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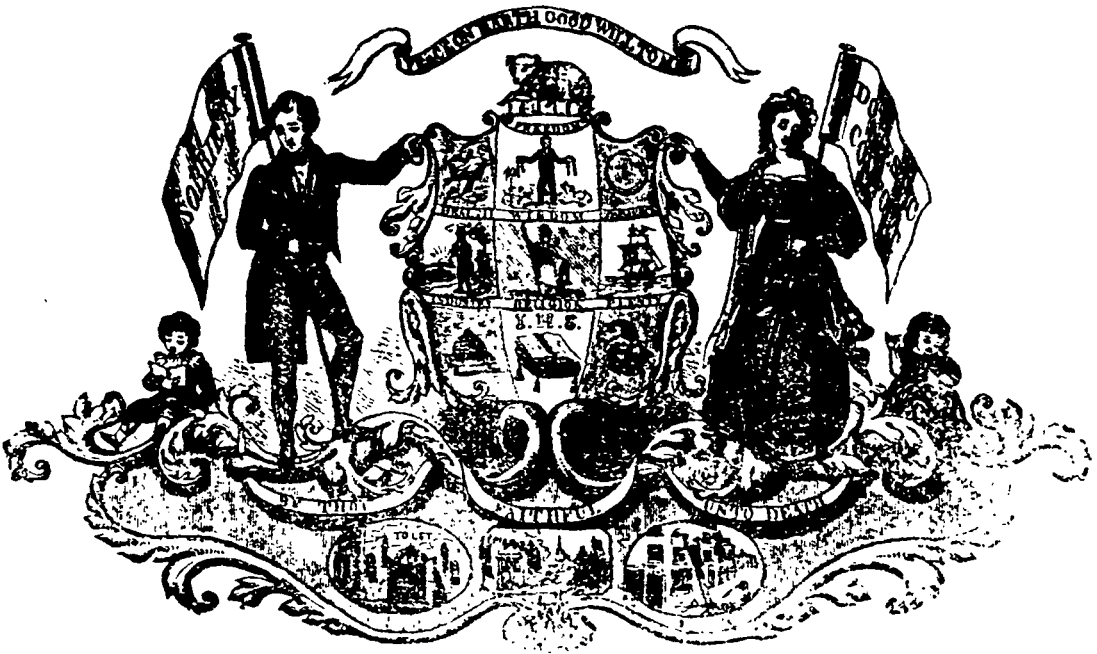
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THE  
CANADA  
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

OFFICE,  
SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**

THE Committee of this Society hereby give notice, that an excellent assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS is constantly to be found at their Depository, McGill Street; and that this year have been added some in Roman 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'Ete*. Also, a large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Plain Satins, Embroidered Cashmeres, Valenciennes, &c.

Mackintosh Coats made to order.  
June 11.

**W. H. RICHMOND,**

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, at low prices for CASH, in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. HALL & TILTON, opposite the City Bank, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, July 19, 1842.

**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.

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, Improved Coffee Steamers, &c.

Montreal, June 20, 1842.

**WILLIAM GREIG**

HAS JUST RECEIVED per "Chronometer" and "Block," a Choice Assortment of Sheffield and Wolverhampton Wares, which, as "times are hard," will be Sold considerably under the usual advance.

Mappin's Pen, Pocket and Desk Knives. Erasures, Nail and Corn Files; Patent Pen Makers, Lancets: Ivory and Horn Balance Handles, Table and Desert Knives and Forks, Carvers, Patent Knife Sharpners, Childrens' Knives and Forks, &c., of superior quality and finish.

Mr. M. warrants his Cutlery to be equal in quality to Joseph Roger's & Sons, except his Razors, which he warrants Superior.

—ALSO—

Scissors, Gellot's Steel Pens, at reduced prices, Pearl, Bone, and Ivory Hooks for Umbrellas and Parasols; Fine Pearl Buttons; Dressing Combs, of Horn and Shell; Ladies' Side Combs, Horn and Shell, in great variety; Gents' Pocket Combs; Cloth, Hair, Curl, Flesh, Hat, Plate, Crumb, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Ivory Combs; Chesterman's Patent Yard Measures, in Brass, Ivory, Pearl, Shell, and German Silver Cases, neat; Polishing Paste; Dressing Case, and Work Box Fittings, &c.; Tea Trays, Common Gothic, and Queen's Shapes, in most novel and elegant designs, singly, or in sets, very cheap; Bread Baskets; Fruit Baskets; Cash Boxes; Almanac Cases; Toast Racks; Spice Boxes; Cruet Frames, with Cut Bottles; Letter Cages; Note Racks; Ink Stands; Dressing Cases; Nursery Lamps; Water Candlesticks; Inhalers; Candle and Oil Lamps, &c. &c.

The above are all selected from the Makers, and are finished in a style seldom seen in this market, and Low in Price. July 20.

**MAPPIN'S RAZORS.**

W. GREIG has just received from Sheffield (per Chronometer,) and direct from the Maker, a fine assortment of MAPPIN'S CELEBRATED RAZORS which W. G. is authorised to warrant Superior in quality to those of Joseph Rogers & Sons, and it is well known that theirs are excellent.

For Sale SINGLY or in neat Boxes of TWO or SEVEN, at from 1s. 3d. each to 36s. 3d. per Sett.

N.B.—To prevent spurious articles being palmed on the Public, please observe "MAPPIN'S" name on the BLADE, and on the cases as follows:—"IMPORTED BY WM. GREIG, MONTREAL."

—ALSO—

RAZOR STROPS in great variety, and of superior finish—Mechi's Razor Strop Paste—Piver's, Guerlain's, Ede's, Pears, Winter & Thompson's, Real Naples and other Shaving Creams, Cakes, Squares, &c.—Shaving Boxes, Brushes, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING DRESSING CASES FITTED, in Mahogany, Russia Leather, and Japanned, Tin, &c.—16 varieties.

All the above, from the "hardness of the times," will be sold UNDER the Usual Advance.

July 16.

**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.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 12.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

## THE CONTRAST.

It was a night of bitter cold. "Mother," said an interesting little boy, "let me sit a little closer to you," as he moved his little stool up by his mother's side, "and don't let father whip me when he comes home. I am afraid of him—he knocks me around so. Did father always beat my little brother before he died, as he beats me?" "No my child," said the mother, "not always."

"Then why did my little brother die so soon and so suddenly?"

"I cannot tell you now, my child; you must not ask me such questions. Your father will soon be here, it may be, and he will be angry if he finds out that we are talking of your little brother that is now dead and gone."

An unconscious and sleeping infant lay upon the lap of its mother—two little boys were nestling together in a disturbed slumber upon a pallet of straw in one corner of the room, covered by the remnant of a worn out carpet. The fire was almost out upon the hearth; and the pale and sickly mother, with her anxious boy, sat waiting the approach of one, whose very foot-fall was a note of terror. The room was scantily furnished with the meanest furniture, which is found in the meanest hovel, and that hovel, the hovel of the drunkard. The city clock had tolled away the hour of mid-night, and still he did not come.

"Will he come soon, mother?"

"It may be; I cannot tell."

"I wish he would never come again; or, I wish I had no father."

"Why do you say so, my son. He is your father; and the Bible says, 'Honour thy father and mother.' Why do you wish you had no father? Do you wish your father dead?"

"No, mother; but I sometimes wish that I was dead. If it were not for you and my little brothers and sister here, I should not wish to live. I am tired of life. But when I see the tears stealing down your pale cheek, and when I think how lonely you would be on these lonely nights, if you had no little boy to sit up with you, then I wish to live for your sake, mother."

At that moment they heard the heavy tread of one who was approaching the door. There was no mistaking it; it was the step of the reeling drunkard. The boy instantly clung more closely to his mother's side, as his brutal father lifted the latch of the door.

The man who entered was of tall and well made stature, about middle life.

He was the son of wealthy parents, and had been brought up in the midst of luxury. He had been well educated for a man of business, and at his father's death had inherited an ample fortune. It was intended that he should take his father's place in the business, which he had pursued. He married early a young lady every way his equal; and no married couple ever began life together with better prospects.

But that husband had learned in early life to tarry long at the wine. He was fond of social and convivial parties. They were often at his house; and he often in the midst of them, gathered at the houses of others. There he became the frequenter of the evening wine club. He sank lower and lower by regular and constant gradations, till his property was wasted, and every thing about him was entangled. Piece after piece of his property went to satisfy the demands that crowded thickly upon him. The more his affairs became embarrassed, the more deeply did he seek to drown his sensibilities and his conscience in the intoxicating bowl. Often would his fond wife remonstrate with him, and beg him, for her sake and his children, to quit his cups and companions once and forever; and often did he, with many tears, promise that he would never drink another drop, and never again enter

that den of iniquity, the grog-shop. But long since every promise of this nature had been broken and forgotten, and he, who was the kind father, had become the infuriated fiend. Even the tears of his wife, and the fears of his children, maddened him with rage. Nothing at home would please him, but all went wrong. The more guilty he was himself, the more inclined was he to be angry with every one of his household. So it was on the night in question, and such was the mood in which he entered his miserable dwelling.

The first objects which met his eye were the tears of his wife, and the clinging of his boy to the side of his mother. He was just full enough of drink to be the demon without the imbecility of the drunkard.

"D—n you, you sneaking, sinking mercenary," said he, as he approached as with a lion bound, and seized upon his trembling boy; "I'll teach you to be always flying from the face of your father. What are you doing, you infernal rascal, to be always hiding behind your mother when I come? There, take that—and that—and that," as he cuffed him on one side of the head, and then on the other, till with the last blow, he relinquished his hold and sent him reeling against the opposite wall, where he fell, and lay groaning and manning upon the floor.

The poor mother had raised her imploring eyes to her husband to spare her boy, while the big tears were rolling down her cheek, though she could not utter a syllable.

Those tears maddened him. "Wife," said he, with the voice of a fiend, "I have seen enough of this everlasting snivelling, and now, d—n you, you shall go after your boy!" and he levelled at her a blow which laid her prostrate upon the floor. "And now," said the fiend, "I'll have a general clearance, and a still house for once." So saying, he laid hold of his wife, and dragging her to the door, he threw her into the deep snow; then seizing the infant, which had fallen to the floor, by one arm, he hurled that after her; then his almost unconscious boy, after giving him a cuff or two, he dragged by one leg to the door, and slung him, with all his might, into the dark distance without; then followed in a moment, one after the other, the little boys in the corner; roused in a twinkling, and hurled abroad upon the cold snow. Thus the house was cleared; and the moment this was done, the door was fastened, and all within was clear. The poor mother, as soon as possible, gathered around her, her out-cast family; the infant in her bosom; the little boys clinging to her on either side. But when she went to her darling first-born, the noble boy, that would never leave his mother's side, nor close an eye in sleep while she sat waiting the return of her brutal husband, she found him still unconscious, and unable to rise. With one arm, kneeling, she clasped her dying boy, and raised him to her bosom; she called him by name but he awoke not. The pulse was still beating, and that was all.

Something must be done to save her own life, and that of her children. She approached the door, from which she had been so forcibly ejected, not to seek an entrance, but to know if any deed of self-destruction might be going on within. Her spirit was broken, and she did not seek to go farther; and then she turned away to her nearest neighbour. She and her children were housed for the night, and every thing done for their relief.

Morning came and with it returning reason to the brutal father and husband. He remembered something of the scenes of the past night. But he remembered them with pain and dismay.—Where are his wife and children? tossed out in the unmerciful night! What had his cruel blows done, bestowed in the heat of madness and passion; and bestowed with what violence and force he could not remember.

His first dreamy impressions of the events of the night, were of a nature that filled his mind with remorse; and the more he reflected, the more intense that remorse became, till at last reflection and solitude became intolerable. He sallied forth to find his wife and children; he had never abused them so much before; never had driven them from his dwelling, though he had treated them with great neglect, unkindness, and often with brutal violence.

The place where his family had found a refuge was soon found, he appeared before them like a guilty culprit. But oh! what was his emotions when he saw the mere wreck of his yet unconscious boy lying before him, and his pale weeping mother hanging over him. The infant was in her lap, and the little boys fled from his presence, and endeavoured to conceal themselves.

He spoke to his wife; but she answered not. The iron had gone into her soul. "Tommy," said he to the boy; but no answer was returned. A cold shiver seemed to creep over the flesh of the child at the sound of his father's voice.

"Wife, my dear wife," said he, in an imploring and affectionate tone, "I can endure any thing but your silence. Hear me, if you will not speak; I am in my reason now, and in my reason I am determined to continue. You know I have often made you promises of amendment. I have said that I would be my own master, and would not drink again; you have urged me to sign the temperance pledge; I told you that I scorned it, for it was in my opinion an admission that I could not refrain without it. But now my resolution is taken. I have lost all my property—I have lost my character—I have lost every thing; I have lost every claim to the love and affection of my wife and children. The harpies at the grog-shop have sold me liquor when they knew that you had begged them not to do it—when they knew too, that it was taking the bread from the mouths of my children. They have kept me night after night, till a late hour, and turned me out when they knew I would only go home to abuse my family. I have squandered all I had at the accursed tavern. I see how it is, and my resolution, as I told you, is taken. I will be a man again—a husband again—a father again. We shall have our comforts around, if God will spare you and this dear little sufferer, and those fearful ones that flee now from me as from the face of a tiger. Yes, Mary, my resolution is taken, and here before high Heaven I swear I will never taste another drop.—That Washingtonian pledge which you have so often urged me to sign shall be my pledge. Not another hour passes over my head until I put my name to it."

His fond wife sprang to her feet; the next instant her arm was round his neck, and her head lay weeping upon his shoulder. Her heart was too full for utterance; at last she said—"Then we shall be happy!" "The warranty of it I will bring you this very hour;" and away he went with the speed of the wind. He hastened to the proper officer to enroll his name as a subscriber to the pledge, and as a member of the Washington temperance Society. He procured a certificate of membership—he returned to his family.

