to the Lord Jesus, while your trade is increasing its alienation from him. The misery produced by ardent spirits, is causing a thousand hearts to ache, and we wish some evidence that your's ache. The retailer brings about him a community in which his soul cannot live, and be in health. An estate gotten by a traffic that is cursing the world, cannot go down to posterity with the blessing of God. Many things indicate that the entire world will soon be subdued to the Lord Jesus, but this cannot be, and the trade in alcohol continue. The dying groans of the *thirty thousand* drunkards, who perish annually in our land, should move you. That "drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God," should move you. "Wo to him that giveth his neighbour drink," should move you.

God will make you your brother's keeper. I have learned that a poor woman went to a neighbouring grog-shop, and requested the dealer not to sell any more rum to her husband, as it sometimes rendered him a madman. A few days afterward, in a rum-excited phrenzy, he plunged the knife into her throat. She stayed the blood with her hand, and ran to the shop, and there poured out her life-stream at the feet of the wretch who had just pocketed the price of her blood.—*Rev. D. A. Clark.*

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.—A little girl, about eight years old, took a temperance paper, at a temperance meeting, to see how many she could get to sign it. The next morning she presented it to her father, who has been in a drunken frolic for a fortnight, and came home drunk while his little daughter was at the Temperance meeting the night before. This cruel father raised his hand and struck his child a blow which levelled her on the floor, and said, "I'll learn you to be saucy to your parents." The little girl got up, and picked up the constitution, which had fallen when she received the blow. She took it with her to school that day, and got the teacher and most of the scholars to sign it. When she had leisure she would ask her tither if she might go to such and such a neighbor's, and see how many could be got to join the Temperance Society.

Her father could not but see what was doing in the neighborhood. For two weeks he remained at home, and did not use a drop of intoxicating liquor, a thing he had not done for years before. At the end of that period he said to his daughter, "Mary, how many names have you got to your Temperance Constitution?" "I will bring it and see," she replied. As her father was counting the names she stood between his knees, and when he had looked them over he said, "You have one hundred and fifty." She jumped on his knee, threw her little arms around her father's neck, and impressed a sweet kiss on his cheek, and said, "Do you sign it too, father, and then there will be one hundred and fifty-one."

The old drunkard's heart was melted. His bosom heaved—his bloated, haggard cheek was wet with tears of contrition,—he pressed his Mary to his heart, and said, "I will sign it;" and at once affixed his name to the constitution and pledge.—*Temp. Rec.*

DRUNKENNESS IN PARIS.—Cooper, the distinguished American writer, says, that a six months' residence in Paris entirely changed his views in relation to the sobriety of the people. "You will," he observes, "judge of my surprise, when I first saw a platoon of Royal Guards—literally a whole platoon, so far as numbers and the order of their promenade were concerned—staggering drunk, within plain view of the palace of their master. Not a day passed that I did not see men and women in the same condition in the open streets. To convince some persons who doubted this, I took them into the streets and satisfied them of their mistake; and on one of those occasions, we passed thirteen hundred men during the walk of an hour, many of them so far gone as to be unable to walk." In another passage, Mr. Cooper asserts, that he saw more inebriety in the streets of Paris, than in London. An entire guard of soldiers got intoxicated, and actually arrested innocent people in the streets, whom they confined in the guard-house. The official reports show ten thousand cases of FEMALES imprisoned for drunkenness in Paris during one year.

A wine merchant a few years since died in London, exhibiting all the pangs incident to the life of a villain. It appears that he had risen from a state of poverty to one of opulence and wealth; and he confessed with his last breath that his wealth was obtained by purchasing sour wines and mixing poisonous ingredients with them, which brought them back to their original delicious taste. His customers died off, one after another, yet he persisted in his hellish purpose, until a few weeks before his death.

"A professor of religion was conversing not long since with a rum-seller in a town at no great distance from this, when two little boys came up. The professor inquired whose children they were. The rum trader replied, 'They are mine; and you can hardly imagine how they tease me. One of them said to me the other day in the most solemn manner, 'Father, do you pray?' I hesitated. He repeated after a pause, 'Father, do you pray?' 'Well,' said the professor, 'what answer did you return?' 'None at all.' 'Then I will put the question, do you pray?' His reply was—'No. I can't pray, so long as I sell rum!'"—*Rev. Mr. Pratt.*

AN EXAMPLE TO OVERLOOKERS.—W. Barlow, of Sheffield, said, "I was reformed through the kind advice of the overlooker of our works. Instead of my house being a *hell*, it is now a house of prayer; and I would not part with my domestic happiness for *all the drink in the world.*"

WICKED WASTE.—Grain to the amount of 25,000,000 bushels is annually converted into intoxicating drink, in the United States. It would be infinitely better if it were cast into the sea. The amount of money thus lost is \$10,000,000.

THE REV. W. JAY ON INTemperance.—What has the accursed evil (intemperance) done? Why, it has produced—all knowledge this, no individual can deny it—it has produced a thousand times more sin and misery than a thousand other causes in the aggregate, while it huddles all efforts to do good of every kind. Yet what has been done to stop, or even to check it, till, at length, a simple expedient has been devised, and successfully employed in countless instances, in America, and in our own land, and especially in Ireland. I never reclaimed a drunkard in my life: perhaps no minister in the Church or among the Dissenters ever reclaimed one, unless by the efficacy of that Gospel which delivers men from the power and love of every sin. But now we have thousands reclaimed from their infamous and wretched course, to habits of labour, and decency, and comfort: without religion, immediately. Ah! this furnishes some of you with an objection. But consider what advantages arise from such a reformation, with regard to wives, and children, and neighbours, and families, and the country. And then observe, as to the individuals themselves, they are now in the way of becoming religious. They were like madmen before; but to use the expression of my friend, Dr. Morgan, who has so nobly laboured in this cause, these now, by this lunatic hospital, (for it professes to be nothing more), are restored to reason; and now that they are restored to reason you can reason with them: they are accessible to motives; and means may be advantageously employed. People may smile; but let them take heed how they oppose, if their sins and appetites will not allow of their aiding in such a cause. I speak after much reflection, as in the presence of God, I am fully persuaded that these institutions will be found one of the grand regenerators of society, and will verify the language of Scripture, with regard to Ireland.—"A nation shall be born in a day."—(From a thanksgiving sermon preached on Sunday Morning, June 21, 1840.)

