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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our Employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discontinue their use throughout the Community.

VOL. XVII.]

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

No. 4

The Bottle.—Chapter IV.

The officers of the law departed, and they were left alone, comforting themselves with the bottle; and so repeatedly were draughts of comfort taken, that, in the end, entire forgetfulness came, and in the arms of oblivion they sunk upon the floor, unconscious that around them were gathered their hungry, weeping children. Night came; the fire went out in the un replenished grate, and, in darkness and sorrow, the little ones gathered about their sister, and sobbed themselves to sleep.

After undressing James and Lotty, and putting them to bed, Agnes tried, but in vain, to arouse her father and mother from their drunken slumber. Their draughts from the bottle had been too deep; they still remained upon the floor, as insensible as logs.

For hours the child sat, grieving and weeping in the darkness of that cold room, the silence of which was only broken by the heavy breathing of her sleeping parents.—Darker than even the room was her heart! and its chillness more than the air of the fireless apartment, caused a shudder to creep through her limbs.

At last it must have been near midnight, the father aroused up, and "ent groping about the room, swearing and asking for a light. He did not stumble over the table, nor strike himself against the drawers. The landlord's execution had saved him from such disasters. Agnes, over wearied with watching, had fallen into a doze. She started up and spoke.

"Where's the light? Why don't you get a light, you good for nothing little huzzy?" said Latimer, adding to the sentence a bitter oath.

"There is no candle," replied Agnes, trembling.

"Why isn't there a candle? Didn't you know the candles were out? Where's your mother?"

"She's asleep on the floor, sir."

"Asleep on the floor, indeed! Where?"

The loud voice of her angry husband reached Mrs. Latimer, the stupefying spirit imbibed from the bottle having, by this time, nearly exhaled itself away through the lungs and the pores of her body.

"Where's the light?" she said, also, finding herself in total darkness.

"Yes: where is the light, sure enough?" responded the gruff voice of her husband.

"There is no candle," said Agnes, again venturing to speak.

"Why did you let the fire go out, you idle creature, you!" replied the mother angrily.

"There is no coal," sobbed Agnes.

This, the mother remembered, was too true. And she also began to remember other things that she had forgotten in her drunken oblivion. No wonder that she became silent. The miserable father's memory also began to be more lucid; and he too ceased his angry unreasonable demands.

"Where's James and Lotty?" the mother at length asked.

"They're in bed," replied Agnes.

"Very well. It's time you were in bed too."

Agnes needed no second injunction. She went silently from the room, the darkness concealing her tears.

Before retiring to the hard pallet upon the floor, which was now their sleeping place, Latimer and his wife, by a kind of common consent, groped about for the bottle, and before seeking repose, drained its contents to the last drop.

There was a cold and gloomy reality about everything in that wretched house on the next morning. No fire in the grate; no food in the house; no comfort in the bottle. All, alike, felt wretched.

Agnes was sent out to a store near by to get trust for some coals and a little food; but she came home in tears. The keeper of the store had denied her with harsh words.

"We must have fire, and something for the children to eat, Polly," said Latimer, shivering, and glancing involuntarily at the empty bottle which stood upon the mantelpiece. "Is there nothing in the house to sell or pawn?"

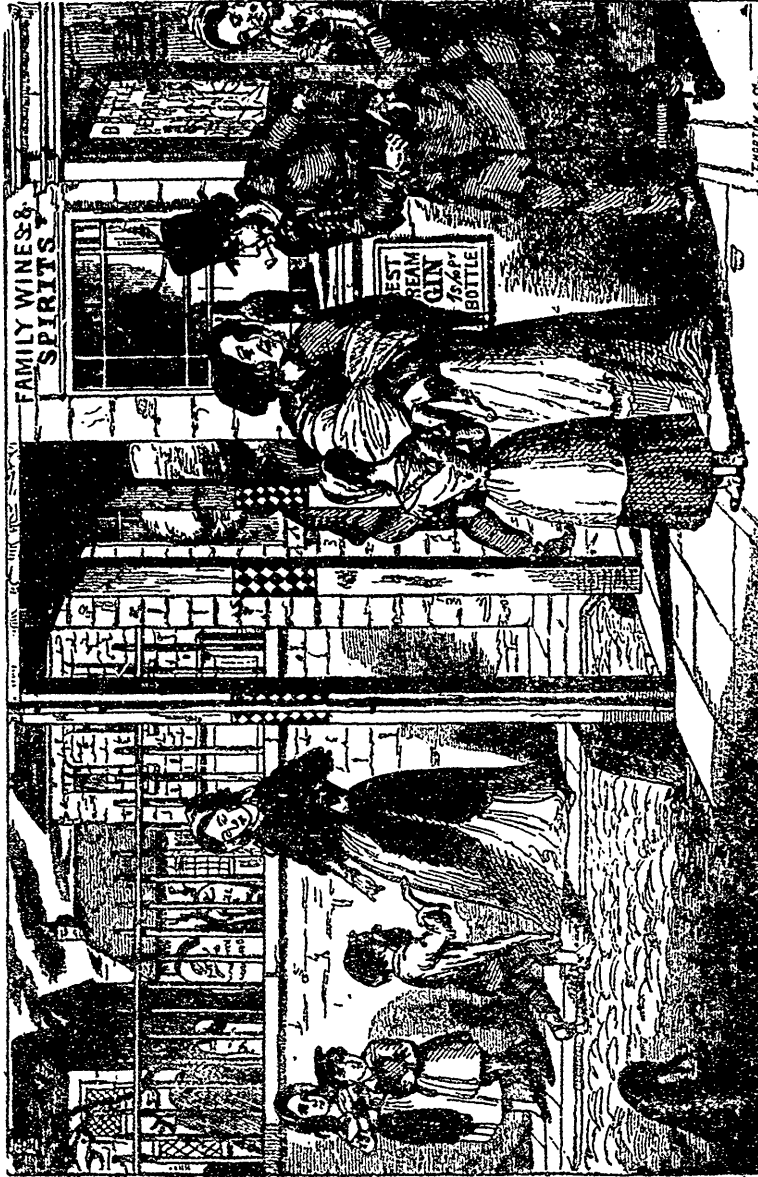
Mrs. Latimer went to the closet, and after looking through it for some time, selected an armful of d'shes, the coffee-mill and caster. These Agnes was directed to carry to old Moses, and placed in pawn for whatever he would advance on them. The child got a dollar for them. Enough coals for the day were procured, some food bought, and the bottle again replenished. With a shilling in his pocket, Latimer went, after breakfast, to look for something to do; but he forgot his errand, staid all day in a cheap drinking house, and came home at night drunk and quarrelsome.

On the next morning, when he was sober enough to hear it, Latimer was informed by his wife that the landlord had been there, and left orders for them to vacate the house immediately, or he would have them put out into the street.

A few more of the few things that remained to them were disposed of in the way they had already parted with so many articles, and coals, food and spirits supplied for another day. Latimer then went out to look for a new home. He found a room in the third story of an old tottering house. The rent was three dollars a month, and he engaged it without waiting to consult his wife. When he mentioned where it was, she had many objections to make, but he angrily over-ruled them. Drink had made a brute of the once tender and considerate husband and father.