"There," said he, "now I am safe, and you may be sure of better times." His poor wife snatched the paper; "Is it possible William, that you have really signed the pledge?" "It is, and I mean to stick to it; live or die, sink or swim, I mean to stick to it as long as I live. That pledge shall be written on my memory, and written in my heart, and I tell you, Mary, better days are coming; I feel it I know it; I am free once more—I am free!" We need not describe all that passed. The family were soon again in their own humble dwelling.

We pass on in our history. Many days and nights of weary watching had gone by as the parents hung over the low couch of their unconscious child. With the first sign of returning consciousness and reason, after the fever of the system had abated, the father was there with tender words upon his tongue for his beloved boy. "Tommy," said he, "look upon your father; I am your father, Tommy," and the boy gazed with a bewildering look around him, and shuddered at the faint idea that his father was near. The father saw it, and for the present he forbore. A day or two more passed by, and the father was still at the bedside with a little boy on either knee. The sick boy looked with a faint smile as he glanced upon the face of his mother, but shrunk aghast when on turning to the other side he saw his father so near him.

"Tommy," said the rejoicing mother, while tears big and frequent were rolling down the father's cheek, "Tommy, I have good

news to tell you, but you must keep quiet, child. I tell you, your dear father has signed the pledge, and we are all so happy again." The noble boy awakened to full consciousness in a moment; he turned towards his father, twined his arms about his neck, and burst into a flood of tears. Every eye around that bed-side wept, but these were tears of joy. The time which dragged so heavily on, now fled by on noiseless and rapid wings. The boy recovered. The wife's face was wreathed with smiles; the little ones were joyous and happy. The eldest born was ever seen at his father's side, whether at home or abroad. With returning soberness came returning business and happiness. Everything prospered with that family.

A few months have rolled by since this reform; it was like life from the dead; it was like the finding of that which was supposed to be lost. It has brought health to the body, and peace to the soul. Whence this amazing change? For look at that family now! The children run to meet their returning father. There is competence there—there is happiness there—there is every comfort there which those hearts desire; and more than all, there, too, is the grateful, humble heart, and there is the eloquent voice of that once lost, but now reclaimed father; eloquent sometimes amidst sob's and tears, leading the devotions and prayers of that family on bended knees at the throne of grace. Whence this mighty change? It began with the holy influence of that pledge, and it continues with that pledge inviolate. That heart has also been moved with her influence, so that now we can say, "behold his prayeth." The prayers of a virtuous and pious wife have been answered. The frequent visits to the sanctuary here, of that happy family, is preparing the way for an eternal abode in that blessed sanctuary above.

#### TESTIMONIES IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

T. Beaumont, Esq., Surgeon, of Bradford, stated at a meeting, held in the city of York, August 12, 1833, that "he never knew a single minister of the establishment, who, having tried the plan, did not find it answer. One reverend gentleman told him, he had during fifteen successive days, delivered fifteen sermons, and travelled 900 miles, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to his health."

The Rev. J. Snerman, of Surrey Chapel, London.—"It is now two years and five months since I have abstained wholly from intoxicating liquor, and during that entire period, excepting just at first, during the seasoning; I have enjoyed better health, and found myself more able to perform my duties. Those duties are not light, for, on an average, I have eight services a week. Sometimes I have preached and spoken ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen times in the week, but the average has been eight, and I can most conscientiously say, that I go through these labours with more personal comfort than when I took a small quantity of intoxicating drink. Thus, so far as my own experience goes, abstinence is good."

The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham.—"He had tried the system for two years; he had gone through much ministerial labour; and he could honestly aver that he never laboured with so much comfort as since he had rigidly adhered to that principle."

The Rev. R. Knill, of the London Missionary Society, writes:—"I preach oftener than most men, yet sleep well, have no headache, no white tongue, and very little exhaustion. The secret is this—I never drink wine, or spirits, or porter, or beer, or cider, or any other fermented or intoxicating liquor; the pure water from the spring is my beverage, and I never was so well since I became a preacher."

The Rev. Dr. Philip, an eminent Christian Missionary and Christian philanthropist.—"It was a fact he had realized in his own experience, that the use of intoxicating or exciting liquors of any sort, was not only unnecessary, but absolutely prejudicial; he had undergone much fatigue of body and mind in his African journey; his health began to fail, and his system became so much deteriorated that he could not derive benefit from his food, nor could the moderate use of any sort of liquor give relief; he tried every sort of regimen, and every sort of medicine in vain. In these circumstances his duty required him to undertake a journey of many hundreds of miles, the prospect of which almost made him sink into despondency. He had his trust in the promise of God,

and the experience of Franklin came to his recollection; he tried the use of biscuit and water for several days, and found himself no worse, but somewhat better; he provided himself with a bag of biscuit and a flask of water, without any other provision; he used a biscuit and a little water every second hour, and thus he travelled for three weeks, and was much better at the end of his journey than when he set out. For the first few days he felt somewhat languid, but after that his strength and his health increased every day. He continued three months on this diet without change; he experienced his physical strength increased; he set out on another journey, and he travelled for three weeks, during which time his clothes were never off, and he declared that he did not experience *one sensation of weariness!* To this regimen, with very few exceptions, he adhered for many years, and he might say, it was that to which he still preferred to adhere."

The Rev. Andrew Lynn, preacher of the Methodist New Connexion.—"I have tried the Total Abstinence plan for several months. The change in my entire system and spirits is such as to make me thankful every day that I ever became a Tee-totaller. I can walk six miles with greater ease than I could walk three formerly; my labours in the cause of God are much more pleasant and less fatiguing. When my strength is exhausted with hard toil, it is sooner recruited again. I used to take a glass of wine after preaching, and felt glad of it, because I thought it did me good. I now do without, and feel no need of it. In the place of warm ale, or spirit and water, after preaching on Sunday evenings, at supper I take coffee, and am a great deal more refreshed by it, and am clear and pure in my feelings for family worship. I can sleep sounder when I retire to rest, and my sleep does me more good. Next morn'g, instead of being dull and sluggish, as I used to be when I took ale or other stimulants, I am cheerful and active, and free from the muzziness in my head, and the unpleasant taste in my mouth, which I formerly experienced. I relish my breakfast better, and can go about my pastoral duties with as much activity and cheerfulness as on other days. I am fully persuaded, that healthy persons, who have good wholesome food to eat, need nothing as a beverage stronger than water; and that they will be much healthier and happier with such mild drinks than with any intoxicating drinks whatever."

The Rev. J. Williams, Missionary from the South Sea Islands, bore a cheerful testimony to the advantages of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.—"He had lived eighteen years in a tropical climate, and had engaged in various severe labours both of body and mind; but he had not drank any thing stronger than water, and he had rarely known a day's illness."

The Rev. B. Godwin.—"He had made a trial of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drink for the last two months; during which period he had undergone an unusual amount of professional duty, having travelled 1200 miles, and preached or addressed public meetings nearly every day."

The Rev. — Hatchard, Vicar of Plymouth.—"My work on the Sabbath-day is very hard, and I used to think that I was entitled to something good after the labours of the day, and generally took a stiff glass of brandy-and-water. I did this, as I thought to strengthen me, but I invariably passed a restless night, was always *Mondayish*, and felt unfit for anything; but since I have given up the brandy-and-water, I feel as well on Monday morning as I did on Saturday night."

The Rev. W. Morgan, incumbent of Christ Church, Bradford, speaking of his own experience, he remarked that—"He was in his fifty-seventh year, he had been an active minister for a great number of years, he had totally abstained from intoxicating drinks, and though he was fifty-seven he could perform his duties, and they were arduous, as well as when he was only twenty-seven."

#### INTEMPERANCE WASTES PROPERTY.

The evils of intemperance are incalculably great and numerous. The fortune of the intemperate man melts away, he knows not how. Whatever is valuable in his estates, soon finds its way into the possession of others. Like a sieve he soon scatters what is desirable, and retains only what is worthless as chaff. The enormous amount of money wasted or worse than wasted for ardent spirits, in the United States is most astonishing. What is paid for this one destructive article in this country, would more than pay

all the taxes of every description. The money given for ardent spirits, (the very thought of which ought to make us tremble,) would more than support our government, our ministers of religion of every denomination, our colleges, our academies, our common schools. It would in ten years, give a farm of a hundred acres of the best unimproved land to every family in the United States. It would in a few months pay the public debts. It would, in a short time, give a bible to every family on earth. It would soon send a missionary of the cross to every dark corner of this our sinful, guilty, miserable world. It would feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and heal the sick. It would light up a smile on the cheek of distress, and carry consolation into the dwelling where poverty resides. To have the supreme felicity of planting pleasures in every heart, of spreading joy on every countenance, of scattering the light of revelation on the darkness of paganism, of dispelling the impenetrable gloom that rests on all beyond the grave, and of pointing sinners to eternal happiness, will surely more than counterbalance that pitiable pleasure (if it deserves the name,) which men find in drinking distilled spirits. When we consider the enormous tax which tipplers of every description pay, we will no longer marvel when we hear them complain of hard times, when we see them or their children in rags, or learn that they refuse to give a shilling to promote any cause, which has for its end the good of mankind. The drunkard's property goes. It does no good, but much evil. Who would be willing to spend his money merely for the sake of injuring himself and others? Let such and such only exchange it for that most ruinous of all the inventions of wicked men, spirituous liquors.—*Tee-totaller.*

INTEMPERANCE.—Many people injure their health by drinking, who seldom get drunk. The continual habit of soaking, as it is called, though its effects be not so violent, is not less pernicious. When the vessels are kept constantly full and upon the stretch, the different digestions can neither be duly performed, nor the humors properly prepared. Hence, most people of this character are afflicted with Gout, Gravel, &c. If these disorders do not appear, they are seized with low spirits, hypochondriacal affections, and other symptoms of indigestion.

The habit of drinking proceeds frequently from misfortune in life. The miserable fly to it for relief. It affords them indeed a temporary relief. But, alas! this solace is short lived; and when it is over, the spirits sink as much below their usual tone, as they had before been raised above it. Hence a repetition of the dose becomes necessary, and every fresh dose makes way for another, till the unhappy person becomes a slave to the bottle, and at length falls a sacrifice to what at first was taken only as a medicine.—No man is so dejected as the drunkard, when his debauch has gone off; hence it is that those who have the greatest flow of spirits while the glass circulates freely, are of all others the most melancholy when sober, and often put an end to their own existence in a fit of spleen or ill humor.

Drunkenness not only proves destructive to health, but likewise to the faculties of the mind. It is strange that creatures who value themselves on account of a superior degree of reason to that of the brutes, should take pleasure in sinking so far below them. Were such as voluntarily deprive themselves of the use of reason, to continue ever after in that condition, it would seem but a just punishment. Though this be not the consequence of one act of intoxication, it seldom fails to succeed a course of it. By a habit of drinking, the greatest genius is often reduced to a mere idiot.

Intoxication is peculiarly hurtful to young persons. It heats their blood, impairs their strength, and obstructs their growth; it is not only in itself an abominable vice, but is an inducement to many others. There is hardly any crime so horrid, that the drunkard will not perpetrate for the love of liquor. We have known them sell their clothes, and even food, to obtain the accursed draught.—*Dyot's Oracle of Health.*

The following appalling picture of the condition of spirit dealers' assistants, is taken from a letter written by one of their number, to the *Liverpool Mercury* dated 25th August, 1842.

#### SPIRIT DEALERS' ASSISTANTS.

"Much has been said and done in behalf of the shop-keepers' assistants in this town, and, I have no doubt, they feel grateful to

those gentlemen who came forward to advocate their claims."

"But in all that has been said and done, there has been a class of assistants, in this town, who have not been once named, and who, if they have not more, at least have as much, clamour upon a benevolent public as any other—I mean spirit dealers' assistants; and I am confident, were the public fully acquainted with the closeness of their confinement, the almost total deprivation of all chance of acquiring any useful knowledge, together with other hardships, which would require a lengthened account to describe, their sympathies would be enlisted in their behalf, and that they would—as in similar cases they have done—intercede for a remedy to such a great evil."

"But it may be asked, have they not some time allowed them on Sundays? Certainly they have; for in some places they are permitted to go out during church hours,—say from half-past ten to half-past twelve, or from eleven to one o'clock in the forenoon, and from three to half-past four in the afternoon, thereby precluding the possibility of attending religious worship, no matter how well they may feel inclined; and every alternate Sunday they are, perhaps, allowed from four to seven hours to "enjoy" themselves. It is true that some employers allow their assistants to go out a few hours one afternoon each fortnight, but this is not the case with all.

There are respectable young men who have not an hour to themselves from Monday morning to Saturday night,—not even to read—no, not a newspaper, for in some places they scarce ever see one; for if the employers take one in they take care that it shall be kept as much as possible from the assistants; and should they happen to get hold of one, they must read it by stealth, for their employers would not permit them to neglect their "interest" by reading, or rather, glancing at a newspaper, when they are waiting for customers; and some employers cannot bear the idea of their young men sitting down, but wish them to be on their feet all day through. Yes, here are intelligent young men, of unexceptionable character—for such they must be—tilling the whole week through, and almost constantly in contact with the vilest company, and often forced to listen to the most obscene language, and receive every kind of vulgar insult, and must possess the moral power to withstand all contamination from such association, and this without the least instruction or advice to counteract their baneful influences; and here they must toil, at the expense of both health and morals, for from fourteen to eighteen shillings per week. Surely employers do not possess a fellow feeling, or they would never keep these young men like caged birds the year through; but interest will always supersede humanity."

"The plan of business generally pursued where there are two assistants is—the junior one rises and opens at five A. M., and remains at his business until nine or ten P. M.; the senior one rises at seven or eight A. M., and retires at after twelve at night; thus toiling, without one hour's intermission, for upwards of sixteen hours. I would ask any hard working man if he could perform such a slavish toil? If it be not slavery, I am afraid it approximates rather too closely to the factory system."

