

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

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THE TOUCHING REPROOF.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Here, Jane," said a father to his little girl not over eleven years of age, "go over to the shop and buy me a pint of brandy."

At the same time he handed her a quarter of a dollar. The little girl took the money and the bottle, and as she did so, looked her father in the face with an earnest, sad expression. But he did not seem to observe it, although he perceived it, and felt it; for he understood its meaning. The little girl lingered, as if reluctant, from some reason, to go on her errand.

"Did you hear what I said?" the father asked angrily, and with a frowning brow, as he observed this.

Jane glided from the room and went over to the shop, hiding, as she passed through the street, the bottle under her apron. There she obtained the liquor, and returned with it in a few minutes. As she reached the bottle to her father, she looked at him again with the same sad, earnest look, which he observed. It annoyed and angered him.

"What do you mean by looking at me in that way? Ha!" he said, in a loud, angry tone.

Jane shrunk away, and passed into the next room, where her mother lay sick. She had been sick for some time, and as they were poor, and her husband given to drink, she had sorrow and privation added to her bodily sufferings. As her little girl came in she went up to the side of her bed, and bending over it leaned her head upon her hand. She did not make any remark, nor did her mother speak to her until she observed the tears trickling through her fingers.

"What is the matter, my dear?" she then asked tenderly.

The little girl raised her head, endeavouring to dry up her tears as she did so.

"I feel so bad, mother," she replied.

"And why do you feel bad, my child?"

"Oh, I always feel so bad when father sends me over to the shop for brandy. And I had to go just now. I wanted to ask him to buy you some nice grapes and oranges with the quarter of a dollar—they would taste so good to you—but he seemed to know what I was going to say, and looked at me so cross that I was afraid to speak. I wish he would not drink any more brandy—it makes him so cross; and then how many nice things he might buy for you with the money it takes for liquor."

The poor mother had no words of comfort to offer her little girl, older in thought than in years; for no comfort did she herself feel in view of the circumstances that troubled her child. She only said—laying her hand upon her head—

"Try and not think about it, my dear; it only troubles you, and your trouble cannot make it any better."

But Jane could not help thinking about it, try as hard as she would. She went to a Sabbath school, in which a Temperance Society had been formed, and every Sabbath she heard the subject of intemperance discussed, and its dreadful consequences detailed. But more than all this, she had the daily experience of a drunkard's child. In this experience how much of heart-touching misery was involved!—how much of privation—how much of the anguish of a bruised spirit. Who can know the weight that lies, like a heavy burden, upon the heart of a drunkard's child! None but that child—for language is powerless to convey it.

On the next morning the father of little Jane went away to his work, and she was left alone with her mother and her youngest sister. They were very poor, and could not afford to employ any one to do the house work, and so, young as she was, while her mother was sick, little Jane had every thing to do; the cooking, and cleaning, and even the washing and ironing—a hard task, in-

deed, for her little hands. But she never murmured—never seemed to think that she was over-burdened. How cheerfully would all have been done, if her father's smiles had only fallen like sunshine upon her heart! But that face, into which her eyes looked so often and so anxiously, was ever hid in clouds—clouds arising from the consciousness that he was abusing his family while seeking his own base gratification, and from perceiving the evidences of his evil works stamped on all things around him.

As Jane passed frequently through her mother's room during the morning, pausing almost every time to ask if she wanted any thing, she saw, too plainly, that she was not as well as on the day before, that she had a high fever, indicated to her by her hot skin and constant request for cool water.

"I wish I had an orange," the poor woman said, as Jane came up to her bed-side for the twentieth time, "it would taste so good to me."

She had been thinking about an orange all the morning; and notwithstanding her effort to drive the thought from her mind, the form of an orange would ever picture itself before her, and its grateful flavor even seem to thrill upon her taste. At last she uttered her wish—not so much with the hope of having it granted, as from an involuntary impulse to speak out her desire.

There was not a single cent in the house, for the father rarely trusted his wife with money—he could not confide in her judicious expenditure of it!

"Let me go and buy an orange, mother," Jane said; "they have oranges at the shop."

"I have no change, my dear; and if I had, I should not think it right to spend four or five cents for an orange, when we have so little. Get me a cool drink of water; that will do now."

Jane brought the poor sufferer a glass of cool water, and she drank it off eagerly. Then she lay back upon her pillow with a sigh, and her little girl went out to attend the household duties that devolved upon her. But all the while Jane thought of the orange, and of how she should get it for her mother.

When her father came home to dinner, he looked crosser than he did in the morning. He sat down to the table and eat his dinner in moody silence, and then rose up to depart, without so much as asking after his sick wife, or going into her chamber. As he moved towards the door, his hat already on his head, Jane went up to him, and looking timidly in his face, said with a hesitating voice—

"Mother wants an orange so bad. Won't you give me some money to buy her one?"

"No, I will not! Your mother had better be thinking about something else than wasting money for oranges!" was the angry reply, as the father passed out, and shut the door hard after him.

Jane stood for a moment, frightened at the angry vehemence of her father, and then burst into tears. She said nothing to her mother of what had passed, but after the agitation of her mind had somewhat subsided, began to cast about in her thoughts for some plan by which she might obtain an orange. At last it occurred to her, that at the shop where she got liquor for her father, they bought rags and old iron.

"How much do you give a pound for rags?" she asked in a minute or two after the idea had occurred to her, standing at the counter of the shop.

"Three cents a pound," was the reply.

"How much for old iron?"

"A cent a pound."

"What's the price of them oranges?"

"Four cents a piece."

With this information Jane hurried back. After she had clear-

AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he will be prepared on the opening of the navigation to transact business as a **GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT and GOODS BROKER.**

He will give his best attention to the sale of consignments, and purchase of every description of **GOODS, PRODUCE, &c.,** Liquors excepted, and will spare no exertions that will render his services advantageous to those who may confide their interests to his care.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive **HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENTS** in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business, and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the **GROCERY LINE**, and has engaged the services of a person who possesses an intimate knowledge of **DRY GOODS.**

In offering his services as a Goods Broker, he begs respectfully to remind Importers and Consignees of Groceries, Produce, &c. that this mode of effecting sales substituted for auctions, would save the Provincial and Municipal auction duties.

Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name.

Will have correspondents in **QUEBEC, NEW YORK, and LIVERPOOL.**

Charges very moderate.

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MESSRS. EDWARD FIELD & Co. New York.

MESSRS. WILLIAM SMITH & Sons, Liverpool.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

Montreal, April 7, 1842.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of *St. Paul* and *St. Gabriel* Street.

THE Subscriber, **IMPORTER** of **SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**, is expecting by first arrivals (in addition to his present Stock) an extensive and varied assortment of goods in his line, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

JOHN KELLER.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

M. WHITE & Co. have for Sale a large assortment of **JAPANNED BLOCK**, and Common Tinware. Also, Hardware, Paints &c., and a variety of Cooking, Parlour and Bed-room Stoves, Slipper, Shower and Open Baths, &c.

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced Business on his own account, in those Premises in *St. Paul* Street, formerly occupied by **JAMES YOUNG, Esq.,** and opposite the Store of Messrs. **R. & H. CORSE,** where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN C. BECKET.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

MEYERS' TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE.

St. Francois 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 favour 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, May 1, 1842.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of Furnishing Hardware, with the most complete assortment of **STOVES FURNACES and OVENS &c.** to be found in the city, which for beauty, convenience, economy of fuel, and superior quality of Metal, are not to be surpassed.

WILLIAM RODDEN.

Sign of the Stove, 211, *St. Paul* Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

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 *McGill* Street. Keeps on hand first-rate Coffee, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, and Lemonade.—Suitable Newspapers from England and America taken in.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

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 Counter Scales*—*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.

HEDGE & Co.

Montreal, May 6, 1842.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING-HOUSE,

St. Elui Street, off *St. Paul* Street.

THE Subscriber having rented the Premises lately occupied by **Mr. SAMUEL MATHEWSON**, as a Dwelling-house, is prepared to receive a few respectable Young men as **BOARDERS.** Every possible means will be employed to make them comfortable. Terms Moderate.

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Temperance Depot.

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

SAMUEL MATHEWSON begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has opened an **ADDITIONAL GROCERY and PROVISION STORE**, in that building recently erected by him in *McGill* Street, two doors west of the Stage Office, which will be conducted under the firm of **S. MATHEWSON & SON.**

The attention of Town and Country dealers, and private families, is respectfully solicited to the stock, which is large and well assorted, and having been purchased on the most advantageous conditions, will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms, Wholesale and Retail.

Expected per first arrivals, an assortment of Superior **TEAS.**

Montreal, May 4, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

Containing Sixteen Double Crown Secs. closely printed Pages.

IS Published **SEMI-MONTHLY**, at the Office in *St. Francois Xavier* Street. Its columns are devoted to **TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, and EDUCATION;** and also contains the Latest News, and a Price Current.

Terms.—Will be sent to any part of this Province, the United States, or Great Britain and Ireland, for **FIVE SHILLINGS** per annum—Payment in advance. Ministers of Religion, School Teachers and Superintendants of Sabbath Schools, supplied gratis, if their address be known.

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All communications to be addressed (post paid) to **Mr. R. D. Wadsworth**, Recording Secretary and Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

Every farmer should make calculations to raise some of the common or ENGLISH TURNIP. For the table they are unequalled, are cultivated with great ease, and while they remain in good condition, are excellent food for sheep, cattle, &c. The soil best adapted to the turnip, is one abounding in vegetable mould, and hence newly cleared lands are found to produce the best roots. Such soils too are exempt from worms, which are apt to infest long tilled or highly manured land. When we have not had such a piece of land at command, we have generally succeeded in getting good turnips, by turning over in July, a piece of green rich turf, rolling it smooth, and then harrowing until sufficient loose earth for a seed bed was provided. There is so much danger of over-seeding in sowing turnips, that an old sower recommends to the farmer when going to sow turnips, to leave his seed at home. If too thick there can be no crop, and thinning, a work of considerable labour, must be adopted. Where such a small quantity of seed only can be used, it can rarely be distributed equally; and hence it has been found a good practice to mix the seed with sand or ashes for sowing, as that permits a more equal deposit of the seed. A very fine light barrow should be used for covering the seeds; and where such a one cannot be had, brushing them in may be practised. One thing must not be forgotten, and that is, unless your lands are *clean*, it is idle to expect a crop of turnips. Much benefit has been derived to the young turnip plant, particularly if attacked by the fly, by spreading or rather sowing ashes, pretty liberally over the field.

Some have strongly recommended the cutting of the Canada thistle in the last of the July moon, as an effectual cure for this weed. Now though we have no faith whatever, in the influence of the moon in the matter, yet as the plant must have reached that period of its growth approaching to maturity, it is evident the roots must be more exhausted than at any other period of their growth, and hence when cut at this time will be less likely to recover from the injury cutting produces. In any event cutting can do no harm; and the farmer who at any time allows the thistle to ripen its seed on his farm, is doing not only himself, but others, a serious injury. We have known many farmers allow their thistles to stand as long as they could without shedding their seeds, and then cut them. In this way little or no benefit, so far as the seed is concerned, is derived from the cutting, as the juices of the plant will mature the seed, and they will be scattered by the down almost as widely as ever. When allowed to stand so long, they should, when cut and dried, be raked into piles and burned; and we may add, that another kindred pest of the farmer, Johnswort, should be cut and treated in the same way.

We wish that some of our farmers would try the experiment of sowing some corn broadcast for fodder. Some experiments that have been made, seem to show that this would be one of the easiest methods of making winter fodder known; and it would certainly be a kind of food highly relished, and very nutritious to all animals. The trials made, indicated that from eight to ten tons of food could be grown on an acre. From two and a half to three bushels of corn may be sown per acre; but there can be little hope of success, unless the soil is clean and rich.

HARVESTING GRAIN.—Millers have long been aware, and farmers have generally admitted that wheat or other grain cut a few days before it is perfectly ripened, will make more and better flour than if suffered to stand too long before harvesting. There seems to be enough of the developed juices in the stem and ear to perfect the filling of the kernel, while the envelope or bran does not become as thick, dark, and hard, as when the cutting is too long delayed. Grain that is lodged or struck by the rust or mildew, should always be cut with the least possible delay, as in the first case the straw becomes worthless while the kernel will not improve; and in the last instance, the longer it stands the more rapid and extensive will be the deterioration of both the straw and the grain. Cutting prevents the accumulation of more of the juices in the straw, where the already ruptured vessels and cuticle prove they are not wanted, and the appropriation of those that remain will be carried on by the kernel, until the stem is dried. Grain cut before it is fully ripe, threshes with more difficulty than that which stands till fully matured, but since the general introduction of machines, this objection has not the weight that formerly belonged to it. There are various ways of putting up the sheaves of wheat in the field to cure, before they go to the stack

or barn. Some put six together, pressing their heads into as small a space as can be, and then capping them with a seventh; some put a dozen sheaves together by two's, and cover the tops with two sheaves placed butts together in the centre, but unless it is necessary the grain should stand a long time before carting, as good a way as any, perhaps, is to set up the sheaves by two's, merely leaning them gently against each other, and without any capping at all. This system is practised by our most extensive wheat growers, and while it requires less labor than any other mode of setting up, is found to occasion as little loss, and give full as much security to the grain, as any that can be used.—When, however, it is necessary that grain should stand several weeks in the field, it should as soon as dry be put up in small stacks of six or eight shocks each, and well capped and secured against rain.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—Men may preach, or write, or talk about the respectability of this or that profession, but it will avail little or nothing, unless that profession is taught to respect itself, to understand its true position and its claims, and true means of enforcing them. No man of sense can deny that the profession of agriculture is one of the most honorable, useful, and indispensable: that it is the oldest of the arts, and should—other things being equal—entitle those who practice it to the front rank in society. To what then is it to be attributed that the farmer has been kept in the back ground, and what by courtesy have been called the learned professions, allowed to take the precedence in all public matters, even to the legislation on topics which interest the farmer almost exclusively, and which he does, and should understand better than any one else? This question we have never seen more satisfactorily answered than in an address delivered at Grenada, Miss., by A. C. Banc, Esq., before a meeting convened to devise the ways and means of building and endowing a college at that place, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the author. From this address we shall make a few extracts, confident the truths they contain will commend them to the readers of the *Cultivator*:—

“I confess it is one of the most lamentable marks of the present and preceding ages, that it is deemed unnecessary to educate a man's son for a farmer. If one of a family is to be educated, he is not designed to till the soil; but it is to be placed in a learned profession. Why is not tilling the earth a profession as *learned*, and as useful, and as honourable, as any on the globe? Because you degrade it. Every boy whom you educate, you instil into him the belief that he is above the calling of his father. You teach him that the cultivation of the earth is servile. But educate him for this great employment; talk to them of its usefulness and nobility while they are boys; and my word for it, the next generation will not have passed away until the profession of a planter will be a *learned profession*. And you will see the young, the generous, the talented, age and ambition, pressing into it with the same eagerness that they crowd to what is at this day called the learned professions. * * * * *

It is one of the most astonishing, but tolerated errors, in the history of mankind, that it should be unnecessary to educate a farmer.—Why the cultivation of the soil was the first employment of man! It is a condition of his existence, and requires a high order of mind to manage it successfully. And it is a fatal mistake that has degraded the minds of intellect for centuries, to suppose that a farmer need not be educated. It is essential; no man can fill that high station and dignity—that first office within the gift of his Maker—with honor to himself, benefit to his race, and glory to his God, without an education;—without some proficiency in the science of human happiness. He ought to be instructed in the physical sciences, and he ought to be able to analyze his soil, and tell you its composition; and the effect upon a given production, of the excess or absence of given constituents. He should be a good political economist. He should understand the law of production, consumption, of distribution, of supply and demand. Every man should deem his son *actually disqualified* for this noble employment, until he has at least learned this much.”