Into this comfortless place the family of Latimer moved; with the miserable remnant of their household goods. One room held without difficulty what had been the furniture of three.

Hopeless of getting work at any of the shops, the degraded man, in order to obtain money to buy liquor, the thirst for which was daily on the increase, was now willing to do any little jobs he could pick up in the streets; such as throwing in and piling up wood, putting away coal, carry-



THEY ARE DRIVEN BY POVERTY TO BEG, AND BY THIS MEANS THEY STILL SUPPLY THE BOTTLE.

ing home baskets from the market, or baggage from the car-houses or steamboat landings. In this way he earned a two or four shilling piece every now or then, which generally went to supply his own thirst for liquor.

The great evil in Mrs Latimer's case, was the fact of her having also acquired a love for the bottle. Had her appetite remained untainted, neither herself nor her family could have sunk into the want and misery that are now their unhappy portion. She had resources in herself that would have been developed, and pinching want and keen privation if not sorrow, would have been kept from their home. But, in seeking to throw his tools about one victim, Morrison had made two. In securing a customer, he had ruined a whole family.

Without any income whatever, five persons to feed and the bottle to supply, Mrs Latimer soon disposed of every valuable article in their possession, even to the children's bed; and finally, to keep from absolute starvation, and gain something by which the insatiate appetite that was ever craving its unnatural stimulus could be supplied drove Agnes and James into the street to beg. The little they obtained by this means proved insufficient, and the mother, too, at last went forth with poor little Lotty in her arms to solicit that for which intemperance had unfitted her to gain by honest labor.

Day after day, in cold and heat, did she go forth with her children, to implore charity. The exposure proved too much for the youngest of her children. The wind blew too roughly, the rain fell too chillingly, the sun shone too hotly upon the child, Lotty; and disease began to lay hold upon its tender form. Weatily, for many a mile, was it compelled to drag its yielding limbs by its wretched mother's side, until at last, it could go no further. At first it drooped by the way, after having kept up for hours, and then scolded and dragged along, it bore up still longer; but, at last, it could not support its weary limbs, and the mother was forced to take it in her arms. On each succeeding day, the period for which Lotty held out became shorter and shorter, until, at last, the child could no longer stand alone, and then it was taken out, and its pale, suffering face exposed to the view of strangers, to excite their pity.

'The One Idea-ism of the Friends of Temperance.

We often hear it remarked, by way of reproach, that the friends of the Temperance enterprise are men of one idea: that their sympathies and purposes are all moulded in accordance with the one idea-ism of their professed principles.

We are, however, of opinion that Temperance men too frequently lose sight of the great idea of the reform in which they are avowedly engaged; that they permit other and far less important ideas to push aside the idea, the essential purpose of the temperance movement.

What is embraced in the one idea of the total abstinence reform? for so great and holy are its purposes, that it covers a multitude of ends, each of which are an essential element of the God-like idea.

The idea of the temperance enterprise, then, embraces the following purposes: the reformation of the drunkard—the prevention of intemperance, and a cessation of all the giant evils which are ever its attendants:—the suppression of the demoralising rum traffic which perpetuates intemperance, a suppression which can only be obtained by making it a criminal offence, and recognising the implements of the traffic as legal witnesses thereof; the election of legislators who are known to be the friends of temperance, and the election of State, City and Town officers, who will honestly enforce the laws against all who dare to violate them.

Now the comprehensiveness of the one idea-ism of Temperance men can be seen to embrace a series of purposes and ends, each of which possesses no small degree of impor-

tance; and when considered as a whole, must be admitted to present an idea of moral grandeur and philanthropy sufficiently great to demand the increasing and consistent labors of every friend of temperance for its realization.

We would that professedly temperance men were more fully imbued with the spirit and life of the great idea of their glorious enterprise; that they would at all times regulate their actions by its claims; that they would ever consistently maintain the principle and purposes it presents. If every temperance man would act in accordance with the elementary principles of Total Abstinence idealism, we should at once find our legislators passing such laws as would directly suppress the traffic in crime and pauperism; whilst our State, City and Town officers would be men of sterling worth, men who would dare to enforce the laws demanded by public sentiment against every violator thereof. Let us hope that the friends of our enterprise will become yet more fully one idea temperance men.—*New England Diadem.*

A Word on Temperance.

BY WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

O Water, bright Water's a mine of wealth,
And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health;
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light.

It is now a little over twenty years since Sir James Carnegie, a Scotch baronet, having invited his tenants and the workmen upon his estate near Brechin to a feast, where, according to the national usages, there was plenty of Highland whisky, toddy, ale, porter, and other intoxicating draughts, an accident happened which made a deep impression on many minds.

Charles Frazer, a stout, athletic, handsome young ploughman, was distinguished among the festive party for boisterous merriment: he had not the character of a deep drinker, but on this occasion, being unusually excited, he quaffed ardent spirits till insensible. It was remarked that he was not pugnaciously drunk, but quite hilarious in his cups; and his acquaintances carried him out, and laid him upon a heap of straw in the barn, till he would sleep himself sober.

Jenny Scott, a fellow servant, ardently loved him; they were soon to be married; and that night her anxiety caused by his unhappy situation could not be concealed. With a lighted candle in her hand she sought her love in the barn, and tried to awake him from his lethargy: he was hers—she lived but for him—her sleeping and waking dreams were of an age of conjugal bliss with Charles Frazer.

Suddenly the revelry was disturbed by heart-rending shrieks—the barn was observed to be in flames—Charles in his drunken sleep had knocked the candle from his Jenny's hand, the straw had ignited, and the tender hearted girl, struggling to drag the drunkard from his dreadful fate, and vainly screaming for that aid which their boisterous mirth prevented the feasters for a time from rendering, had fallen a victim to her uncontrolled affection. When the neighbors reached the barn, it was only in time to witness the horrid spectacle of the dying lovers in the midst of their blazing funeral pile.

Such is the uncertainty of human life!

I heard it said, when in Scotland two years afterward, that more promptitude might have saved the faithful maiden who seemed to cling to her sweetheart in the agonies of a dreadful death: but Edmund Burke's maxim that the "deliberations of calamity are rarely wise," was not then there disproved.

It has been stated that Mr. Gooderham distills \$18,000 worth of whisky near the windmill here, and can't half supply his customers. Such is the demand for liquor! Should the anecdote I have related induce but one father to train

up his children to total abstinence as a means of increasing their chances of a happy life, this essay will not have been written in vain.

The first temperance Society in Toronto, was formed in the old Methodist Chapel, on King street, in 1831. Mr. Ketchum was its warmest advocate. I was present, and remember that the attendance was not large. Mr. Vaux of the Assembly acted as secretary. In March, 1832, first anniversary, the number of members had increased to 252, and Dr. Rolph succeeded Dr. Stoyell as president, and made a very effective appeal to the people. In February, 1833, a Young Men's Temperance Society was formed at the same place, at the organization of which Rev. James Richardson, and Messrs. William Lawson, W. P. & A. Patrick, G. & L. Bostwick, John Doel, R. Emery, A. Hamilton, and R. Brewer, took an active part. In June, that year, the constitution of the original society was changed at a meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mr. Receiver General Dunn in the chair. Messrs. Jesse Ketchum and Rev. W. Rintoul were elected vice presidents, and R. V. J. Harris, secretary.