After reading these extracts what shall we say of spirit dealers? Do they make gain of the destruction of immortal souls or not? By the fruits of a business ye shall know it, and the fruits of the spirit dealers business are to a fearful extent death to his customers, death to his assistants, and in not a few instances, death to himself! would that we could restrict the word in all these cases to merely temporal death! would that the fact were not staring us in the face, that the souls of the parties referred to are even more endangered than their bodies.—[Ed. C. T. A.]

We copy the following excellent article from the *Niagara Chronicle*.—[Ed. C. T. A.]

Of all the remarkable features of this age, there is none more prominent, and none that has a greater claim upon our attention, than the Temperance enterprise. We know there are those who do not attach so much importance to this subject as we do—those who consider it a mere ebullition of fanatical zeal, and consequently evanescent in its nature. We, however, entertain a different opinion. The brief but brilliant history of the Temperance

cause furnishes the most irrefragable evidence of the solidity of its principles, and the permanency of its foundation. Why has it braved the storms by which it has been assailed? Why was it not swept away by the mountain torrent of popular indignation? Why did it not quail before the artillery of that mighty engine, the press? Why has it not been exterminated by the multiplicity of means employed in order to accomplish its destruction? Why is it still spreading over the world, after so much has been done to stop its progress? The answer is, it has been weighed in the balances of reason and truth, and has not been found wanting.—Its principles are sound; it rests upon an immutable foundation—a foundation that cannot be shaken by the storm, nor swept away by the tempest. How cheering are the effects of this cause to the mind of the philanthropist! He delights to contemplate the bloodless triumphs, the rich trophies of the Temperance reformation. His eyes sparkle with joy when he beholds tears of sorrow wiped away, and the balm of consolation poured into hearts that were wrung with the bitterness of despair. He exults when he enters dwellings that were the abodes of wretchedness and woe, where misery sat enthroned, and the withering influence of intemperance seemed to have blasted every hope; and finds that, through the instrumentality of this cause, a pleasing change has passed over the scene—that the darkness has been dissipated, and that hope and joy now irradiate those once unhappy homes.—These effects are exulted, wherever this cause extends its benign influence; and Heaven grant that it may continue to spread over the whole earth, until intemperance, with all its concomitant evils, shall be banished to the shades of oblivion. We rejoice that so many means are in operation, in our own district, for accelerating the spread of Temperance; that there are so many indefatigable supporters of this cause in our own town and vicinity—men who use all their influence to disseminate the principles of sobriety, who labor sedulously to save their fellow-men from infamy, and from the darkness of a drunkard's grave.

## PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

### CANADA WEST.

**Woodstock, Sept. 24.**—At a meeting of the Woodstock Total Abstinence Society, on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: Rev. W. H. Landing, President; Rev. N. Bosworth, Vice President; Mr. J. Scarf, Rec. Sec.; and a committee of eight. After which a letter was read from the West Oxford Temperance Society, desiring the appointment of delegates to attend a District Convention to meet there on Wednesday the 23rd September, for the purpose of forming a District Temperance Society; whereupon the Rev. Messrs. Landing and Bosworth were appointed delegates, and the members of committee requested to act as a committee of arrangement for accommodating the delegates. Previous to the formation of this Society, there had been in Woodstock several movements in the Temperance Cause, but only as late as last June, this Society was organized on the total abstinence principle; 96 have signed the pledge; considerable interest has been excited; we have had well attended meetings every alternate Friday, and have had occasionally the benefit of addresses from strangers, among whom I may mention two lectures from the Rev. R. Saul, Agent.—J. SIMPSON, Cor. Sec.

**NAPANEE, Sept. 27.**—The second anniversary of the Napanee Total Abstinence Society has been held on the 10th of August last, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, when we were favored with a very interesting address from the Rev. William Haw; at the conclusion several new names were added to the society; we number at this date 314, and I am happy to say the cause of Temperance is progressing in this village.—JOHN M'GILL DELTON, Cor. Sec.

JOURNAL OF MR. M'DONALD, THROUGH THE GORE DISTRICT, CONTINUED.

**Sept. 16.**—*Dundas*—In this place and the vicinity were formerly some of the oldest Societies on the moderation system; the present society, of about 200 members is based on total abstinence. There was not a large meeting; at the close 9 joined; the business men generally take no interest in the cause.

17.—*Waterdown*—Here there has been a total change in the views and habits of the people; the society which is of recent origin, numbers 230; and an addition of 12 was made at the meeting.

19.—*Burton*—A full meeting in the P. Church; the society is in a good state, numbering 160; 18 more added.

20.—*Seneca*—No notice of the meeting.

21.—*Grandford*—I found no society in existence in this township, although there had been one formerly on the old system; the friends are now organized anew on the total principles, and 36 signed the pledge; E. Bingham, Esq., President.

22.—*Beaurook*—A small meeting in Hall's school-house; as the drinking customs have prevailed in this township undisturbed until lately, there was manifested the usual prejudice, and disinclination to take the pledge; however about 10 signed this evening and the next morning, from which, and about as many more previously obtained, a society has been organized.

23.—*Tripleton*—Here there is a young but flourishing society numbering over 100; at the close of the lecture 17 joined.

24.—*Rick Chapel*—Having missed my road I did not arrive till late; while Mr Thornton spoke I analyzed some wine and Beer; but few signed.

25.—*Hamilton*—Here, as in most of the towns, a majority of the mercantile class are engaged in the traffic; there is a large number of low dipping houses also; under these circumstances the society does not increase rapidly, it numbers little over 300; there was not a very full meeting; 18 names obtained. In the afternoon we intended to hold a meeting among the soldiers, but on arriving at the barracks, we found that no notice had been given to the men of the meeting.

As this ends the series of meetings for the Wellington and Gore Districts, permit me to review and make a few promiscuous remarks. There is more variability in the state of the cause in these districts than in most others. The *Advocate* is scarcely known in many places; and I have met with more public opposition in the Gore than in any other district. There is a fair proportion of the respectable class enrolled in the society, and many physicians and several of the magistrates are lending their influence, but a great number of ministers of religion still stand aloof or oppose—notwithstanding all these difficulties, there are near 4,000 members in the Gore, and about 700 in the Wellington District. I have held 27 meetings, and obtained 533 signatures to the pledge; and although I have obtained but few subscribers for the *Advocate*, I trust the friends will see the necessity of having it more generally circulated; as also the propriety of establishing a District Association for the promotion of the cause generally, and for the support of a temperance house in some central place, in particular. All of which might reasonably be expected, as the Gore is a large and wealthy District.

JAMES McDONALD,  
Agent.

Extract from the Report of the Rev. T. V. SULLIVAN, Sailors' Missionary, on the Lakes, for the American Bethel Union:—

"We have had co-workers in Temperance. But yesterday—so to speak—and a Temperance effort on board a vessel or steam-boat, would have resulted in interesting the few and arousing the hostility of the many. It is no longer so. Going up the lake a few weeks since, in a steam boat, I talked temperance to the crew, and found a drinking man among them who was unwilling to sign the pledge. I succeeded at length in getting his name for six months—he did not think he could keep from drinking longer; but that which decided the poor fellow, was the countenance and support promised him by his shipmates; this is one only of many similar cases. Then, again, vessel owners are refusing to employ any other than pledged total abstinence men. Owners, and Captains of steam-boats are doing the same with respect to the engineers and firemen. Vessels are entering our ports with the temperance flag flying. Reformed drunkards (sailors) are seeking employment as officers, and resting their claims for a berth upon the fact of their sobriety. In addition to the above, there has been a great augmentation of temperate seamen on lake Ontario, the results of the movement in temperance along the lake shore during the past winter. At Oswego, Sackets Harbour, French

Creek and Ogdensburg, large accessions have been made to the ranks of the temperate, from among the hardy sons of the lake."

## CANADA EAST.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12, 1842.

SIR,—On Saturday evening last, I went down to Sorel, and on the following morning delivered a lecture on Temperance in the school house at Berthier. Being wet weather, only forty attended; in the evening delivered a second lecture at Sorel in the spacious room over the new market house, the weather was still unpropitious, about 150 were present. On Monday the 10th instant, held a public meeting at Berthier, when I distilled a quart of beer, and exhibited the celebrated drawings of the human stomach, by Dr. Sewall, there was a large attendance, 32 names were given to the pledge, and the Society properly organized, W. Morrison, Esq., President; L. De Rozier, Esq., N. P., Vice President; R. Ralston, Secretary, and a Committee of five. The ladies are about commencing a Female Society, I hope they will succeed. On Tuesday the 11th instant, held a public meeting in Sorel, distilled a quart of port wine, which was unusually strong, *alias*, alcoholic; the attendance better than on Sunday evening, 14 additional names were received, but owing to the lateness of the hour the Society was not organized. This village is remarkable for the number of taverns licensed "for the public good." The public good, I am satisfied, is by no means consulted, unless it be by causing poverty, disease and crime to abound in proportion to the number of taverns. I trust the tea-totalers will see to it, that these places shall be closed before long.

I am yours, truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Rec. Sec. & Agent, M. T. S.

QUEBEC, October 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—The following appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th ult.:—A Society has been recently established in this city, under the name of the "Quebec Mutual Benefit Society," the object of which is to assure persons between the ages of 18 and 55, who may become members thereof, the sum of 20s, 15s., or 10s. per week, during sickness, as shall be agreed upon at entrance. This society is based upon strict temperance principles, one qualification for admission being that the candidate is a member of a Total Abstinence Society, and any member convicted of a violation of the Total Abstinence pledge, is liable to be excluded and to forfeit all claim upon the benefit of the society. The setting on foot of such an institution is highly creditable to its originators, and we wish them every success in the maturing of their truly excellent plan, of saving the labouring classes from want during the time of sickness."

W.

TAVERN KEEPERS.—A notice very important to the interests of this class of the community appears in our columns of to-day.—The Magistrates in Session have determined to reduce the number of Licensed Taverns in Kingston, and to proceed vigorously against all who sell without license. Of late there has been a vast increase of crime within this District, and it has been attributed to the great number of low drinking shops which disgrace our good town. That no man may plead ignorance of the magistrates' intentions, they have given six months notice beforehand. All we hope is, that in December next, the present intentions of the Magistracy will be carried into full effect.—*B. Whig, July 19.*

## 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—*Maccnight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society finding itself in the distressing position of being unable to meet its current expenses, which are heavy, and large claims upon it which are past due, appointed a sub-committee to draw up a statement of its present position, and recommend the best course to be pursued in future.

The following is the report of the sub-committee, to which the



attention of all who are interested in the progress of the Temperance cause in Canada, is respectfully solicited:

REPORT.

We find that the debts due by the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, which ought to be paid immediately, are as follows:—

On account of Stock in Depot .....	£298	3	9
" " " Paper and printing of <i>Advocate</i> .....	23	15	9
" " " Agents' Salaries.....	75	0	0

This amount is required immediately.....£656 19 6

And that the current expenses until the 1st May next, on the most contracted scale, compatible with existing engagements, will be:

For <i>Advocate</i> , Paper, Printing, Postage, distribution, &c.....	456	10	0
For Rent of Depot.....	45	0	0
For Agents' Salaries.....	115	0	0

£1273 9 6

The Assets are—

Stock on hand,.....	£368	of which half may be realized by May 1. }	184	0	0
Debts owing to the Society, for Anti- Bacchus, Minstrel, Tracts, Medals, &c	} 293	do do	14	10	0
Subscriptions to <i>Ad- vocate</i> , unpaid....		470	say all do	470	0
Advertisements & Subscriptions to Reading Room.	} 26	do do	26	0	0
	£1117		£821	10	0

It is to be hoped that the whole sum in the first column may be realized, and even then there would be a deficiency of £126; but it is much to be feared that even the second column is a liberal estimate of the probable receipts of the Society, and, therefore, that the actual deficiency to be made up by free gifts will amount to at least £150; and all this money is wanted now. Societies throughout the province may think that the Montreal Society can make up this deficiency, but it must be borne in mind, that the Montreal Society has already raised a considerable sum, from a few of its members for the current year, and that the above deficiency is over and above all subscriptions hitherto received.

It may be asked why the Montreal Society has put itself into such a position? We answer that it is chiefly owing to the increased expense and diminished circulation of the *Advocate*. It is generally known that the mass of documents received from Societies throughout the country for publication in the *Advocate*, imperatively demanded larger space than that paper could afford when published once a month, and that as far as could be learned it was the general wish that it should be issued semi-monthly.—The change was felt to be a momentous one, and it was not resolved upon without much consideration and prayer, and a unanimous vote of a large meeting of the Committee. The result has been that the expenses are doubled, and the circulation has diminished from 6000 to 4000 paying subscribers. Whether this diminution in the subscription list be owing to the increased price, or to the hard times, we cannot say, but even of this greatly reduced list, about one half have not yet paid their subscription, although the terms are payment in advance. Had the subscription list stood the same as last year, the Committee would have had enough to meet all demands.

Another heavy item is Stock in the Depot, consisting of Anti

Bacchus, Minstrels, Tracts, Medals, &c.; all of which were procured to meet the expected demand of Societies throughout the country and to forward the Temperance cause, an object which they cannot accomplish so long as they lie upon our shelves. If these were bought and paid for, at the remarkably low rates at which they are charged, the Committee would be greatly relieved. One thing is certain they must be paid for some way by the Montreal Committee, whether they continue to lie on the shelves or circulate through the country doing good.

It is not easy to find the reasons for the diminished support which the Montreal Society has received after it had incurred greatly increased liabilities in order better to meet the demands of the country. It may be that it is not regarded with the same confidence as formerly. If so it is quite willing to relinquish its trust into the hands of a more efficient organization as soon as such an one is formed. It may be that it has in its zeal outstripped the demand throughout the Province for Temperance Publications and Temperance Lecturers. If so it would rather be charged with this fault, than that of being laggard, sluggish, and unfaithful to its trust. It may be that its present position is owing to the general depression of every kind of business and industry in the province and to the forgetfulness of friends; if so we trust that renewed exertions on their part, and a conscientious haste to pay all debts owing to the Society will soon relieve it.