STORY OF A TEE-TOTALLER.—A few evenings ago, as a reclaimed character was walking through Milton Street, Cripplegate, in his shirt sleeves, he saw some young men standing at the corner of a court, between whom the following conversation took place as he approached them;—"Here comes a Tee-totaler."—"Who is he?"—"I do not know."—"How do you know he is a Tee-totaler?"—"Because he has got a clean shirt on in the middle of the week."—"Who will now say that Tee-totalism is not, in some measure, associated with the idea of comfort and respectability."—*Lancaster Guardian.*

BARE TOES.—A drunkard sitting in a public-house the other day, with his pot nearly out, looked down upon his feet; his toes were peeping out of his shoes, as if anxious to know when they should be covered, he said to them, "Aye, you may peep, but I'll have another pint!"—*British Temperance Examiner.*

A DRUNKARD'S REASONS FOR SIGNING THE PLEDGE.—At a meeting held recently in Hackney, a person came into the meeting, who was evidently under the influence of strong drink. He said that he had come for the purpose of signing the pledge, and that if at the close of the meeting the Chairman would allow him, he would state his reasons for signing. His reasons, he stated, were as follows:—*First*, that strong drink had made him a member of the pin and tie club; adding that his clothes were thus fastened upon his body. His *second* reason was that he was many times without money, when he might have had some, but for his love of strong drink. His *third* reason was, that his wife had been deprived of necessary and decent raiment by his habits of drinking. His *fourth* reason was, that his children had many times gone without a dinner, when they ought to have had one; and his *fifth* and last reason was, that when his money was gone, if he became rather noisy through the use of strong drink, the landlord would be the first man to take him by the throat, and bundle him into the street. These, he thought, were sufficient reasons for signing the pledge;

and if tee-total served him as bad in three years, as twenty-six years drunkenness had done, he would cut that as he had done the drink.—*Ibid.*

A STRANGE CURE.—A man and his wife having seriously disagreed, he said, by way of revenge, that he would go and kill himself, *by mowing without ale!* He persisted in his purpose for some time, but instead of dying he began to feel himself so much better without ale, that he became a tee-totaler.—*Ibid.*

ONE OF THE FRUITS OF TEE-TOTALISM.—We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door: it was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them. "My husband is a wheely-right, and always earned a guinea a-week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound one on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks on my bedded knees that night! Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, *may be the money will be more wanted than it is now.* Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and, glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week, when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I had saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or happier wife than myself, or dacenter or better fed children than our own four?" It is not likely that such a family will again sink into poverty and wretchedness. We might add largely to these cases, not only from what we have heard, but what we have seen.—*Hall's Ireland.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The subject of State aid to Agriculture is occupying considerable attention in the United States, and probably a small sum of public money will in no way yield a greater return, than if expended in the manner indicated by the following extract from the *Cultivator*, to which we take the liberty of drawing the attention of our Legislators, and the public at large.

STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE.—We are gratified to announce that the bill introduced for the aid and improvement of agriculture, into the Legislature of this State, has become a law, and that, if not all that some of our agricultural friends expected, still its influence must be powerful for good. It appropriates \$8000 annually, of which \$700 goes to the New York State Agricultural Society, and the remainder is divided among the several counties in proportion to their population, on conditions and restrictions which must ensure its faithful application to the use intended by the State when granting the aid. It will be seen that no county can receive its share of the money unless a County Society is organized, and a sum equal to that appropriated is raised by the association to be added to and expended with that for premiums. This is a very important provision, and one on which we think the great efficiency and utility of the aid afforded, will depend. Every county in the State, therefore, which has not already an efficient society organized, should make no delay in effecting this object. Men of spirit, talent, enterprise, thorough farmers, or who feel a deep interest in

the advancement of agriculture, must take the lead in this business, and the many will soon be interested in the result, and cheerfully follow the movement that we think will eventuate in so much good. Let every thing like sectional or political feeling be religiously eschewed in the management of these societies. They are intended for the people, to benefit the many, and so the funds appropriated must be sacredly regarded.

We think it may reasonably be anticipated that the Reports which are to be made to the Secretary of State from the State Society, and the County Societies, will form an annual volume of the most instructive and useful kind, and which will form a record or history of Agriculture in this State, invaluable to the farmer. The Agricultural law of 1817 has done much for the fame of De Witt Clinton, and the good effects resulting from it have not yet ceased to be felt. The farmers of the State have demanded, and the Legislature have again granted aid to the agriculture of the State. Let such a use be made of this money, and such a spirit awakened in the community, that the agricultural prosperity of the State shall be commensurate with its unequalled position, and its immense resources.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—The superiority of this breed of pigs over all others is, we believe, fully tested and generally acknowledged in Great Britain and the United States. Their chief characteristics are that they are very quiet and gentle, and fatten easily, upon almost any kind of food, at an early age, and to a great weight.

The common long legged, big boned, varnicious race of pigs, sometimes called "land-pikes," eat twice as much food, do ten times as much mischief, and do not yield half as much pork as the Berkshires. It is, therefore, high time that they make room for their betters.

We see that the Hereford breed of cattle is attracting great attention in the United States, on account of its superior properties for fattening; the Durham or short horned and the Ayrshire breeds, however, appear to be in most general repute, both in the United States and Canada, on account of their combining, in a great measure, the qualifications necessary for the dairy and the butcher. But as beef, whether fresh or barrelled, is very scarce this season, and about as dear as pork, we think that exertions should be made to introduce such a breed as the Hereford.

The conductors of the *Advocate*, earnestly desire to give all the information in their power to their agricultural readers, and at the same time wish to call forth the abilities of Canadian Agriculturists. They have therefore pleasure in announcing that they will award a prize of a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. (or that amount in cash should it be preferred) to the author of the best Essay on Horned Cattle, and a similar prize to the author of the best Essay on Hogs; the necessary funds having been put at their disposal for that purpose by a gentleman deeply interested in the welfare of Canada.

These essays being for publication in the *Advocate*, must necessarily condense much information into small compass. They will require to describe the different breeds of the animals referred to, which are most esteemed, such as the Durham, Ayrshire, Hereford, and Devon breeds of cattle, and the Berkshire and China breeds of hogs with the best crosses, and compare them with the breeds, commonly raised in the country. They will also require to describe the best modes of keeping these animals, and turning them to the greatest possible advantage.

All competitors will be pleased to forward their essays, free of postage, to Mr. James Court, Montreal, on or before the 1st January next; and the names of the judges who are to determine the merits of the essays (a majority of whom will be good practical agriculturists) will be published next month. Should no essay of sufficient merit appear, it will be at the option of the judges to withhold the prizes altogether.

The species of corn ranked as culmeferous, are Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye. These are all robbers of the ground, and tend to exhaust it of its productive powers. It is no wonder then, to find the lands that have been under the management of French Canadians, in a state of sterility; they having been in the ruinous habit of taking three, sometimes four, of these robbing crops in succession. Land cannot be kept in a productive state, nor preserved from deterioration, when under a course of crops, unless alternate crops of the leguminous species (beans, peas, clover, vetches or tares), are regularly taken throughout the course.