Let such sentiments as are inculcated in this address, become prevalent at the south, and they will offer a sure guarantee against opinions which are most ruinous and destructive; against the idea that all labor is of necessity servile and degrading. Teach mankind that there is such a thing as honest industry, honorable and

useful, that success in any pursuit, involves knowledge, research, thought, education, and you do much to abate prejudices, and smooth the way for further conquests and acquisitions from the domains of error. Let it never be forgotten, however, that learning is not education, and that they are not always associated in the same individual. Learning only furnishes the means of education; it is not education itself. Gifted minds, close observers of men and things, are frequently among the best educated men, while their pretensions to learning are small. It is enough to name as examples of such, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Jesse Buel.

MAKING BUTTER.—Mr. Were of London, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the butter trade of that city, has furnished a paper to the *New Farmer's Journal*, on the best methods of preparing and keeping butter, from which we extract the following:—

"Solidity and firmness, is I think, of more consequence than is generally allowed; the nearer butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer will it retain its flavor. * * *

To accomplish this object, I recommend salting the cream, by putting in rather more fine table salt than is used when applied after churning, because a part will be left with butter-milk; or instead of salt, use clear brime to mix with the cream or butter.

* * * Brime is preferable to salt, as the butter is smoother and better flavored. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce of fine dry table salt, mixed with two drachms of salt-petre, and two ounces of sugar, both made fine, to every pound of butter. If the butter be made into lumps for the market, I should recommend that each lump be wrapped round with a piece of calico, soaked in brime made from fine dry salt, that will carry an egg; for if the brime is weak, it will be injurious. If the butter is put into a firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beech, well seasoned by scalding out several times with hot brime, made from pure clean salt. If very choice butter, I would recommend a salt cloth around the butter, also on the top and bottom; the cloth to be kept in its place by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask fills." Mr. Were deprecates the use of the hand in making butter, and recommends the use of wooden pats, not unlike our farmer's wife's butter ladles, for beating out the buttermilk or packing in casks. "These pats must be always (except when in the hand for use) kept in a tub of cold fresh water, which will prevent the adhering of the butter, and keep them cool."

USEFULNESS OF TOADS.—Editors of the *Cultivator*—I will take the liberty of stating to you some facts relative to the protection of garden vegetables from the attacks of the cut worm, and some others of the same tribe. Some years ago, when dressing my garden, I discovered a toad nested under a plant, and shortly after hoed up a cut worm, which I sheved near the toad, who snapped him up as soon as he got sight of it. The thought occurred to me, as the toads and worms both came out at night in search of food, it would be good policy to gather up the toads and put them in my garden to catch the worms. I did so, by catching all I could find about my door yards, hopping about at night-fall, put them in my garden, and was not troubled with the worms that season. I have repeated the experiment with the same success ever since. I consider it also an act of humanity to keep them out of the boy's way, who are apt to torment the poor creatures, when hopping about in search of food. If the heads of families would prevent their small children from destroying the toads, and larger boys from shooting and pelting with stones the birds which feed on worms and insects, they would come around our premises, and do a great deal in relieving us from their depredations on our fruit gardens.—S. M'Gov. *McLand, April 20, 1842.*

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

We have had some inquiries as to the method of making sun-flower oil, and the quantity a bushel of seed will make, and the uses to which it can be applied.

1. Method of making: The same as that of linseed, except that the seed must first be hulled, or its hard envelope taken off. This is done by machinery with great ease. If ground with the hull, not half the quantity of oil can be obtained as when it is hulled. Any press that will extract the oil of linseed will do for sun-flower seed.

2. Quantity per bushel. Mr. Mann made some experiments which are recorded in the *N. E. Farmer*, in which only half a gallon per bushel was obtained, and the project was abandoned. He did not hull the seed—hence the failure. C. A. Barnitz, of Baltimore, on the contrary, obtained a gallon of fine oil from a bushel, but his seed was hulled, and none was lost by the saturation of the dry covering. When well managed, a gallon may be counted upon with certainty.

3. Use: It makes a very good oil for lamps, burning clearly and without offensive smell. It is found to be well adapted for painting, spreading smooth and drying with facility. For the table, most prefer it to olive oil, being cheaper, and having a more agreeable flavor.

We may add here, that the quantity of seed produced on an acre will vary much, having ranged from 20 to 75 bushels. The editor of the *Baltimore Farmer* thinks that the average on good corn land may be stated at 50 bushels.—*Cultivator.*

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

We have had several inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary to success than bog or pit earth; if the bogs are sandy, so much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On the sandy coast of the Massachusetts, where wet bogs or meadows abound, the cultivation of the cranberry is increasing, and pieces of ground hitherto of no value, now yield handsome incomes. It is found they grow well on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is stated to be the method pursued by Mr. Hall of Barnstable, who has for some time produced them in great quantities:—"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well, if previous to planting, the ground could be ploughed, but Captain Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same as for corn; the holes are however deeper. Into these holes sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered." Mr. Kenrick remarks, that "although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil." London asserts that Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, three and a half bushels, equal to 460 bushels per acre. Any man who has a bog swamp may raise cranberries, by draining it so that the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface, if hard enough, with a plough, or covering it with sand, and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield of an acre will not be much, if any, short of 200 bushels.—*Id.*

EDUCATION.

ENCOURAGE A FONDNESS FOR READING.—Children's books have been of late years so greatly multiplied, that there is but little difficulty in forming in the mind of a child a taste for reading. When the taste is formed you will be saved all further trouble. Your son will soon explore the libraries of all his associates, and he will find calm, silent and improving amusement for many rainy days and long evenings. And you may have many an hour of your own evening solitude enlivened by his reading. The cultivation of this habit is of such immense importance—it is so beneficial in its results, not only upon the child, but upon the quietude and harmony of the family, that it is well worth while to make special efforts to awaken a fondness for books. Select some books of decidedly entertaining character, and encourage him for a time to read aloud to you, and you will very soon find his interest riveted; and by a little attention, avoiding as much as possible irksome constraint, you may soon fix the habit permanently.

The great difficulty with most parents is, that they are unwilling to devote time to their children. But there are no duties in life more impious than the careful culture of the minds and hearts of the immortals entrusted to our care. There are no duties we can neglect at such an awful hazard. A good son is an estimable treasure. Language cannot speak its worth. A

him to attend the other. The first thing to be done is to get a congregation, the second to preach the gospel to it. The best gospel sermon in the world is of no use to the congregations in the beer-shops and gin-shops of England, far, far out of reach of the sound of it. And what are the numbers of these congregations? Oh! let the objector consider this question, and then ask himself whether his objection be not CRUEL!

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DRINK.—Some tee-totalers have erred in thinking it necessary to drink large quantities of water, tea, coffee, or other beverages as substitutes for intoxicating liquors, which they have abandoned—not being aware that all drinks taken into the stomach, are conveyed by the absorbent vessels into the circulation of the blood, pass through the heart, and lower the power of that organ, by diluting and weakening the blood, which has to circulate through the whole system, before it can be thrown off the body by respiration, perspiration, and by the secretion of the kidneys.

Pure spring water is the best drink.

"Nothing like the simple element, dilutes
The food, or gives the chyle so soon to flow."

FOOD.—Another error has existed, with regard to food. Tee-totalers have thought it needful to take more solid food, in consequence of the withdrawal of the supposed nourishment in alcoholic drinks; this is altogether a mistaken idea. It may be well to state, that from twelve to twenty ounces of solid food, is sufficient for a man, in twenty-four hours—double that quantity of liquid, between three half-pints and five, would be a proportionate quantity for the same time.

Plum, simple food, such as mutton, beef, eggs, milk, wheat-bread, barley, rice, potatoes, are the most adapted for the food of man. Salt is the only seasoning necessary: mustard, pepper, and all such condiments are injurious to the stomach, and hinder digestion.

AIR.—Breathing pure air is essential to health—on that account, work-shops and bed-rooms, in which persons spend so great a share of their time, should be as well ventilated as possible; the chimneys should never be blocked up, as it prevents a free current of air in the apartments. On leaving the bed-rooms in a morning, and the work-shops during meal-times, the windows should be opened. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the larger the workshop and bed-rooms are, the more conducive to health.

"Pure fresh air is the best cordial."

EXERCISE.—Tee-totalers who have sedentary employments, should devote one, two, or even three hours, daily, to exercise in the open air, or gentle bodily labour, such as gardening, or any other agreeable amusement. Walking is the best possible exercise.

CLEANLINESS.—Personal cleanliness, by causing a healthy condition of the skin, is of very great importance. Public baths being scarce and expensive, cannot be resorted to by the majority of tee-totalers; a valuable substitute may be had in cleansing and stimulating the skin, by the daily sponging of the whole surface of the body, with cold or tepid water, and afterwards using friction with a rough towel—or, if salt and water be preferred, it may be used in the proportion of half-a-pound of salt to a gallon of water.

It is an excellent adage, that—"Cleanliness is next to godliness;" or with the poet Thomson—

"From the body's purity the mind receives
A secret sympathetic aid."

MEDICINE.—Compound infusion of gentian—take of gentian root, sliced, orange-peel, dried, of each a drachm; lemon-peel, fresh, two drachms; boiling water, twelve fluid ounces; macerate for an hour, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain. Three large spoonfuls may be taken, two or three times in the day.

The other, the infusion of camomile—as follows:—Take of camomile flowers, two drachms, boiling water, half-a-pint—macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. Three large spoonfuls to be taken two or three times a day.

Either of the above infusions may be taken for nine or ten days, and then to be discontinued altogether—as tonic medicines generally lose their effects, or become injurious to health.—"He that physic to a custom brings, brings his disease too, to accustoming."

TOBACCO.—If tee-totalers continue the use of tobacco in any form, they must not expect the full share of health, they otherwise would have by abstaining from intoxicating drinks, as affections of the head, chest, and stomach, with low spirits in their train, are continued and aggravated by the use of that narcotic weed. Medical experience has fully proved this fact.

JOHN HIGGINBOROUG, Surgeon.

GUILT OF THE TRAFFIC.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, in a discourse in York street Chapel, on the connection between the Temperance Reformation and the Millennium, remarks:

"Every bottle and glass you send out goes on a mission of misery and death. The drunkard is on the outer circle of the vast whirlpool, and you are tempting him carelessly to float along, and each succeeding circle turns shorter, and you just turn away, as the poor creature, with one ineffectual struggle, sinks to rise no more. O! it's a dreadful trade to be making drunkards—it is a dreadful thing to sell out the large mass in pipes, and hogsheds, and barrels, that you know runs forth like scorching streams of lava throughout the community. You know it will curse that poor family—you know it will make that man prodigal of his property, and careless of the wants of his children and his wife—you know it produces poverty, disease, misery, death and hell to men. Perhaps this bottle will not, but that may—perhaps this pipe will not, but that may. It is certain somebody is doing this work of death—500,000 drunkards in America! who makes them? who sustains them? nobody? does nobody make money out of these 600,000 drunkards? These 600,000 rob themselves, their families and the public. Who gets the money? See if it is not in your hands. My brother, I do not charge you—I only ask you to look at the matter—I ask you to go home and pray over your trade: but how will you frame your prayer? Will you ask God to send more customers and more drunkards to your shop? Why then you ask to have more of his creatures ruined in body and soul. Oh! it is a dreadful place in which to hold a prayer meeting—a distillery or a spirit cellar. I should think a man could hardly ask God to bless such a trade. I should like to see how he would pray over it. He would say, 'O Lord! do not let this bottle do any harm; counteract the poisonous and soul-hardening effects of this alcohol—I do not want to hurt any one; I only want to get the profit of tempting them to their ruin; I do not want to do the harm that these things must do in the natural course of things!' Dare he speak so to his Maker! Let me state one other fact—there are wives praying against you—there are widows in this city lodging a suit in Heaven's chancery against you. They are weak—you are not afraid of them. But God, the God of the widow hears them—and when the wife says, 'May God restrain the arm that is taking away my husband!' and when the widow sometimes says in the agony of her soul, 'God blight the arm that administers that poison!' Oh, it may be heard—it may be heard—I would not stand up with you; I would not live by ministering out the poison to my fellow men."

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

This is a most frightful malady, consequent upon the abuse of vinous and spirituous drinks. It has recently been carefully traced and minutely delineated by some of the most eminent medical men of the day, and is said to bear with it a train of symptoms more melancholy than even hydrophobia. Some time previously to the worst features of this disorder, there are observed weakness, languor and emaciation. There is no appetite for breakfast or dinner; there is a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness of the hands and feet; a cold moisture over the whole surface of the body; cramps in the muscles of the extremities; giddiness, nausea, vomiting. To these signs succeed a nervous tremor of the head and likewise of the tongue; the spirits become dejected, a melancholy feeling pervades the mind, the sleep is short and interrupted—this may constitute the first stage. After this, a second comes on, attended with the highest degree of nervous irritation; mental alienation is its marked feature. There is great restlessness, a constant excitement, objects of the most frightful nature are presented to the imagination, the eye acquires a most

best book of its kind that can be procured, render the system of Canadian education uniform in that particular, and at the same time reward the labors of the compiler, and stimulate others to the production of similar useful works, by showing that their exertions will be duly appreciated.—*Niagara Paper*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.—When you have sufficient intelligence to perceive what you *ought* to be, and judgment enough to discern what you *will* be, the next indispensable qualities to success, are industry and perseverance. Labor is the universal law—a law in which all who have their fortunes to make, that is, all the young and enterprising, ought especially to rejoice. Labor is the grand magician, which is secretly conveying the good things of this world from hand to hand, while mankind look on and wonder how it is done. Who now possess the wealth and high places of the land? Mainly those who labored for them hard and long. From whose hands are they imperceptibly gliding? From those who are too indolent to keep them. It is incredible what mere industry will accomplish, in this world of toil; I had almost said that it was the prime requisite.

