

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

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

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

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

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

THE TEMPERANCE NEWS ROOM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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