No hungry or emaciated grain should be taken for seed. The young plants of grain live in a great measure upon the nourishment which they derive from the parent seed, till the coronal roots are formed, and able to search for food; and that nourishment cannot be so great when the parent is hungry and light, as when plump and heavy. That light and imperfect seed will vegetate and send forth a stalk or plant will be admitted, but the produce of that stalk or plant will not be so healthy or great, as what may be obtained from plump well filled seed.

Clay soils and heavy loams are better adapted for wheat, than sands and gravels; and the latter are better calculated for barley, than the heavy soils. Upon clay soils of middling quality, a six course shift might be profitably carried through, provided that every branch of the work be well executed. 1st, summer fallow with manure, 2nd wheat, 3rd clover, 4th oats, 5th beans and peas, 6th wheat. If manure can be given in the middle of the shift, (and that could be accomplished, provided the farmer would pay the necessary attention to the collecting of materials which are ultimately convertible into manure), every one of the crops may be expected good.

The turnip culture is a correct system of husbandry. By no other system can light and gravelly soils be brought to that degree of fertility of which they are susceptible. Setting turnips aside, it is impossible to cultivate light soils successfully, or to devise suitable rotations for cropping them with advantage. Turnips are cultivated in two ways, viz., in broad cast, and drilled method. In the first way, although the crop may be very good, the land cannot be cleaned so thoroughly as when the drilled system is adopted, which for the benefit of succeeding crops should never be lost sight of. The most approved varieties of the turnip tribe, are the Swedish or Rutabaga or Swedish turnip, the Aberdeen orange or yellow, and the white globe turnip. The globe turnip grows to a great size upon good land; some of them measuring upwards of three feet in circumference. They should, invariably, be first made use of—cattle improve rapidly upon them so long as they retain their juices, which may be longer or shorter, according to the season and other circumstances. The yellow turnip should next be resorted to. It is superior to Rutabaga upon ordinary soils, as it will grow to a considerable weight where the other would be stunted. Considerable advantages might be obtained, by uniting the live stock and corn husbandry, and making the management of the one subservient to the growth of the other. There are comparatively few arable farms where double the quantity of live stock might not be kept, without lessening the annual produce of grain. By a proper combination of green crops, such as tare and clover for summer, turnips for winter, rutabaga and mangel wurtzel for spring, the tillage farmer may fatten a quantity of stock equal to the grazier.

A farm managed according to the rules of alternate husbandry, will yield a greater quantity of produce, than if any other system be adopted. If one-half of the farm be kept under artificial grasses and other green crops, as much live stock may be supported and fattened upon the produce, as if the whole farm was kept in old pasture, and the other half, from the large quantity of manure produced from the consumption of green crops, will furnish as much disposable produce for supplying the market, as if the whole farm had been kept in regular sequence of corn crops. All these advantages may be gained by a conjunction of stock and corn husbandry. Griffintown, June 18, 1841. S. N.

BAD PRACTICES OF FARMERS.—1. That of exhausting land by over-cropping. President Madison attributed this to the effect of 'habit,' continued after the reason for it had ceased to exist. Whilst there was an abundance of fresh and fertile soil, it was the interest of the cultivator to spread his labour over as great a surface

as he could. Land being cheap and labour dear, and the land co-operating powerfully with the labour, it was profitable to draw as much as possible from the land. Labour is now comparatively cheaper and land dearer. Where labour has risen in price four fold, land has risen ten fold at least.

2. The evil of pressing too hard on the land, has also been much increased by the bad mode of plowing up and down hilly land, which, by exposing the loosened soil to be carried off by rains, has hastened more than any thing else the waste of its fertility.

3. The neglect of manure is another error. It is traced to the same cause with excessive cropping. In the early stages of cultivation in this country, it was more convenient and more profitable to bring new land into cultivation, than to improve old land. The failure of new land has long called for the improvement of old land; but habit has kept us deaf to the call.

4. Among the best means of aiding the productiveness of the soil, is irrigation—a resource which abounds in this to a much greater extent than in any other country.

5. Mr. Madison conceived it a gross error that horses should be so generally used instead of oxen, and his reasoning is pretty conclusive in favour of the ox.

6. Too many neat cattle are kept in proportion to the food provided for them. As a farm should not be cultivated beyond the point at which it can be kept in good heart, so the stock of cattle should not be kept in greater number than the resources of food can keep in plight. If a poor farm is unprofitable, so are poor cattle.

7. Of all the errors in our rural economy, none perhaps is so much to be regretted, because none so difficult to be repaired, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of firewood. It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quick as one of wheat or corn.—*American Paper.*

EDUCATION OF SHEEP.—We were highly pleased a day or two since, by hearing an intelligent farmer from New Salem state, that the dispositions of sheep in regard to leaping fences and rambling, are the results of education. On his farm, sheep have fed quietly for thirty years, in a pasture enclosed by a common stone wall, and have never shown any disposition to get out. One of his neighbours thought he must have exercised the powers of a witch over the flock, to make it so contented. And what, reader, think you was the process by which he charmed them? It was simply confining them to a yard in the winter. His flock are of his own raising. They have never been allowed to leave their pen in the winter. Where permission to do this is granted, especially when snow is on a part of the ground, and is deep and solid under the walls, the sheep pass from place to place with ease, and find the rich spots in the fields: as the snow wastes away gradually, they learn from day to day to leap higher, and when the snow has entirely disappeared, they have so practised and learned the arts of climbing and jumping, that a common stone fence is no barrier against their reaching the spots where the best feed is to be found. After this it is exceedingly difficult to keep them where you would have them feed. A young flock, with no badly educated old ones to lead them astray, will never give you trouble, if you do not shamefully neglect your fences, or suffer the sheep to roam when the snow-banks reduce the height of the fences. Is there not good sense in this farmer's advice to his brother farmers, that they give their sheep a good education.—*New England Farmer.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—We observe with pleasure that a resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana, ordering a geological survey of that State. In nearly all the States, geological surveys are in progress or completed, under the direction of their respective Legislatures. "State Cabinets" are among the provisions in all the surveys, and in Pennsylvania, "County Cabinets" are also provided for. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, and school education, have already been greatly benefited by these surveys, and a knowledge of geology and other sciences among all classes and sections of our Republic. Extensive tracts of land, formerly not worth fencing, are now, by the use of marl and other deposits discovered by geologists, valued at from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. Chrome yellow, which a few years ago sold for fifteen or even twenty dollars a pound, is now offered at twenty-five or twenty-seven cents. Granite quarries, iron, lead, copper,

and zinc mines, have in many instances been discovered by geologists, and their working and application shown.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO, NOV. 1840.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WESTERN FARMER.