It is wonderful what deception lurks under a few common words and phrases in our language. "What a *fortunate* man!" we hear the world exclaim, when we see a man flourishing in his business. In nine cases out of ten, the very term is a flattering unctious which the indolent or unenterprising man is laying to his soul, that the only difference between him and his successful neighbor, is that of *luck*. In a majority of instances he may, at a venture, substitute in the place of fortunate, *industrious*. He may venture to say, before he examines the case, that the cause of success was the same as was observed of Julius Cæsar—"He always succeeds, because he left nothing undone which could secure success."

Let not the young man repine at the law of labor, and the inevitable and inexorable necessity of personal exertion, which it imposes on him. It is the most favorable thing to those who have their own way to make in this world, and is among the favorable circumstances by which they are surrounded. It is that great agrarian law, which in a manner, levels all distinctions, and gives the poor man an inheritance in this world, more certain, though not so extensive, as the rich, in his own talents, faculties and capacities. By making all welfare and acquisition depend on labour, all mankind are provided for, and monopolies, in effect, done away.

LATEST NEWS.

The dates by the *Caledonia*, Steamship are to the 19th June. The following are the most important items of news.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason, in shooting at the Queen, took place in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

It is rumoured that the Session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussion on any important question.

The Tariff has, at length, passed through Committee, and a better feeling is, consequently, visible in the produce market.

Lord John Russell has brought in his promised Bill for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections.

By an order in Council, inserted in Tuesday's *Gazette*, the ports of Toronto and Hamilton, in Canada (West), are declared free warehousing ports.

The state of the country is very nearly the same. Trade, of almost every description, continues very much depressed, without any change in the markets that could be looked upon as indicating a better state of things in prospect.

The crops, throughout England, especially the southern Counties, are exceedingly promising.

From all quarters of Ireland there is the most cheering promise of an abundant harvest. The corn, fruit and potatoe crops will be at market fully a month before those of last year's harvest.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.—The Commissioners of the Customs have, with reference to the contemplated alteration

in the Timber Duties, issued an order to their Collectors and Comptrollers, at ports where regular bonding timber yards and ponds have not already been provided, directing them to acquaint the merchants engaged in that trade, that they are ready to receive applications as to temporary arrangements for bonding Colonial timber, and other goods, imported to the 10th October, next. This will enable the timber merchants to import cargoes previously, and hold them in bond, subject to the low rate of duty, if not taken out for home use before the proposed Tariff becomes law.

INDIA.—From English papers received, it would appear that, with the exception of the fall of Ghuznee, the results had not been so disastrous to the British arms as the telegraph account had given us to apprehend. The fighting immediately preceding the fall of Ghuznee was of the most sanguinary character.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, at the head of six thousand Afghans, being apprehensive that Akbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie, in which he completely routed the Afghans, burned their camp, seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Denne. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. Lieut. Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected.

The news of the murder of the Shah Soojah, by his own people, was confirmed.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—July 12.

ASHES—Pot 29s	FLAX SEED— 4s 56
Pearl 29s	TIMOTHY do 1ds
FLOUR—Finc . . . 33s a 33s 9d	CLOVER do . . . 9d a 1s pr lb
U. States . . . 32s 6d	CANDLES—Montreal . . . 7d
F. M. 31s 3d C. M. 25s	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d per ct
WHEAT— 6s 6d a 7s	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s "
OAT-MEAL— 11s pr ct	Castings, 18s 6d a 19s "
Can. Am.	NAILS—Cut . . . 22s 6d a 25s "
PORK—Mess, . . . \$9, \$8½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
P. Mess, . . . \$8¼, \$7½	LINSEED OIL— . . . 3s 9d a 4s gal
Prime . . . \$7¼, \$6¼	SOAP— 2¼d a 3d lb
Cargo . . . \$6½, \$6¼	SUGAR—Musco 38s 9d a 4s 6d ct
LARD— 4d a 5d	Refined . . . 6½d a 7½d lb
BEEF—Mess \$10½	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime Mess . . . \$9	Twankay . 2s 8d a 3s 4d
Prime \$7½	Imperial . . . 4s a 4s 3d
Cargo \$6	EXCHANGE—On London 9 a 10½
TALLOW— 5½d	New York . . . 3½
BUTTER—Salt 6½d	Canada West 1 a 1½
CHEESE— 4d a 6d	

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate—S. Hoyt, Stanstead, £1; P. F. C. Desclardier, Vaudreuil, 10s; A. Vilas, Farnham, £1; P. Hodgkinson, Aylmer, U. C., £1 15s 0d; S. Webster, Gananogue, 10s; J. Knowlson, Cavan, £3 5s 0d; J. Lockwood, Brighton, 10s; Miss Van Allan, Zone, 5s; A. Lockart, Windsor, £1 5s 0d; T. Cook, Milford, 15s; E. Groat, Vaudreuil, 5s; T. S. Shenston, Woodstock, 5s; J. Forsyth, Smithville, 10s; J. Black, Port Colborne, 5s; W. Norrish, Rawdon, 2s 6d; D. McLaren, Torbolton, £6 5s 0d; J. C. Baker, Stanbridge, East, 10s; T. Morton, Romney, 10s; H. Hutchins; Lachute, 10s; Rev. R. Anderson, New Ireland, £2 17s 8d; C. Biggar, Murray, 10s; R. H. Thornton, Whitby, £12 10s 0d; T. Weldon and H. Orr, Bowmanville, 10s; J. Haight, Pickering, 5s; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrews, £2 10s 0d; J. Mann, Dover, 10s; Sundries, Montreal, £1 10s 0d; J. Laug, Matilda, 10s.

Arrears VII. Vol.—T. Renwick, Romney, 15s; H. Hutchins, Lachute, 5s; W. T. C. Webb, London, 10s.

Donations.—Abbotsford Society, £1 15s 0d.

a long, long day. They were 'good night, my child, and may God ever bless you—you have saved your father.'

The father had been to the election—he went pre-determined to drink—to get drunk, but as he was about to raise the first dram to his mouth, the pleading countenance of his daughter seemed to rise before him! His good genius prevailed, the glass was replaced unostentatiously on the counter—he left the place, and with a high moral purpose, hastened to enroll himself among the advocates of Temperance. The pledge has been religiously kept, the visage of his mild and amiable wife is fast losing its care-worn expression. 'Bell' has become the joyous hoping being she was designed to be, while Powell P. is fast re-gaining all his former vigor and nobleness. Often do these contented beings talk over past scenes, while the amiable 'Mabel' fails not to designate the night of which we have spoken as that of *THE JOYFUL SUNRISE*.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser*.

EXTRACT FROM THE "RELIGIOUS OBJECTION TO TEE-TOTALISM."

BY ARCHDEACON JEFFRIES, OF BOMBAY.

Yes, if Christians will come forward in a body and confess their sin, and repent of this their wickedness, and do "works meet for repentance," and such as the case requires, they will honorably acquit the gospel of the disgrace of past failure. The blood of Jesus Christ will atone for their past wickedness, and the spirit of Christ will crown their really honest endeavors with future success, and wipe away the deep, the hateful stain of drunkenness from Christian England! But if they will persist in standing upon their former ground; if they will persist in putting honour upon the drunkard's drink, by using one drop of it themselves; if they will persist in lending high respectability and countenance to that traffic, and those customs which multiply the occasions of temptation, and spread them abroad upon the face of society, and are thus sowing the seeds of intemperance in every city, town, village, and hamlet in England; and then leaving it to what they are pleased to call the gospel to root the infernal crop which they themselves have sown, while they refuse the most powerful means which the merciful grace of God has ever yet suggested to man's understanding; if they will persist in saying that *this* is the true gospel cure, notwithstanding disgraceful failure in the past—a failure steadily becoming worse the longer the *half* gospel has been tried; then, I say, they do fasten the failure upon the gospel itself; and in so doing, although it may be far from their intention, they pronounce a libel upon the gospel more offensive than any that its bitterest enemies ever imagined or contrived.

It is indeed a wonderful proof of the blindness of human nature and of the subtlety of Satan, that men professing to love the Lord Jesus Christ, should be so blind, so infatuated, as wilfully or carelessly, I care not which, to set fire to a city with their own hands, and then expect the gospel to put it out again, while they use no exertion of their own, but rather play and sport with more combustibles, and then begin preaching, and calling this the gospel cure and remedy! I dearly love the whole entire unmitigated gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, but my very soul loathes such a gospel as this. And I never will believe that this is the gospel, until I can be persuaded that the self-denying religion of Christ is the same thing as hard-hearted selfishness, which, rather than give up an unnecessary indulgence, will recklessly sport with the temporal and eternal happiness of millions, and lend the sanction of the Christian name to customs which positively do light up the fires of intemperance in the bosoms of thousands, or, to take a still more appropriate metaphor, which sow the seeds of intemperance throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A bishop of America and some divines of England have said, "the success of temperance societies will be the triumph of infidelity," because they will have succeeded in rooting out a national sin after the gospel has been tried in vain. Now, if the principle of this tract be correct, and our argument sound, we have a triumphant answer to this insinuation. For we deny that the entire gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the whole length and breadth of its vast and comprehensive meaning, has ever been tried—we deny that it has ever been brought to bear upon this national sin; therefore we deny that it has failed. But if our principle be false, if it be true that the gospel has been tried,

then the present state of drunken Christendom, and especially drunken England, contrasted with the wonderful success with which it has pleased God to bless teetotal societies in England and America, does place the gospel in the painful condition of a degrading and humiliating failure. There is no evading this conclusion by any subterfuge whatsoever. This is not the time of day to put people off with words instead of things. It is true of all persons, things and systems, under the sun—"By their fruits ye shall know them." The efficacy and power of the gospel scheme will be judged of by its effects, and let those Christians look to it, who are determined to put the gospel into this degrading and humiliating position, rather than own themselves in the wrong, and resign a bigoted prejudice, or a sensual self-indulgence.

In the mean time, what is the position of England? She is drunk! In her cities, the gin-palaces have raised their shameless fronts with almost royal splendour, like prostitutes, they pander to the lust of the people for the sake of money, till our wretched, ragged, starving metropolitan poor are drunk with gin! In the country the beer-shops infest every village, every lane, absorb the hard-earned wages of the poor, and consume the children's bread, while the father is drunk with beer! It is not known how large a portion of the flower of England's hope, and of the rising talent of the country, lies prostrate before the power of wine! Thus England, Christian England! is become the greatest drunkard in the world, if we except her progeny in New South Wales, who are said, if it be possible, to drink deeper still. In this deplorable condition of our country, the merciful grace of God, in pity to England, has suggested the only remedy that has ever prevailed to stop the desolating scourge; and professors of the gospel, instead of rushing to the battle of the Lord, their bosoms warmed with the love of Christ, have managed to set up the gospel as an enemy to the great deliverance that the Lord is now working amongst us. O monstrous delusion! delirium, insanity! In the next age it will not be believed; and the historian, who shall attempt to relate it, will himself be suspected of having 'dipped his wings in wine.' For, surely, such a view of the gospel as this is a miserable delusion of the understanding, to say the least, and the man who professes to admire the gospel, and the labours of self-denying love which mark its character, while he can coldly look upon those very labours brought into action by temperance societies, must either be afflicted with a strange darkness and bewilderment of his understanding upon the subject, or else be extremely wicked. Temperance societies are in fact the effect and working of the gospel. They are the very agency which the genuine gospel is calculated to set at work—the very 'talent' which is put into our hands by the mercy of God, as adapted for this particular end. For, let me ask the objector, How does he expect the gospel to cure national intemperance, but by putting it into the hearts of men to abandon the drinking customs of the world, to "come out and be separate," and refuse to "touch the unclean thing," to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," to refuse by example, or practice, or countenance, to "be partakers of other men's sins," to "agree together" to put away "the offence, or the occasion of a brother's fall"—And is not this the very thing that the gospel is now doing through the medium of temperance societies?

You that say that you love the gospel, take care that you be not found fighting against Christ; do not deceive yourselves to suppose that the gospel has no interest in temperance societies. For it is not easy to conceive a more hopeless task than that of a minister preaching to a gin-drinking congregation, even if such a congregation would ever come to hear him. There is no one cause which robs our churches and sacramental tables of the attendance of the poor, more effectually than intemperance. On the other hand, there is no second cause, under the blessing of God, which is found by experience more powerfully to bring the poor to frequent our sacred altars than a thriving temperance society.—When the poor man has left off drinking, and, in consequence, his cottage begins to smile with comforts, his heart warms with gratitude, and the very first thing he thinks of is the altar of his God. It is not meant to assert that temperance societies will convert a man, but surely the ordinances are more likely to prove the means of grace in which God may meet his soul than the gin-shop; and temperance societies have, at least, prepared the way when they have drawn him away from the one, and persuaded

of the meeting, which I hope will be sufficient encouragement to the committee of our societies, to recommence with renewed vigor their battle with King Alcohol and his minions, till, as one of the speakers expressed, the enemy is excluded the city, and the gates shut upon him for ever.

A TEA-TOTALLER.

NEW IRELAND, MOUNTIC, June.—I have the pleasure of stating that some little has been done, since Mr. Wadsworth's visit in December last, of which I shall now give a brief outline. On the 3d January Mr. Ingalls delivered a lecture, when two additional members were obtained; and on the 23d March we had a meeting at which 5 more were added. On the 1st April, we had a Soiree in Mr. Lambly's, Halifax, to which too much praise cannot be given; satisfaction and delight seemed to beam on the countenances of all present, affording a pleasing contrast to the Bacchanalian revelry, to the disgrace of christian society, so frequently indulged in. To suit the occasion an alteration was made in the interior of the house, the walls were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and a flag with an appropriate device was placed over the president's chair, who was supported on his right by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, Leeds, who, I am happy to say, has with encouraging success, formed a total abstinence society distinct from that already established in this neighbourhood. The entertainment was sumptuous, no cost being spared in providing it. There were in all about sixty persons present, who unanimously and cordially passed a vote of thanks to their kind host and hostess. Nearly 100 have been enrolled in our society, of whom one has entered his rest; two have withdrawn; four left the neighbourhood; three were expelled.—R. ANDERSON, President.

STANBRIDGE, EAST, July 5.—Our glorious cause is still prospering, and has a most beneficial influence even on those who do not belong to our society. I do not think that one-fourth of the liquor is drank now in this part of the township, that there was four months ago, before the society was formed. We now have ratwags, logging bees, &c. &c., without one drop of intoxicating liquors being used. We had an excellent temperance meeting last Saturday, and an eloquent lecture was delivered by Mr. Herrick, Preceptor, of the Dunham Academy, who is a most zealous and efficient advocate of the cause.—J. C. BAKER, Sec.