Previous to these disinterested efforts to promote the welfare of mankind, a Temperance Society was formed in Toronto township, on February 13th, 1830, John Neelands, president, Joseph Gardner, vice president. Rev. George Ryerson, his brother Edwy, and Peter Jones, the Indian, addressed the people for total abstinence, in the school house, lot 5, Dundas street. When in Quebec, April 25, 1831, I accompanied Hon. John Neilson to the court-house, where he presided at a meeting of influential gentlemen who then organized the Quebec Temperance Society. Sir John Caldwell (a relative of William Pitt), Archdeacon Mountain, Dr. Douglass, and Judge Bedard, addressed the audience; Mr. Stayner, P.M.G., seconded a resolution, but made no speech. The constitution did not bind its members to total abstinence, but a new association has since arisen in the United States and Canada, with an organization adapted for war upon rum or anything else they can agree upon putting down, a pledge often renewed, a splendid regalia, passwords, an obligation to secrecy, and, last and best, great success in preventing drunkenness in youth and in checking it in those of more mature years. They are called, "The Sons of Temperance."

[We insert the above for the historical information which it contains, adding the remark, that the sole object of the Sons is war against all that intoxicates only, and "not anything else they can agree upon."]

Temperance and Divine Aid.

The source of intemperance being found in human depravity, its form being found in bad habit, and its temptations in all the ingenious appliances of avarice, it is very plain that the friends of temperance have a work of no ordinary difficulty before them. To accomplish that work will require the most active and persevering effort. Why then do some conduct themselves as though the work was easy, and others manifest impatience that the work moves slowly? To be indolent or impatient, is out of place here, as it would be, were the enterprise the tearing a granite mountain to pieces and casting it into the sea. Intemperance is entrenched within the very strongholds of depravity, and it is fortified into the strength of a Gibraltar by the mysterious energies of wicked habit, whilst avarice like a death angel hovers about it to guard it from every assault, and to banish the possibility of recovery by firing the passions of the human heart.

Feeble efforts in such a cause are useless. We must quit us like men or the cause is lost. Let us think upon it until we have the reality before us in all its terrific greatness. Ponder the evil which is now increasing with immense rapidity until days of anguish have actually come to many

shrinking hearts, and some of the wicked are raising their hallelujahs—ponder well the evil, until a "woe is me" like a sword of God hangs over your sluggard soul; and then act as though you were warring with one of the mightiest of foes, act as though you were saving hearts from breaking, and souls from hell.

But we shall never achieve a permanent triumph in this warfare without the *Divine aid*. Let not God be dishonored by even an insinuation to the contrary. The work is one of more difficulty than to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, or to subdue flames and floods. Depravity, evil habits, and avarice, are leagued; and, therefore, the reformation of a drunkard is a great work. Angels cannot achieve it. It is not beyond the power of man to get up an excitement which shall be as intense and vehement as fires on the prairies. It shall burn like a furnace, and travel like the wind; but if God be not the pervading power of the movement, the excitement shall pass away, and as on the prairies burnt over, be succeeded by a ranker growth of the very same kind as that already consumed. But we do not wish such excitements. The blaze of the rocket expiring as soon as kindled is not what we need, but the "shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." This work must be of God or fall short of its aim. If it be of God, it shall be like the granite mountain, alike unmoved by the waves at its base, or the storms which sweep against its top. If the work is so difficult, then let every one accept this counsel, with a profound sense of his weakness and dependence on God. Begin the conflict with prayer, and as you press the enemy with well directed blows, let each arm be nerved and each heart cheered with prayer, and should you finally triumph, in solemn prayer magnify the name of God who hath triumphed gloriously.

These views are corroborated by two facts of a very different character. As a specimen of the first fact, let me refer to those revivals which pervaded this country some twenty and twenty-five years since. In some parts of New Jersey, with which the writer is acquainted, the temperance reformation was as visibly one part of the agencies of the Holy Spirit, in producing those revivals, as any other. The wickedness of whole communities seemed concentrated in their intemperance, and the very moment a reformation from this vice began, sinners began to cry "what must we do to be saved?" The work of God was so thorough and genuine that some of the best materials in the church were gathered at that time. In other words, the temperance reformation, originating as it did in the Spirit's power, actually accomplished thorough and extensive benefits. "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, then the Spirit of the Lord shall raise up a standard against them." This fact is the more impressive when we consider that it was accomplished with the imperfect pledge first adopted. This was extensively true throughout the whole country.

The second fact is the amazing excitement produced by Washingtonianism, reaching, as it did, thousands of inebriates. But that work was not succeeded by the general outpouring of God's Spirit, as in the previous case; and the reflux waves swept back thousands of reformed men, who became thus more hopeless than ever. It is to be feared that many men with no ill design have lost sight of the real difficulties of the work, and the absolute and indispensable necessity of Divine aid in order to its accomplishment. It is also to be feared that many men who know nothing about God's Spirit, and care nothing about God's glory, have been led from selfish motives to become public advocates of temperance. Whole churches, and many good men, have silently endorsed their godless efforts, and in this way real dishonor has been put on the only means of thorough reformation, and in consequence the enterprise has suffered at times almost death.

These two facts, the amazing success of this reformation, in the first instance, with the Spirit's aid, and in the second

instance, the lamentable and extensive relapse the reformed for want of the Spirit's aid, plainly prove the necessity of this Divine Power, to originate, carry forward, and perfect the triumphs of this cause. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

FARRAND.

Glasgow Free Church Abstainers' Society's Soiree.

Last night the first anniversary meeting and soiree of the Glasgow Free Church Abstainers' Society was held in their hall, Howard Street.—Mr. James Torrens in the chair. Near him on the platform was observed the Rev. William Burns, Kilayth; Rev. J. Mackenzie, Rath; Rev. A. Steele, Dalry; Messrs. Fulton, Kirkland, Spencer, and other gentlemen.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burns. An excellent tea having been served,

The Chairman rose to address the meeting.—After some preliminary remarks, expressive of his regret at the absence of their respected President, and the pleasure he himself experienced in meeting them again at the close of the first year of their existence—he went on to say, that it was both pleasant and profitable to look back to the 10th of December, 1849, and the meeting in Hope Street Church, at which the society was inaugurated. The seed had been then sown, and already the tree that had sprung from it had borne not foliage merely, but much fruit. The times they had now arrived at were of a stirring kind. They were times of immense agitation. They had recently heard much of aggression; and standing on their Protestantism they had boasted, as they had a right to do, if it was done in a proper spirit, of their Protestant privileges. He was certain, however, that there was an aggression of another kind which was equally dangerous, and regarding which they needed to be stirred up. Intemperance was an enemy which did as much to break down sound Protestantism and injure its adherents as that of which they had heard so much—and yet it was countenanced by many influential Protestants, yea by government itself; for what were the licenses that were granted by authority? In his mind they were neither more nor less than indulgences to sin.