Whatever the cause may be, the effect stares us in the face, there is a large debt which must be paid; and we hereby appeal to all Societies and Temperance men in Canada, to do what lies in their power to relieve the Montreal Society in its present emergency.

We recommend all who owe the Montreal Society to pay without delay.

We recommend efforts to be made everywhere to increase the PAID circulation of the *Advocate*, and suggest that all who have friends in Britain may, by subscribing in their names, have the *Advocate* regularly sent to them free of postage.

We recommend to Societies to purchase and distribute as many of the publications, &c., which are for sale at the Depot as they can afford.

And, finally, we recommend the Montreal Society, and all other Societies to raise subscriptions as speedily as possible, and to be earnest in prayer at the Throne of Divine Grace for help in every time of need.

The circulation of the *Advocate*, more especially the gratuitous part of it: almost 2000 copies, has been greatly blessed, and so far from being discontinued ought to increase. The labours of agents have also been owned and blessed beyond our most sanguine expectations. All these labours of love could be easily carried on if we had the revenue of two or three of the thousand taverns of our country. Shall it be said that drinking men are more liberal in support of their side of the question than Temperance men of theirs? Shall the cause retrograde in a rich province like Canada for want of means? SURELY NOT: let all Temperance men remember that if they sow sparingly, they will reap also sparingly, and that ONE TENTH of what they make or save by teetotalism will be enough to carry forward the cause to a speedy and successful issue.

JOHN DOUGALL,  
J. R. ORR,  
JAMES COURT,  
WILLIAM GREIG,  
JOHN HOLLAND,  
R. D. WADSWORTH, &c. } Sub-Committee.

TO THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—Having to some extent acted as your Representative in the course of my recent journey, I consider it right to furnish you with some account of my proceedings.

#### *The Voyage.*

On the 26th of May last, I left Montreal with my family, in the good ship *Caledonia*, commanded by a Captain who never tastes intoxicating drinks, and whose unremitting attention to the welfare of all around him, is worthy of the highest praise. The crew were engaged upon Temperance principles, and nothing could be more harmonious and satisfactory than the way in which every thing was managed. Indeed I would, from experience, earnestly recommend all who have occasion to "go down to the sea in ships," to give Temperance once the most decided preference.

Grog and profane swearing used to be considered necessary in regard to the management of a ship's crew. They are now proved to be not only unnecessary, but positively pernicious—every thing goes on much better without them; and if the change in a temporal point of view be desirable, how much more so must it be if we regard the sailor as an immortal being, and himself the chief medium of communication between the christian and heathen world. How can we expect success to attend efforts to evangelize the dark places of the earth, whilst Christian lands send them perhaps a hundred drunken, profane and licentious sailors for every missionary. But sailors are not necessarily drunken, profane or licentious. I am well convinced that with the same amount of privileges, they would compare favorably with almost any other portion of the community. It is the treatment they receive from society, which debases them—treatment which might destroy angels. They are trained to intemperance from their first apprenticeship, by a daily allowance of liquor; they are spoken to in the language of tyranny and blasphemy; they are held at an outside by the respectable portion of society wherever they go, and forced to associate with the worthless; and yet no class of men have a greater trust of life and property committed to their charge, and therefore none should be more habitually sober, moral, and trust-worthy. Is it not time that this treatment should be changed? Is it not time that the intellectual and moral improvement of sailors should be considered of fully as much importance as that of any other class of the community. I have spoken of the state of things that has prevailed, and which unhappily still prevails in the great majority of cases—a state which sets at defiance all regard for the precepts of morality and religion, and which necessarily brings its own punishment with it in the intemperance, quarrels, corporal punishments, mutinies, ship-wrecks, licentiousness, and shortness of life, which characterize to such an extent the seafaring portion of the human family. It is but fair to add, however, that there are now many exceptions to the dark picture I have drawn, and that on all hands, indications appear of a better state of things fast approaching.

I shall here briefly narrate some circumstances that came to my knowledge, to exhibit more clearly the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks on shipboard.

The common use of liquors on shipboard produces many bad consequences, the first of which may be considered the demoralization of seamen. Sailors as a class are proverbially intemperate, and there is not a doubt that their intemperance will con-

tinue, as long as the present system of supplying them regularly with liquor prevails. I was informed by the Captain that he, and those connected with him, were first induced to think of sailing their vessels on temperance principles by seeing their apprentices become drunkards. These apprentices were usually lads from respectable though poor families in the country, who, perhaps, had never drunk a glass of spirits in their lives, and who for a week or two at first refused to taste their allowance; but, by and by, they took a half-glass in the day, then a whole glass, and probably, ere the first voyage was accomplished, drank as freely as the old hands. Thus these lads learned to be intemperate as quickly as they learned to be seamen, and when their time was out they were dismissed into the wide world with confirmed bad habits—in other words, utterly ruined. This result is by no means peculiar to the cases I have mentioned, but it is one that I am sure all good men would wish to avert. I have been assured by experienced ship-masters that the charge of the ship and cargo is not more than one-half of a captain's labours and anxieties; that the difficulties he meets with in managing his crew at sea and in port constitute the other half. Now, I can say from observation, what they have told me from experience, that there is no difficulty whatever with a crew on temperance principles, and, consequently, by this plan, one-half of a shipmaster's labours and anxieties are saved, and he has his whole time to attend to the other half, viz., the navigation and management of the ship. It has been a very common thing in the Canada trade for men to desert from their ships, and conceal themselves in dens of infamy and iniquity, called taverns, or sailors' boarding-houses; and whilst in this way the men squander their means and health, the masters are oftentimes reduced to great difficulties, and, perhaps, detained till they can ship a motley crew of deserters from other ships who have been reduced to the last stage of drunkenness and wretchedness, and whose wages are drawn in advance by the crimps who have fed their vices, and then sell them for the voyage like slaves. But drinking is the cause of all this. The men are, generally speaking, only induced to desert either when they are intoxicated, or after they have committed some fault through intoxication, or after they have been tyrannically used by a master who was under the influence of liquor. There is scarcely such a thing as desertion from a temperance ship. The master and crew are, frequently, like a family, living together in peace and contentment; and the vessels which sail to Canada on that principle rarely, I believe, lose a man. If we hope to see our sailors as a class, moral and respectable—if we wish to see them elevated in the scale of humanity, and a credit to their country wherever they go, instead of being as they have too generally been, a kind of moral pestilence,—if we hope for these results, I say, we must desire to abolish the present custom of training them to intemperance. Shipowners and captains who serve their men with liquor have no right to complain of the faults they commit in and through that liquor; and if Britain, as a nation, does not change the baneful practice, she will have no right to expect an improvement in the character of her seamen. Ships have been compared to bridges, which connect distant countries, and it has been forcibly remarked that it is the interest and duty of all countries to take every precaution for the security of these bridges. This would be the case were only property concerned, seeing that whatever is lost is just so much loss to mankind; and though covered by insurance, yet the premiums of insurance bear a direct proportion to the extent and frequency of the losses; but when the lives of seamen and passengers are at stake, it becomes of immense importance to make the communication as safe as possible,

and especially is this the case in the Canada trade, on account of the multitudes of emigrants that annually cross the Atlantic. These emigrants are generally profoundly ignorant about all matters concerning the voyage. They will go into an old rotten vessel, or into a ship with a drunken captain and crew, almost as soon as into the best vessel that ever sailed; but if their ignorance be so great and their confidence so unbounded, so much the more are ship-owners and captains bound in honour not to take advantage of them.

It is self-evident that in order to bring a voyage to a safe and speedy termination, the vessel should not only be good and well found, but the officers and men should be competent, vigilant, and steady. The condition of the vessel is not a more important consideration, than the character and conduct of those who have charge of her. Yet all, or almost all, the attention of passengers, shippers, and underwriters is directed to the former, and little or none of it to the latter, although it be a well known fact that more vessels have been lost through drunkenness than from being unseaworthy. Strong drink has different effects upon different men: one is rendered sleepy and careless, another bold and foolhardy; one sees danger doubled, another sees none at all. In all cases, however, its effect is to disturb and confuse the faculties, physical and mental, which God has given us for our preservation, and which sailors in particular require to have in good order and frequent exercise. Cases occur probably in every voyage, such as a gale coming on, when much canvass is set, or approaching shore, or running through icebergs, in thick weather, when the master should be in full possession of all his faculties. Now, if at this time he be carousing below, or sleeping off the influence of drink in his berth: or, if he come up with a confused head and lacklustre eye, is it likely that every thing will be done for the safety of that ship? Let us add intemperance among the crew, and perhaps the man on the look-out asleep, and the danger is evidently increased ten-fold. Yet these are not imaginary dangers. Intemperance is well known to be common among the men, and if the subject were investigated it would be found lamentably prevalent among masters also. There are captains who appear to be active and sober in port, who perhaps lie intoxicated in their cabins for a week at a time, when out at sea; and a much greater number drink hard without reducing themselves to positive intoxication. Innumerable instances might be brought forward to illustrate the truth of what I have said, I shall only mention one or two: A vessel, with a number of cabin and steerage passengers, made the banks of Newfoundland on a Saturday night. The emigrants, as was then customary bought rum from the steward to make merry with, in the steerage. The sailors got their bottle to drink—"Sweethearts and wives" in the fore-castle. It began to blow hard, and the captain went on deck, and ordered sail to be shortened, but no sailor was to be found, for they and the emigrants had got drunk, and they were fighting in the fore-castle. The mate was called, but he was with the rest, and in the same condition. The captain let go the halyards of the sails, that should be taken in, and went forward to separate the combatants, which he effected with great difficulty, after being severely handled himself. The man at the wheel had to remain all night, no one being in a condition to relieve him.—In another vessel which had reached the river St. Lawrence, the sailors and emigrants found access to some liquor, and several times fought with handspikes or whatever weapons they could find. The captain fought with

them, and I was assured by one of the passengers, that the scene was like a hell upon earth, and that their escape from fire or shipwreck was almost miraculous. The vessel grounded two or three times, and the pilot was completely disregarded.—In a vessel bound from India to London, the captain took to the bottle and his bed, and did not rise till his liquor was exhausted, when being near the Cape of Good hope, he put in for a fresh supply and staid fifteen days. He then repeated his former conduct till near the coast of England, when his liquor being again exhausted, he put into the Isle of Wight for no other purpose than to procure another supply. When a pilot came aboard, he ordered him off, saying he could pilot the vessel himself. The pilot, however, took charge, and sent him below. By a singular coincidence the mate of this vessel was a drunkard, and the second mate died, and she was navigated home by two apprentices who were learning navigation, with the assistance of an officer of the army, who, with his family were passengers aboard, and who procured the captain or mates' instruments by stealth.—A fine new ship, laden with emigrants, was burned a short time ago by a candle falling amongst some ardent spirits that had been spilled in the spirit-room, and all the property, and several of the lives on board, were lost, indeed all would probably, have perished had another vessel not providentially been near.—A vessel with a very valuable cargo, and a number of passengers fell in with breakers at night somewhere about the Gulph of St. Lawrence. The captain came up from the cabin, where it was said he was drinking with some of the passengers, but too late to save the ship from striking. He, however, ordered the men to back the sails, and throw her off the rocks. The mate earnestly represented that this course would be certain destruction, but the captain accused him of mutiny, and commanded all to obey his orders. The vessel was backed off the rocks, and sunk amidst ineffectual efforts to run her on again, and all on board perished, except two or three.—But there is no need to adduce particular instances, since every experienced shipmaster or underwriter will, I believe, testify, that a majority of all the losses that occur at sea grow out of the use of intoxicating drinks in one way or other. Some say three-fourths, some four-fifths, and some even go so far as to say that nine-tenths of the losses are caused in this way.—The number of British vessels wrecked or stranded in six years, was, by official documents, 2,687; and the number of persons drowned 3,414; the value of the property is not stated. Now if even the half of this enormous loss be attributable to the custom of using intoxicating drinks on board ship, is it not time to discountenance that custom? It may, however, be said, "that vessels cannot be navigated without allowing the men liquor, and seamen could not be found to engage on temperance principles." The best answer to this objection is the fact that many of the finest vessels which sail from the Clyde to the St. Lawrence are navigated on this principle, and that they find no difficulty in procuring seamen—nay, they seem to be preferred by mariners, so that they have a choice of the best hands. I may add, from personal inspection, that their labour, however severe, is performed with alacrity, and that there is no quarrelling or difficulty between them and their officers; and, farther, that they fully appreciate the advantages of the temperance system. The only thing they complain of, and not without reason, is, when the principle is not observed consistently throughout. If they sail in a temperance ship, they wish it to be really such, in the cabin as well as the

forecastle. Another consideration may here be adverted to, which can hardly fail to have weight with you, viz: the improvement of character which seems invariably to accompany abstinence from intoxicating drinks among sailors. A temperance crew, if not decidedly religious, are commonly much less given to swearing, obscenity, and other kindred vices than a drinking one; so that if the principle I advocate were to become general, the character of this large, interesting, and useful class of men might be incalculably elevated.

Before concluding this part of my subject, I again take the opportunity of testifying from experience and observation, that the use of intoxicating drinks, whether medicinal or otherwise, is injurious rather than beneficial, as a preventive or cure for sea sickness. My next paper will refer to Scotland.

I am your Obedt. Servt.

JOHN DOUGALL.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN THE TALBOT, BROCK, AND LONDON DISTRICTS.