GENTLEMEN,—A friend of mine related to me a few days since, the result of an experiment made in feeding hogs, which may be interesting to your readers. He took four of the common breed of hogs, from his field, all as near the same age, size, and condition as possible; and after ascertaining what quantity of shelled corn each animal would eat per day, without waste—and which he found to be about seventeen pounds—he weighed each hog and penned them two in a pen. To the one pair he fed thirty-four pounds of shelled corn per day, and to the other pair he gave seventeen pounds of corn meal made into mush. At the expiration of four weeks, each one was again carefully weighed, one of those fed on dry corn had gained but three pounds—he was afterwards found to be diseased—the other had gained twenty pounds. Those fed on half the quantity of corn ground and made into mush, had increased twenty-three and twenty-eight pounds.

These results convinced me of the economy of not only grinding or chopping, but of cooking the food for all animals.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We have long been convinced of this, and have repeatedly urged its adoption, and are pleased to see that the practice is already becoming common. In the above experiment, besides the saving in quantity consumed, the gain in the extra increase of those fed on the cooked food, was no small matter. It is evident, however, that the hogs themselves, must have been of a very ordinary breed—had they been at all akin to "Oteco," a western Berkshire sow, the increase in weight, from a daily allowance of eight and a half pounds of corn meal, must and would have been very different. We saw a proof of the effect of even a slight cross of the improved breeds in a lot of ten on the farm of W. Neff, Esq. of this county, which were pigged last April, and are now in the pen and in process of being fattened. They will weigh, we are confident, at least 300 pounds nett, by the end of December. They are only one fourth bred English Graziers. When so slight a tinge of good blood will do such wonders, is it not surprising that our farmers do not all strain a point to improve their long nosed, long legged corn cribs.—*Western Farmer.*

ON CLOVER SOWING.—The red or broad clover is usually sown with barley in England, unaccompanied with other grasses; in this cast ten pounds of seed per acre is the least quantity that ought to be sown, but if the crop is wished to be thick and fine, four or six pounds more of seed should be added, for if this plant be sown thin on rich land, the stalks will be so large and rank, as almost to unfit it for the food of cattle, unless cut into chaff, therefore, by sowing thickly, the plants, although thicker in the swathes at the time of cutting, will make much finer hay, and be preferable for every purpose of feeding, although the larger the stalk, and the stronger the crop, the greater is its nutritious property considered. Red clover should always be cut so soon as the first blossoms are expanded. When other grasses are mixed with the clover to form perennial pasture, the following mixture is most approved, viz: six pounds red or broad clover, three pounds Dutch white clover, two pounds yellow clover, and one peck and a half, or three gallons, of Pacey's perpetual rye-grass—these, well mixed and accurately distributed, form the necessary quantity per acre. But, after all, many excellent farmers increase the above quantity; and it is false economy to grudge a full allowance of seed. The grasses to be sown as soon as the barley is sown, harrowed, and rolled, when a single time of the harrow on this pulverised and rolled soil, is sufficient to cover it as deep as is requisite.—*Olier Leaf.*

SMALL BIRDS GREAT BLESSINGS.—I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving robins and other small birds, as a means of siding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy who can rest an old king's arm over a stone wall, to kill or frighten every poor linnet that sings in the fields, and every robin-red-breast that dares eat an unripe cherry and save a child from the dysentery, is a shortsighted piece of selfishness. These harmless birds live upon grubs, and other worms and insects, and the slight intruders they

make upon the farmer's crops are repaid an hundred-fold by the protection they afford against a thousand destroyers. These birds, if not frightened, will become so tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often tuneful visitants to his fields and orchards. The crows, too, Nature's living mouse-traps, instead of being a tame, almost domestic bird, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unweeded cornhills! A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain to the acre, sometimes ten. A knowledge of ornithology, and not penal law, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interests in this matter.—*Connecticut Courant*.

[We recommend the above article to the attention of the doughty sportsmen of Montreal, who so often devote the Lord's day to shooting small birds on the mountain.—Ed. C. T. A.]

We have heard with much pleasure, that some of the leading agriculturalists in our District, have at length determined on making a vigorous effort this spring, to establish an Agricultural Society for this County. In carrying out a measure of this kind, as far as we can perceive, they can have no difficulties to contend with, and all that is required on their part is a little exertion. We most heartily wish them success, as we feel convinced that the establishment of a Society of this description, must be attended with the most beneficial effects to the District generally; holding, as we do, with the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, that "Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own," we cannot but feel deeply interested in the success of any measure calculated to advance this science.—*Norfolk U. C. Observer*.

Almost any person can obtain a few slips or branches of woodbine or honey-suckle, and set them in the earth near their dwellings, and in a few years will be a thousand times repaid for their trouble, while at the same time the eyes of all beholders will be gratified.—*Bangor Whip*.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.—If there is one point of husbandry more than another in which farmers are generally defective, it is the niggardly way in which they use grass in their tillage. If any seeds are sown, not more than half the quantity required is often used, the fields are left bare, and the unoccupied ground becomes a fit place for the vile weeds that are ever ready to spring up, where the husbandman does not anticipate them, by giving the earth something more valuable.—*Albany Cultivator*.

HORNED CATTLE.—*Important to Farmers.*—Mr. Summer, surgeon, of Formby, in England, has communicated to the Agricultural Society the following remedy for that disastrous complaint to which horned cattle are so frequently subject—the hoven, or swelling from over feeding of turnips, &c. Mr. S. says, the affection of "the stomach in animals, called over-feeding, hoven, blown, or fog sickness, sometimes causes the stomach to burst from over-distention. Numerous remedies have been advised, but have, in general, failed to evacuate the air; tapping, or stabbing, is then resorted to, which, from the unskillful manner in which it is performed, often proves a dangerous remedy. The remedy which I have frequently used has never yet failed to cure the animal immediately—and that is, two ounces of sub-carbonate of ammonia (commonly called carbonate of ammonia or smelling salts,) in a quart of rain water—its effects are wonderful.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.—Turn animals so affected into an open pasture, where there is fresh food and ground to root. It is a disease resulting generally from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pure cannot be had; or room for exercise, is one of the best palliatives of disease in swine.

ROOT CULTURE enables the farmer to keep more stock, and keep it in better condition, than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labour: it is, under good management, the most certain in its results; it gives the most manure, improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white crops. The average produce of the different kind of roots per acre in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 700 bushels of roots.—*American Paper*.