Mr. R. Drummond, the secretary to the society, then read a report of its proceedings for the present year. The success attending the society had been very considerable. The number of members on the roll was nearly 800, and among these there were 56 office-bearers of the Church, and a number of Sabbath-school teachers. A juvenile association, under the superintendence of Mr. Ferguson, had been formed, which presented a most encouraging appearance—141 members having, in the space of three months, and without any special exertion, become connected with it. To meet the necessarily large expenditure which had been incurred, the formation of a ladies' committee, who should visit the houses of the members monthly, and collect whatever subscriptions they were disposed to give, was suggested. It was also recommended that a monthly tract should be issued by the society, which, through the same agency, might be distributed among those composing it.

The Rev. Wm. Burns, in moving the adoption of the report, said: The report of an abstainers' society may be expected by some to be a very dry thing. But I submit that this which we have now heard is neither long nor tedious, but contains in a short compass much that is important and suggestive. (Cheers.) I observe that by means of wholesome, peaceful agitation—of meetings, speeches, tracts, lectures, sermons, statistics of the number of dram-shops, of gallons of strong drink taken in and swallowed by men, women, and children—of crimes committed—lives lost—of rage and misery ensuing—of money expended—of families ruined, all through the agency of intoxicating drinks—by means such as these this association has been actively engaged in rousing their slumbering fellow-countrymen to the enormities of the prevailing drinking system. The engine has been going, and has not merely emitted a powerful sound, but has also been doing service. The battering ram has been applied to the walls of old custom, and in various places they give symptoms of a fall. Of early training we hear much from our excellent friend, Mr. Stow, and others; but not too much; for, verily, it is of prime importance in preventing the acquiring of evil habit, and in the formation of those that are good. Of the former, doubtless one of the most valuable is the

non-acquiring of a taste for the intoxicating cup. Now, as it is allowed, on all hands, that this taste is not natural, but acquired, and as all acquired habits are the most craving, and always increase in more than even geometrical ratio—in an incalculable ratio—it is of immense importance that youth be brought up in a systematic abhorrence of every species of alcoholic drink. Let every parent, by precept and example, impress this lesson. If he who makes such improvement in agriculture, as to make two piles of grass to grow, where only one grew before, so far deserves well of society, what shall we say of those who are instrumental in improving the moral habits even to the extent of wrenching one from the intoxicating glass, and of thus bringing up the plural instead of the singular number of sober citizenship. If Jenner is justly viewed as a benefactor to society, in having discovered and promoted so zealously the system which has saved so many lives of children and preserved the beauty of the human countenance—if a Howard's name be so savoury, who so self-denyingly and unweariedly labored, as Burke eloquently said, in taking the gauge of human misery in his circumnavigation of charity, to purify prisons and mitigate the miseries of their inmates—how great are the obligations of society to the zealous laborers in that cause which brings us together this night, and by which so many have been, under the blessing of God, preserved from the Circean cup, more destructive by far than cholera or influenza, or any epidemic whatever! O! it is easy to say of such, "they carry things too far—everything in moderation." Allow me just to add, that having now, in the adorable providence of God seen the 50th anniversary of my ministry, and having been enabled uninterruptedly during that long period to go on week day and Sabbath day in health without the use of stimulants, I may speak without presumption, or rather have a kind of prescriptive right to say what I have said on the subject of this evening's report, in recommendation of abstaining from all strong drinks; and to say in the words of the Apostle, and in respect of the times and the customs of the age. "Drink neither wine, nor anything by which a brother is offended or made weak."

Mr. McKenzie, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said he felt utterly unworthy of the welcome with which they had greeted him. The resolution which had been given him to move was to the following purport:—"That this Society desire to express their thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the measure of success with which He has been pleased to bless their labors during the past year, and for the continued progress of the abstinence principle notwithstanding the misconception and prejudice against which its promoters have to contend." He rejoiced in the explicit recognition of the gratitude due to God, for the measure of success which he had vouchsafed them, which it contained. He was sure such an expression would not have found a place in it, had not a deep and strong conviction been entertained, that not only the objects which they aimed at, but the means by which they sought to accomplish them, were in perfect consistency with, if not positively sanctified by God's word. In that conviction he shared. 18 months since, I was unaware that there was more than one single Free Church minister, favorable to the abstinence principle,—now 73 ministers are enrolled in the ranks of this society; and this considering the short time it had been in existence; gave them, he thought, reason to thank God and take courage. The rev. gentleman then went on to speak of the various prejudices and misconceptions with which the advocates of temperance had to contend. It was extraordinary both in amount and kind. There were misconceptions both on the medical and religious aspects of the question. In the former view it has been represented that stimulants were necessities of life; in the latter, that by supporting abstinence, they inculcated a low morality, an artificial morality, that they were but removing one evil, to make way for another in the shape of self-righteousness, and that they cast a reproach on the gospel. In the course of a long and able argument he repelled these objections successively, and concluded by an eloquent appeal to those who sympathized with their views, but withheld their public sanction and co-operation from them.

Mr. George Smith seconded the resolution, which was passed by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. Steele proposed the next resolution as follows:—"That this society regard the success which has attended their past labors as a call made upon them to a further prosecution of the work in which they are engaged, and do hereby resolve, that, in the strength of promised grace, they will, during the year upon

which they have entered, redouble their exertions for the entire overthrow of intemperance, the besetting sin of our nation and the great enemy of all true happiness"—which was seconded by Mr. Ferguson, and also unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman was then passed, and the meeting separated.

Temperance.

Within the last few weeks, a juvenile association of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks of all kinds, has been formed in this city; it is known as "Concord" Section, Cadets of Temperance, and numbers already about forty members, united in "Virtue, Love and Temperance."

The first one or two meetings were principally occupied in organizing the Section, and putting it in working order; and last Wednesday evening the officers were installed in regular form, by Mr. Lesueur, acting Dy. G. W. P.; the ceremony taking place in the rooms occupied by the I. O. of O. F. in the old Chateau, the use of which had been secured for the occasion.

Some time before the hour fixed, the parents and friends of the Cadets, with a goodly number of strangers, drawn by the novelty of the occasion, began to assemble, and at the time of commencing the ceremony, the room was well filled with a very respectable and attentive assembly.

About 15 minutes past eight o'clock, the installing officer was introduced in due form, and took his seat while the Section sang an appropriate temperance ode. After which, the officers were severally presented, and took their obligations of office; We give the following extract from the installing officer's excellent closing address.

I feel desirous of seriously impressing upon your minds that you are not to look upon a Section of Cadets in the light merely of an Association of Teetotalers; your motto,—"Virtue Love and Temperance,"—will suggest something more; something elevating to your character; something that will make you better than many by whom you are surrounded; something that will cause you to feel and act with reference to a beneficial influence upon your fellows.

Nor will you have failed to perceive already, (although your existence as a Section only dates from a few weeks ago,) that your meeting together from week to week in the Section room, affords you an opportunity of learning something which may be useful in any walk of life in which it may please an all-wise Providence to place you. Here you may observe, and learn the manner in which business meetings may be conducted to a satisfactory issue: your officers have all their respective parts to act; and I shall not be at all flattering them when I say, that your present staff is in all respects more than equal to my expectations. I have listened with pleasure to the Secretary reading the minutes of your proceedings; and if your records continue to be kept with equal accuracy, you need never feel ashamed of your minute book.