Mr. M'DONALD, Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proposes to hold meetings in the following order, viz:

Methodist Chapel, North Street . . .	Monday	October 17
Hans' School-house, Back Street . . .	Tuesday	" 18
Teetsel's School-house, Talbot Street . .	Wednesday	" 19
St. Thomas . . . . .	Thursday	" 20
Springfield Seminary, 1 o'clock . . .	Friday	" 21
Port Stanley, Evening . . . . .	"	" "
Jamestown . . . . .	Saturday	" 22
Aylmer . . . . .	Monday	" 24
Wrong's, M. H. Grovesend . . . . .	Tuesday	" 25
Port Burwell, 1 o'clock . . . . .	Wednesday	" 26
Vienna, Evening . . . . .	"	" "
Normandale . . . . .	Thursday	" 27
Port Dover, 1 o'clock . . . . .	Friday	" 28
Simcoe, Evening . . . . .	"	" "
Malcolms' Mills . . . . .	Saturday	" 29
Edmouson's School-house . . . . .	Monday	" 31
Brantford . . . . .	Tuesday	Novem. 1
Bowman's Chapel, Ancaster . . . . .	Wednesday	" 2
Palermo . . . . .	Thursday	" 3
Toronto . . . . .	Friday	" 4
Duffin's Creek . . . . .	Saturday	" 5
Bowmanville . . . . .	Monday	" 7
Cobourg . . . . .	Tuesday	" 8
Consecon . . . . .	Wednesday	" 9

Ministers of different denominations and the friends generally will please give publicity to these appointments.

The Agent will have with him a small still, with which to analyze wine or malt liquors; Dr. SEWALL'S plates of the stomach; unfermented wine, &c. He is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, and orders for the publications published and sold by the Society. We trust that the friends of the cause will not forget our Agency Fund, which is extremely low at present, and needs to be replenished. They will easily perceive from the journals of our Agents, that their labours are arduous and successful. All monies received will be acknowledged in the *Advocate*.

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

151.—LANSARK, Sept. 10.—There have been many deaths by intemperance in this township since its first settlement, but none

have been more awful and appalling, than the case of a teacher in one of our common schools in the month of April last. He was a young man of superior talents and education, polite and courteous to all; but unfortunately he imbibed an insatiable thirst for strong drink. For several years all his earnings as a school teacher have gone into the pockets of the rum-sellers, his friends, who live in a distant part, providing him with clothing. What renders the case more distressing he was the only remaining son of his mother, and she was a widow; one, too, who has ever manifested a deep solicitude for the welfare of her son, sending him from time to time of her living to add to his comfort. It was with a few pounds he had just received from her, that he paid the rum-seller for his last drunken spree, which lasted a number of days, and ended with an inflammation of the stomach—which soon closed his life. During his last hours he had an attack of what we consider to be the delirium tremens—he was under the most fearful apprehensions of being carried off by some frightful spectre.—At length he suddenly raised his head from off the pillow, stared wildly at something he seemed to see; shuddered terrifically; and expired! His remains were deposited in the grave-yard at the 6th line: I attended the funeral, and from his grave we could see the two houses where he purchased the drink that proved his destruction; and at the grave the individuals who pocketed the widows mite, and assisted her son to an untimely grave; their consciences seemed to be stricken, one of them at least spoke of giving up the traffic, and seemed particularly anxious the other should do so; but I understand things are going on as before. If such a case as the above does not alarm, and drive such men from the traffic, we shudder for them when requisition shall be made for Blood.—JAMES DICK, Sec. L. T. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Ladies Societies of New York city, united together, number 6,063 pledged and constitutional members. They have distributed 1,700 garments, exclusive of a large quantity of calico, muslin, &c., and nearly 600 dollars in cash to the poor and needy, since their formation.

RECIPES.—Thank you, Mr. "Tee-totaller," for responding so cheerfully to our request. We have tested your recipe, and find it far superior to the usual "wine and brandy" sauces. We heartily recommend it to the attention of house-keepers, and all who deare good sauce to their puddings.—*Olive Plant*.

PUDDING SAUCE.—"Dearly beloved sister, we send thee greeting. Of course, you shall have that recipe. It was given to us by one who understands such matters. We have not tested the suitability of it, however, though it bears the recommendation of a lady who is famous for her skill in this branch of domestic cookery. Here it is:—Take eight ounces of sugar, four ounces of new-made butter, a tea-spoonful of essence of lemon, two table-spoonful of vinegar, grate one nutmeg, and prepare the ingredients in the usual way. These will make a sauce that can be used with Almond, Plum, Baked Apple, Boiled Milk and plain Pudding.—*Tee-totaller*.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER.—When Alexander was at Babylon, after having spent a whole night in carousing, a second feast was proposed to him. He went accordingly, and there were twenty guests at the table. He drank the br'ith of every person in the company, and then pledged them severally. After this, calling for Hercules's cup, which held an incredible quantity, it was filled, when he poured it all down, drinking to a Macedonian of the company, Proteas by name; and afterwards pledged him in the same extravagant bumper. He had no sooner swallowed it than he fell upon the floor. 'Here then,' cried Seneca, describing the fatal effects of drunkenness, 'this hero, unconquered by all the toils of prodigious marches, exposed to the dangers of sieges and combats, to the most violent extremes of heat and cold, here he lies, subdued by his intemperance, struck to the ground by the fatal cup of Hercules.' In this condition he was seized with a fever, which in a few days terminated in death. No one—says Pliutarch and Arrian—then suspected that Alexander was poisoned. The true poison which brought him to his death was wine, which has killed many thousands besides Alexander.—*Observer*.

TAVERN KEEPERS.—I will venture to say that no man who has travelled for fifteen or twenty years, but must have observed that

the selling of spirits has been constantly falling into disrepute, and men of a lower grade of moral character have been constantly coming into it. And this deterioration has kept pace too with the temperance reformation. Fifteen years since, the dealers in liquors would not, perhaps, in point of moral character, suffer by a comparison with those engaged in other occupations, but the vast change which has taken place is only what was anticipated, and was, I well know, predicted ten or twelve years ago. It needed not the pen of a prophet to foresee that if we could succeed in fixing upon the traffic the stamp of immorality, men of good moral character would, as a matter of course, abandon it. That they have done so to so great an extent, is very encouraging, though not a very comfortable evidence of the advancement of the temperance cause. And I cannot but marvel when I see such men still clinging to their business as with a death-grasp—thus classing themselves with men who, as a body, are by the good and virtuous considered the least reputable in society. Why do they not at once let conscience do its work, abandon tavern-keeping, or run up the temperance flag, and if they should make less profit than in their present business, they will secure to themselves the respect, good wishes, and sympathy of the better class of the community, and, what is vastly more important, the approbation of their own consciences.—S. Chapman.

**THE PILOT AND THE PLEDGE.**—A Pilot relating his experience in Cincinnati, said, "My home had become a domestic hell. I drank all I could get, and have not been home for three weeks to my family without being intoxicated. Of course I was always ready for a quarrel. I went one night to a Washington meeting. I was sober.—I listened to what was said. My heart leaped for joy at the hope that I might be reformed, and signed the pledge."

I went home to my family; it was earlier than usual. I took a seat, but said nothing—I observed a frown upon the face of my wife, as if she expected abuse as usual. But presently the cloud cleared away, and after observing me for some time she inquired—'Husband, are you sick?—What is the matter with you?' 'No,' I said, 'I am not sick, and there is nothing the matter with me. I am sober. I have been to the Washington Temperance meeting, and have signed the pledge.'

'Is it possible?' said she: 'Yes, it is true that I have signed the Washington pledge, and intend to stick to it as long as I live.'

'In a moment,' said the pilot, 'all the wife was up in her bosom. Her eyes were full of tears. She clasped me round the neck with her arms, and I thought she would have absolutely smothered me with her kisses.—W. M. Star.

**A TOUGH CONCERN.**—A vender of ardent spirits lately became hopefully pious. He was led to reflect on the morality of his business, and felt at once pungently convinced that it was all wrong; but unfortunately he had just made a considerable purchase of a wholesale dealer.—He went immediately to him and said he was deeply convinced that his business was wrong, and requested him to take back what he had purchased and allow him what he could for it. The junior partner of the concern only was in, but he said they would take it back and cancel the bill; but he added, "this of ours is a tough concern, when we sell goods which men must bring back as soon as they become good." It is a tough concern, tough all round—tough to the conscience of the dealer, tough to the poor drunkard and to his wife and children, and will be tougher still when God shall come to make inquisition for blood; and we advise every man who is in it to get out of it as soon as possible; for if the rum is not brought back, all the woe and wounds and murders and deaths it occasions will come back and cry aloud for vengeance, and will confront the vender through all time and all eternity. The sooner he quits the better.—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

**THE IRISH GIRL'S RETORT.**—A certain good lady of our acquaintance, and a warm friend of the temperance cause besides, was lately afflicted with general debility, and a certain friend of hers, advised as a remedy, to drink a small glass of Madeira every morning, with an egg beat up in it. The same lady had in her employ an Irish girl, whom she strongly suspected of loving the "critter" right well.

One day, as an intemperate man passed, she made the occasion a text to preach a short discourse to her children in the hearing of the Irish girl, for whose special benefit the lecture was intended.

"You see," said she, "how miserable this poor drunken man

makes himself, his wife and all his family, by his intemperance, and you see how wicked it must be to drink intoxicating drinks. "Well, ma'am," said the Irish girl, "an' shure it will do no harm if they only takes a hegg in it."

The good lady's sermon was at an end at once. The reproof was felt to be a good one, and the wine and the "hegg in it," from that time forth, was discarded. Ladies, beware of the wine with "heggs in it."

**POWERFUL PETITION.**—A petition has been presented to the rum-sellers of Lowell, (Mass.) asking them to abandon the traffic, signed by about six thousand ladies. What an argument!

**TEETOTALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—A learned Dr. Clutterbuck has affirmed that experience is opposed to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as healthful or useful. To this Mr. Beaumont replies, that there are, at this day, living within the kingdom of Great Britain, upwards of seven millions of total abstainers from all intoxicating drinks. Surely numbers cannot be wanting to prove the validity of the principles!—And of these there are persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant; of all constitutions, from the athletic to the effeminate; of all occupations, from the laborious artisan to the sedentary employer; of all ages, from the infant at the breast to the veteran of ninety; and of all parts of the kingdom, from "John o'Groat's" to the Land's-end." So that, so far as "experience" goes, it is all on the side of total abstinence.—*Temp. Journal.*

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ANECDOTES FOR THE JUNIOR TEETOTALERS.

"John! What are you doing with that cat? pray let her alone," said Mrs. Sands to her little boy, "let her alone I bid you."

"I am hurting her ma, you know we've all signed the Pledge but her, and I'm going to have her sign her name, so she shall be a teetotaller too, that's all!" said the little fellow, as he kept tugging away to get pussie's fore paw.

Mrs. Sands now resolved to let him alone, and see how he would succeed, so she stifled her laughter and watched him. Presently he got the cat's paw securely grasped, and placing an old stump of a pen between her toes, scrawled some hieroglyphics on an old copy of a pledge, before the cat could free herself.

"There ma, the cat's signed the Pledge, now we're all teetotallers" said the delighted boy, as he pursued the new member into the hall whither she had retreated. This incident was nearly forgotten, until a few days past Mrs. Sands saw John chase the cat out of the street, through the hall and back into the yard, striking her with the stick whenever he came nigh enough. Mrs. Sands was greatly astonished at this, and calling him in gave him a reprimand, with a hint that she would bye and bye serve him as he served the cat, concluding with "What did you whip her so hard for, you naughty child?" "Oh ma! ma! she deserved whipping; I saw her come out of Deacon Alden's rum-shop; I saw her come out, ma, and you know, ma, she signed the Pledge the other day!"

It is hoped, that two footed Teetotallers will profit by this, and not run such risks as John's cat did.—*Youth's Advocate.*

**NOBLE SENTIMENTS.**—A lad not twelve years of age, in addressing his comrades of the Juvenile Temperance Society in this city, made use of the following, among other appropriate remarks: "The time is shortly to come, when we are to take the place of our fathers—when the administration of this government is to fall into our hands; and now is the time to decide whether the Constitution of the United States shall fall into the hands of sober men, or into the hands of drunkards." Comment is useless. Every one can appreciate these sentiments. Those who look upon juvenile associations as farcical, would do well to attend them steadily; that thereby they may become better men. Even children have influence; if upon none others, upon their parents.—*N. York Washingtonian.*

## Poetry.

### A LITTLE WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,  
A motion or a tear,  
Has often healed the heart that's broken,  
And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth,  
Full many a budding flower,  
Which, had a smile but owed its birth,  
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing  
A pleasant word to speak ;  
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring  
A heart may heal or break.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### FALL PLOUGHING.

The question is sometimes asked, is it best to plough land in the fall ? and if answered in the affirmative, the reasons for such a procedure are demanded. We think that fall ploughing is desirable in most cases, and on most soils, for the following, among other reasons, that might be given.

1st. It is one of the established principles of philosophical agriculture, that the soil derives much of its productive property from the air, and that chemical changes and combinations are constantly going on, by which fertility is much increased. These alterative effects of the atmosphere, and these changes of the qualities of the soil, are the more active and efficient as new surfaces are exposed to new action. For instance, much greater quantities of carbonic gas will be absorbed by a given surface of earth, if that earth is frequently stirred, than if it was allowed to remain with a single saturated surface. Ploughing, by exposing new surfaces to the action of the atmosphere, must be productive of essential benefit ; and as fall ploughing generally takes place after crops which have partially exhausted the surface of some of its nutritive and absorbent qualities, its service in aid of spring crops is greatly enhanced.

2d. There is always on land more or less grass, weeds, stubble, or other vegetable matters convertible into mold by fermentation and decomposition, a process which is greatly aided by being turned under the surface of the earth. Fall ploughing renders such substances much sooner available in advancing the growth of crops, than they would be if left uncovered during the winter ; independent of the great loss necessarily sustained by the washing away of the lighter materials and their dispersion by the winds.