LACHUTE, July 7.—At the Augmentation we have succeeded in organizing a society which, at present, exhibits marks of prosperity. We have had a number of accessions since last winter, and although two or three have violated their obligation to temperance, we number about 40. At East Lochaber we have a very encouraging society which numbers forty or upwards. At Cumberland we have not done much; they wish for a moderation pledge, to which of course I could not consent.—O. BARBER.

LOWER PORTS.

NEW CARLISLE, May 2.—A temperance society was organized here on the 28th February, 1842, since which there have been two general meetings numerously attended. The number who have signed the pledge is 33, of whom there are no backsliders at present. The officers for the ensuing year are—Eugene Martel, Esquire, Advocate, President; Alex. Hall, Esquire, J. P., Vice President; J. Wilkinson, Esquire, Treasurer.—L. DUNORD, Sec. [The above communication was mislaid by our correspondent at Quebec, or it should have appeared sooner.—ED.]

ENGLAND.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th ult. The Right Honorable Earl Stanhope took the chair, in which he was supported on the right by Dr. Oxley, and on the left by Mr. J. S. Buckingham. On the platform were several distinguished advocates of this cause. From 1,600 to 2,000 persons were present. A temperance hymn was sung.

His lordship, on taking the chair, immediately called upon

Mr. J. W. Green to read the report. A brief extract only of this interesting and eloquent document was presented to the meeting. It stated the success which had attended the operations of the society in the metropolis and environs, and in various counties

of England. Especial notice was taken of Sussex, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire. In these counties, the agents of the society had labored with much success, and, in some other counties, assistance had been rendered to kindred associations. Notice was taken of the operations of several large unions and associations between whom and the committee the most friendly relations existed. In Edinburgh an auxiliary had been formed under the patronage of the Right Honorable Earl Stanhope and Sir F. McKenzie, Bart., which had been the means of reclaiming many drunkards, and of bringing peace and comfort to many families. Reference was made to the progress of the temperance reformation in Ireland, and much cheering accompanied the remarks made upon the constancy of the Irish tea-totallers, in opposition to the remarks on that subject by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons. An interesting account of the progress of total abstinence in the West Indies was given, in the course of which, it was stated, that, in consequence of the rapid and extensive spread of that principle at St. Kitts, it was intended in future to support the Wesleyan Missions in that place entirely without aid from England. The societies at Port Elizabeth and other places in Africa, and at Sydney and other places in Australia, were described as being in a flourishing condition; and that portion of the report concluded with a brief account of the total abstinence principle in America, by means of some reclaimed drunkards, in consequence of whose exertions about 60,000 drunkards had been redeemed, and about 150,000 other persons joined to the societies. Several congregational societies also had recently been formed. A rapid review was then taken of the numerous benefits, direct and indirect, which had resulted from the operations of the society, both to those who were enrolled as members and to those who were, as yet, "without the pale." Reference was made to the negotiations which had taken place as to a union of the society with the New British and Foreign Temperance Society; and it was stated, that, though those negotiations had not been successful, yet there was a very general movement in favor of the union, and that there was every reason to believe that the object would now be speedily accomplished. (Continued cheering followed this announcement.) The report concluded with a very powerful appeal to all classes in behalf of the funds of the society, the treasurer being in advance upwards of £500. The various points in the report were loudly cheered.

The meeting was then ably addressed by the Earl of Stanhope, J. S. Buckingham, Rev. Charles Stovel, and the Bishop of Norwich.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

LONDON.—The great anniversary meeting of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society was held at Exeter Hall on Monday the 16th ult., John Dunlop, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was good. The report being read by the secretary, William Martin, of Cork, generally known as the tea-total father of Father Mathew, addressed the meeting; he was followed by J. S. Buckingham, Esq., in an interesting speech. Richard Allen, of Dublin, then came forward, and refuted the statements made by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons; Rev. T. Spencer followed with a good speech; he had a rap or two at the Bishop of London. Then followed Mr. Greig, and Isaac Collins, "a friend" from America, shortly spoke. John Edgar, Esq., of Pickles House, then engaged the attention of the audience, and lastly, T. A. Smith made one of his clever humorous speeches, it called forth much approbation. Besides the speakers on the platform, were Dr. Lovell, William Janson, Benjamin Rotch, and Richard Walkden, Esqrs., Dr. Oxley, Mr. Clандge, of Hydropathic renown, and a friend of his, Dr. Wilson, we believe from Graftenberg. The meeting separated about four o'clock. We have been unable to learn further particulars.

We learn that at a meeting of the delegates of the "Suppression Society," a proposition, by two eminently business-like friends, has been made to form a new society, merging the existing societies, which was almost unanimously assented to. We have not heard the result of their final deliberations, or how it would be carried out.

striking wildness, the individual cannot lie down, he fears suffocation, he talks incoherently, he fancies he sees faces of extreme hideousness before him, beings about to enter into a conspiracy against him. One medical writer, who has ably discussed the subject, witnessed a very distressing incident of a patient who, for a considerable time before his death, imagined he saw the devil at the ceiling above his bed, and as the disease, which terminated fatally, increased, he fancied the evil spirit approached him with a knife to cut his throat, and he actually expired making violent efforts to avoid the fatal instrument.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

CANADA WEST.

MR. McDONALD'S JOURNAL OF HIS TOUR THROUGH THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICTS.

May 16th and 17th.—Held two meetings in the township of *Murray*, and one on my return, the 16th June. In Brundage's neighbourhood, where I held the first meeting, the cause has greatly prospered, yet our meeting was nearly frustrated by an alarming fire in the woods. The friends have lately established a juvenile society, and several branch societies have sprung up in the rear of the township.

At *Harris' School-house* we had a good meeting with a society that had been in operation but a short time. An intelligent, but dissipated vender, who had heretofore been troublesome at the meetings, manifested great uneasiness under some remarks about the traffic—he grew boisterous, and requested an opportunity of discussing the principles of temperance societies, and, although liberty was granted at once, he after all declined! At *Lawson's S. H.*, the meeting was quite small; nearly all those who were not members joined; there are about 500 tee-totalers in the township, and 18 more were added now.

Brighton, 18th.—The cause has been of long standing here, and the small school-house was full of friends; after a pleasant meeting 8 joined; some of the vendors are suffering under the horrors of delirium tremens, but yet will not desist from their unwholy traffic.

Township of Cramake.—Held two meetings on the 19th and 20th, at Presque Isle Point and Wait's school-house, and one on the 15th June, at the Baptist Chapel. I obtained 31 signatures to the pledge, most of which were recorded at the second named meeting, which was quite large; the other two were thinly attended; there are over 800 members in this township.

Colborne, 21st.—At this village, which is also within the aforesaid township, we had a satisfactory meeting; only two names obtained; the field has been so well gleaned in this vicinity that nearly all present were members. The inn-keeper referred to in Messrs. Wilson and Mitchell's journal as giving them public opposition, has now opened a temperance house; and if he realizes as much alteration for the better in his pecuniary affairs as there is in his personal appearance, he will never regret having discharged alcohol from his bar. But while fresh conquests are being thus gained, it is a matter of regret and astonishment that the only distiller in this part of the country, should, in violation of public feeling, be made an elder in the church! His shop is also the depository of the Bible Society! When, in the name of common sense, will these things cease?

Haldimand.—Gave a Sunday lecture at Grafton on the 22d, and on the 23d and 25th, held meetings at Kelly's and at Noble's school-house, besides one at the Four Corners on my return, on the 4th June. The cause has been rapidly advancing during the past year, although at some places great opposition has been experienced. Some disturbance occurred at these meetings, and but 12 names were obtained. There are more than 600 members in this township. [No notice of the meeting on the 24th, at Baltimore, had reached there.]

26th.—Held a meeting at the Indian village of *Aldenville*—was assisted by the Rev. William Case, who has charge of the mission here, the meeting was principally composed of the red people; at the close, instead of going round for signatures, we requested those who intended to adopt total abstinence to rise, when about 100, embracing a majority of the congregation, arose.

After parting with our kind friends on the mission, we proceeded on the 27th to *Percy Mills*, where we held a meeting, and obtained 7 signatures; the weather was unfavourable, and there was not a large audience. In this township where the drinking customs have prevailed to a great extent, a marked change is now visible; and 200 members are enrolled.

Aphodcl.—On the 28th we held a meeting at Keeler's Mills, where there was a numerous and attentive audience, 35 of whom signed the pledge, being nearly all who did not already belong. The cause is yet in its infancy in this and the adjoining townships, included in the new district of Colborne.

Oranabee.—On Sunday, the 28th, gave a lecture at Gilchrist's Mills, and on the 30th, at 11 o'clock, in the western part of the township. But few except members were at either meeting; 8 signatures obtained.

Peterborough.—In the evening; a very good, though not large meeting; after addresses by several of us, 7 names were added; until lately there have not been many spirited friends here, but recently the cause has taken a rapid start; several distilleries &c. were pointed out to me as having ceased operations; and the consumption of intoxicating liquor is greatly diminished.

31st.—Held two meetings in the township of *Smith*, one near Mud Lake, where there is a missionary station among the Indians, several of whom attended; the other in the Baptist Chapel in the evening, where the labours of the Rev. Mr. Gilmore and others had been so thorough that we could not procure over 4 additional names; there are upwards of 400 members here.

Mr. Edwards, who has charge of the Indian mission, (and who is the son of the late Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Clarence), assisted me at these meetings, and at parting, kindly gave me a donation to the Montreal Temperance Society.

Dummer, June 1st.—After a weary ride from Peterborough to this new township, we held a meeting in the vicinity of the Mills, where there was an attentive audience assembled, during an extended address we had a combat with a person, who earnestly, and with apparent sincerity, defended the propriety of drinking beer! and so much truth was elicited during the discussion that all present (who were not members) except my opponent and one other, signed the pledge—about 24 in all.

2d.—Held two meetings in the township of *Emily*. The first in the little village of Williamstown, where there are various obstacles in the way—some of the ministers oppose; and here also the distiller is an official character in one of our evangelical churches, as well as a magistrate. I exerted myself in a lengthy address to prove the necessity of exertion and self-denial to promote the cause; 9 names were added to a small society in this township, and 6 more at Sheld's Chapel, where we held the second meeting, making 15 new signatures in all.

3d.—Attended two meetings in *Ceran*. At the first, held in the Methodist Chapel in the 9th concession, I was kindly and ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Crofts; at the second, which was held at Millbrook, besides my own lecture, a distiller attempted to throw some light on the subject, by showing some particular benefits that had been experienced from the use of whiskey, which excited considerable mirth in the meeting. Although several distilleries have fallen in this vicinity, yet there is considerable prejudice to overcome, and at the request of the friends, the Rev. Mr. Crofts has consented to hold a meeting at Millbrook, before his return to Montreal. There were 19 signatures procured to-day, and 14 afterwards, making an addition of 33 to the *Cavan* society, which embraces about 350 members. I gave a lecture on Sunday, the 5th, in the front of the township. Saturday being the day for general framing it was impossible to hold any meeting.

Port Hope, 6th.—There are about 35 places of vending, wholesale and retail, in this place, including, lately, seven distilleries and two breweries, situate on one street. The most extensive distillery has recently fallen, and some others begin to totter.—This has caused considerable excitement among these gentry, so that soon after we commenced speaking, they and their adherents commenced operations also—first, by bringing in several birds and letting them fly, to the annoyance of the people, and danger of the light—then by whistling, stamping, screeching, &c., they created so much disturbance that most of the audience left, so

TEMPERANCE READING ROOM.

THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have opened a READING ROOM, in connexion with the Depot, on the same side with, and a few doors below, the Post Office, which will be supplied with TEMPERANCE JOURNALS, RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS connected with the leading Evangelical denominations, and a few of the best POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL PAPERS from Great Britain and the United States, as well as with the Montreal Journals and Papers from all parts of Canada—See List below. Annual subscription for persons in business, 10s.; for all others, 5s; transient subscribers, 1s 3d per month; non-subscribers, 1d each visit. Open from SEVEN o'clock, A. M. till NINE o'clock P. M.

N.B. The Temperance Reading Room will be closed on the Lord's Day.

LIST OF PAPERS.

- Montreal Herald.
- “ Courier.
- “ Gazette.
- “ Times.
- “ Messenger.
- “ Transcript.
- “ Standard.
- “ Register.
- “ Harbinger.
- “ Christian Mirror.
- Quebec Mercury.
- “ Gazette.
- Toronto Examiner.
- “ British Colonist.
- “ Patriot.
- Kingston Whig.
- “ Tourist of the Woods.
- “ Herald.
- “ Chronicle and Gazette.
- St. Catherines Journal.
- Brockville Recorder.
- Cornwall Observer.
- Perth Courier.
- Sherbrooke Gazette.
- Mirimachi Gleaner.
- Bytown Gazette.
- Niagara Chronicle.
- “ Reporter.
- Woodstock, N.B. Telegraph.
- Sandwich Herald.
- Prince Edward Gazette.
- Hamilton Journal and Express.

- New York Journal of Commerce, and Tribune.
- New York Evangelist, Christian Advocate and Journal, Observer, &c.
- Boston Recorder, and Emancipator, &c., &c.
- Albany Cultivator, and Farmer's Monthly Visitor.
- New York Advocate of Moral Reform.
- Sunday School Journal and Messenger.
- Youth's Temperance Enterprise—Advocate
- Reformed Drunkard—Washingtonian—
- Standard—Total Abstinent Enquirer—
- Gazette—Herald—Glasgow Journal—British
- Advocate—Bristol Herald—Journal A. T.
- Union—Recorder—Advocate—Morning Star
- Organ.—And several others expected.

JUST ARRIVED FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- London Patriot.
- “ Watchman.
- “ Record.
- “ Non-Conformist.

ORDERED AND EXPECTED DAILY,

- “ Saturday Journal.
- “ Baptist Magazine.
- “ Evangelical do.
- “ Educational do.
- “ S. S. Teacher's do.
- “ Mechanic's do.
- “ Wesley Asso. Mag.
- “ Penny (new series) Magazine.
- “ Missionary Register
- “ Eclectic Review.
- Liverpool Chronicle.
- Scottish Guardian.
- “ Pilot.
- Dublin Warder.
- “ Christian Journal.

Montreal, June 1, 1842.

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, May 1, 1842.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN.—The

Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling community, that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B. Cheap Stabling.

JOHN FOREMAN.

Trafalgar, May 1, 1842.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off M'Gill Street.

J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the above place, tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their very liberal support, at the same time respectfully intimates, that he will endeavour to ensure a continuance of the same.

May 1, 1842.

