

the reason, *they made quicker passages, and were insured at a lower rate.* I asked again whether they insured in British or American offices, and was again answered, that they uniformly gave the preference to American offices, *because they insured at a lower rate.* When I brought forward these facts in Liverpool, I was informed that the loss of the American trade was attributed to entirely different causes,—first, that Americans could build ships cheaper; second, that they had already the control of the business, and third, that they had no tax on marine insurances. Against these advantages, however, must be placed the disadvantages of capital being at a much higher rate of interest, and seamen's wages higher in the United States.

In fact the shipowners of Liverpool advanced every reason but the true or at least the chief one, for their being so shamefully beaten out of their own legitimate business; and, I have no hesitation in saying, that when they take hold of the Temperance Cause in good earnest, they will not be afraid to compete with any nation in the world.

(To be continued.)

We are informed that a teetotal labourer lately applied for work on an extensive improvement going on in town; but before being admitted was required by the overseer to pay one shilling and three pence, as entry money or footing. This sum, he was distressed to find, went to buy liquor; a fund being kept up for that purpose, partly by such fines and partly by collections frequently made among the labourers. In one day he saw thirteen bottles of whiskey procured in this manner, and drank by the labourers and others about the work. He also found himself so ridiculed and abused for being a tee-totaller, that he had to seek employment elsewhere. Should such contemptible persecution not be frowned down by an indignant public?

We thank the writers of the following letters but we are obliged to confess that very little money comes in either of what is due or of free-gifts. Will our friends suffer us to be loaded with debt without making efforts to help us.

LA PRAIRIE, Nov. 8.—Observing in your last number of the *Temperance Advocate* a letter from Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the 70th regiment, offering to come forward and according to his ability, liquidate the debt upon the establishment. I beg leave to enclose you 5s. for myself and family as tee-totallers for the above purpose. I think it a disgrace for any man who has enrolled himself as a tee-totaller, whether he was formerly a drunkard, a tipler, or a temperate man, not to make a free-will offering of at least 1s. per annum for this good cause, who in either case must have saved him dollars in the course of a year; I would not give a straw for that man's temperance principles, who, after signing his name felt as indifferent as if he were the last man in the world who had not signed before, I would compare him to a man who by the violence of a tempest, was cast upon a rock with some others not far from shore, but who having more courage than his fellow sufferers, swam ashore and left the rest to perish, though it might have been in his power to relieve them; or like a professor of religion whom I once heard, who boasted that he sat under the sound of the gospel for 25 years, and it did not cost him 25 cents. My heart's desire is, that the cause may prosper, and that at the end of the year, you may have a surplus fund.—L. CAMPBELL.

MARTINTOWN, Nov. 21.—Times are very hard, and I think if grain could be given we might make a handsome collection; say, if each member were to give a bushel or half bushel of oats or pease, or other grain, and let one individual take it to market and remit the sum; you might by a hint in the *Advocate*, perhaps, put others on this plan.—P. CHRISTIE.

WARD ORGANIZATION.

The city of Montreal and suburbs have been divided into 24 wards or districts, by the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, and 24 members of Committee have volunteered their services each for one ward.

Their objects are 1st. To visit and leave a tract with every family; 2d. To ascertain how many belong to the Society, and how many are willing to join it; 3d. How much each individual is willing to contribute to its funds in its present difficulties, and to obtain subscribers and collect subscriptions for the *Advocate*.

We sincerely hope that the visitors may make this work a matter of conscientious duty and be diligent and successful. We have already heard of a very pleasing measure of success in some of the wards where operations have commenced; and we pray all who appreciate the importance of the work in which the Montreal Temperance Society is engaged, to give according to their ability.

We request attention to the Trials reported in the list of victims of intoxicating drinks; we shall recur to the subject in our next.

Mr. M'DONALD's Report and several other important articles are necessarily left over.

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

CORONER'S REPORT.

From first August last to 21st November, inquisitions were held on the bodies of 21 individuals, who came to their death by the use of intoxicating liquors, which we have not numbered a few of them having appeared before:—

Suicide by Drowning	3
Do by cutting the Throat	1
Accidentally Drowned	3
Delirium Tremens	2
Killed in a Riot	1
Found dead in a Field	2
Do do in a Bed	1
Do do on a Floor	1
Died suddenly in Bed	1
Died in Jail	2
Fell dead in a Street	2
Fell over the revetment Wall	1
Suffocated while Eating	1

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152.—Wallingsford Saunders was put on his trial for the murder of Samuel Majors, at Thompson's Inn, situated on No. 19, Fourth Concession, Township of Pickering, on the 25th June last. The case on the part of the Crown was conducted by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. The prisoner was defended by the Hon. Henry Sherwood. At ten o'clock, the prisoner was placed at the dock, and the Jury sworn.

Charles Thompson, upon being sworn, stated as follows:—I am the son of Andrew Thompson, who keeps a tavern on Lot 19 Fourth Concession in the Township of Pickering. I know the prisoner; he came to our house about two o'clock on Saturday the 25th June last; he came on horseback; he lived on the Ninth Concession, and was a Path-Master there. Some short time after he came, it began to rain, when the deceased, and several persons who had been performing statute labour on the road, half a mile off, came into the tavern. The prisoner was in the bar-room. They all began to drink, apparently in good fellowship. Several began to scuffle; and the prisoner was smoking, when the deceased knocked the pipe out of the prisoner's mouth, and said that he did not like people to smoke when he was drinking. Saunders (the prisoner) then clenched the de-