3d.—Heating acts more efficiently on moist soils in promoting vegetation, than high pulverization ; and fall ploughing aids this operation most essentially. Lands that if ploughed in the spring only will remain in large cakes or lumps, defying the efforts of the farmer to reduce them suitably, will if ploughed in the fall be found loosened in texture, and fitted for early operations in the spring of the year. Frost is the most efficient disintegrator of the soil with which the agriculturist is acquainted, and he should avail himself of its valuable labours in all practicable cases.

4th.—The earlier the ground can be prepared for the suitable reception of spring crops, such as corn, spring wheat, and barley, the better it will be found for the cultivator ; and in nine cases out of ten, early sown crops are the heaviest, and most productive.

5th.—Ploughing land acts more effectually in destroying insects than any other mode of treatment, and fall ploughing for this purpose is preferable to any other. Those insects which produce the most mischief to the farmer, such as the fly, cut-worm, grub, &c., cannot resist the frost of our winters, if prematurely exposed to its action by a fall ploughing. The cut-worm which accumulates in such numbers in old meadows and pastures, is thus destroyed, and crops planted on them saved.

Lastly.—Our summers are so limited in duration, that unless the time allotted to vegetation is fully occupied by the growth and ripening of plants, the certain failure of crops may be anticipated. Hence the farmer usually is more hurried by his work in the spring than he ought to be, in order to avoid having his crops caught by the frost and snow. It should be the object of the farmer to have his necessary labour as nearly equalized through the season as possible, and thus avoid all pressures at inconvenient seasons of the year. Experience shows that the farmer in most cases, has more leisure hours in the fall of the year than at any other time, and he who would work it right, should employ this time in advancing his next spring's work, for such fall ploughing

empirically is, and thus preventing the pressure of business then usually felt.

These reasons we think sufficient to justify the practice of fall ploughing ; and unless in cases where the deep silicious or porous nature of the soil seems to forbid its use, we cannot doubt that our farmers will find it turn to their account in adopting the practice. If any, however, are doubtful on the subject, they can easily bring the matter to the test of experiment, and govern themselves accordingly.—*Genesee Farmer.*

### BRIEF HINTS FOR COMMENCING WINTER.

Cattle and all domestic animals should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have next spring, instead of thin, bony, slab-sided, shaggy cattle ; fine, smooth, round, and healthy ones, and to this end let him spare no pains ; and.

*First*, let the cattle be well fed ;

*Secondly*, let them be fed regularly ;

*Thirdly*, let them be properly sheltered from the pelting storm.

Proper food and regularity of feeding will save the flesh on the animal's back, and shelter will save the fodder.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers should be divided into parcels and separated from each other in order that the weaker may not suffer from the domination of the stronger, nor the diseased from the vigorous.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have doubtless done so) should cut them up and mix them with drier food, as meal, chopped hay, straw or cornstalks, and feed them to cattle and sheep.

Cow-houses and cattle stables should be kept very clean and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in the filth which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly insufferable. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent increase in the quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw.

All stables should be properly ventilated.

Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for a great point in the secret of keeping them in good condition, is to keep them comfortable.—*Id*

We invite special attention to the following Memorandum of the mode of curing Provisions for the British market, drawn up by one of the most experienced provision merchants of London.—*En.*

**MIDDLES OF PORK IN TIERCES OF 336 LBS.**—Are cut from the entire middle of the pig ; cutting out the backbone and taking the legs and shoulders straight off ; the rumps are cut into triangular pieces, and packed by themselves in either tierces or barrels. The shorter the middles are cut, that is to say, the less of the shoulder part annexed to them the better : these are packed in pickle as strong as it can be made.

**MIDDLES OF PORK IN BALES AND MATTING.**—Are cut the same and cured in dry salt ; should be packed 5 or 6 in a bale, and the weight put out side on a tally—salt should be put between each middle—this description of pork might answer in large caeks, taking care to put in a sufficient quantity of salt. It is doubtful whether this description of provisions would carry from the interior to Britain, from Quebec or Montreal it might.

**SINGED BACON SIDES.**—The pig not to be driven for some days previous to killing, when slaughtered the hair to be burnt off with straw ; then hung up until the next day ; then divided and the clune or backbone and lard taken from it—make an incision into the shoulder and extract the backbone—then fill up that pocket with salt. The side to be laid in a cool place and some salt rubbed

into it; the next day more salt and some saltpetre taking care not to break the skin inside the ribs. Pale the sides on one another with salt and place two pieces of sticks between each side: in ten days you will find if the meat is cured, and pack it.

**BARRELS OF PRIME MESS PORK.**—To be made from pigs weighing 140 to 160 lbs. the whole of the pig to be used except the heads and feet, and cut into 4lb. pieces, as near as may be.—2 iron hoops.

**PRIME MESS BEEF.**—Should be packed into tierces containing 38 pieces of 8lbs.; the run of the cattle, with the exception of blades and shins, to be cut from cattle weighing dead 550 or 600 lbs.—4 iron hoops.

**AN IRISH RECEIPT FOR RENDERING LARD.**—Get a large chaldron with a cock tap at bottom, put in a small piece of silver, put in *only the leaf lard*; keep skimming until no more scum arises, then draw off into bladders—as soon as filled to be dipped into tubs of cold water, then tied and hung up to bleach—when shipped to be packed into casks of oat or rice chaff with the number of bladders and the weight marked outside. The inferior fat had better be melted separately.

**PICKLE.**—To be made in tanks or large casks with as much salt as the water will dissolve, to be stirred up and skimmed frequently—to be drawn off when settled by a tap at about one foot from the bottom of the vessel.

[Provisions cured and packed in the above manner will probably be worth 25 to 50 per cent. more than those cured in the usual manner. All pickled provisions should be in pickle a week or ten days before being packed, to extract the blood.—Ed. C. T. A.]

#### APPLES FOR STOCK.

"A Practical Farmer," in the *Boston Cultivator* says: "Last year I butchered a hog sixteen months old, which weighed 500 lbs. For some weeks before bringing him to the tub he ate nothing but boiled apples. Corn meal was offered him, but refused; the pork is of the best quality, and though the mason was not consulted in killing him, the 'meat never shrunk a bit' the pot."

"If tee-totalism prevails, we must cut down our orchards," is a common objection among our farmers. Not so fast friends.—Your apples are worth infinitely more as food for both man and beast, than for the purposes to which you now put them.

Intoxication is a fearful evil—all admit. Why then appropriate your fruit to that which tends, and only tends, to feed the fires, and extend the destructive influence of intoxication? You will not carry your wheat or rye to the distillery, but yet grind your apples into cider, the very corner foundation principle of that system of which whiskey and gin will ere long lay the topstone. Herein is your inconsistency. Cider cannot supply the place of food. Give, then, your apples to your animals, and save your grain for the support of yourselves and fellow creatures.—*Saxmilitan*.

#### EDUCATION.

We have great pleasure in copying the following advertisement from the *Christian Guardian* and we earnestly hope to see our Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and other colleges issuing similar notices.

To Common School Commissioners and Trustees.—Several young men, now students in Victoria College, wish to get employment as Teachers of Common Schools. They can be recommended for their morals, and for their acquirements and ability to teach all the departments of a common English Education, including Algebra, Book-keeping, &c., and, in two or three instances, the rudiments of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Letters addressed (post-paid) during the present month will be attended to.

EGERTON RYERSON, D.D.

Cobourg, Sept. 6, 1842

#### MEMOIR OF BERNHARD OVERBERG.

PASTOR AND TEACHER IN MÜNSTER, PRUSSIA.

(Continued from page 176.)

Overberg commenced his instruction in the usual manner, giving the children a number of questions and answers out of the

catechism to learn, and requiring them to repeat them on the following day; but this he found was beyond their powers; and even after having repeated them himself several times slowly, and desiring them to read them diligently at home, he still found, to his great chagrin, that they had either entirely forgotten the answers, or repeated them in so imperfect a manner as to be unintelligible, so that he became at last aware that they neither understood the questions nor their answers. He had almost determined to give up the unthankful office, and make use of his leisure to some more beneficial purpose, when the thought occurred to him to try their faculties in another manner. When they returned to him therefore, he related to them a story out of the Bible, and the children were at once transformed, their countenances bore marks of intelligent attention, and they were able to understand the remarks and answer the questions which he deduced from the subject. In this manner he went through the course of catechetical instruction, and the result was so favourable, that in autumn the same year they were all prepared to receive confirmation.

We will now first consider the subject of our memoir, in his labours as teacher in the Normal School.

The rules and regulations of the Münster Normal School, which had been formed by the wisdom and unremitting activity of Von Furstenburg, all tended to the particular point of preparing and educating persons for country school-masters, who might, each in his sphere, influence the peasantry, and be the means of sending forth from their schools a moral, pious and well instructed people.

The office of schoolmaster was filled at that time throughout Münster itself, and often in the most considerable parishes, either by persons who had followed the usual course of study for the clerical office; but who, from deficiency in talent, or other causes, had not pursued their original intentions; or in the detached hamlets and smaller villages, by day labourers; who, after working in the fields during the summer, earned their bread in the winter by teaching those who were still more illiterate than themselves, while the greater part were exceedingly ignorant, and totally unfit for the office they undertook. The remuneration was however, like the benefit they bestowed, exceedingly unimportant; and instead of a proper school-room, many of these school-masters were obliged to be contented with making use of a bake-house, or a part of an old church, where without a fire they were obliged to endure all the rigour of the winter. For the purpose of remedying these defects, Furstenburg endeavoured, by improving the outward circumstances of the office, to render it more inviting.—Overberg was commissioned to visit and examine all the provincial schools, and on his return many of the poor miserable hamlet schools, which could be the most conveniently united, were put under one master, who, after having passed a satisfactory examination as to his talents and acquirements, received according to the number of his pupils, twenty, thirty, or forty dollars. It was determined that the examination should be repeated every three years, and they were advised in the intermediate time, to attend the lectures on education, at the Normal School in Münster, which, to prevent its interfering with their appointed duties, were given during the vacation, their expenses being paid from funds provided for this purpose.

From twenty to thirty old school-masters immediately took advantage of Overberg's lectures; the heavenly patience of whose disposition was exercised to the utmost, by their extreme ignorance and unfitness for their occupation. Six hours every day he devoted to their instruction in the most effective method of teaching, and in giving them lessons in religion and religious history, in reading, writing and arithmetic. He prepared himself with great care for his work, generally appropriating two hours of his time for this purpose, and the remainder of the day was spent in his lodgings, giving still further instruction to those whose deficiency rendered it the most necessary. Unpromising as was the commencement of this undertaking, in a few years the blessed effects were visible, and as we have remarked in our introduction, Overberg's enthusiastic exertions to educate the children of the poor and destitute, awakened in others the same ardent desire, so that in a short time his public discourses were attended by numbers, chiefly young persons, whose talents and energies were directed to the object of becoming useful christian teachers, and their ex-

ample influenced even many of the old, the idle, and indifferent, to become more zealous and persevering.

Many country schoolmasters were not content with attending Overberg's course of lectures once or twice, but continued for ten or twelve consecutive years to visit Münster during the vacation at their own expense; and although his authority was great, particularly at his entrance on his work, of course unobscured and amidst uncivilized persons, yet scarcely a circumstance occurred in which he found it necessary to call to mind it. The dignity which mingled with his simplicity and affability, inspired the greatest respect as well as love. He always commenced his lecture with prayer, and the coldest heart became interested when he removed the small black skull-cap with which his head was generally covered, and besought with all the energy that words could convey, the presence and influence of the Holy Spirit.

The following extract from his journal will show us his reasons for preserving his discourses free from all unnecessary ornament or learned display, and prove from what source they obtained that power over men will versed in the subject on which he treated, and account for the astonishment with which they hung upon his words.

1st. Let love to God be my ruling principle. 2dly. Let the will of God be my guide and compass. 3dly. Let the honour and approbation of God be my sole aim. When my mind is thus disposed I shall walk before him and receive his blessing. Or I may sum up my duty in still more concise language. May I act and suffer all from love to God, according to his will and for his glory; earnestly desire to be faithful, examine myself if I am really so, and persevere in active devotion."

In his journal, dated November 1791, at the close of his course of lectures, he praises God for the assistance he has afforded him, and acknowledges that it is to his grace he is indebted for having been able to pursue his vocation, free from the distraction and care he had experienced on former occasions, and concludes thus: "This year I can look back with greater pleasure on my labours, for thou has been pleased to grant me a more constant conviction of my innate weakness, at other times I have trusted too much to my own powers, and have sought the applause of men, but now I hope I am able to rely more upon thee, and to seek thy favour, and thine alone."

The principles on which he founded his method for instruction and education, had all an exclusive reference to the feelings and the heart, and were so simply explained, that they were level to the capacity of the most ignorant. He illustrated his maxims by the most apt parables and examples, in relating which his felicitous talent was peculiarly displayed. His delineations and sketches of character were given with so much life, and painted with such strokes of familiar interest, that the very scenes and persons rose before the eyes of his listeners, and every one felt he had seen and experienced the same. For example: as he one day described a particular error in the management of children, an old school-master was so struck with the truth, that he exclaimed aloud in his German patois, "Well, Sir, that is exactly the way they go on in . . . ." His descriptions were often full of humour, yet at the same time combined with so much serious thought, that they never occasioned any breach of decorum in his auditors, and persons who had no connection with the school attended his discourses, attracted by his eloquence and talents.