JAMES A. DWIGHT & SON have just received per Airey, Mary Muir, Benjamin Hart, and other arrivals, 20 Packages of GOODS, comprising an extensive assortment of articles in their line, besides a large stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES, &c. of all descriptions. They can now offer a great variety of fine Table Cutlery, Japanned Waiters and Trays, Astral Lamps, Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns and fine Plated Goods; all of which will be sold low at their Store, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets.

Montreal, June 10, 1842.

Just Published, the

CANADA TEMPERANCE MINSTREL,

Being a collection of Temperance Hymns, Songs, and Poetry, selected and original. Price, Stitched, 7½d., Boards, 1s., Bound, 2s. 6d., with an allowance of 25 per cent. discount to Societies or Booksellers taking a quantity.

Orders to be sent to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Canada Temperance Depot.

May 6, 1842.

ROLLO CAMPBELL,

PRINTER,

WATSON'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

Orders in all Branches of the Business executed with

ACCURACY, NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

REMOVAL.

J. & W. ROY have REMOVED to the J. NEW BUILDINGS in St. Paul Street, three doors north of the Custom House, and nearly opposite the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, where they are receiving a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will sell wholesale, on the lowest terms.

J. & W. R. have always on hand a valuable Stock of TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, &c.

May 14, 1842.

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

M'Gill Street.

THE Subscribers, beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have opened a GROCERY and PROVISION Store, in M'Gill Street, opposite the EAGLE HOTEL; where they intend to sell articles in their line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, of the best description and on the most reasonable terms.

RICHARD HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.
Montreal, June 20, 1842.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

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

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

June 20, 1842.

{ GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT OFFICE,
Montreal.



THE Undersigned Government Agent at this Port for forwarding the views and intentions of EMIGRANTS from Great Britain and Ireland, takes this opportunity of advising all such persons as may require FARM SERVANTS, MECHANICS, LABORERS, ARTIFICERS, and others, to forward to his Office, (situated in the upper part of the St. Ann's Market) a concise statement of the number required, the rates of Wages to be paid, probable period for which they may be wanted, with prices of provisions, and usual Terms of Boarding and Lodging in their vicinity;—and at the same time, to furnish other information on the subject as may be considered of general utility to Applicants for Employment.

JAMES ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal, May 28, 1842.

W. M. MUIR,

(Late of the Firm of E. Muir & Son)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

WOULD Respectfully call the attention of the Public to his superior assortment of SUMMER STUFFS, consisting of Doe-skins, Tweeds, Waterproof Tweed, Cashmerette, Parmatta, Gambroons, Summer Cloths, and a splendid article of *Drap d'Été*. Also, a large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Plain Satins, Embroidered Cashmeres, Valencias, &c.

Mackintosh Coats made to order.
June 11.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

DOCTOR SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

COUGH LOZENGES, the most effectual remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, &c. WORM LOZENGES, have been proved to be an infallible remedy, in more than 100,000 cases.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES gives immediate relief to nervous or sick head-ache, lowness of spirits, fainting, &c.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.—Physicians recommend them to their patients when they have an abhorrence to common articles.

— ALSO —

Soda Lozenges — Magnesia Lozenges — Dinner Lozenges—Cayenne Lozenges—and Sulphur Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE,
Warranted the best preparation for cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S PAPILARY OIL,
For curing sore Nipples.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,
A sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, breast, neck, limbs joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

Hundreds of testimonials as to the efficacy of the above medicines may be seen by application to

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.
AGENTS, St. Paul Street.

May, 31, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE DEPOT.

THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has opened a DEPOT in St. François Xavier Street, eight doors from St. Paul Street, on the same side with the Post-Office, where a supply of Canadian, British, and American, Temperance Publications will be constantly kept for sale; as also, Medals, Unfermented Communion Wine, small Stills for Temperance Lecturers, Cards of Membership, Prints, Pictures, and other articles connected with the advancement of Temperance principles.

FOR SALE.

- Medals (silver).....5s 6d to 16s 6d each.
- “ (white metal)...2d to 1s 8d “
- Seals,.....6d “
- Tracts,.....4d per 100 pages.
- “ (in parcels)...1d to 10s each.
- Sermons, Lectures, Discussions, &c. &c. &c.
- Temperance Wafers and Pledge-Books.
- Seventh vol. Advocate, bound,...2s 6d
- Anti-Bacchus half bound.....1s 9d each.
- “ boards,.....1s 7d “
- “ stitched,.....1s 3d “
- Temperance Minstrel, boards,....1s “
- “ “ stitched,..7½d “
- “ Almanack,.....3d “
- Stills for Lecturers.....£1 “
- Engraved Certificates for Juvenile Societies,
7s 6d a pack, or 2d each.

- Frames for Certificates,.....1s 3d to 5s each.
- Temperance Pledges,.....5s per 100.
- “ Pictures, Wood Cuts, &c. &c.
- Canada Temperance Advocate, 3d per number.
- Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape Juice, in 1½ pint bottles, 13s 4d each.
- Sewell's Plates of the Human Stomach, with Explanations, 6s 3d a set.
- Diplomas, (fine lith.) for members, .7½d each.
- Frames for Diplomas, from .2s to 11s 3d “
- Swine and Cow Essays, 3s per dozen or 4d “

The same place will serve as the office for the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, the Montreal Temperance Society, and a Registry Office for Tee-totallers out of employment; and the whole will be managed by the Agent, Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, June 1, 1842.

WM. SHANKS has opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, at Lachine, near the Post-Office, where he can accommodate Boarders and Travellers. Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments on the shortest notice.

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality.

Lachine, May 1, 1842.

far from those who drink as not to take their breath, we will go and hear them bring forth their strong reasons and Scriptural proofs, that strong drink is necessary as a common drink.

How to keep from being thirsty in hot weather. Drink nothing but WATER, and but little of that. If you begin the day with a glass of soda-water, root beer, and especially mint julep, you may expect to be thirsty all day, and after guzzling a gallon, go to bed unrelieved.—*Jour. Com.*

ASHAMED OF IT.—Some days since, as a man was passing the door of our publishing office, his coat pocket, unable to sustain its burthen, gave way, and down came a pint jug upon the flag stones of the sidewalk. The shock was too great for the little idol, and like the heart of the old lady, spoken of in one of Mr. Sargent's inimitable tales, it broke into "more than forty pieces." The surrounding atmosphere was soon filled with a vapor, the odor of which very much resembled a toper's breath. What now was to be done? If he stopped to lament the loss, or to remove the broken pieces, he would be identified as the owner of a little pocket rum jug; thus he could not bear; for he knew it was disgraceful to be caught with such an article about his person; he therefore continued to 'go ahead,' which he did in true Crocket style, and was soon lost in the throng on Market square.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Language cannot tell the bitter woes, the aggravated curses that scathe the human race—consequence of intoxicating drinks. Whoput the cause of all this misery in operation? The distiller and brewer open the fountain; the vendors, wholesale and retail, prepare channels for its circulation; appetite thus appealed to craves indulgence, and while cupidity prompts the dealer, and sensuality degrades the consumer, devils laugh and angels weep.—*Mirror.*

The *Baptist Register* tells a good thing. A loafing vagabond called at a house in a neighbouring town to Concord one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft quoted remark, that she might "entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

"Come, Abner, take some bitters," said an old crony to our old friend Abner Phelps, the other day, "they say you get high, if you have joined the Washingtonians." "Yes, I do get high—I have got high every day since I joined the Washingtonians! I have got up from the gutters—I am high in spirits, for my conscience upbraids me not—my credit has got high along with me—my meal barrel keeps high all the while—I carry my head high, for I feel I am a sober man. I used to go home singing, and the old woman would cry—now when I go home she sings, and the children love me and I cry for joy, and then I am so high—the honest and the sober man only can tell! And friend, let me tell thee, you had better throw down that glass and come and get high with Abner, for he has learned how to do that thing without having the head-ache or blue devils!"—*Niles Register.*

THE RUMSELLER'S EXCUSE.—One day a Quaker woman kindly asked a rum-seller some questions about his whiskey business which, disturbing his conscience a little, he eased himself with the oft repeated salvo, that he "sold to sober persons only." "Ah," said she, "and does that better the case? Is it better to make drunkards out of sober men, than to kill the poor old broken down drunkards? This came upon him like a thunderbolt; it overset his best excuse, and he stopped the business of making drunkards.

TAKE CARE!—"You talk to me in that way? Why I knew the time you hadn't a shirt to your back!" exclaimed a rum-seller reproachfully to a Washingtonian who was urging the impropriety of his business.

"I confess it," was the reply, "but it was before I quit visiting your house. Since I signed the Pledge, I can muster a clean one every day in the week!"

ALL HELL IS REJOICING!—A rum-seller in Wilmington lately saw a reformed man who relapsed into his former habits, and was walking along intoxicated. He stepped up to him in a pleasant manner, and remarked kindly—"What! you've got to drinking again, have you?" The drunkard immediately exclaimed in a loud voice, and with uplifted arm—"Yes, all hell's rejoicing!"—Thus ended the interview.

A HARRY MAN.—And woman too.—"I never felt so good in all my life as I have these last ten days," said one who had been just

that many days a Washingtonian, "I used to spend my evenings speering, and my sleep seemed to do me but little good, but last night I sat up till three o'clock reading, and after I read my wife to sleep, whenever I'd go to get some wood, I'd wake her up and kiss her."

NEW YORK POLICE.—Justin Matthews was ordered to pay two dollars for being drunk.

"Is that the law?" asked Justin.

"It is," replied his worship.

"Then," remarked Justin, "I don't wonder why you grant so many tavern licenses."

All excess is ill, but drunkenness is of the worst sort. It spoils health, dismounts the mind, and unmans men. It reveals secrets is quarrelsome, lascivious, impudent, dangerous and mad. In fine, he that is drunk is not a man; because he is, so long, devoid of reason that distinguishes a man from a beast.

ANGER.—To be angry about trifles is mean and childish, to rage and be furious is brutish, and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment is wise and glorious, is manly and divine.

Ephraim, of the *Richmond Star*, says, many a man blows his brains out with a brandy bottle. The same worthy gentleman remarks, that there is suicide in a rum barrel as well as a pistol barrel.

A Washingtonian says, that alcohol, in one respect, is somewhat like the dove which went forth from Noah's ark, he can find no place to rest the sole of his foot—cold water is everywhere.

A Washingtonian of Worcester, thinks that the brewers spell the name of one of their drinks wrong—he thinks *ales* should be spelled *ails*—and so do we.

Do not look coldly on the drunkard—do not turn away from his sin and sorrow; but whatever you can do for him do it with your might.

The *Boston Star* says, Wine is the Gibraltar c. Alcohol—the last fortress that will remain to be conquered.

The following is an excellent sentiment:—"Tread gently over the ashes of the dead; but avoid the utterance of any sentiment in their favor which may mislead the minds of the living."

"Don't you eat a great deal of India rubber?" was the question put by a Washingtonian to a retailer not long since. "India rubber!" said the retailer, "no—why?" "Ah, nothing," said the Washingtonian, "I only thought your conscience was very elastic."

John Wesley said that he never knew an instance where wealth, amassed by the sale of intoxicating liquors, descended to the fourth generation.

Drunkenness is a voluntary madness.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

"Mother, why do you cry, and why do sister and Tommy cry? Father has not come home drunk, and we have not been obliged to run behind the stairs, or into the back yard, as we sometimes did. Father looks as if he loved you, and when he came towards the house I saw him take up little George and kiss him, and he wiped away the tear from his eye. Mother, don't cry! It is true the farm is sold, and we have been obliged to come into the log house, and we have not the horses and waggons, and rice-puddings we used to have; but then father does not drink now, and I heard him say to the temperance man—"I have been befooled by drink too long; I have almost broken the heart of my poor wife, and my family is suffering—I mean to be a sober man." Now mother, I cannot let you cry! Father will get a better house, and we shall have shoes and clothes to wear; some of us, father says, shall go to school, and on the Sabbath day he will take us to church to hear the minister preach about the Saviour, whom you say you love. And now father's sober, we shall walk in the way to heaven. But, mother, I cannot bear to see you cry so!" "My son, they are not the tears of grief, but of joy. Your father has taken the pledge of the Temperance Society. I trust we may yet be a happy family."—*Organ.*

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT WAS TO BE FRIEND.—In a speech at Boston, John Hawkins said he had just come from Milbury; and while he was there, he saw a reformed man who had been induced

bad son is about the heaviest calamity which can be endured on earth. Let the parent, then, find time to train up a child in the way he should go.—*Mother's Assistant.*

QUALITIES REQUISITE FOR PARENTS.

Patience and perseverance are requisite in imparting instruction to children. And an acquaintance with most subjects of importance is gradually acquired. The most learned linguist has gained his knowledge of numerous languages, by a word at a time.—The painter and statuary, in the same progressive mode, advance to excellence. In every art, and every profession, improvement is not a sudden, but a gradual process. Thus it is as to religious knowledge. Parents must not suppose that one or two, or ten, or twenty lessons will accomplish all their children need. Men require "precept upon precept, line upon line," Isa. xxviii. 10; much more may children be expected to do so. The infant mind, though susceptible of early impressions, yet needs repeated instruction to render those impressions permanent; and its acquaintance with true wisdom extensive. Parents should consider this, and patiently continue the work of instruction. A statuary will labour for months, or years, to chip and carve a marble block, till it presents in all but life, a resemblance of the individual, the form of whose countenance it is destined to preserve, and to show to the men of after times. Should not parents as patiently persevere, when their efforts are directed, not to fashion rude marble into the image of a man, but an immortal mind into the image of the Saviour? No object is so grand as objects of this description; none so momentous; none connected with results so blessed if successful, so dreadful if a failure. It was the boast of an ancient painter that he painted for eternity: this was a vain boast, for long since all the fruits of his labour and skill have passed into eternal oblivion. On the lips of a Christian instructor this is no vain boast. Such are employed in forming, under Divine influence, upon deathless spirits, a lovely likeness of the Saviour, which eternity will never efface. The successful efforts of pious parents, in training up their children for God, will be visible in the character and happiness of their favoured offspring, millions of centuries hence. The flight of eternal ages will not efface the impressions that were produced in the brief span of time. The character, through grace, assumed on earth, will be worn in heaven. The imperfect likeness of the Saviour, here acquired, will there shine forth in all the perfection of loveliness and beauty.—With such an object in view, parents should apply to this subject the admonitions, "Let us not be weary in well doing," Gal. vi. 9. "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," 1 Cor. xv. 58. Expect not too much from children in the first instance. Be not discouraged by occasional displays of dullness or misapprehension. Still persevere, and your labour will not be in vain in the Lord.

AMUSEMENTS OF CHILDREN.