EDUCATION.

We find in the May number of the *Monthly Review* published in Toronto, an able article on Education, in which is included the substance of a report made by the Commissioners on Education, appointed by Sir, George Arthur, namely, Dr. M'Caul, Rev. H. J. Grasset, and Hon. S. B. Harrison. As the recommendations of this report may be made the basis of legislative action, we deem it our duty to lay them before our readers.

After enumerating the feeble and inadequate legislative attempts, that have hitherto been made to establish a national system of education, and giving a statistical statement of the present defective state of education in the country, the report treats of Colleges, Schools of Divinity and Medicine, and Grammar Schools, and then proceeds as follows:—

Your Committee beg leave now to offer a few remarks on the present state of Common Schools, as prefatory to the plan which they have the honour of recommending for their improvement.

The first step, they conceive, towards their amelioration, is to ameliorate the condition of the master. At present they have reason to believe that but too many teachers, receiving the allowance, are to be found unfit for this responsible station from their want of literary or moral qualifications.

The cause of this, your Committee believe to be, the inadequate remuneration which is held out to those who would embrace this occupation. In this country, the wages of the working classes are so high, that few undertake the office of schoolmaster, except those who are unable to do anything else; and hence the important duties of education are often entrusted to incompetent and improper persons. The income of the schoolmaster should at least be equal to that of a common labourer. Until some provision of this nature is made, your Committee fear that it will be in vain to expect a sufficient supply of competent teachers.

Another serious defect in the present system is the want of a training school for teachers. The advantages resulting from the establishment of such institutions are attested by experience, wherever they have been in operation. Your Committee are naturally led to observe next, the evils arising from the want of an uniform system of instruction. They consider the introduction of uniformity (both as to system adopted and books used) to be of the utmost importance.

They now beg leave to submit the outlines of a plan for the improvement of these schools. 1. In every township a model school should be established. The school house might be built (and the future repairs provided for) by a joint stock association, who should receive interest for the capital expended. To the school house should be attached a small portion of land (say two acres) for the use of the school master. The school house should contain at least five rooms; two school rooms; one for the boys, another for the girls; a sitting and bed room for the master, and kitchen.

For each of these schools there should be a male and female teacher. It would be desirable if married persons could be found, willing to undertake, and competent to discharge these duties. The income of the teacher should arise from a fixed allowance, and also from the fees for tuition; the allowance should not be less than £15 per year for the male teacher, and £10 for the female. In addition to the teachers who should have the charge of the model school, there should be one or more licensed to itinerate through the township beyond the sphere of the permanent school; say at any place more than two miles distant from it—these should be promoted as vacancies occur, to the charge of the model schools. This provision is made for one permanent and four occasional schools in each township; whilst the completion of the system contemplates the future elevation of the latter to permanent establishments on the same footing as the model.

Experience proves the advantages of having some charge, however small, for the education of even the humblest classes of society. Perhaps two dollars per quarter might be fixed as a sum, which is within the reach of almost all who could pay anything, and to meet the case of those who could not afford even this, a certain number should be entitled to free education, say one in five.

Your Committee have recommended that these fees should form one part of the income of the school master, the other being the fixed allowance. From this they would deduct one-quarter to be appropriated to the formation of a School Library. They subjoin an estimate of the probable income of the master of a model school.

Fixed allowance.....	£15
Assuming 30 as the average number of pupils in each school, the whole amount of fees will be.....	£60
From this deduct one-fifth for free pupils.....	12
—	—
—	48
From this deduct one-quarter for School Library.....	12
—	—
—	36
—	—
—	36
Average income.....	£51

The subjects of instruction should be, in addition to the ordinary branches of an English Education (Spelling, Reading and Writing) the Holy Scriptures, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Book-keeping; and in the Girls' School, sewing and knitting. Great care should be taken in the selection of the books. Your Committee regret to find that editions published in the United States are much used throughout the Province; tinctured by principles which, however fit for dissemination under the form of Government which exists there, cannot be inculcated here without evil results. They therefore recommend that some means should be taken whereby the schools here may be provided with books at a cheap rate from Great Britain, or that a series of compilations or re-publications should be prepared and printed here, as the books appointed to be used in all the Schools throughout the Province.

The general control of Common Schools, your Committee recommend to be vested in a Board of Commissioners at Toronto. One of these (called the Inspector General of Education, ex-officio Chairman of the Board) should receive a salary. He should exercise supervision over both Grammar and Common Schools, and be the medium of communication between the local authorities in the Districts and the Council of King's College, or the Board of Commissioners. The Secretary of the Board also should be a salaried officer. The duties of this Board should be at first the preparation of rules and regulations to be observed throughout all the schools under their control. The selection or preparation of Books, &c. to be used, fixing the editions of the same, the licensing of teachers, determining the location of the school houses, and making other arrangements necessary as preliminaries to the introduction of the system. Subsequently, their duties would be to supervise the operation of this system, by receiving and examining the quarterly reports sent by the secretaries of the district board of Trustees, and to present an annual statement to the officer administering the Government of the Province; detailing the number of schools, the number of pupils in each, number of teachers, income of the same, derived from public funds and school fees,—state of school houses, revenues and resources of the same, and other particulars from which accurate information of the system and its practical working may be readily obtained. The local control should be vested in District Trustees, nominated by the officer administering the Government. Each of these District Boards should have a salaried Secretary, who also should discharge the duty of inspecting and reporting on the schools within the District, each as often as circumstances may require, but all, at least, once annually. It should also be his duty to conduct the correspondence with the General Board and the Township Directors.

These might be elected by the Shareholders from amongst themselves, and also from those who had become eligible by making a donation of a fixed amount or value to the advancement of education in the Township. To this Board of Township Directors the schoolmaster should act as Secretary, conducting the correspondence with the Secretary of the District Trustees, and the itinerant Teachers licensed for that Township.

It appears to your Committee, that no plan for education can be efficiently carried out without the establishment of schools for the training of the teachers. They would therefore recommend that the Central School at Toronto (to which others may hereafter be added) should be a Normal School. The master of it should give

a written certificate to those who have completed a prescribed time, expressing his opinion of their conduct and qualifications. This certificate should be presented to the Secretary of the general Board; on receiving which, the candidate should be examined, and a report made thereon by the Inspector General. The latter officer should keep a list of all persons thus qualified to become masters; stating their literary qualifications, their religion, and other particulars, according to which a selection might be made as vacancies occur.

On the subject of the funds for the purposes of Education, your Committee beg to express their opinion, that the present provision is inadequate to the wants of the Province. They therefore respectfully recommend that a direct tax of three farthings in the pound should be appropriated to this purpose; and they feel assured that the blessings derived from the extension of education, which may be thus effected, will more than compensate for any additional pressure which may be felt.

