

forth as expressing the general views of the entire body.

It was determined to form an Academy, in which young brethren of suitable qualifications, might be reared for the work of the holy ministry. A committee consisting of brethren in various parts of the country was appointed, with power to make temporary provision for receiving and commencing the education of any young men who might offer themselves in their several localities. Already two young brethren have commenced a preliminary course of study, at first under the direction of one of the Pastors, and subsequently instructed by one whom Providence appears to have raised up and pointed out as a suitable Tutor for the Institution when fully organized. Our readers will be informed of all progress in this highly important movement.

A resolution was adopted to form an Association in connection with the Union for Home Missionary purposes, whose proceedings should be reported and whose annual meetings should be held as an appendage to those of the Union.

A Pastoral Address from the Union to the Churches was adopted and ordered to be sent to them all, that it might be read in some one of their solemn assemblies.

Fraternal letters were received from the Congregational Union of England and Wales and from several associations in New England, and such letters were addressed to sister associations in Upper Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, and Australia.

The Committee for managing the affairs of the Union during the year are:

The Rev. Richard Miles, Abbotsford, Secretary, Rev. A. J. Parker, Shipton, Mr. Arms, Sherbrook, Rev. Timothy Atkinson, and Mr. Muscen, Quebec, Rev. Henry Wilkes, and Messrs. Vennor and Dougall, Montreal.

SUPPRESSION OF INTemperance.—On this subject, important as it confessedly is, it is not our purpose to enlarge. Our reasons briefly are that a large monthly—the Canada Temperance Advocate—issues from the press of this city, devoted to this object; and it would be incompatible with the other claims on our attention and with our space, thus to occupy our columns. At the same time it is our fervent desire that the reformation of manners already so auspiciously begun, may advance until intemperance is placed in some category amongst the things that were. And that this desire may appear to animate us, there will be usually inserted in our pages a few extracts, anecdotes, or remarks bearing upon the subject.

We have seldom felt more disposed to be proud of our good city, though she has much on which her inhabitants may look with a justifiable complacency,—than on learning the decision of the Public Meeting held at the Court House, on the 12th instant, to hold a Temperance Soiree in commemoration of the recent birth which has filled the British Empire with gladness. There appears to have

been some slight misapprehension of the intentions of John Dougall, Esq., the mover, and Benj. Holmes, Esq. M. P. P. the seconder of the resolution; but after mutual explanations and the usual impartial and happy management of his Honor the Mayor, it was unanimously carried.—This gives an opportunity to those augmenting numbers of our citizens who have no sympathy with the engagements of the ball room, to assemble, and amid the unobjectionable social engagement of such a soiree, to testify their ardent loyalty to the House of Brunswick, and their special affection for our noble Queen, and her royal offspring. We hail, too, with pleasure the subscription entered into to regale the poor, only we would say give them no "fire water." Let not intemperance be permitted to disgrace the day.

The following are cut out of several papers:

"**EVIL COMMUNICATIONS corrupt good manners.**"
—We were amused with reading the following in one of the emigration papers issued by the government. The emigrant requires a recommendation from two respectable householders, the form of which is given. After the title, however, we perceived, in italics, this caution:—*N. B. This is not to be signed by publicans, or dealers in beer or spirits.*" Their unfitness to sign it may be gathered from what follows:—"We certify that we are well acquainted with the above named applicant"—"further, that we believe the applicant to be honest, sober, industrious, and of general good character, and not likely to become a burthen on the colony"—which would scarce be a recommendation seen as the publicans could give to those "well acquainted" with them.
—*British Temp. Ad.*

INCREASE OF WAGES.—Let me tell you one fact about temperance and wages, which was communicated to me by Mr. Petherick, the manager of the mines at Knockmahon, in the county of Waterford. I have it from his lips, that the weekly average of wages given to the workmen employed in the mines amounted to £2000 last year, and £2,400 this year; that is, an increase of one-sixth per week more during the last year. I asked him whether there were more men employed. He said, not one; they all worked by quantity, by what is called the job. I inquired if there were different men employed. He said not one was changed, the number was the same, and the men were all the same. I then inquired "What has made the difference?" His answer was, "Last year they drank whiskey, this year they are teetotallers." They have added one day in the week to their existence, I may say, and they have added one-sixth to their wages, and there is not one tradesman or artisan that will not be able to work more and consequently cheaper, by becoming teetotallers, because their great and extravagant expenses were caused by debauchery, which rendered them inattentive to religion on the Sabbath, and unable to attend their work on Monday.—*Extract from Rev. A. O'Connell's speech at Dublin.*

A NEW THING IN ILLINOIS.—Said a grog-seller