

Frid. Feb. 23, Chingacousy, E.	Tues. March 5, Concession, Ev'g.
Sat. " 24, Vaughan, Day.	Wed. " 6, Wellington, Day.
Whitechurch, Ev'g.	Bloomfield, Ev'g.
Sabbath " 25, Lectures.	Thurs. " 7, Milford, Day.
Mon. " 26, Newmarket, Day.	Pictou, Ev'g.
Holland Landing, E.	Frid. " 8, Demarestville, D.
Tues. " 27, Georgiana Day.	Fredericksburgh, Ev'g.
Maraposa, Ev'g.	Sat. " 9, Adolphustown, D.
Wed. " 28, Emily, Day.	Bath, Ev'g.
Peterboro, Ev'g.	Sabbath " 10, Lectures.
Thurs. " 29, Cavan, Day.	Mon. " 11, Portland, Day.
Oranmore, Ev'g.	Loughboro, Ev'g.
Frid. March 1, Percy, Day.	Tues. " 12, Beverly, Day.
Dummer, Ev'g.	Jethrus, Ev'g.
Sat. " 2, Marmora, Day.	Wed. " 13, Perth, Ev'g.
Madoc, Ev'g.	Thurs. " 14, Smith's Falls, D.
Sabbath " 3, Lectures.	Merrickville, Ev'g.
Mon. " 4, Rawdon, Day.	Frid. " 15, Kemptville, Day.
Murray River, Ev'g.	Richmond, Ev'g.
Tues. " 5, Carrying Place, D.	Sat. " 16, Bytown, "

NOTE.—1st, Where the name of the township only is mentioned, the friends there will please fix upon the place of meeting, to suit the distances, and send word to the preceding appointment.

2d, Each Society visited, is earnestly requested to send the Agent on to the next appointment on the list, free of expense, where practicable. The importance of this suggestion, in a pecuniary point of view, will be seen at once.

3d, Where "Day" or "D" is mentioned, the meetings will be held at eleven o'clock forenoon, unless otherwise appointed by the Committee in the place. Where "Ev'g." or "E." is mentioned, the friends will please fix the hour in the evening.

4th, Lectures mean *addresses*, founded on scripture texts, suitable to the sanctity of the Holy Sabbath.

5th, All who owe the society, whether for *Advocate*, open accounts, penny subscription cards, or in any other way, in any of the places visited, or within a convenient distance of any of the appointments, are earnestly requested to bring the amounts they owe to the meetings, as the Agent will not have time to visit them at their houses.

6th, A collection is respectfully requested at each meeting, and all who think that the Temperance Reformation has done and is doing good, and who are at the same time of a willing mind, are respectfully requested to contribute in aid of the funds of the Montreal Society.

7th, It is scarcely necessary to say, that the Montreal Society relies upon the well known hospitality of the friends of the Temperance Reformation, to diminish the expenses of the Agent as far as possible.

8th, Mr. WADSWORTH will be happy to meet the Committee in each place, to ascertain their views on the following subjects, viz: Gratuitous distribution of *Advocate*, Provincial Convention, and Provincial Temperance Union.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

In an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. CANNON, Agent for the American Board of Foreign Missions, he stated that in the course of his travels he could generally tell when he was approaching a distillery, by the dilapidated fences, broken windows, and slovenly and untidy appearance of the habitations and people. He had once however, visited a township where every thing was neat, clean, and in good order, and yet to his astonishment he found in it two large distilleries, hard at work. On making enquiry, he learned that the owner of the distilleries, who was also the original proprietor of the township, and had sold the land on credit to the occupants, reasoned in this way.—"If I sell these people liquor, they will be idle, poor, and disorderly; and not only will the settlement get a bad name but I will not get my pay for the lands." His orders were therefore strict, that

not a single drop should be sold at the distilleries, but that all should be barrelled up and sent to a distant market.

The Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. JAMES THOMSON, also told an anecdote somewhat similar. Travelling in New Brunswick, he came to a place where there was a very considerable population engaged in lumbering and agricultural pursuits, with only one merchant amongst them who carried on a very extensive business. This merchant was a pious man, and our informant asked him, if he sold liquor to the people, not supposing that he would in this respect be different from the great majority of other merchants; to his surprise, the merchant answered in the negative, and added, that if he had sold liquor so many of his customers would have ruined themselves and been unable to pay him, and his different operations would have been so ill managed, that he would long ago have been a bankrupt. Instead of supplying the settlement with liquor he had supplied it with Bibles, and found his reward in so doing, even in a temporal point of view.

A country Merchant who came to sell drink to his customers, thereby rendering them idle, poor, improvident and vicious; but to do it with his own hands, to devote part of his capital, usually limited enough, to this disgusting and deplorable business is little less than madness.

If we add to these considerations the increased risk of fire, and the very great probability of the formation of drinking habits and consequent carelessness and dishonesty among clerks and assistants, we shall see additional inducements to abandon this traffic. And finally, when we consider that wherever it has been tried, a larger and more lucrative business has upon the whole been done, after this branch of business has been given up, we shall long for the time when those who think that this business is necessary, lawful and profitable, may have their delusions dispelled and give it up for ever.

In the foregoing we have not alluded to the eternal interests involved, which are incalculably more important than even the temporal.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor of London lately entertained fifty dissenting clergymen, of high standing and reputation, at a dinner, at which toasts and speeches were the order of the day. It is not stated that the toasts were drunk in water, so that we are left to infer from their practice, what we knew too well before, viz: that the leaders of religious opinion in Britain are, generally speaking, openly and perseveringly opposed to the Temperance reformation. What a melancholy sight this presents in the midst of a people who probably suffer more from strong drink than all other causes! We have great reason to be thankful that such an unseemly spectacle could hardly take place on this side of the Atlantic, there being, we believe, but few ministers of religion in North America, who would attend public dinners, or give and respond to toasts.

FUNDS.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society beg very earnestly and respectfully to call the attention of their friends to the subject of funds, and to urge upon them the necessity of liberal contributions in aid of the great objects the Society has in view. Especially would they request all who are indebted to the Society to pay promptly either to the Agent on his journey or remit by mail.

The debts owing by the Society and past due amount to upwards of £500, and it will require nearly £250 to carry on operations till 1st May next. *The debts owing to the Society, the greater part of which are one, two, or three years past due.*