Again, the business-like manner with which your Treasurer goes to his work, is a credit to any lad of his years; and would not disgrace many a child of larger growth. Your books and accounts are in good hands; and under the kind guidance of your Worthy Patron, all your officers will unite to make all your meetings what they ought to be,—harmonious and profitable. Go on and prosper; be faithful to your obligations; be loving to each other, and to all with whom you are connected; fear God, honor the Queen.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

The meeting of the Rhode Island State Temperance Society, held at Mechanics' Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, was one of the largest and most interesting that has ever been held in this State. Notwithstanding the old Temperance Societies generally had lost their visibility

and therefore no delegations were returned from them, there were many of the old and tried friends of Temperance present, either as delegates from the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, or on their own hook. Agreeably to the invitations extended to the Sons of Temperance to send delegations to that Convention, nearly every Division in the State was represented by men who gave evidence of their determination to discharge faithfully the obligations growing out of the position they occupy.

The hall was nearly filled during the day on Tuesday, with the friends of Temperance from out of the city, mainly, showing very clear that the redemption of the city from the curse of intemperance, will ultimately be brought about through the agency of our friends, in the country towns. They are determined to do up what work remains to be done in the country towns, and then aid us in the city in our efforts to stay the tide of moral desolation, that is sweeping over it, in consequence of the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic in the country can be reached, while here it is difficult to put our finger on it. There public sentiment is prepared to sustain bold and decisive action—here, action is crippled by the influence of many of the rich and opulent.

The business committees, composed of bold men, recommended bold measures, as will be seen by the following resolutions they introduced. The manner in which these resolutions were received and the ability with which they were discussed, gave evidence of the progress of public sentiment.

First, *Whereas*, we understand from reliable authority, that some of the Courts in this State, so construe the *Law* as in effect to rule out all circumstantial evidence on the trial of men arraigned for violating the license law, thereby making an unjust discrimination between testimony allowed in such cases and in the trial of other criminal offences, such as theft, burglary or murder,—Therefore

Resolved, That a very large majority of the people of this State look upon the rum-seller as a criminal, and demand Legislation, and judicial decision and practice that shall render them such to all intents and purposes; and that circumstantial evidence sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, ought to be sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused, as it is in all others.

Resolved, That in behalf of the friends of our cause in this State, we hereby declare our decided conviction, that public opinion in Rhode Island, will sustain the Legislature thereof, in the passage of an act that shall render the sale of intoxicating drinks a penitentiary offence.—*New England Diadem.*

Advice to Ministers.

We beg respectfully to direct their attention to the following extract from a speech of the Rev. A. Robinson, Stow, delivered at the *Edinburgh Annual Temperance Festival*. As he is one of their own number, the counsel which he tenders is the better entitled to their consideration. We copy from the *Christian News*:—

The Rev. Andw. Robertson, of Stow, spoke as follows:—The subject which has been assigned to me, and on which I have been requested to make a few brief remarks is, "The motives which should lead ministers to join the temperance movement." First of all, they should join it for *themselves*. They are not above temptation—they are not proof against enticing and ensnaring influences of intoxicating drinks. How many victims to drunkenness has the pulpit supplied? "Give me back," says Dr. Guthrie, in his eloquent and graphic plea, "Give me back those brethren whom I have seen dragged from the pulpits which they adorned, and driven from the sweet manse, where we have closed in the happy evening with praise and prayer, to stand poor and ragged at a public bar." This, sir, is no sketch from fancy. Which of us, in the ministry, cannot bring before our recollection instances of the same melancholy kind? It is but two days ago

since I was breakfasting with a venerable Doctor, one of the most esteemed ministers of the Church with which I am connected. Looking forward to this meeting, the thought occurred to me, that I would put a question. How many, do you think, of your brethren in the ministry within the limits of your own experience, could you at this moment recall to your recollection who have been overcome by this most insidious vice? He replied, "I think I can have no difficulty in naming, at least, twenty of my brethren whom I personally knew, and whose fair face was blasted, and usefulness destroyed, having fallen before this vice." I remember well, when but a boy, of a minister distinguished for his classical attainments and ministerial gifts. I remember well in my father's house, of his examining your humble servant on the rudiments of Latin. I respected, I revered him; but before I became a man, he became a drunkard. After being doped, his successor was on a visit to our family—the bottle, as was then the universal custom, being produced. I remember that the rev. gentleman invoked a blessing before partaking of the contents. After retiring, one of the family questioned the Scriptural authority for asking a blessing in such circumstances, and for such a purpose, and I remember that my first humble attempt at quoting a text from the Bible was on that occasion, "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." My father considered at the time that I really gained the argument, but experience proved that no blessing descended on such deeds, and he too went the way of his predecessor. Often have I seen that individual walking the streets of that very place without the slightest recognition. Sir, it is only a few Sabbaths ago that I expected my own pulpit to be supplied by a brother minister, who had once fallen by strong drink, but whose exemplary conduct for the last twenty years had restored the confidence and respect he had lost; but instead of having it in my power to thank him for his services, I was under the painful necessity, along with my brethren, of voting for his being relieved of the office which he became incapable to fill, in consequence of having again fallen by intemperance. Knowing these things, the first motive which should lead ministers to join this movement is their own safety; and it will become them as well as you to use every wise precaution which precedence may suggest. 2nd, Ministers ought to join the temperance movement not only for themselves but for others. They are not private individuals—they are public men. They occupy a conspicuous position. They are like a city set on a hill. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that they above all others, should look well to the influence of that example which they set. It is a matter of great moment that they should lend their influence to every object which is calculated to advance the public weal, and especially every cause which has a tendency to further the interest of that important ministry with which they have been entrusted. Now, sir, will any man refuse to admit that drunkenness stands in the way of the progress of vital godliness in our midst? Do not our city missionaries, and all who have paid the slightest attention to the subject, fully corroborate the fact? My eye rests, at this moment on one who has distinguished himself in this cause, I allude to my friend Bailie Gray, and who brings to my recollection, that at last missionary meeting, in connection with Rose Street Church, and which was addressed by their city missionary, it was stated that the greatest obstacle which he had to encounter was strong drink. Oh! Sir, who can describe the crimes innumerable that have issued from this deadly source? Who can describe the wretchedness, deep and varied, which it has everywhere produced? Oh! could we draw aside the curtain which conceals so much of the misery—which still the eye of God sees on this earth—how would we be struck with the evils which intemperance has produced. I was exceedingly struck by a remark which fell from Dr. Duff, that distinguished missionary from India, when alluding in the Free Church General Assembly to the Sustentation Fund, he mentioned that notwithstanding the vast sums that were annually thrown into that common treasury, yet more money was spent by the miserable inhabitants of some of the degraded districts of Edinburgh. Oh, sir, had we the money that was spent, or rather was mis-spent, on intoxicating drinks, how might the gospel be upheld at home and propagated abroad! Ministers ought to prize the assistance of this movement, especially of those young men whom I see around me—those young men who are joining this association with so much heart, and laboring with so much zeal to advance its interests. They ought to prize them as those whom Providence points out as the men with whom they are to

co-operate in leading the Christian host against the embattled foe. Sir, I must acknowledge that this has had great weight with me in joining this movement. Everywhere I went, I saw that the youthful hopes of the Church were throwing themselves with heart and with soul into this movement, and I saw that Providence plainly pointed out my path, and it became me no longer to stand aloof from this cause, but to enter that path which is to lead on to the reformation of our country and the world at large. If ministers are not disposed to do much in favor of this society, they ought, at least, to say nothing against it. Let not their names be quoted as opponents to this cause. Let them not act the part of stumbling blocks in regard to those many ministers who are not very sure what course they should take.