The wonders and beauties of creation, were to Overberg as a mirror in which he saw reflected all the goodness and greatness of the Godhead, and in the best sense of the term, he was an admirer of nature. Every trembling leaf on the tree, every flower in the meadow, proclaimed to him the power, wisdom, and love of God; he had early learned the lesson of "ascending from nature unto nature's God," and it at length became a natural habit to rise from finite objects to their infinite first cause. He earnestly recommended the cultivation of this temper to the candidates for the office of school-master, directed them how to acquire it, and advised them constantly to call the attention of their pupils to the manifold and extraordinary operations of nature. "A country school-master," he was wont to say, "should make a practice of teaching the children in the open air, that he may accustom them to notice and admire the works of creation, and lead them to consider how every thing is adapted to produce the desired end, and accomplish the designs of the Deity;" and in the hours devoted

to religious instruction, a short description of the globe was introduced, for the purpose of magnifying the power and wisdom of God.

The example of affectionate attention, patience, and condescension, which the attendants at the Normal School witnessed in their tutor, was as profitable in raising their dispositions as the verbal instruction they received, for if after having twice explained the most simple subject in the clearest manner, he perceived by the answers of his pupils that they did not understand his meaning, he repeated it a third time with perfect command of temper, and by this means he taught the method of reducing any proposition to the comprehension of the meanest capacity, without sacrificing any of its fundamental truths.

The school was always closed with a hymn, Overberg having had from his youth a predilection for church music.

At the end of the course of lectures, all the candidates for the office of school-master underwent a special personal examination, and were further required to write upon various given subjects.—When this proved satisfactory, they were appointed to different parishes, and received a remuneration proportioned to their sphere of usefulness. They were committed, for their further instruction and for advice in the superintendance of their office, to the vicar of the parish, who from his superior attainments, and the charge with which he was invested, must consequently be able to afford them every necessary assistance; and their subordination to the opinion and advice of the pastor was strongly insisted on by Overberg. "I have met with several," he said, "who would not submit to this regulation, but I have always found upon examination, that they belonged neither to the entirely ignorant nor yet to the well instructed class, but rather to the half wise and self sufficient."

He remained through life the father, friend, adviser, and comforter of his pupils; none came to Münster without visiting their beloved teacher; they wrote to him on their difficulties or their successes, and almost all of them still treasure up some lines of encouragement or advice from his hand.

Thus Overberg became the founder and supporter of a most efficient and highly beneficial class of schoolmasters throughout his native country. But added to this, he was the means of forming and educating a great number of young females as teachers, who voluntarily engaged in the employment, not for pecuniary advantage, but induced by love to God and man. They constantly attended his lectures in the Normal School, and during his hours of instruction given to the younger children, in order to acquire the necessary qualifications for christian tuition, in which useful employment the greater number persevered through life. The fruits of their devotion to this cause were so remarkable, that many of them were appointed to superintend large schools, and the fame of their success occasioned many to be invited to other countries, whilst some, as private governesses, carried to the families into which they were received, the same blessing which had rested on the labours of their teacher.

The female teachers received also the most valuable information, from attendance on the free school, which was connected with the female chorists of the Lorrain convent, to which we have already alluded. Overberg gave at this institution, instruction in religion, biblical history, and arithmetic, three times a week, of several hours' continuance. Persons of all classes flocked to attend this school, especially on Sunday, when he taught in the church, where this faithful servant might be compared to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. The high importance he attached to this opportunity of imparting knowledge, may be seen by the following extract from his journal.

"15th Jan. 1790. I have again attended to the duties of my school without the requisite preparation. Oh, my God, grant me grace to improve in this respect. I feel that I deceive myself when I expect to be made useful under these circumstances; when I fancy that I understand my subject, and am seduced to attend to some other business as of more immediate consequence; for it is impossible that any other occupation could be of such paramount importance. From this deficiency in preparatory study, many errors arise; the instruction becomes uninteresting, confused, prolix, and undefined; the children become perplexed; their attention is distracted, and the lesson is unpleasant both to them and myself. I feel that I am especially called upon to beware of degenerating into tedious minutiae, and of becoming too diffuse, and



at the same time too abstruse for their youthful minds. To comprehend and apply one truth is more advantageous to them, than to advance ten propositions, none of which they have been able to understand or retain in their memories; or, perhaps, forget in their attention to the nine, the one which was of the most importance. Oh God, assist me to copy more closely the example which thy dear Son has left us, of imparting instruction; and enable me to acquire the simplicity, conciseness, and impressive style of my dear Master. Let me, before I propound any doctrine to the children, first enquire, If it be necessary? If it be profitable? If some other would not be more appropriate? If it will be more suitable to their capacities? What will be the object attained by it? And whether it will give them only the appearance of learning without any useful result? And as I am able to answer these questions, let me adopt or cast aside my subject."

Such was the devotional spirit in which Overberg pursued that occupation, which is so often considered as of trifling consequence; he acted as in the presence of God. He felt and expressed his conviction, from the great, nay, the all powerful influence, which God has given to babes and children, upon the hearts of men, of the infinite importance to the church of God of religious instruction being imparted to the young, and of drawing the youthful mind to intercourse with God in prayer; and that should this influence, by the formation of christian principles, be sanctified to the glory of God, the power of infidelity would be conquered, a bulwark raised against the inroads of prevailing depravity, and the peace of God be brought to the hearts of the parents, and the homes of the children.

A sincere and affectionate guide to the young, he shone no less in his intercourse with others more advanced in years. Numbers who could estimate the value of a faithful conductor, as one who could lead them in the way of life, placed confidence in him, and sought direction and advice from him as their spiritual father.—To these he was ever a true counsellor, and watched over their souls as one who must give an account. He was often known to repeat to the theological students the solemn truth, that it is impossible for any one to lead another in the ways of righteousness, who has not himself trod in the same paths; no one can teach another to pray, to strive, to fight the good fight of faith, who has not himself prayed, and wrestled, and conquered. Overberg discharged the office of overseer to those who were committed to his care, with patience and perseverance. The universal esteem which was awakened by his irreproachable life and simple manners, the opportunity of usefulness which his perfect acquaintance with the human heart, and his own experience in the dealings of God with man afforded him, awakened in his people the most unbounded confidence, and imparted a more than common weight and interest to all he said. He was, in the truest sense of the word, a father to all his flock. He watched and prayed for them, he loved them all. He used every means to secure them from falling again into the snares of the world, always holding himself responsible for their welfare. As long as they appeared to continue in the narrow path, he withheld all unnecessary reproof, so that he was even charged by some with indifference. To these he answered: "Do not fear; I shall soon perceive when warning and reproof are necessary." And did the time really come when their zeal seemed to abate, or their opinions and energies take a wrong direction, he spared neither advice nor reprehension, till he found them restored to the good old way. He knew the dangers of the road, the numerous paths which lead astray, the deceitfulness of self-love, and the first symptoms of lukewarmness.

The rich or the poor, the child or the man, were to Overberg of equal importance; for he saw only the immortal soul, purchased by the blood of Christ. Some of his more learned and fashionable friends have been often displeased, after having waited in the anti-room for some time, hearing him in earnest conversation with another guest, at finding that it was only a poor country woman, or an old notorious beggar, who had so long engaged his attention. He became all things to all men, that he might win all to Christ; and the spiritual necessities of the poorest child, were as important to him as those of the richest of his flock.

A feeling of confidence was awakened on the first appearance and first conversation with this unassuming man. A short anecdote will serve to strengthen this remark. One cold, rainy, uncomfortable afternoon, he felt an unconquerable desire to walk out.

Before the gate he saw a man pass with an uncertain step, standing for a moment still, and then, after looking hastily round, continue onward at a quick pace. Overberg followed and overtook him, saluted him kindly, and began a conversation, to which the stranger at first answered repulsively, but afterwards continued with so much confidence, that he at last confessed he had been a reprobate from his youth, and his despair was so tormenting, that he had determined to commit suicide. "Would you then be released from despair?" asked Overberg. The man started at the question. Overberg continued to speak with him in the most consoling language, took him home with him, prayed with him, and from that day the man became a changed character.

He walked, if possible, every day; and choosing the most unfrequented road, it was always a period allotted to self-examination and prayer. He dined and supped constantly with the students, and during these meals, conversed with great vivacity, but always upon improving subjects, with the Rev. — Melchers, Prebendary, and with the Vicar, Dr. Bullenhar. He was very abstemious, and never took wine but as a medicine.

In the pages immediately preceding, we have spoken almost exclusively of the external operations of our much-esteemed Bernhard Overberg. Let us now direct our attention to the internal principle from whence this active usefulness arose.

His whole life might be termed a walking in the fear of God. From his heavenly Father he had implored the power requisite to live according to his will; for he remarked,— "If the Lord build not the house, they labour in vain that build it." How can we possess the power to carry good intentions into effect, since it is not even in our power to think of them at the proper time?

When reading any thing which interested him exceedingly, he made a rule of laying it aside from time to time, to consider and make himself master of the subject, and also that his judgment might not be led away by his feelings.

It was with unremitting perseverance and great inward struggles, that Overberg acquired the cheerful, happy, and affectionate temper, for which he was characterized; for by nature his disposition was disposed to melancholy and reserve. In his journal, we often find him complaining of this trait in his character, but he sought to overcome it by faith and dependance on God; and he writes, August 10, 1793,— "I am convinced that it is not our duty to guard against injuring, disquieting, or disturbing the peace of others, by our discontented and morose temper and manners; but also, as much as possible, by an appearance of happiness, by kindness, and cheerfulness of mind, to excite the same temper in those around us; for I feel persuaded that we cannot recommend the christian religion better, than by showing a peaceful, satisfied and equable cheerfulness of spirits, so that by our happiness others may be led to see the genuine nature of our faith.— God is the centre and source of bliss, and in this we must endeavour to reflect his image. God rewardeth the cheerful giver.— Rejoice at all times in the Lord, and again I say, rejoice; Who soever shall give a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward. May not a cheerful countenance, a happy temper, often prove as refreshing to our neighbour as a cup of cold water to the thirsty? And will not then the expression of our hope and trust, by a uniformly happy demeanour, meet also with a reward? Would not many rather endure a high degree of thirst, than see the countenance of their brother in Christ clothed in a veil of gloomy dissatisfaction?"

Having endeavoured to give the reader a slight sketch of the life, character and ruling principles of Bernhard Overberg, we turn to view the close of his earthly course.

The last days of his life were rendered particularly happy, by the establishment of a seminary for the education of school-masters, in Buren. This excellent institution was opened in May 1825; but the Normal course of lectures were at the same time to be continued for two years longer. Speaking on this subject, Overberg remarked to a friend; "Now I can die happy, for the Buren Seminary will take my place." Once more, in 1826, he went through the Normal lectures with his usual energy, but at the same time prepared in various ways for his final dismissal. He arranged all his papers, made his will, and was often deeply engaged in self-examination. Among other of his friends, he sent for his old fellow-student, Vicar Bullenhar, and said to him; "My death is near, and I have several things to say to you."

Bullenhar, being affected to tears, Overberg said: "Be composed, we must part for a season; sit down by my side." He then made some remarks respecting his Testament, and after conversing with his friend on the topics which were nearest his heart, reminded him, that according to the arrangement of the school, the teachers should be examined every three years.

Overberg was able, without interruption, to continue the course of instruction to the end; and at the close of his lecture, on the 7th of November, he took leave of his pupils in these words. "Let us all place our confidence solely in God." Little did they then imagine, that in three days they should see him for the last time in his coffin! At half-past eight he appeared more than usually cheerful and animated; and at nine he dictated to the students, according to his custom, the subject of meditation for the following morning, and concluded with prayer. In the regular order in which he had arranged his meditations, he had that evening again arrived at the consideration of the obligation every minister lies under, to pay especial regard to the schools connected with his parish; and it was a singular coincidence, that an opportunity was afforded him, on the last evening of his life, to enlarge on that particular duty to which he had been so eminently devoted, and to enforce the high importance of Christian instruction to the rising generation.

Having finished his remarks, he rose for the purpose of retiring to rest; but turned again, and sitting down, related the following anecdote: "During the time that I held the office of Kaplan in Everswinkel, a neighbouring pastor, whose faith and practice had been most exemplary, and who had taken so much interest in the schools that he had visited them three or four times every week, became dangerously ill; and as his co-pastor was too old to attend him in the night, I was sent for instead. I found him exceedingly weak, but perfectly sensible, and fully prepared for the change which appeared to await him, his mind being distressed only on one point; feeling fully convinced that he had not exerted himself sufficiently for the salvation of the children, or been so active as his profession required in the schools. I endeavoured to give him comfort, but his neglect hung heavily on his mind. He recovered; and his future conduct proved that his feelings on this subject did not pass away with returning health. Knowing (continued Overberg) the character and principles of this servant of God, and that he had uniformly discharged his parochial duties connected with the schools, I was so deeply impressed with the reproaches he cast upon himself, that I the same night resolved in the strength of the Lord, to shun no exertion or sacrifice which could promote the benefit of the schools. The remembrance of this circumstance has often given me fresh courage, when I have been tempted to repine at the little fruit which we perceive from all our endeavours. Go, my young friends, and do likewise, and all will yet be well. Good night."

At nine o'clock the following morning he received visits from some of his friends, and sent several affectionate messages to others; ordered his dinner, and with unusual cheerfulness appeared, with scarcely repressible joy, to await his dismissal.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, he wished to rise, and the nurse having called one of the students, he, with the assistance of a friend who remained with him, placed him in an easy chair.—His head sunk back on the cushion; and on being asked whether he felt pain in his head, he answered, "No, not exactly pain, but confusion; but we may thank God, even that our faculties are worn out, for we then become more willing to surrender them to God; because (and here a smile played upon his features) we can use them no longer." His bed being ready, he walked to it with the assistance of his friends, who shortly afterwards took leave, and he told the nurse she might sit down at the window, and go on with her knitting; he thought he should be able to sleep. She had scarcely sat down, when she perceived symptoms of great uneasiness, and hastening to the bed, she heard him articulate—"Jesus, to thee I live! Jesus, to thee I die!" He again waved his hand, as if taking leave of her; and she immediately ran to the Normal School, where the business of the examination was not yet concluded, crying out, "Overberg is dying." When his friends had reached the bedside, his spirit had departed.