Children should be taught to shun all sports and pleasures that are connected with sin. Pleasure fairs, as they are called, and horse races, though sanctioned by some persons of decent character, are sources of numberless evils. Their true character is evidenced by the fact, that they draw together crowds of the drunken, the lewd, and the most profligate. A child should be taught to look upon these scenes as scenes of wickedness, with which it would pollute and disgrace him to intermingle. It should be inculcated upon him, that the playhouse is the nursery for vice, and is the place where "Satan's seat is." Whatever partakes of the nature of gambling should be forbidden. The child that covets his playmates' money, when gambling for half-pence, is displaying, and strengthening, a disposition, that, in after life, may lead him to the gaming table, and to those dwellings of wickedness, which are correctly denominated "hells," as they are places where many are allured to temporal and eternal perdition.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Parents should exercise watchfulness and care, in reference to the books their children read. A bad book may infuse principles into a youthful mind, that will be developed in future wickedness, and in eternal ruin. No wise parent would allow some profligate to be always at his child's elbow, counselling him to become a

skilful practitioner, in crime. But to permit a child to pore over the pages of an impious, or impure, or otherwise wicked book, is to allow him to imbibe those principles with which a profligate would imbue his mind, not less surely, though more silently.—Children should be taught to shun not only absolutely wicked books, but to despise frivolous and trifling books, that are calculated to impart little or no valuable information, but to deprave their taste, and to inflame their passions. To this class belongs the whole catalogue of novels; the writer excepts not those of Walter Scott.* Novels are the mental poison of multitudes.—Many a sabbath breaker devotes his sabbath to novels, and wastes, on their deluding pages, those sacred hours, which in a little while, "worlds would want wealth to buy." For this profane purpose, in large towns, more of these poisonous books are taken out from circulating libraries on the Saturday, than on any day of the week by 's. Many a young woman has lost character, honour, and every thing, through the depraving influence of novels. A more fatal predilection can scarcely be cherished, than the love of novel reading. And if some are not as foolish, as frivolous, and as baneful, as others, they inspire and strengthen a taste for novels; and thus the novels of Scott, will prepare the way for the filth and obscenity of Sterne. A pious parent should teach his children to despise all novels, as a kind of reading that cannot benefit, but which will surely injure them. Children love what is interesting, and this taste may be gratified, by works on natural science, animals, birds, fishes, by history, biography, voyages and travels, &c. Whatever books they read, they should often be reminded that the Bible is THE BOOK, the only book, whose discoveries will long concern them, and whose instructions may be eternally beneficial to them.—From "Parental Care."

CANADA SPELLING BOOK.

We understand the School Commissioners of this town, of whom several are distinguished clergymen, have very properly decided that the *Canada Spelling Book* shall be used in the schools under their jurisdiction. On this subject the following appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 1st June:

"We are glad to find that Mr. Davidson's excellent compilation, the *Canada Spelling Book*, has been adopted for use in the schools under their charge by the Commissioners of this township, and we trust that the example will be generally followed through the whole of western Canada. Judges the most competent have pronounced this publication better suited to our schools than any of the works of the same class extant, and the general favor with which the first edition was received has induced the compiler to incur such an expense in stereotyping as only many editions can defray. Under these circumstances, we think School Commissioners generally will feel it a pleasing duty to adopt Mr. Davidson's publication, as they will thereby put into the hands of youth the

* On the subject of Sir Walter Scott's novel's, the following remarks, from the "*Christian Observer*," are very weighty:—"As regards a knowledge of the annals of past days, the historical fictions of the Waverley novels, far from being beneficial, have done much prejudice to veracious history, by giving the most false and delusive representations of persons and events. Of the author's incorrect exhibitions of history I need not adduce a more flagrant instance, than the irreligious and profane caricatures which he has given of men, of whom, with all their faults, the world was not worthy; men to whom religion was the first and dearest subject of thought and feeling; men of prayer; men, whose Bible was their constant study, and who learned there, those doctrines, and those very phrases, which Sir Walter Scott has held up to the laugh and scorn of an ungodly world.—They do harm; they profane the name of God; they expose religion to contempt; by mixing it up with cant, selfishness, weakness of mind, and hypocrisy. They burlesque Scripture, so that no person familiar with these novels can read the word of God, or hear it read in church or in the family, without being constantly reminded of some ludicrous association." Another writer in the same work adds.—"We believe the spirit they evince towards evangelical doctrine and true piety, to be as hostile as that of Lord Shaftesbury himself." Further remarks on this subject, may be found in the "*Christian Observer*," for 1333, p. 60, 178, and in the volume for 1834, p. 671.

is the root of all evil—are their feelings so sacred, that the truth must not be told, or the public warned, lest they should be hurt? Are the abominable and mischievous effects of this traffic to be veiled, lest those who are promoting them be hurt? Does the plan adopted in the Bible in recording the history of even good men, sanction this sort of delicacy? There we find the sins of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, Miriam, David, Peter, &c., are told without respect to the feelings of any. But it seems the abettors of the most ruinous traffic that ever cursed the earth, must be treated with *more respect!* Its effects must be concealed, lest men become *too rational*, and learn to judge of things "by their fruits."

But have those who oppose this traffic no feeling? Are those who wish for the purity and happiness of men for time and eternity to be disregarded, and their feelings outraged by what they see and hear, lest the lovers of intoxicating drink should be offended? It would be an awful state of society if there were none "to sigh and cry for the abominations which are done in the land," Ezek. ix. 4, and which chiefly spring from this vile and bitter root; and if there are some, are not their feelings to be as much regarded as those of their opponents? We are in danger of viewing some objects through a magnifying, and others through a diminishing medium, and thus be partial in our regard of things. This we ought to be aware of, and consider who are to be treated with more tenderness, those who advocate what would banish drunkenness with its endless train of ruinous effects; or those who advocate what would continue it till the last trumpet sounds! By whose efforts are men's feelings, and every thing that is, or ought to be, precious to them, most likely to be spared? by those who try to persuade men to lay aside intoxicating drink, or those who encourage the use of it as formerly? May we not say that "their temperance is not like our temperance," (is not so safe) "our opponents themselves being judges."

Above all what shall we say of the regard due to that infinite Being who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, and cannot look at evil? We read in his word that on account of the sin of men—"It repented him that he had made man, and it grieved him; and of vexing and grieving his holy spirit." According to these and many other passages in the Bible, we may ask are His feelings, His authority, and His honor, to be disregarded, in order to conceal, and thereby encourage the sins of those who are spreading pollution and misery around them?

To conclude, I would again refer to what the Bible teaches respecting concealing the sins of men. It is proper to regard the honor of those among whom we reside; but it is an important question whether we are to shew our regard by concealing their sins, or by exposing them, that the guilty may be ashamed and repent, and also be warned? Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, &c., had a most tender regard for the true honor and happiness of the Jews; but whether on that account they concealed their evil doings, or exposed them before the world, in a plainer manner than ever was done in the *Advocate*, is well known to all who have read the Bible to any good purpose: 1. Samuel, xii. 17, 22; Isaiah, lvi. 9, 12—ch. lix. 1, 14; Jer. ix. 1, 9; Mal. ii. 7, 9. How far Christ regarded the feelings of the Scribes and Pharisees may be seen, Matthew xxii.

"W. McKILLICAN."

TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

We are glad to be able to give some extracts from the third Report of this Society, read at the Annual Meeting, on the 25th May. The number of the Society is stated to be as follows:

"At the last anniversary 1022 was given as the whole number of signatures to the pledge up to that period. Your committee have the satisfaction of reporting that during the past year, exclusive of Military and Juvenile members, 612 have been added to the number. Of these 14 reside elsewhere; 5 have withdrawn; 15 have renewed their pledges; and 21 have been disowned; leaving a nett gain of 557, which, added to the 905 of last Report, makes a total of 1462 residing in the city."

The cause, it is pleasing to see, advances among the Military and the Young. The Report says:

"Your Committee rejoices to know that the cause is prospering amongst the military stationed in this city. Ten months ago

only three of the gallant 93d Highlanders were subscribers to your pledge, now they muster 200 strong. Honoured for their valour and successes in the field, they are no less esteemed for their private virtues; and these signal triumphs over their most inveterate enemy, will enhance their personal worth a thousand fold.—Not a few of the brave 45d have also proved themselves consistent, active temperance men; but as they are not connected with your Society, and have no Regimental association, their number cannot be ascertained.

"Considerable additions have been made to your list of Juvenile members. Attaching great importance to the right training of youth in temperate habits, Your Committee would recommend that more attention be paid to this section of your forces."

The gross receipts of the Society have been £13 9s 10d., the expenditure £55 18s. 0d., leaving a deficiency of £12 8s. 2d., which, we trust, the friends of the cause will soon make up.

The following judicious remarks are deserving of attention from every one who wishes the success of the Temperance Reformation:

"The success of the cause depends upon the dissemination and appreciation of those facts and arguments on which it is founded. Even now, considerable misapprehension exists in the public mind with regard to the real design of Temperance Societies. Men's minds must be enlightened, their judgments corrected, and their hearts affected, before any general or permanent good will follow our exertions. And what easier method of accomplishing this, than the scattering abroad, with a liberal yet discriminating hand, thousands of those silent and familiar expositors of our views and principles, which may be had in great variety—many of them written by some of the most eminent men of the day. The husbandman does not calculate more surely upon his single grain, under the blessing of Heaven, yielding him a rich reward for his toil, than may the faithful distributor of one of the smallest of these silent messengers look for results, which, in their remote consequences, may favorably affect a whole community. The cause, too, would be greatly promoted in this city, by the employment of an agent who could go from house to house, carrying the news of rescue to the desolate hovel of the poor inebriate, whose very misery prevents his coming to the meetings where he would hear of a way of escape from his wretchedness and woe."

Complaint is made of the unfrequency of the meetings, arising principally from the want of speakers. Are there no Victoria men to remedy this?

Ward organization is recommended as a powerful means of forwarding the work.

Our friends are aiming at an object which has frequently occupied the attention of their brethren here, namely, the erection of a suitable building for temperance meetings, &c. JESSÉ KERRIN, Esquire, has promised a piece of ground, on *Temperance Street*, for a temperance hall. A vocal and instrumental band is in progress of formation, and premises to be very serviceable on public temperance occasions.

The following extract respecting the granting of licences shows that the love of money operates as strongly in Toronto as elsewhere. When will men cease to make money at the expense of their brother's happiness?—

"Your Committee cannot but express their regret, that, notwithstanding the diminished consumption of intoxicating drinks consequent upon the spread of temperance principles, the authorities, whose office binds them to consult the public good in all they do, should continue to issue so many tavern licenses; that so little attention should appear to be paid to the character of the parties to whom these are given; and so little supervision exercised over the licensed houses—convinced, as they are, that incalculable mischief is thereby inflicted on the whole community. It is vain to contend that the increasing population of this flourishing city demands such a supply, for it is a generally credited opinion, that many of the houses thus fostered and protected by law, have, through lack of ordinary business, to resort to the most disgraceful means to obtain a livelihood. They would respectfully prece-

that we had to cut short our remarks, and amidst the confusion, there were but few that enrolled their names. After the meeting broke up, it was said, some glass was broken in a house belonging to a tee-totaller. So they go on in Port Hope

Clarke, 7th.—Held a meeting at Newton, where there was a thin attendance at two o'clock, obtained 9 signatures, all that were present, except members, and in the evening another meeting at Four Corners, where the school-house was full, and at the close, 12 signed. On the 8th, met two small assemblies of people in the 5th and 7th concessions of this township; it was rainy, and not many except members present, 12 names were added during the day; there are about 450 tee-totallers in Clarke, with the present addition of 33.

Darlington, 9th.—Held a meeting at Bowmanville, where we found a crowded house, after listening with attention to a discourse of near two hours, the friends adjourned to the temperance house lately opened by Mr. Cook, where upwards of 150 sat down to a repast got up in good style by the enterprising host. Had not the weather been extremely unfavorable, there would have been a far greater number assembled, it was said that near 30 joined, and the company separated apparently well pleased with the day's entertainment. On the 10th we held a meeting in the rear of the township, which, on account of the rain, was poorly attended; a few signed the pledge, making about 36 additional to the Darlington Society, which before numbered over 700. On the 11th, held a meeting in the township of Hope, and on the 12th gave a lecture at the Bible Christian's Chapel; 17 names were obtained at these meetings. It is satisfactory to know that this township, where their exertions are so much needed, the friends are rapidly increasing, numbering now some 500.

Cobourg, 13th.—Held a meeting in the court-house in the middle of the day for the accommodation of a few friends, and in the Methodist Chapel in the evening. Another public meeting was held the same hour by the Bishop of Toronto, which made our meeting small; 28 names were enrolled to-day. Many respectable persons are engaged in the manufacture and sale; and the temperance cause, until lately, has not received much impetus. There are 350 tee-totallers in Cobourg, and nearly 150 more in the township.

On the 17th, met a few members of the Trent Society, to whom we related the success of the cause in Canada, &c. During this tour, we have attended 28 meetings, and obtained 422 signatures to the pledge. The cause generally is in a prosperous state. The District of Colborne contains more than 1,200 tee-totallers, and the habits of the people are undergoing a remarkable change. The District of Newcastle numbers about 5,000 members, and has two temperance houses in its limits. There are now as many as fourteen such houses between the Ottawa River and Toronto. There are more magistrates and church members engaged in the traffic in this section of the Province than in any other I have visited, and a less number of official or professional characters enrolled in the society.

JAMES McDONALD, Agent M. T. S.

June 22, 1842.

BRIGHTON, June 28.—A monthly meeting of our temperance society was held on the 24th ultimo, and addressed very appropriately by the Rev. W. P. Wastell, of Guelph, and Rev. S. Harris, of Vaughan, Congregational ministers. A juvenile temperance society has lately been formed here, and by their assiduous exertions it has proved very successful. The cause of temperance here is still progressing.—A. C. SINGLETON, Secretary.

MALABIDE, June 21.—Three months ago a society was formed in the south of Malabide, London District, on the total abstinence pledge, and after three monthly meetings it now numbers 56 names, with a fair prospect of soon becoming more popular, Mr. J. Saunders, President.—W. MURRAY, Sec.

CORNWALL, June 29.—At a meeting of the Cornwall total abstinence society, held on Thursday evening, 16th instant, it was desired that an intimation of its existence, should be transmitted to the *Temperance Advocate*. There are many who are indefatigable in their endeavours to extirpate the pernicious practice of what custom characterises as the only mode of evidencing friendship, viz.: the "social glass." The society's subscription book contains 409 signatures and upwards, among whom are a goodly

number of tee-totallers, who have reason to rejoice in their emancipation from Alcoholic thralldom. The propriety of meeting weekly, instead of monthly as formerly, was adopted in order to arouse the united energies of the society to combat more efficiently the withering pestilence, which, from the great quantities of liquid fire sold in our town, is calculated to exercise a most baneful influence. The cause is mighty and must ultimately pull down the strong holds of intemperance.—A. W. SUTTON, Cor. Sec.