Agriculture.

THE TOMATO.

The plant or vegetable sometimes called *Love Apple* or *Jerusalem Apple*, which belongs to the same genus with the potato, was first found in South America. The use of this food is said to have been derived from the Spaniards. It has been long used also by the French and Italians. The date of its introduction to this country is unknown. It is said that the tomato has been used in some parts of Illinois for more than fifty years. Its introduction on our table, as a culinary vegetable, is of a recent date. Thirty years ago, it was hardly known, but as an ornament to the flower garden, and for pickling. It is now cultivated in all parts of the country, and found either in a cooked or raw state on most tables. In warm climates it is said that they are more used than in Northern, and have a more agreeable taste. It is now used in various parts of the country, in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; and is also stewed and dressed in various ways, very much admired, and many people consider it a great luxury. We often hear it said that a relish for this vegetable is an acquired one; scarcely any person at first liking it. It has, indeed, within a few years, come into very general use, and is considered a particularly healthy article. A learned medical professor in the West, pronounces the tomato a very welcome food in various ways, and advises the daily use of it. He says that it is very salutary in dyspepsia and indigestion, and is a good antidote to bilious disorders, to which persons are liable in going from a Northern to a warmer climate. He recommends the use of it also in diarrhoea, and thinks it preferable to calomel. The tomato is a tender, herbaceous plant, of rank growth, but weak, fetid, and glutinous. The leaves resemble those of the potato, but the flowers are yellow, and arranged in large divided branches. The fruit is of a light yellow, and a bright red color, pendulous, and formed like the large squash shaped pepper. There are smaller varieties, one pear-shaped variety, and also red and yellow. These are eaten and relished by many from the hand. The red are best for cooking; the yellow for slicing like cucumbers, seasoned with pepper, salt, and vinegar, and eaten raw. The seed should be sown in the early part of March, in a slight hot-bed, and the plants set out in the open ground in May. In private grounds, it will be necessary to plant them near a fence, or to provide trellises for them to be trained to, in the same manner as for nasturtiums; they will, however, do very well if planted out four feet distant from each other every way. But a nice way to keep the plant erect and the fruit from the ground, is to drive down four stakes, so as to make a square, sow two feet each way around the stakes. These will keep the vines from falling, and expose the fruit nicely to the sun for ripening. They will bear till frost.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

LIME FOR THE CURCULIO.—Much attention has been excited the present year by a new remedy for the curculio. It was first tried by Lawrence Young, of Louisville, Ky., and has been repeated by others. It consists simply in covering the young fruit, as early as dango is apprehended, with a coating of thin lime wash, or considerably more diluted than the mixture usually employed in white-washing. It proves quite effectual, but it must be repeated after every shower, and even after heavy dews, which wash off the lime. For this reason, it has proved, in the past wet season, more laborious than catching the insects on sheets. A dry season would be more favorable for the remedy with lime. It is applied by means of a large syringe.

DRUNKARD'S SONG OF HOME.

Quartetto.

Switzer's Song of Home.

1 Where, oh where thou worse than as - mon, Who are all the friends thou'st
 2 Give me back my gen - tle mo - ther; No! to me she ne'er will
 3 Thou hast stol - en ev' - ry trea - sure, Robb'd me of my dear - est
 4 Ev' - ry joy and hop - thou'st tak - en, Lone - ly o'er the earth I

slain, Oh make me once a - gain a free - man,
 come, Give me my sis - ter and my bro - ther;
 friends; Too long o'er me hast rul'd with plea - sore,
 room; By friends and kin - dred all for - sak - en,
 Give me all I've lost - gain, Give me all I've lost a - gain.

Give, oh give me back my home. . . . Give, oh give me back my home.
 Now thy pow - er ev - er ends. . . . Now thy pow - er ev - er ends.
 Fast I seek my si - lent home. . . . Fast I seek my si - lent home.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

New License Law.

Much dissatisfaction with this Act, which comes into operation on the 5th April next, is expressed in various quarters in Lower Canada, but we are glad to perceive that this is not the case in Upper Canada; and that, in various sections, the people are already taking steps, preparatory to carrying the new law into force. In Quebec also, a very decisive step has been taken by the Magistrates. A General Special Session of the peace was held there, Jan. 20, at which the clerk of the peace presented "petitions and applications for Tavern Licenses," for 1851, that the meeting might dispose of them according to the old law, just as if no new law had been passed. But the Magistrates had more prudence than thus foolishly to rush into a contest with the Legislature. The following resolution was proposed by Wm. K. McCord, Esq., and, after some opposition and delay, was carried by a majority of 8 to 2:—

"That this meeting, although assembled, under the authority of the Ordinance 2d Victoria, Cap. 11, for the purpose of granting certificates to persons for keeping Houses of Public Entertainment, cannot overlook the fact that an Act was passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, 'An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance,' which Act will come into force on the 5th April next, and will materially change the conditions under which Licenses may be obtained; and that this meeting therefore do not consider themselves justifiable in proceeding to grant certificates, inasmuch as by the coming into force of the above mentioned Act, upwards of a month before the time when the said Certificates will become available (20th May), such Certificates, if now granted, would then become null and void, and Applicants have been led into error and put to useless expense and trouble."

From this, it appears that the Magistrates in Quebec do not see any insuperable difficulty in the way of adopting the new law, and this inclines us to hope that the difficulties which are felt in other quarters, may be found to be less than they are apprehended to be, when the Act is more closely grappled with. Nevertheless, we have reason to believe that Government contemplates the introduction of a new bill at the next Session; and we would again, therefore, put Temperance men on their guard, and warn them to be ready with their petitions to sustain the right, if necessary. That there are imperfections in the new Act, we candidly admit, but they are greatly overbalanced by its excellencies; and it is an easy matter to amend these, without sweeping the Act entirely aside, and substituting another that will open a wider door to the liquor system. In all legislation upon this subject, we think the following points should be kept in view.

First,—That a Temperance House should be made to take the place of every tavern in the Province, as soon as the state of public sentiment will render it practicable. For,

Second,—People will not be driven into a reform of this nature by mere dint of legislation. Before they will unite heartily in carrying out any measure for restraining the liquor trade, they must first be convinced it is for their interest to restrain it. If such measures are attempted before this, they will only put down the Licensed Tavern, and substitute an Unlicensed one in its place.