The amount at present expended from the public funds for the purposes of Education is:

District Schools 14 at £100 each.....	£1400
Common Schools, annual grant.....	5650
Permanent provision for each district, £250.....	2500
Grant for Books.....	1500
	£11050

Assuming that a tax of three farthings in the pound will yield about £15,000, there will be a sum of £25,000 available for the purposes of Education, exclusive of what may be derived from interest on the funds arising from school lands, and from assistance given by the Council of King's College for the use of Grammar Schools. Thus the whole amount of funds available for the purposes of Education would be:—

<i>Common Schools.</i>		
Parliamentary Grant.....	£9300	
Proceeds of tax.....	15000	24300
<i>District Schools.</i>		
Parliamentary Grant.....	1400	
Interest on Proceeds of School lands.....	720	
Assistance from Council of King's College.....		2120
		£26420

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENSES OF THE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

<i>Common Schools.</i>		
Interest on capital expended on School Houses, say 300 at £200 each.....		£3600
300 Male Teachers £15 each.....		4500
300 Female do 10 ".....		3000
400 Itinerant do 20 ".....		8000
		£19100
<i>Grammar Schools.</i>		
On the plan recommended, the cost of each of the 8 would probably be about £5000. The requisite funds might be provided from the proceeds of the School Lands (at present amounting to about £12,000) or half might be supplied from this source when the other half had been provided by shares.		£19100
Interest on £3500, half the sum expended on 14 Grammar Schools.....	£210	
14 Head Masters at £100.....	1400	
14 Assistants at £50.....	700	2310
		£21410
<i>Management.</i>		
Inspector General.....	£300	
Secretary of Central Board.....	200	
14 District Inspectors.....	1400	
Incidentals.....	600	2500
		£23,910

Thus a balance remains of £2510, of which £1500 might be available for the endowment of Professorships in the proposed Theological Seminaries. The remainder being left unappropriated to meet the expenses of the Normal School, and others which may not have been provided for in the details of the common school system, as compiling and printing.

Respecting these recommendations of the Commissioners, we shall take the liberty of saying a few words. In all projected systems of education, two things are to be considered: 1st, what is desirable, and 2nd, what is practicable. Now we doubt not that the Commissioners are deeply impressed with the conviction, that much, very much more than they have recommended is desirable; but we think they have erred in making far too low an estimate of what is practicable. The claim which they set up for the School-master for instance, that his income "should at least be equal to that of a common labourer," is singularly modest, and we agree with the *Review* in thinking, that it would be improper to deduct any thing from his proposed scanty income, for the formation of School Libraries, for which necessary purpose other funds should be provided. According to the above calculation, the average annual income of Teachers would thus be £63, with free house, and the use of two acres of land, one of which, however, should, we think, be devoted to a play ground and garden for the use of the scholars. In some cases the income stated might be increased when the female school was taught by the School-master's wife; but this, as the reviewer justly remarks, "would seldom happen, as a woman with a family would not be at liberty to take charge of a school."

We ask our readers to compare the plan sketched by the Commissioners with the Prussian system detailed in our last numbers, and make up their minds which of the two in their leading features (for both might be modified with advantage) is most desirable for this country.

In Canada the wages of labouring and handicraftsmen are from 3s. to 7s. 6d. a day—in Prussia we believe from 8d. to 1s. 3d. It remains to be seen which country can maintain the best system of Education.

The whole sum estimated by the Commissioners to be devoted to the great business of Education by the people of Upper Canada, either as individuals or collectively, is about £80,000 or not much more than four shillings annually for each individual! yet this same people expend at least four times as much upon intoxicating drinks. If the inhabitants of Canada could only be persuaded to support schools instead of taverns, they might have the best system of Education in the world without any additional drain on their purses.

SCHOOL ROOMS.

The *Charleston Courier* has the following extracts from a letter of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Mass., to the Secretary of the Board of Education of said State, in reply to some queries respecting the construction of School Rooms:

"1st. As to the ill effects of high and narrow benches, and seats without backs.

"High and narrow seats are not only extremely uncomfortable for the young scholar, tending constantly to make him restless and noisy, disturbing his temper, and preventing his attention to his books, but they have also a direct tendency to produce deformity in the limbs. If the seat is too narrow, half the thigh only rests upon it; if too high, the feet cannot reach the floor—the consequence is, that the limbs are suspended in the centre of the thighs. Now, as the limbs of children are pliable or flexible, they are easily made to grow out of shape, and become crooked by such an awkward and unnatural position.

"Seats without backs, have an equally unfavorable influence upon the spinal column. If no rest is afforded the backs of children

while seated, they almost necessarily assume a bent and crooked position; such a position often assumed, or long continued, tends to that deformity, which has become extremely common with children these modern times, and leads to disease of the spine, in innumerable instances, especially with delicate female children.

"The seats in school rooms should be so constructed that the whole thigh can rest upon them, and at the same time the feet stand firmly on the floor. All seats should have backs high enough to reach the shoulder blades. Low backs, although better than none, are far less easy and useful than high ones, and will not give pain and uneasiness after sitting a considerable time.—Young children should be permitted to change their position often, to stand on their feet, to march, and to visit the play ground. One hour is as long as any child under ten years of age should be confined at once; and four hours is as long as he should be confined to his seat in one day."

To this let us add a few lines from a lecture on Physical Education, by that celebrated Surgeon, John E. Warner, of Boston. He says:

"The postures which children assume, while seated at their studies, are not indifferent. They should be frequently warned against the practice of maintaining the head and neck long in a stooping position; and the disposition to it should be lessened, by giving a proper elevation and slope to the desk; and the seat should have a support or back.

"In the course of my observations, I have been able to satisfy myself that about half the young females, brought up as they are at present, undergo some visible and obvious change of structure—that a considerable number are the subjects of great and permanent deviations, and that not a few entirely lose their health, from the manner in which they are reared.

"I feel warranted in the assertion, that of the well educated females within my sphere of experience, about one half are affected with some degree of distortion of the spine.

"The lateral distortion of the spine is almost wholly confined to females, and is scarcely ever found existing in the other sex.

"The difference results from a difference of habits, during the school education."

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.—This fund is now over two millions of dollars, and nearly all productive. The State during the present year pays out to schools one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, and in addition to this, one half of the interest arising on the deposit fund received from the United States, is appropriated for the support of common schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.—"There are in France," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "78 primary normal or model schools, designed to form primary teachers. The number of pupils educating for teachers in these establishments is about 2400. 800 pupils annually obtain brevets of capacity, either for primary elementary instruction or primary superior instruction. 2356 places of primary teachers become disposable each year, either by deaths or resignation, or new creations. The number of pupils who receive brevets annually as teachers being 860, there are 1496 places to dispose of, either for youths who are intended for primary instruction without passing through the normal schools, or for religious corporations."

"Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive, clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once; and only once.—Mrs. Sigourney.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lord John Russell has announced the intention of the British Government to modify the corn laws by substituting a moderate fixed rate of duty for the present fluctuating scale. This announcement, as may be supposed, has caused a very great amount of excitement throughout Great Britain; and it is believed the present parliament will be dissolved, and the sense of the people taken upon the subject by a new election.

Active hostilities have once more broken out between Great Britain and China, owing to the refusal of the Chinese Emperor to ratify the treaty entered into by his commissioner Keshen. The Bogue

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

forts had again been taken possession of at the date of last advice, and Canton was at the mercy of the British forces. Great reinforcements from the different Provinces had been ordered to join the Chinese Army, and there was every appearance of an obstinate contest. Teas had in consequence advanced considerably.

A Committee of the Congress of the United States has reported in favour of the re-establishment of a National Bank.

The first Canadian United Parliament has commenced its deliberations, with apparently a strong Government majority.

Nothing has yet been heard of the *President Steamer*, and the belief is now general that she has been lost with all on board. Subscriptions have been made in Britain for the families of the crew, and those who had relations on board have gone into mourning.

COST OF A BIBLE.—In the year 1272, a laboring man in England, was paid only three and a half pence, or little more than three cents a day for his work, and in 1272, a Bible, with marginal notes, sold for thirty pounds, or about one hundred and thirty-three dollars. It then required thirteen years' labor to purchase a Bible. What a change has been wrought by means of the art of printing and Bible Societies.—*Phila. Standard.*

ATTAINMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.—The late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the friend and biographer of Robert Hall, has made this true and important remark: "With a few exceptions, (so few, indeed, that they need scarcely be taken into a practical estimate) any person may learn any thing upon which he sets his heart. To ensure success, he has simply so to discipline his mind as to check its vagrancies, to cure it of its constant proneness to be doing two or more things at a time, and to compel it to direct its combined energies, simultaneously, to a single object, and thus to *do one thing at once*. This I consider as one of the most difficult, but one of the most useful lessons that a young man can learn."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.—It is like a stream which has no catarrhs to astonish us with their magnificent thunder, but which winds along the tranquil valley, asserting its existence only in the life and verdure which appear along its course.

ALL FOR GLORY.—Since the invasion of Algiers by the French, about ten years ago, upwards of 50,000 French soldiers have been slain. There are about 70,000 soldiers in that country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals. It requires the sum of \$100,000 per week to pay and support them.

"THE PERFECTION OF REASON."—The following advertisement is literally copied from a New Jersey paper:—"To be sold, on the 8th of July, 131 suits at law, the property of an eminent attorney, about to retire from business. Note.—The clients are rich and obstinate."

TRUTH IS POWER.—Some men say that wealth is power, some that knowledge is power, some talent is power; but there is an apothegm that I would place on high above them all, when I would assert that Truth is power. Wealth cannot purchase, talent refute, knowledge cannot overreach, authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence.

ONE TALENT.—A very poor and ignorant man went to the managers of a Sabbath School, and expressed a strong desire to make himself useful in this benevolent cause. He said, that although he was unable to engage himself as a teacher, he could visit the parents of the absent scholars, and ascertain the cause of their non-attendance. In this way the poor illiterate man improved his talent, and accomplished a large amount of good.

The population of New York is, 2,428,921—Pennsylvania, 1,724,022—Ohio, 1,519,467—Virginia, 1,239,797. No other State exceeds a million. The total population of the United States by the census of 1841 exceeds 17,100,572.

COST OF WAR.—There were slain by sea and land, during the last war between England and France, 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,058,000,000—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the national debt!

It cannot be too generally known, that an effectual mode of quickly extinguishing fire in a chimney is to throw a pound of sulphur, or a few pounds of salt, on the fire in the grate, and to hang a wet blanket in front, so as to prevent any air passing up; the doors and windows should be closed. Both sulphur and salt, when burning, give out a gas which extinguishes fire.

Advocate.—J. Cochrane, Chamby, 3s. 4d; J. Goble, Waterford, £1 10s; G. Buchanan, Colechester, £1 10s; T. Short, Otonabee, £1 10s; J. Hall, Peterboro', £9 12s. 6d; W. McCullough, Kemptonville, 10s; W. Hume, Leeds, £1 5s; O. Larwill, Buckingham, 13s. 4d; W. Hargrave, Inverness, £1 5; R. Whyllie, Galt, £1; J. Holden, Williamsburg, 15s; J. Cowan, Blenheim, 15s; E. W. Wright, Marysburgh, 15s; A. Christie, Toronto, £3 9s. 4d; S. A. Schofield, Beverly, £1 10s; J. Gilson, Compton, 3s. 4d; J. Mitchell, Beckwith, £1 5s; D. MacDougall, Ormstown, 3s. 4d; M. Cook, St. Catharines, 5s; L. D. Raymond, St. Catharines, £2; P. V. Hibbard, L'Assomption, 13s. 4d; R. Beal, Clark, £1 10s; J. Fisher, Dawn Mills, 5s; G. Garretsee, Wellington, 3s; J. Manning, Manningville, £2 12s. 6d; J. Wilson, Haldimand, 15s; A. Parish, Farmersville, £1 10s; W. H. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, £3 15s; W. Clarke, London, £7 15s; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, 6s. 3d; R. H. Barton, Cowansville, vol. vi. 5s; vol. vii. £1 10s; D. Robertson, 71st Regt. St. Johns, 1s; J. B. Osborne, Beausville, £1 10s; F. & N. Easton, Bostonquet, 15s; J. McKirdy, Amiens, £1 5s; O. French, Huntingdon, vol. vi. £1 10s; Rev. D. Dobie, Huntingdon, 13s 9d; A. Andrew, Ristigouche, vol. vi. 10s; vol. vii. £1; A. Semple, Granby, 3s; J. Russell, Ormstown, 3s. 4d; W. Graham, Ormstown, 3s. 4d; R. Holden, Belleville, £6 5s; U. Seymour, Madok, £1 10; W. Brooke, Sherbrooke, £3 5s; A. Wright, Alexandria, 3s. 4d; S. Blackstone, Barton, £1 5s; Mr. Basset, Chatham, £2 4s; J. Douglal, Amherstburgh, £11 5s; J. Fisher, Brantford, 3s. 4d; R. H. Thornton, Whity, £11 2s. 6d; F. M. Sumner, Windsor, £7 10s; T. Hurd, Kemptonville, 3s. 4d; M. Beach, Kemptonville, 3s. 4d; H. Hanna, Osgood, £1 5s; W. Thoru, Wellington, £3; S. Warner, Wilton, £1 5s; T. Demorest, Demorestville, £1 10s; J. Scriver, Hemmingford, 5s; W. Bell, Perth 10s; W. Edwards, Clarence, £4 5s. 2d; J. Oswald, Burford, 10s; G. J. Ryerse, Woodhouse, 10s.