CANADA EAST.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. WILSON AND MITCHELL, DELEGATES FROM THE MONTREAL VICTORIA SOCIETY.

HUNTINGDON, June 20th.—A meeting was held here, at which there was a good attendance. A young man tried to oppose us, but he soon showed that he knew nothing of the spirit trade. He could not stand the explanation of the adulteration of the wine and beer. Eleven signed the pledge.

DEWITTVILLE, June 21st.—A middling attendance. A tavern-keeper's son tried to oppose us, but he was ashamed and went off. At the close of the meeting, a society was formed, and 24 signed the pledge.

MUD CREEK, June 22d.—A full attendance here in the school-house. A society was also formed, and 14 names taken to the pledge. Two men opposed us here.

BANNOCKBURN, ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, June 23.—We had also opposition here from two men, one of whom was very drunk. A society was formed at the close of the meeting, and 13 signed the pledge.

HUNTINGDON, June 24th.—At the close of the meeting here, 21 signed. Some port wine was distilled, the residue of which was handed round and pronounced by the audience to be nothing but log-wood and alum.

ORMSTOWN, June 27th.—A meeting was held here; a crowded house. As no society existed, it was thought well to form one, which was done; 19 signed the pledge.

STONE CREEK SCHOOL HOUSE, June 28th.—A crowded meeting. At the close, the Rev. Messrs. Brethour and Anderson addressed the audience, and called upon all of their hearers willing to come forward and join. At the close of the meeting, 22 signed the pledge. We left the constitution with the ministers to form the society.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, June 29th.—A crowded house. At the close of the meeting, 7 signed. We left a constitution with Mr. Robertson the school-master, to form a society.

CHATEAUGUAY, July 1st.—A fine attendance; Dr. Jamieson in the chair, 5 signed here. There being no society, we formed one to the satisfaction of all.

JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MITCHELL.

QUEBEC, July 5.—It is with surprise and pleasure I am enabled to inform you, that a temperance meeting was held in this city, last night; surprise that a so long suspended means of reclaiming the drunkard, and bringing over the moderate drinker to the ranks of total abstinence, should again be revived—for I began to think that both our societies thought their work finished, that there was no more for them to do, and pleasure that the meeting was so numerously attended. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Denny, Canada West, who gave a cheering account of the progress of the cause in the upper parts of the province, and the Rev. Mr. Abbot, Boston, U.S., who, in a most interesting address, described the rise and progress of the Washingtonian society, in the United States. The chair was taken by Jeffery Hale, Esq., whose remarks on the principles of total abstinence, its adaptation to benefit all classes of the community in their temporal, spiritual, and eternal interests, were well calculated to produce an impression which I think will not soon be forgotten. From enquiry, I hear, that 12 signatures to the pledge were obtained at the close

to give up drinking by his little daughter, under circumstances like these:—His daughter came home from school crying one day, and the father asked her what she was crying about. She said she did not like to tell him. "Oh yes, tell me, my daughter, I must know what ails you. Are you sick?" "No sir; but the girls called me a drunkard's daughter, and laugh at me, and I could not help crying." It was too much for the poor father, and he drank no more.—*Youth's Temp. Adv.*

THE FATHER LED TO THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE BY A DRINKING SON.—We have just heard a few facts from a distant county in this State, which ought to be a warning to every parent and every child, to let alcohol alone. An old and inveterate drinking man, seeing the influence which his example was producing upon his son, in leading him into drinking habits, suddenly and solemnly resolved to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks. When inquired of if he meant to drink any more, he said "No—I'm done with that." He remained sober for two days, when he was persuaded to drink, as was supposed, by his son, and thus on good and sufficient proof. The poor old man became so intoxicated that he could not be conveyed home but upon a sled. Delirium tremens followed, which terminated in death, in the course of two weeks. Reason returned, however, before the old man died, and repenting bitterly that he had broken his resolution, he called his son to his bed-side, and addressed him in the most solemn and affecting manner, in regard to his course, and extorted from him the promise that he would never drink any more of the cup of devils. The son promised—the father died; but what was the promise of a drunken son, who could lead his father to a drunkard's cup—the drunkard's sick chamber—the drunkard's death-bed. He violated his solemn pledge made to his dying father, and returned to his habits of intoxication, like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire. Had there been a society of Washingtonians in that little town, both the father and the son might probably have been saved. Our informant sits at our elbow while we record these melancholy facts.

Poetry.

SONG OF THE TEE-TOTALLER.

Let others praise the ruby bright
In the red wine's sparkling glow;
Dearer to me is the diamond light
Of the fountain's clearest flow;
The feet of carthly men have trod
The juice from the bleeding vine,
But the stream comes pure from the hand of God
To fill this cup of mine.
Then give me the cup of cold water!
The clear sweet cup of cold water!
For his arm is strong, though his toil be long,
Who drinks but the clear, cold water.

The dew-drop lies in the flow'ret's cup,
How rich is its perfume now!
And the fainting Earth with joy looks up,
When Heaven sheds rain on her brow;
The brook goes forth with a pleasant voice
To gladden the vale along,
And the bending trees on her banks rejoice,
To hear her quiet song.
Then give me the cup of cold water!
The clear, sweet cup of cold water;
For bright is his eye, and his spirit high,
Who drinks but the clear, cold water.

The lark soars up with a lighter strain
When the wave has washed her wing,
And the steed flings back his "thundering mane"
In the might of the crystal spring:
'Tis was the drink of Paradise,
Ere blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness rise
In every moss-grown well.
Then here's to the cup of cold water!
The pure, sweet cup of cold water;
For Nature gives to all that live
But a drink of clear, cold water.—*Kmcker's baker.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The following useful articles are from the July number of the *Albany Cultivator*:—

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

HAYMAKING is one of the most important farming operations for July. This is rendered indispensable by the severity of our winters; as on the quantity and quality of the hay made, the health and safety of our flocks and herds are depending. Too many farmers begin haying before they are ready. They have not examined and put in order their implements. Their scythes, forks, hay racks, some are in one place and some in another; and when wanted, some will come up requiring a thorough repair, or perhaps be found missing in toto. Don't begin then to make hay till you are ready, even if the sun shines. If your hay is to be made of timothy or herd's grass, let it stand until the seeds in the earliest heads are sufficiently matured to grow; if it is principally clover, as is the case on most farms where wheat is the main crop attended to, it should be cut when the heads of perhaps one-half are turning brown. If clover is allowed to stand too long, the heads and the leaves fall off in curing, and the value of the hay is much lessened. All grass should be cut in the morning, and it will cut easier if the operation is performed while the dew is on. When the dew is dried off, and the swaths wilted on the surface, the grass should be shaken out evenly, and lie until the afternoon; when it should be raked into winrows, or if the weather appears unfavorable, it should be put up in cocks for the night. The raking and putting up should be done before the dew falls. If the grass is clover, the best method of treating it we have ever tried, is to let it wilt during the day, and towards night put it up with forks into cocks made high in proportion to their base, and in these let it remain until nearly cured. If put up as it should be, the air will circulate through these heaps of clover, and they will require no opening, until the final opening and drying for the barn. If bad weather occurs, the clover may require opening and drying, and putting up again; but if put up in the way recommended, we have rarely found it to suffer in any weather. Clover hay made in this manner is best, as it is handled but little, and is not subjected to a loss of leaves and heads in consequence. We have found it to be an excellent plan, when mowing or stacking hay, especially if there is the slightest apprehension about the curing, to sprinkle on salt occasionally, as the hay is laid on. Cattle will eat hay so salted with avidity, and they will be certain of a little salt at a time when they need it the most, and when too, they are in this respect, most frequently overlooked. In stacking hay, farmers in general err much in not paying sufficient attention to its being properly put up. It is frequently so slovenly done, that no inconsiderable part of the stack is mouldy, and lost for every purpose except manure. Hay or grain may be put up in stacks, when there is no barn room, and be as well saved, as if under cover; but it cannot be done without some skill, and some pains, and many of our American farmers would do well to take lessons from their English brethren in this respect.

INDIAN CORN demands much of the farmer's care and attention during this month, as on its growth now, the future crop is depending. Keep the corn free from weeds, stir the surface often, thin the corn in the hills, and with a good soil, you can scarcely fail of a crop. Some farmers hill up their corn so extravagantly, that it looks as if planted on the summit of ridges. This is a bad practice in any season, and in dry ones is most injurious. Attention to the structure of the corn plant, and the manner in which its roots, particularly the upper or brace roots are thrown off, would convince any one that the practice of hilling is not demanded by any thing in the nature of the plant, and that unless the condition of the soil is such as to require it, hilling should never be attempted. It sometimes happens that after the usual dressings have been given to corn, and it is laid by for the season, a rank growth of weeds will spring up, owing perhaps to the corn not fully occupying and shading the ground, and these are allowed, most injudiciously, to stand and perfect their seeds. The farmer who goes over his corn for the sole purpose of cutting down these weeds, instead of allowing them to encroach on his corn and ripen their seeds to plague him hereafter, will find the labor has been well applied, and the increased crop will amply reward him.

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ed away the dinner table, she went down into the cellar and looked up all the old bits of iron that she could find. Then she searched the yard, and found some eight or ten rusty nails, an old bolt, and a broken hunge. These she laid away in a little nook in the cellar. Afterwards she gathered together all the old rags that she could find about the house, and in the cellar, and laid them with her old iron. But she saw plainly enough that her iron would not weigh over two pounds, nor her rags over a quarter of a pound. If time would have permitted, she would have gone into the street to look for old iron, but this she could not do; and disappointed at not being able to get the orange for her mother, she went about her work during the afternoon with sad and desponding thoughts and feelings.

It was summer time, and her father came home from his work before it was dark.

"Go and get me a pint of brandy," he said to Jane, in a tone that sounded harsh and angry to the child, handing her at the same time a quarter of a dollar. Since the day before he had taken a pint of brandy, and none but the best would suit him.

She took the money and the bottle, and went over to the shop. Wishfully she looked at the tempting oranges in the window, as she gave the money for the liquor, and thought how glad her poor mother would be to have one.

As she was hurrying back, she saw a thick rusty iron ring lying in the street; she picked it up, and kept on her way. It felt heavy, and her heart bounded with the thought that now she could buy the orange for her mother. The piece of old iron was dropped in the yard, as she passed through. After her father had taken a dram, he sat down to his supper. While he was eating it, Jane went into the cellar and brought out into the yard her little treasure of scrap iron. As she passed backwards and forwards before the door facing which her father sat, he observed her, and felt a sudden curiosity to know what she was doing. He went softly to the window, and as he did so he saw her gathering the iron, which she had placed in a little pile, into her apron. Then she rose up quickly, and passed out of the yard gate into the street.

The father went back to his supper, but his appetite was gone. There was that in the act of his child, simple as it was, that moved his feelings, in spite of himself. All at once he thought of the orange she had asked for her mother; and he felt a conviction that it was to buy an orange that Jane was now going to sell the iron she had evidently been collecting since dinner time.

"How selfish and wicked I am!" he said to himself almost involuntarily.

In a few minutes Jane returned, and with her hand under her apron, passed through the room where he sat into her mother's chamber. An impulse, almost irresistible, caused him to follow her in a few moments after.

"It is so grateful!" he heard his wife say as he opened the door.

On entering her chamber, he found her sitting up in bed eating the orange, while little Jane stood by her looking into her face with an air of subdued, yet heartfelt gratification. All this he saw at a glance, yet did not seem to see; for he pretended to be searching for something, which, apparently obtained, he left the room and the house, with feelings of acute pain and self-upbraiding.

"Come, let us go and see these cold-water men," said a companion whom he met a few steps from his own door. "They are carrying all the world before them."

"Very well, come along."

And the two men bent their steps towards the Temperance Hall.

When little Jane's father turned from the door of that place, his name was signed to the Pledge, and his heart fixed to abide by it. On his way home, he saw some grapes in a window. He bought some of them, and a couple of oranges and lemons. When he came home he went into his wife's chamber, and opening the paper that contained the first fruits of his sincere repentance, laid them before her, and said with tenderness, while the moisture dimmed his eyes—

"I thought these would taste good to you, Mary, and so I bought them."

"O William!" and the poor wife started, and looked up into

her husband's face with an expression of surprise and trembling hope.

"Mary,"—and he took her hand tenderly—"I have signed the Pledge to-night, and I will keep it, by the help of Heaven!"

The sick wife raised herself up quickly, and bent over towards her husband, eagerly extending her hands. Then, as he drew his arm around her, she let her head fall upon his bosom, with an emotion of delight, such as had not moved over the surface of her stricken heart for years.

The Pledge taken was the total abstinence Pledge, and it has never been violated by him, and what is better, we are confident never will. How much of human hope and happiness is involved in that simple Pledge.—*Temperance Advocate.*

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

On the morning of the first day of the late election, an interesting scene might have been witnessed in a low dilapidated dwelling somewhere in this goodly city. At the time and place mentioned there might have been seen, sitting at a scantily furnished breakfast table, a man with good phrenological developments, a prepossessing physical structure, but with a countenance moody and irritable. On the right sat a woman, his wife, little, if any, past the meridian of life, but exhibiting traces of a premature fading of a face and figure still mildly beautiful. At his left sat his daughter—a yet unblighted copy of her patient but sorrow-stricken mother—in all the healthfulness of incipient womanhood. In this young woman's eye tears were gathering, and as she turned her timid face towards her moody father, they might have been seen glistening like the pearly drops of a summer morning, as the first beams of the sun glance on their crystal surface.—Her heart was full, and her voice tremulous as she at length gained courage sufficiently to ejaculate, 'Father.' The moody man started as though the sounds of her long-forgotten melody echoed in his ears. He bent his gaze inquiringly on his trembling child, and in accents unusually soft for him, said, 'Well, Bell, what would you?' Bell, felt emboldened, and dressing her face in a sweet, pleading smile, replied, 'I would, father, that you would not go to the election to-day.' The frown re-appeared—it was stern and bitter, as he asked sharply, 'Why not?' Bell could not answer. She seemed anxious to escape from the angry gaze of a father whom, but a moment before, she hoped to conciliate. She was about to withdraw, when a voice of startling fierceness said to her 'Girl, look on your father! You, but a child, presume to counsel him as to what he should do, and in this you doubtless act as the agent of your mother, I could have borne to have been called a drunkard—aye a drunkard!'—and a shiver passed over him,—'but,' continued he, 'to have it insinuated by a child, is too much. I shall go to the election. So bring me my hat.' No word of remonstrance was heard, and the miserable man rushed from his dwelling. That day bitter tears were shed around the hearth stone of Powell P.— Noon came, but so did not the father of the grief-stricken Isabel. Night too, with its darksome loneliness, drew its curtains around, but no signs of the infatuated—the fallen father and husband. Tedious wore the hours of night away. Often did the mother and daughter instinctively cling to each other as some casual noise induced the belief that the object of their solicitude had indeed come, but how did they dread to encounter the frowns, mayhap the inebriated curses, of him, who was the cause of their vigils! At length, the hour of midnight sounded, and as its echoes died away, the footsteps of the expected one were heard. How wildly beat the hearts of mother and daughter as Powell P. entered the door so long and eagerly watched! He was there, before them, but not noisy—not harsh—for he was sober, calm and collected. So great was the joy of wife and daughter, that neither could give utterance to the wild emotions that played around their hearts, but they would not have spoken then, for worlds, lest the echo of a voice should have dispelled what seemed a pleasing vision.