Thirdly,—Every possible effort should be made to suppress the unlicensed trade. We are well aware that this is a difficult matter; it is a problem which no Legislature has yet solved. But it appears to us that one step, indispensably necessary to this end, is

to reduce the price of a license, so as to hold out as little inducement as possible to persons to evade the law. We are sorry that the new law increases the duties, and we look therefore for a large increase in the number of unlicensed groggeries. At present, the lowest expense of a licensed tavern in Montreal, is £12 Cy., per annum, which includes both the Crown duty, and the road, and city assessment; but according to the new Bill, it will be £30 per annum. And if we have 300 unlicensed grog-shops, when there is only £12 of an assessment, to evade the law, we may calculate on a much larger number, when the sum will be increased to £20. But, while we would reduce the duties, we would increase the penalties, and the fines for keeping a disorderly house.

We are also decidedly of opinion, that it should be made the duty of the District Inspectors of the Revenue, to prosecute the violators of the law; that they should have greatly enlarged powers for this purpose; and that the prosecutions should be decided before an entirely different tribunal. No dependence is to be placed on Magistrates, nor members of a Corporation, nor even Stipendiary Magistrates, in a matter of this kind. There are facts without end, which show that they are all inclined to screen the guilty, and throw every possible impediment in the way of the public prosecutor. We are inclined to think that a new class of Stipendiary Magistrates should be created for this very purpose; and it should be a condition of their office, that they shall never be owners of an Unlicensed grog-shop themselves! For we have heard of a district, where the Sheriff is proprietor of an unlicensed grogery—the Clerk of the Peace of another—a Stipendiary Magistrate had another, a few months ago—and the High Constable had a son-in-law engaged in the business, at the same period of time!

We are also of opinion that, when the Inspectors of the Revenue obtain a conviction against any party, the sentence should be executed summarily, and the right of appeal taken away. While this right remains, it only gives the guilty an opportunity to "clear out," and leave the prosecutors the expenses to pay; or an opportunity to County members to use their influence with the Government to get the penalties remitted; in either case, the law is set at naught.

Fourth,—All Temperance Houses should be required to have a license, as well as a tavern, (but at a lower rate,) and be subjected to the same regulations, so that there may be always accommodation for travellers.

Memorial of the Montreal Temperance Society.

To the Senior Magistrate, the Senior Officer of Militia, and the Mairguillier en charge, (Church Warden in charge,) in each Parish, entrusted, by law, in Canada East, with the power of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Memorial of the Montreal Temperance Society
Respectfully Sheweth—

That the many disastrous consequences resulting to society from intoxicating drinks, have long attracted the attention of philanthropists and legislators; but within the last twenty five years, an unprecedented amount of attention has been given to the subject; investigations having been carefully and extensively made by Physicians, Masters, Judges, Magistrates, and other public officers, as well as private individuals, into the nature and effects of these drinks.

That these investigations have firmly established the following positions, viz:—

1st. Intoxicating drinks are neither necessary nor useful as a beverage, for persons in health.

2. A large proportion of the diseases, (insanity included,) which afflict and shorten human life, may be traced to intoxicating drinks.

3. At least three-fourths, and, probably, nine tenths of the pauperism that burdens the community, is traceable to the same cause.

4. A very large proportion of all the crimes that are committed, grow out of the same prolific source of evil.

That these results, besides the suffering, and, generally speaking, criminality inseparable from them, impose very grievous burdens upon the moral and temperate portions of the community, such as taxation for the support of hospitals, lunatic asylums, paupers, jails, police, &c., &c.

That though these evil consequences have been clearly seen by enlightened men, and frequent attempts have been made to mitigate them by law, an unhealthy public sentiment, growing out of the customs and appetites of the people, and sometimes of the legislators themselves, has rendered, generally speaking, all such attempts abortive; but that within the period before mentioned great efforts have been made by Temperance Societies, and benevolent individuals, to change this unwholesome state of public opinion, which efforts have been crowned with much success.

That stimulated by the petitions and remonstrances of the Temperance portion of the community, and sustained by their numbers and influence, our legislators have made very great alterations in the license law, with the express intention of suppressing or diminishing intemperance. And the great difficulty under the old law being the number, and irresponsibility of the parties who could grant licenses; the new law devolves the responsibility on a much smaller number, and, consequently, greatly concentrates it.

That in consequence of this law, you are made the guardians of the best interests of society, all of which suffer when places for the sale of intoxicating drinks are multiplied; and the public look to you with no little anxiety, to carry out the evident intention of the law, which is to limit, as far as practicable, intemperance, with all its attendant evils, by limiting the opportunities and temptations to indulge in intoxicating drinks.

That should you use the great trust reposed in you with strict regard to the welfare of the people, you will, unquestionably, prevent an incalculable amount of misery, and be entitled to the grateful thanks of every well disposed person; but should you, unbeply, be more ready to regard the solicitations of interested parties, than the claims of Temperance and public morality, you will open flood-gates to let every species of disease, pauperism, criminality and misery, flow forth upon your fellow citizens and your country.

Wherefore, we pray you to grant no licenses for taverns, or for the sale of intoxicating drinks—1st. Where the conditions of the laws respecting accommodations, are not complied with; and 2d. Where even though complied with, such a tavern is not, in your conscientious conviction, absolutely necessary for the public good.

(Signed on behalf of the Montreal Temperance Society.)

JOHN DOUGALL, President.

J. C. BECKET, Secretary.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Wednesday, 5th Feb., 1851.

The case of Alexis Clinche, from St. Pie, in the county of St. Hyacinthe, was returned this day for selling spirituous liquors without a license. The want of a second magistrate, as usual, caused the case to be put over till Saturday the 8th inst., when

the case was again called, W. Ermatinger, and J. D. Lacroix, Esq., on the bench. After a great deal of argument on both sides, the defendant produced a certificate of baptism, where it appeared his name was Alexander, and on this ground, the action was withdrawn. Three summoned witnesses then appeared, and insisted upon their being taxed to prove the name of the Defendant, as set forth in the register filed. After a great deal of time was lost in arguments, the Court decided that each Witness should be paid 22s. 6d. for his attendance; two were doctors, and the other a notary, all in the village of St. Pie. The prosecutor in the action, one of the Revenue Inspectors, has again prosecuted the Defendant, for another offence, bearing on the License Law, to be tried on the 15th inst.

Francois X. Leonard, residing in the village of St. Laurent, in the county of Montreal, was called to-day for selling spirituous liquors without a license, prosecuted by one of the Revenue Inspectors. About two weeks previous to the above date, Leonard was prosecuted before the magistrates of St. Laurent. On the day of the case being tried there, the Defendant had succeeded in getting hold of the witness the day previous, who happened to be a carter, and was engaged to drive a person to the country, the latter took care to detain him till the Court had called the case, and the prosecutor not being able to produce the witness, the action was withdrawn. He then instituted a new action, to be tried before the bench in Montreal, but the Defendant having, in the interim, applied for a license and got it, the prosecutor withdrew all further legal proceedings.

Saturday, 8th Feb.

The case of Jean Baptiste Deforze, of the Township of Raxton, in the county of Shefford, was returnable to-day. The action was brought by one of the Inspectors of Revenue, for selling liquors without a License. There was no appearance made on behalf of the defendant; and, as usual in such cases, judgment was given against him; penalty £10 sterling and costs.

Wednesday, 12th Feb.

The case of Joseph Giroux, in the parish of Berthier, was tried to-day, for selling liquors without a license, prosecuted by one of the Revenue Inspectors. The evidence for the prosecution being clear, from the testimony of two witnesses, judgment was given accordingly.

