

as not to admit that it could have been better conducted, nor are we prepared to say that we are content with what we have already attained; it will be our continued aim to make every effort to render the *Advocate* worthy of the cause which it seeks to advance. It now remains with our friends throughout the country to perform their part of the contract, which was to furnish a certain number of paying subscribers. We must not withhold from them that meed of praise to which they are so fully entitled; we are well pleased with the number on our subscription list, and were they all paid without the deduction of 20 per cent., which we must pay for those we have to collect, they would ensure the permanence of the *Advocate*. But no doubt we must make some allowance for the shortcomings of many, and with the view of covering this deficiency, together with the 20 per cent. already paid on amounts received, we would require at least 500 more subscribers. There is still about 1500 of our subscribers to send in their subscriptions, who we trust will be faithful in doing so before the expiry of the time given, the 1st of July. We hope our friends will not relax their efforts to bring up our subscription list to the right pitch. The first of July is a very suitable time to begin with new subscribers, many of whom we could supply with the back numbers, thus completing the volume.

WARNING TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been surprised lately at receiving copies of the *Advocate* from the Dead Letter Office, marked "Not called for;" and others marked "Refused." In some instances the paper is already paid for, and in others, we know the parties so well that we are satisfied they do not intend to give up the paper; hence our inability to account for their return, unless it be from places where the post-master may be unfavorable to the cause the paper advocates, and should the subscribers not call promptly on its arrival, he may take the opportunity of thus sending it back. In some cases we have papers thus returned that have not been four weeks from our office—and that too from a great distance up the country. We make these allusions to explain to subscribers, should they be short of papers, how it may have happened, as we are very particular in the office in sending off all the papers at once, to each subscriber. We hope, therefore, that subscribers will call promptly at their respective post-offices, twice each month, that they may receive their own, and that we too may not be unjustly dealt with.

We have also to notice the case of some, who, after keeping eight or ten numbers of the paper, think proper to return one marked "Refused." All such should understand, that after taking it so long in any one year, they are not only morally, but legally, bound to take it for the whole year, or that they are at least liable for the whole year's subscription.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bytown, May 21, 1849.

SIR,—Having just returned from a short visit to Lanark and Perth, in the Bathurst District, you will, perhaps, permit me to offer a few remarks in your columns relative to my route, especially so far as it bears on the Temperance movement.

Whilst in the Township of Lanark, I made several inquiries bearing on the Temperance cause. There is a Society there, but it is not in such a healthy and vigorous state as its friends desire. I had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Lanark village, the President of the aforesaid Society, and with Mr. Dick, the Secretary, and ascertained that they were shortly intending to hold a public meeting for the revival of our principles. Expecting ere long to visit that quarter again, I expressed my willingness to aid them in the good cause, which was readily accepted.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, about 200 persons were convened in the Free Church to hear addresses. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, the latter being offered by the Rev. Mr. Bell, an old veteran in the good cause, and a man well versed in its early history. The singing was good

on the whole, and was managed by a competent leader. The President, — Deacon, Esq., a lawyer, and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, made an appropriate introductory speech, with a good deal of warmth and energy, sufficient to prove the lively interest he feels in this benevolent enterprise. The Rev. Mr. Bain followed, whose speech was much to the point; clear, scriptural, and earnest. It was gratifying to see such harmony among the different denominations of Perth. The three Presbyterian Ministers sat together in the same pew, Messrs. Bell and Bain of the Established Church, and Mr. Duncan of the Free. I rather think the Rev. Mr. Fyfe, of the Baptist Church, entered during the exercises of the evening, but of this I am not positive; but both he and the Methodist Minister, I believe, are friendly to the cause, and occasionally advocate its claims. After Mr. Bain's speech, I can assure you I had no great inclination to speak, and especially after the shaking I had received over the Lanark roads, having arrived only a short time before the meeting. But as I had been announced, and was expected to take a prominent part, there was no alternative. Speak I must, and this I did for about three quarters of an hour. Who that can say a word in favor of Temperance would be silent under such circumstances? Perth is a pretty little compact town, and many of its inhabitants, as well as of many parts of its District, have a name for *intelligence*, and this cannot be better developed than in an enterprise so productive of good, and so richly blessed of God, as that in which we are engaged. The information I gathered of the Perth Temperance Society was of a cheering character. I question very much whether we in Bytown are not a little behind our Bathurst friends. In numbers we exceed them, but I hear they have a quarterly sermon on behalf of the cause in each other's places of worship on the Lord's day evening, in which step we are far behind them. Surely, sir, the pulpit has not yet rendered due homage to this glorious reformation. Why should we not occasionally introduce the subject on Sabbath days to our people? On such occasions more assemble than on week day evenings, and would be benefitted by facts and appeals on a topic which is certainly destined to revolutionize society in every quarter of the globe. The friends of alcohol as a beverage are daily losing ground, and will one day be in the minority. There must be more agitation, more systematic and prayerful effort, more earnestness and zeal, and the result will be glorious.

In conclusion, I may state, that while addressing the Perth meeting, I did not fail to call attention to the *inadequate* support rendered to the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*." I am really ashamed of many of the members of our Temperance Societies, that after all their savings, and the benefits they receive from our labors, are so reluctant to spend *thirty pence* a year for a publication which is more than value for their money, and the circulation of which must greatly aid our cause. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon." Yours, &c.

JAMES T. BURNE.

HAMILTON, June 6, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately returned from a short tour in the Gore, London and Talbot Districts, occupying thirty days, during which I visited thirty places; delivered fifty-two lectures and sermons on the principles of teetotalism; organized three new Societies at Five Stakes, Temperanceville, and Richmond; re-organized one; started five juvenile societies; obtained fifty subscribers to the *Advocate*; and 1049 names to the pledge, of whom over 450 are juveniles. Strange to say, that in this busy season, and contrary to the opinion of many, the meetings were well