Mabel! Isabel! were the first words that greeted their ears, and in a moment both were crying for joy on his bosom. We need not detail the affecting conversation which followed, nor the joyful surprise with which the mother and daughter heard his resolve and hopes. It will be sufficiently understood from a single expression of Powell P., as his daughter was about to retire to rest. They were the sweetest words her ears had heard for many

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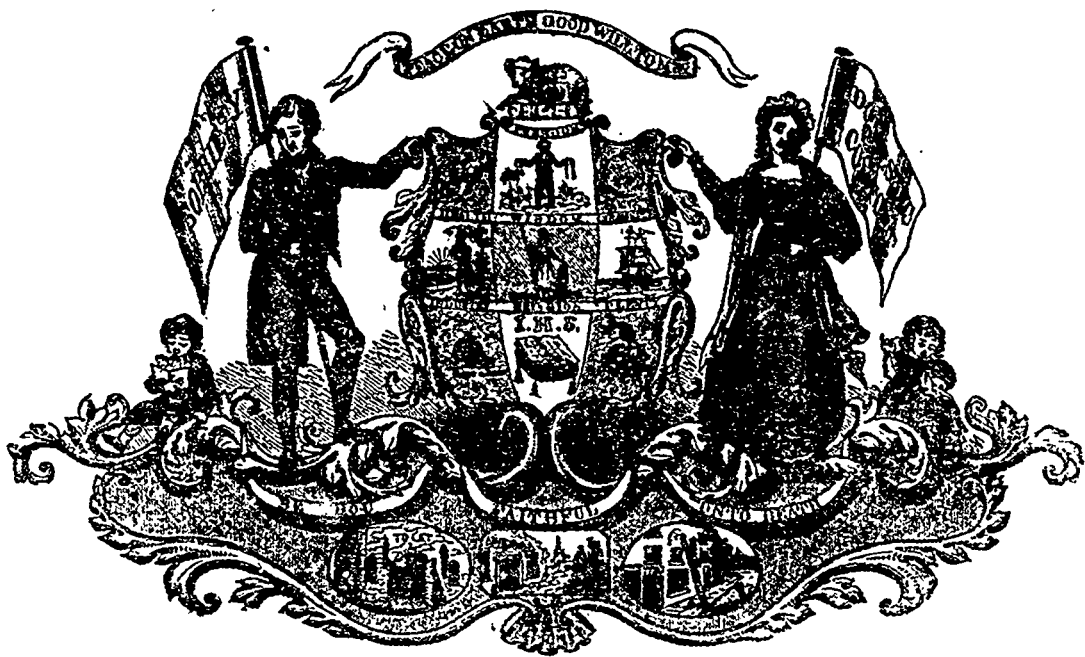
JULY 15, 1842.

Vol. VIII.

THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

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JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

this matter on the best consideration of the civic authorities, entreating them to employ their important influence for the suppression of every form of vice, and the promotion and protection of virtue. By this course they will earn for themselves the gratitude and respect of the citizens generally, and will greatly diminish the difficulties of their own position."

¶ We earnestly request societies and individuals owing for the *Advocate*, or who have received monies on account of *Anti-Bacchus*, or other publications of the society, to remit the amount with the least possible delay. Since the *Advocate* has been published the Committee have always endeavored to keep free of debt to the printer and paper manufacturer; and in order to continue they must experience prompt payment from the subscribers, or be at much personal inconvenience from the outlay of money. The time devoted to the conducting of the *Advocate* is gladly given, but we think it unreasonable that our friends should make a double demand on us requisite, by not meeting their payments.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

We are happy to notice the rapid increase of members in the Montreal Juvenile Temperance Association under the care of our AGENT. They now number upwards of 1,900. It is talked of to form a procession and march through the city with banners.

We wish to remind Gentlemen and Ladies wanting servants, or Merchants needing Storemen or Clerks, that the names of several persons are enrolled at the Teetotal Registry office, St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE TEMPERANCE NEWS ROOM.

Files of most of the leading religious newspapers of Great Britain have now come to hand, which, together with those of our political journals and temperance exchanges render a visit to the news room highly interesting and instructive. The subscription list is open to all, and the terms exceedingly low. See Advertisement.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING-HOUSE.—Strangers coming to town for a few days, can be accommodated at the house of our Agent, Mr. WADSWORTH. Family worship is regularly kept up.

CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA, To which we especially invite the attention of the Makers, Venders, and Users of Intoxicating Drinks.

Bytown, June 16.—The following are such deaths from the use of intoxicating drinks as came to my knowledge since my last communication on that head.

134, 135.—W. G. a farmer, was stabbed in five places by R. A. of which he died two days afterward. R. A. was convicted of wilful murder at last assize, so that two lives are thus sacrificed. Both were intoxicated.

136.—The same evening J. S. a farmer was driving home with horse and cart, he drove off the road and was found dead next morning. These events took place on the 7th December last.

137.—R. F. a tailor drank until his body was totally consumed. His last efforts were put forth for the intoxicating draught. He died on the 14th Dec.

138.—Shortly afterwards a pump maker, a notorious drunkard died suddenly, I think, in a bar-room.

139.—J. J. a farmer drove home late at night, the faithful animal was found in the yard, but next day after search was made the man was found in the bottom of a well thirty feet deep, quite dead.

140.—A Mrs. M. a woman who had seen better days married her second husband a ruthless vagabond. She drank to excess and was found dead in bed. All those individuals except one professed to belong to Christian churches. What are those churches doing to stop the further desolation of families? Well will it be if

blood does not lie at their door. But, Sir, after all those fearful warnings I could name some, yes and men in full communion with churches, who are to all human appearance in a very dangerous state. Were a man to die of Cholera or some other fearful disease, there would be terror on every countenance; but after hundreds and thousands of drunkard's have gone to their account, men will be found who will sit by the dead bodies of friends and neighbours and quaff the draught that proved the instrument of death to others.—D. K.

141.—BRIGHTON.—An inquest was held here on the 24th June, on the body of Wm. Hutchison who had been seen returning home on the previous evening in company with another individual, both evidently in a state of intoxication. The probability is that a dispute arose between them in which Hutchison was stabbed. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against the other man and he is now in jail to await his trial. The deceased left a wife and several children.

142.—A man was drowned in the Lachine Canal, near this city, a few nights since. He had previously been seen in a state of intoxication.

143, 144.—At Buckingham, on the 29th May, two persons were drowned, the first, a young man aged about 24. It appears that on his return from the house of worship he called at a frequented board of Bacchus, where it is likely he partook of the fatal cup, for not long after, on attempting to cross the river on a boom, was precipitated into the current below and being carried over the falls found a watery grave. The other was a man of about 60 years of age. On Saturday he attended an engagement where the social glass was free, and remaining through the night was amply supplied with his favourite beverage. Through the day, returning home in his canoe, found a watery grave and endless eternity.—O. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Great Britain it is estimated that twenty millions of gallons of spirituous liquors, are annually consumed—bringing a revenue to government, by duties and excise, of between seven and eight millions of pounds sterling!

A late writer, Rev. J. Ford, in his observations on the Temperance pledge, says:—that in the course of one year 95,000 offenders, through drunkenness alone, were committed to prison in England and Wales. In the metropolitan suburbs, the year 1831 witnessed no fewer than 31,351 persons, many of them juvenile delinquents, taken into custody, the victims of intemperance alone. The same authority states that one-half of all madness, three-fourths of all beggary, and four-fifths of all crime, are occasioned by drunkenness.

Civilized man probably never labored under so strange and unaccountable an infatuation, as is exhibited in the consumption of intoxicating drinks—and in the protection and encouragement of dram-selling, by the laws of all nations.—*Puritan*.

ANY PORT IN A STORM.—One of our Washingtonians says, that he served his time at the grocery business with a rum-selling deacon, and that his master was in the habit of making his own Port Wine. He says, that he had often been told to "go up stairs and grind some logwood as the Port wine was most out." One Sunday the deacon was hard at work over a large cask with a pole in his hand, stirring up the home-made Port wine, when a member of the same church entered unobserved. After looking with astonishment for some minutes, he exclaimed, "Hallo! deacon, what are you doing?" The deacon jumped round in great confusion, and after a little hesitation replied, "Why, I was afraid I might get off in a boat some of these times, and I was learning how to scull."

LECTURE AGAINST TEMPERANCE.—Professing Christians who continue to drink ardent spirits, frequently throw out the idea that the temperance efforts of the present day are contrary to the Scriptures and destructive to revivals of religion, as they were formerly enjoyed. If they really think that this is the case, and if they are the true friends of God and his holy truth, why do they not call meetings and have lectures to enlighten those who have adopted the total abstinence principle? Let them engage their rum-drinking ministers, if they have any, and their strong speakers, if they have truth on their side, and, provided we can sit eo

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.—*Macnught's Translation.*

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1842.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.—Under this head, our readers will find the journals of Mr. McDONALD and of Messrs. WILSON and MITCHELL, the information supplied by which is of an encouraging nature. The labors of the latter on the Chateauguay river have resulted in the formation of several societies. We have been obliged to omit some most gratifying intelligence from New South Wales, the West Indies, Sandwich Islands, China, Algiers &c., besides accounts of various interesting celebrations in Great Britain and Ireland.

The cloud which at first was no bigger than the hand, is now covering the horizon. Let us continue to labor in faith against the giant monster intemperance.

THE BYE-LAW AGAINST IMPURE WATER.

The Council of this city, with commendable zeal for the public health, have prohibited under a penalty, the sale of water procured from certain parts of the river. Why should not the same prohibition extend to the *fire water* which is made and sold to such an extent? Will the Council say why the poor carter is to be dealt with so rigidly, and the wealthy importer, distiller, or retailer allowed to pursue his business with impunity? Impure water may injure the health; but what are its effects compared to those produced by that poisonous beverage aptly named "fire-water" by the red man? Our physicians have declared that spirituous liquors are "the fearful source of numerous and formidable diseases, and the principal cause of the poverty, crime and misery which abound in this city;" our Judges, Police Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Jailers, &c. declare that almost every crime is to be traced to the same source; the Coroner's inquests tell the same tale with respect to violent deaths; and in fact we only require to use our own senses to convince us that nearly all the misery and vice which meets our eye is to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquors in the community. Why then is their sale and manufacture not prohibited like that of the impure water of the river? Surely they, to an immeasurably greater extent, have been "productive of serious inconvenience and of injury to the public health."

A feeling has generally prevailed that our rulers had not the power to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors; but the present by-law proves either that this impression is unfounded or that the council have exceeded their powers. The ground upon which they base their interference with the water carriers is, that their business is "productive of serious inconvenience and of injury to the public health." The Council then, in taking charge of the convenience and health of the community, are bound, in consistency, to put a stop to the business of the dealer in intoxicating liquors, which is opposed in every respect to the public prosperity and good. To coerce the poor waterman, and tolerate and encourage the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is indeed to "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY TEMPERANCE MEN WHEN TRAVELLING.

Many persons not otherwise in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and even some tee-totalers, are in the practice of taking them when travelling, to prevent the bad effects which they are told will result from drinking the water of the places they

visit. That water taken in considerable quantities may have a deranging effect on the systems of some, there is little doubt; but that the moderate usage of water has this effect generally, is a libel on Him who has created and given it for our common use.

But granting that on strangers water has this effect, is there no remedy but putting into it brandy, wine, &c., especially when at the table of an inn, where any apparent inconsistency on the part of temperance men will be made the most of to the disadvantage of the cause? For the few days they are from home, cannot the friends of temperance stint themselves a little, or take the smallest degree of trouble to obtain some beverage which they can use without inconvenience? The writer has had ample experience in travelling, by sea and land, to know, the small amount of self-denial requisite to act on the total abstinence principle, and therefore confesses himself devoid of much charity for the conduct of the professed friends of tee-totalism, who cannot travel without using brandy and wine in their water or taking their glass of porter.

A little self-denial in the morning, and abstinence from diet which provokes thirst, will most likely preclude the necessity of drinking during the day, and at dinner it is easy, by arrangement with the landlord, to have, if necessary, some toast or filtered water. But if tee-totalers will pay no regard to diet and drink frequent draughts of water, ginger beer, soda water, &c., it is to be expected that derangement of the system will take place. Apart from water, the moderate use of tea, coffee, aerated drinks, lemonade, &c., will amply supply what is requisite, without the use of intoxicating drinks.

With much pleasure we notice the presentation of a silver medal to Mr. FREDERICK SIMPSON, late of the Band 85th Regt., who for a series of years, and under trying circumstances, has maintained the united character of Christian and Tee-totaler. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Frederick Simpson, by the Temperance Society of the 85th Light Infantry, as a mark of esteem for his unremitting exertions in promoting the cause;" and on the reverse "Montreal, 1st July, 1842," a Crown and Bugle and "85th Temperance Society."

The publication of the catalogue of the victims of intemperance has given offence to many, particularly to the friends of the unhappy subjects of our notice. The following communication from the Rev. W. McKILLICAN, furnishes good reasons for the course we have pursued in exposing the ravages of intemperance:—

"I understand that some have been complaining of the plainness with which the death of some persons, by intoxication, has been told. Such complaints are not confined to one place, nor to one day or year; some think that it is not kind to tell all the truth—that some circumstances ought to be concealed, lest the feelings of relatives should be hurt. Those who hate and oppose the custom which leads many to an awful end, who have their feelings under the government of reason and benevolence, will be grieved by such things *happening*, rather than by their being *told*; or if they be in some degree hurt by their being told, they will bear with it, in the hope of it proving a warning to others, to shun the path which leads to ruin; to avoid those haunts of vice, which are "the way to hell, leading down to the chambers of death." The religion of the Bible backs and disposes those who are under its influence, to be tender towards all their fellow men, and consider it a great sin unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of any human being, or add one bitter drop to the cup of human woe, which is full enough and bitter enough already. The amiable Cowper would not enter on the list of friends the man who would needlessly set a foot upon a worm. It is easy to respect those "whose actions say that they respect themselves." But are the feelings of those who, in various degrees, are promoting intoxication, by sanctioning the opinion that a little intoxicating drink is good, which really