Town Subscribers.—£10 12s. 3d.

Donations.—J. T. Barrett, £1 5s; G. Rhynas, £1 5s; J. Playfair, Glasgow, £12 4s. 5d.

Tracts.—W. H. Blanchard, 5s; A. C. Singleton, 6s. 10d; Mr. Fisher, 10s; R. Holden, 6s. 8d; J. Lawless, 3s. 4d; Sergeant Gamely, 1s. 3d.

Anti-Bacchus.—O. Larwill, Buckingham, 5s; A. Jakeway, Holland Landing, 12s. 6d; J. Holden, Williamsburgh, 5s; M. Cook, St. Catharines, 15s; J. Manning, Manningville, 1s. 3d; A. Parish, Farmersville, 10s; W. H. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, 5s; U. Seymour, Madok, 5s; Mr. Basset, Chatham, £1 2s. 6d; J. Douglal, Amherstburgh, £6 5s; R. H. Thornton, Whity, £1 7s. 6d; A. C. Singleton, Brighton, 15s; S. Warner, Wilton, 1s. 3d; T. Demorest, Demorestville 1s. 3d; R. H. Barton, Cowansville, 1s. 3d; A. Andrew, Ristigouche, 15s; A. Chalmers, Granby, 1s. 3d.

Temperance Lecturer.—By Mrs. S. S. Ward: Mr. and Mrs. Strong, £2. 10s; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, £2. 10s; A. Savage, £1 5s; Mr. Benson, £1. By James Dougall: Amherstburgh Temperance Society, £26 3s. 2d; Mr. Singleton, Brighton, £1; Received in May: Rev. H. O. Crofts, 10s; Mr. Drake, 10s; Mr. Morton, 10s; Mr. Gilbert, 15s.

Montreal, June 26, 1841.

J. R. ORR, Treasurer.

TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

In town, or to Postmasters	2 6	♠ ann.
Single copy, including postage... ..	3 4	—
From 10 to 50 copies, do. do., each.	3 0	—
From 50 to 100 do. do. do...	2 9	—
Over 100 do. do. do...	2 6	—

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to James Court, Cor. Sec.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

C. CARLTON & Co.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON, King Street, Toronto, Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants, have a general stock of *Hardware* suitable for Town and Country trade. Also, a supply of *Temperance Tracts* and *Medals*.

Toronto, April 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Country customers, that he will have by the first arrivals at Montreal, a very complete assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods*, selected with great care in the British Markets. Also, a general assortment of *Groceries*, and *Crockery* packed expressly for the Country Trade. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

ALEX. R. CHRISTIE.

Niagara, March 31, 1841.

FOR SALE

A Property in the village of Port Robinson.

A. R. C.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

JOHN KELLER.

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

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

W. & C. BREWSTER.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

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

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

PICTURE GLASS of the **LARGEST SIZES.**

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

C. & J. McDONALD & Co.

Gananoque, May 1, 1841.

Reduction of 20 per Cent. on the Rates of Insurance.

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET,
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE, 1840.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., President.

WM. LUNN, Esq., Vice-President.

Robert Armour, Esq.
Stanley Bagg, Esq.
William Cormack, Esq.
Adam Ferrie, Esq.
Thomas Kay, Esq.

John Mathewson, Esq.
John G. McKenzie, Esq.
John Redpath, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Advocate.
James Scott, Esq.

John Torrance, Esq.

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

WM. MURRAY, Manager.

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

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

St. Paul Street,
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

S. FORSTER & Co.

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

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

CAMPBELL BRYSON,

St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite the People's Bank, third door below his old stand,
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

THE Subscriber has for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in the British Markets;—Also 10 Cases of Writing Papers and Quills; and expected daily, 40 Cases assorted Crockery, and 30 Hhds. and Tierces London Refined Sugar.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, June 23, 1841.

JOHAN DOUGALL has received by the Spring Arrivals, a large assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Merinoes and Orleans Cloths, Threads, Braces, and Small Wares, and a variety of other articles of Dry Goods.

J. D. is prepared to receive and dispose of Consignments of Produce.

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber has received the following BOOKS for sale, viz.: Bibles and Testaments, with the Scotch version of the Psalms and Paraphrases, handsomely bound, the former at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., and the latter 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.—Williams' Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands, embellished with engravings, 2s. 10½d.—Chambers' Journal and Information for the People, in sets at 9s. per vol.;—also the following People's Editions: Paley's Natural Theology, 1s. 8½d.—Butler's Analogy of Religion, 1s. 3½d.—Lock's Conduct of the Understanding, 7½d.—Bacon's Essays, 9d.—Addison's Essays, 4s. 1d.—Travels of Mungo Park, 1s. 6d.—Stephen's Travels in Egypt, 2s. 3½d.—Do. in Greece and Turkey, 2s. 3½d.—Malcolm's Travels in the Burman Empire, 1s. 10½d.—Do. in Hindostan and China, 1s. 10½d.—Lamartine's Travels in the East, 4s. 5½d.—Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1s. 10½d.—Crabbe's Poem's, 6½d.—Cottagers of Glenburnie, 9d.—Vicar of Wakefield, 9d.—Robertson's History of Scotland, 4s. 4½d.—Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, 1s. 8d. And the following Educational Courses:—Introduction to the Sciences, 11½d.—Rudiments of Chemistry, 1s. 6d.—Matter and Motion, 1s. 1½d.—Mechanics, 11½d.—and a variety of other Works of a moral and interesting character.

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

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

JOHAN DOUGALL.

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

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

PURE UNINTOXICATING WINE, or UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.—The supply ordered from England has been lost in the *Stadacona*, but will be replaced in the fall. That ordered from New York has arrived, and will be sold at the cost price, viz., 5s. 7½d. per pint bottle. One pint bottle of the juice, when mixed with the proper quantity of water, makes five pints of wine in the state in which it is used. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

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

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.—The

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

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

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

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

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

Montreal, July 1, 1841.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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

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

Advertisements to be addressed, post paid, to Mr. JAMES COURT, Cor. Sec'y., with a remittance to the probable amount, or a reference in town.