Bullenhar announced the death of their much-loved teacher in the seminary, and tears and sighs which had been hitherto suppressed, spoke in some degree the sorrow which his loss produced.

One evening had only passed since he had been in the midst of them, as a father surrounded by his children; and to honour his memory, by remaining in Münster till after his funeral, was all the students could do to prove their affection.

Late in the evening his body was clad in the habiliments of the grave, and the three following days it lay in the entrance hall; that the wishes of his friends and fellow townsmen might be gratified, in once more beholding the remains of one, whose life had been spent for the good of others; and during this time the entrance to the seminary was constantly filled with persons anxious to obtain admittance. Numbers begged for some slight remembrance of him; and at a later period, his books and effects were sold for twice and thrice their real value.

The funeral took place on Sunday, the 12th of November.—The students of the seminary, feeling that they stood nearest in connection with the departed, claimed the privilege of walking on each side of the hearse. After the Professors of the University and the students, followed the teachers and the children of all the schools of the city; and persons of every condition, from the highest to the lowest, sought to honour his memory by attending him to the place of interment. The procession was in itself greater than has ever been seen in the city; but such a procession of real mourners has perhaps been seldom witnessed for any private individual.

Notwithstanding the weather being cold and boisterous, the streets from the seminary to the church yard, were completely lined with persons, whose eyes were filled with tears, while gazing on the funeral solemnities; nor was this tribute of love confined to the place where he had dwelt; but all the surrounding country hallowed his memory, by tears of gratitude, regret, and affection.

His esteemed and long-tryed friend, the Vicar-general Melchers, placed a cross at the head of his grave, with this inscription; "There is no other name given among men by which we can be saved."—Acts. iv. 12.

On the reverse side the words; "Faith, Hope, Charity"

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Words.—Strange things are words, and mighty is their power for evil or for good! How many hearts have seen their brightest and fondest hopes withered by a word? How many have been driven by a harsh word into a course of sin and misery that has led them to ruin? How often would a life of sorrow and trouble be saved, if one light word could be recalled? One idle word, idly spoken, may chill the heart, and break the bond that should have been one of love and kindness! One angry word may arouse the fellest passions, and urge their fury, till they lead men to murder and the scaffold! A word misunderstood or wrongly written, may give the oppressor power, and take from the orphan all that was his own. And who has not felt the power of a word in season? A word of encouragement when we are inclined to despair of success, how it has given us vigour to pursue our course, till we have at last arrived at the desired goal.—*From the King's College Magazine for July.*

A DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL TO HIS FOLLY.—A great Mass Temperance Meeting was held at Wheeling, on the 17th inst., at the close of which Captain Pratt, of Pittsburg, read to the Convention the following, which was composed by himself, and is published at his request:—

Farewell landlords, farewell Jerry,  
Farewell brandy, wine and sherry;  
Farewell horrors, and blue devils,  
Farewell dens of midnight revels;  
Farewell shoes that have no soles on,  
Farewell fires that have no coals on;  
Farewell sots, and all sot feeders,  
Farewell rogues, and thief breeders;  
Farewell cupboards that have no meat in,  
Farewell chairs that have no seats in;  
Farewell children with wry faces,  
Farewell to those pop-shop races;  
Farewell landlords and your spouses,  
Farewell spiders and your houses;  
Farewell to your noise and rabble,  
Farewell to your foolish gabble;

Farewell swash, and all swash vendors,  
Farewell rum, and all rum senders;  
Farewell peck-its that are empty,  
Farewell landlords, you have plenty;

We are sorry to strip the laurels from the brow of the gallant captain, but really his wholesale plagiarism is inexcusable. The above witty piece will be found in the *Preston* (Eng.) *Temperance Advocate* about the year 1837.—[ED. CAN. TEMP. ADV.]

**BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT**—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember that any impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip, may operate upon the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.

Paulinus, when they told him that the Goths had sacked Nola, and plundered him of all he had, lifting up his eyes to heaven, said, "Lord, thou knowest where I have laid up my treasure."

The difference between rising at six, and eight in the morning, will in the course of forty years, amount to eight years. Eight years are worth saving.

Evils, in the journey of life, are like hills which alarm travellers upon the road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find they are far less insurmountable than we had conceived.

**DIGNITY OF LABOUR**.—From whence originated the idea, that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or a blot upon the female character, to labour? and who was the first to say, sneeringly, "Oh, she works for a living?" Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow, especially on a republican soil.—The time has been, when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment.

Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their own hands the finest of the linen of their own families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses after the siege of Troy, employed herself weaving until her husband returned to Ithaca. And in later times, the wife of George the Third, of England, has been represented as spending a whole evening in hemming pocket handkerchiefs, while her daughter Mary sat in the corner, darn- ing stockings.

Few American fortunes will support a woman who is above the calls of her family; and a man of sense, in choosing a companion to jog with him through all the up-hills of life, would sooner choose one who had to work for a living, than one who thought it beneath her to soil her pretty hands with manual labour, although she possessed her thousands. To be able to earn one's living by labouring with the hands, should be reckoned among female accomplishments; and I hope the time is not far distant when none of my country-women will be ashamed to have it known that they are better versed in usefulness, than they are in ornamental accomplishments.—*Israel Offering.*

The mortality of bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men of the same age is 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 87 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60 there are but 22 bachelors alive for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for 3 bachelors there are 9 married men.—*Dr. Caspar, of Berlin.*

**GARDENING**.—There is not in life a more delightful occupation than gardening. To breathe the pure mild air of spring, to prepare the beds and borders for vegetables, plants and flowers, to sow the seed and set out the various slips and cuttings arranging every thing with order and taste; to look earnestly for the first leaf and bud and flower; to watch their beauty and fragrance, to show them to one's friends, to talk about them, to have them admired, and to know that all is the work of your hands or direction;—this is an enjoyment scarcely to be equalled, and accessible, in this country, to all. Let none then fail to secure it. We all ways thought it evidence of a good wife to see her often in the garden and fond of inspecting and attending to its proper cultivation and management. Depend upon it, she is a blessing to her husband and family. We would advise our young friends who want to marry, and the are, in truth, a goodly number, to avoid those young ladies who seem to have an aversion to the primitive, useful beautiful art of gardening. We never knew a lady or gentle-

man, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubbery, who had not a warm heart and generous disposition.

LATEST NEWS.

The Queen had visited Edinburgh, Perth, Dunkeld, and some other parts of Scotland, in all of which she was received with great demonstrations of joy, and had returned to London, where an enthusiastic reception awaited her.

More riots had occurred in Manchester and the vicinity, and a large portion of the population were still out of employment. An extensive strike had taken place amongst the Ayrshire colliers.

Several extensive failures had occurred, chiefly in the grain trade.

The new American Tariff caused dismay in the manufacturing districts of England, and the packet ships were sailing for the United States with the smallest freights ever known. Other vessels got nothing.

The Syrian question is said to be settled. Lebanon is to be divided into two districts; the Maronites to be governed by a Christian prince, and the Druses by one of their own Shukhs, elected by themselves, both to be under the Turkish Government.

The Circassians have gained another victory, and cut to pieces a body of about 10,000 Russian troops.

A prize fight occurred lately near New York, at which a young man, one of the combatants, was literally beaten to death in the most inhuman manner. His face and neck were mashed into a black and shapeless mass of flesh; his eyes were lanced by the doctor in attendance once or twice, to enable him to see, and still his seconds and backers urged him on, till at about the 12th round, as it is called, choked by his own blood—he expired amongst their hands, and some of these who had come to see the sport, told his friends to take him away, and bring on another man. This event has excited such deep and universal disgust, that it is believed all the force of the law and of public opinion will be exerted to punish the individuals concerned in it, and prevent such occurrences in future.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Oct. 13.

ASHES—Pot . . . . . 26s 9d	SEED—Flax . . . . . 4s per. 1/8 lb.
Pearl . . . . . 26s 6d	Timothy . . . . . 8s per. bush.
FLOUR—Fine . . . . . 25s 0d	Clover . . . . . 7 1/2d per. lb.
U. States 23s 9d a 25s	CANDLES—Montl. 7 1/2d per. lb.
WHEAT . . . . . 4s 9d a 5s	IRON—English 10s a 12s 6d p ct.
OAT-MEAL . . . . . 8s per. cut.	Scotch Pig 4s 9d a 5s "
Can. Am.	Castings 18s 6d a 19s "
PORK—MESS . . . . . \$9 \$8 1/2	NAILS—Cut . . . . . 22s 6d a 25s "
P. Mess . . . . . \$8 \$7	LEATHER—Sole 1s 2d a 1s 3d p lb.
Prime . . . . . \$7 \$6	OIL—Linsced 3s 9d a 4s p gal.
Cargo . . . . . \$6 1/2	SOAP . . . . . 2 1/2 a 3d p lb.
LARD . . . . . 4d a 4 1/2 p. lb.	SUGAR—Mcv. 36s a 38s 6d p ct.
Can. Am.	Refined . . . . . 6 1/2d p lb.
BEEF—MESS . . . . . \$10 1/2 \$9	TEA—Y Hyson 2s 6d a 3s 4d "
Prime Mess \$8 \$7	Twinkv. 2s 9d a 2s 11d "
Prime . . . . . \$6 \$5	Imperial . . . . . 3s 9d a 4s "
TALLOW . . . . . 5 1/2d	EXCHANGE—London 7 1/2 a 9 1/2
BUTTER—Salt . . . . . 6 1/2 a 7d	N. York . . . . . 2 1/2
CHEESE . . . . . 4d a 6d	Canada West 1

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*.—S. Putman, Merrickville, 5s; J. McG. Delton, Napance, £2 10 0; J. T. Doland, Adolphustown, 5s; W. Hall, Peterborough, £7 10 0; J. Dougall, Montreal, for *Advocates* sent to Ministers, Teachers, and others in Britain, £100 0 0; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £3 3 9; S. Vanbl k, Milford, 5s; J. Gray, Lochaber, 5s; W. L. Sawtell, Stanbridge East, 5s; W. Morrison, Berthier, 15s; N. R. Stride, St. F. yacinthe, 5s; E. Allen, jr., Sorrel, 3s 4d; Sundries, Montreal, £3 12 6; Sundries per J. McDonald, Agent, £1 5 0.

*Donations and Subscriptions*.—A friend, Montreal, 5s; C. Glen, Montreal, 2. 6d.

*Agency Fund*.—Waterdown Society, 12s 4d; Hamilton Society, 10s; Barton Society, 13s 3d; Sundries, Sorrel, (special) £1 0 0.

*Open Accounts*.—C. H. Peck, Prescott, £1 11 3.

## LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA, By J. & J. DOUGALL.

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	REMARKS.				
East half No 119 } Whole of " " 20 } " " 121 } " " 122 } " " 123 }	3d Conces.	Sandwich.	400 acres.	15s. cy.	{ Very desirably situated about 5 1/2 miles from Windsor, good land and well timbered, will be sold in one lot or separate, as required.				
17 } 12 } 17 }						9th " "	200 "	10s.	{ Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots. Situating on the township line between Sandwich and Maidstone. Do. do. do. do. do. do.
Broken Lot - 1 } East parts 5 & 6 }						12th " "	113 "	11s. 3d.	
						12th " "	100 "	12s. 6d.	
						8th " "	" "	78 "	12s. 6d.
	4th " "	" "	122 "	12s. 6d.					
	14th " "	Sombra.	200 "	10s.	{ Situated on the south branch of river Sydenham, a short distance above Wallaceburgh; the river is navigable for the largest vessels ten miles above it; it is the best quality of land, and well timbered with white oak.				
North half No. 18	2d " "	" "	100 "						
South half Lot E. } " " " D. }	6th " "	" "	100 "	200 "	{ These lots are situated on the river St. Clair, and are excellent land, south half of lot E coming down to the river; they will be sold low; it is a good situation for a store.				
West half No. 10 } East " " 11 }						Moore.	200 "	15s.	
	6th " "	" "	200 "	15s.	{ There is a log house and barn and a considerable clearance laid down in grass on the lot; a creek runs through it which falls into the north branch of river Sydenham. Beautifully situated on Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Port Sarnia, and a few miles from the post town of Eral; on the lots there are a new frame house, a log house and barn, and a large clearance, the greater part of which is laid down in grass.				
	front " "	Plympton.	200 "						
	" " "	" "	200 "						
	14th " "	Colchester.	100 "		{ In a very desirable situation.				

**TERMS OF PAYMENT**—One third down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments. If the whole amount is paid down, some deduction will be made in prices. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

## LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA.

NO. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIP.	QUANTITY.	REMARKS.
South half No. 9 } " " 9 }	11th Conces.	Sombra,	200 acres.	{ These lands are of the first quality, situated on the north branch of the river Sydenham, which is navigable for large class vessels to that place; they are well timbered with the best white oak.
100				
	9th " "	Malden.	175 "	{ Good land, a small piece of marsh on it, on which hay is cut.
Part of lot 3	1st " "	" "	about 40.	{ This is a most valuable property, adjoining the town of Amherstburgh, and is suitable for selling as town or park lots; it rents at \$4 per acre as pasturage, and will be sold in one lot very low.
Part of lot 22	5th " "	Gosfield,	about 10.	{ Being composed of lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, in the village of Colborne, will be sold in one lot or separately.
.21 } & south east qr. 20 }	6th " "	Colchester.	200 "	{ An excellent and desirable lot.

The above lots will be sold extremely low for cash; those wishing great bargains in that line, had better call on the Subscribers, at Amherstburgh, or Charles Baby, Esq., Sandwich, when particulars will be made known. All applications made by mail to be post paid.

Amherstburgh, April 4, 1842.

J. & J. DOUGALL.

### 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.

### JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER, St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off McGill 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 endeavor to ensure a continuance of the same.  
May 1, 1842.

**W.M. 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.  
Lachine, May 1, 1842.

### CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIME-PIECES CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.

**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.