Louis Marion, of the parish of Saint Joseph de Lanoraie, in the county of Berthier, was also tried for the same offence; judgment was also rendered against him.

Louis Marcotte, of the same parish, was next called, but an error having been committed in the Clerk of the Peace office, on the summonses, the action was withdrawn, and a new action commenced.

Notice to Subscribers.

As intimated at the close of the last, as well as the commencement of the present volume of the *Advocate*, that we could not continue sending it to any but those who have ordered the paper, beyond the fourth number issued on the 15th of February, it becomes our duty, as that period has now arrived, to act on that announcement; and that our friends may be in a position to defend the course we have taken from the attacks of those who do not appreciate our motives, or wilfully misrepresent them, not having seen our previous announcement, we insert it once more:—

"We feel strongly inclined to adopt, strictly, the cash principle, and send to none but those who have paid in advance; but we are persuaded that this course, though advised to adopt it by some of our best friends, would be acting harshly to many good friends of the cause, as well as of the *Advocate*, who for various reasons,

(the expense of postage being none of the least,) cannot comply with these terms. We feel, however, that to continue the indiscriminate issue of the *Advocate*, to all that appear on our list at present, for another year, without some knowledge of the intention of our subscribers, it is not only hazardous to us, but may be offensive to not a few, who may not wish to continue our paper; and yet, nevertheless, have omitted to intimate this intention at our office. Under these conflicting circumstances, we are at a loss how to decide, so as to meet the views of all, and at the same time, act justly toward the *Advocate*.

We must, however, be guided by some rule, and have thought it advisable to adopt the medium course, that is, in the case of all those who have not advised us of their intention to continue the paper, to send it till the first of March, when all who have neither paid nor ordered the continuance of the *Advocate* up to that period, we will feel at liberty to discontinue, until we hear from them. No one can complain of this course. We have now a very extensive list of Agents, which will so materially facilitate the obtaining of subscribers, the collection and transmission of subscriptions, that few will be left without any excuse, either for not subscribing for the *Advocate*, or falling into arrears.

Publisher's Notice to Divisions.

Being much encouraged by the liberal support of many of the divisions, we are anxious in return, to render the *Advocate* as attractive as possible, to those of our readers who may be "Sons," and which would rather add to, than detract from, the interest of the *Advocate* to every good teetotaler. We addressed a letter some time ago, to what we considered the head quarters of the order in Canada, requesting information, from time to time, of the order and offering to insert in the *Advocate*, any notices to S. D., or synopsis of G. D. meetings that the G. D. may think proper to issue, free of charge; but up to this time we have had no answer. We therefore make this public announcement, that the matter may be brought before the different divisions, who, in their own way may bring the matter before the G. D.

The claims of the *Advocate* to the universal support of the "Sons," as well as all Temperance men, needs no urging on our part. It is not only the oldest, but the only exclusively Temperance paper in the Province, and is so cheap as to be within the reach of all. It has peculiar claims on the support of the "Sons," having for two years back, when the order was neither so numerous nor so popular as at present, watched its development, and inserted such extracts as were calculated to convey suitable information, at the time when it was most wanted. But as we have already hinted, we deem it unnecessary to enlarge on this point, and must content ourselves by leaving the matter in the hands of the brothers in the Division Room.

We are glad to find from our correspondent in Cobourg, that the Division of the "Sons" is progressing rapidly. There are now over 200 members, and at the last three meetings, 31 were proposed for membership.

There is also a section of Cadets, numbering about 75 members. Twenty-three were proposed at the last three meetings.

Perseverance Juvenile Temperance Society.

The above society held its first anniversary in the lecture room of Zion Church, on the 6th instant. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Becket, and the Rev. Mr. Spalding, with Messrs. P. Leauour, and C. P. Watson, made excellent addresses. In our next number we will endeavour to make room for the report that was read. Our young friends have much cause for holding fast that to which they have attained; their meeting was very interesting, the report very creditable and very well read by the Secretary, Master Webster. We are happy to find that they are not satisfied with present attainments, but in the language of the report, determine, in the strength of Divine aid, to do much more during the year upon which we have entered, than during the past.

The *Pilot* recommends the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society to appoint a sub-committee on unlicensed taverns, with a view to procure information on the subject, and devise measures for reducing their number. We think the suggestion a valuable one. There can be no doubt that these unlicensed taverns are the most active agents of intemperance in this city; and as their number is likely to be increased, it is the more necessary to take steps against them. They are also the most vulnerable of our opponents, for public opinion condemn them already, and will sustain the committee in any reasonable steps they may recommend for their suppression. If the public will once unite with us in shutting up these fountains of evil, they will be, in some measure, prepared to go along with us also in getting the licensed tavern transformed into a Temperance house. The high taxes laid upon taverns—£6 of assessment, and £2 of road money—are the chief cause of the great number of unlicensed houses amongst us, for it is more an object to evade these taxes than the duty demanded by the crown, which amounts only to £47s 6d.

Young Men's Total Abstinence Association.

We were prevented attending the first anniversary of the above Association, on Thursday evening last, but give the following account of it from a correspondent. We will give the report in our next:—

Sir,—I had the pleasure of attending the Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association last night, and am bold to affirm, that a more delightful meeting, in connection with any society, has not been known in Montreal for many a long day. The speeches were not good merely, but of high excellence. Sound arguments, telling facts, and happy illustrations, were as freely poured out as if the cause had never before been argued in public; and there was a freshness about every thing that was said, which kept attention wide awake. The performances of the social choir, added very much to the effect, and I would, most urgently, press upon the Young Men's Society, the importance of endeavoring to secure the continued services of those sweet vocalists at their meetings. I am quite sure the results would be most satisfactory.

BENEDICT.

A Temperance Society in the Quebec Suburbs of this City having been determined upon, as an Auxiliary to the Montreal Young Men's Temperance Association, to be denominated the Quebec Suburbs Auxiliary Branch Temperance Society,—a Meeting, for the purpose of forming the Society, was held in the Basement of the Wesleyan Chapel, LaGauchetière Street, on the 4th Feb. 1851, when a committee was named to carry out its objects, and it was then resolved that the committee adjourn for the election of Officers to that night week (11 Feb.) The adjourned meeting was accordingly held, and the following persons elected to constitute the Officers of the Society,—viz:—

President, Mr. James Cooper. Vice President, Mr. Geo. E. Laughlin. Secretary, Mr. John Stephens.

The following are the names of the committee with power to add to their member,—

Geo. Rogers, William Burns, Joseph Teskey, Thos. Raffan, Richd. Oatry, David Birch, Robt. Connolly, Chas. Mearns, Isaac Cleavy, Jas. Mc. Millan, D. Mann, Robt. Renwick, D. Mc. Millan, Wm. Jago, Jr.

Resolved,—That a Public Meeting of the society take place on the first Tuesday in each month,—and that the first Meeting be held on the first Tuesday in March.

Progress of the Sons.

The order of the Sons of Temperance is, in every part of the Northern States and Canada, increasing in strength and importance so rapidly, that through its agency, Sobriety, Industry and Virtue are threatening to extirpate Intemperance, Indolence and Vice within a period by no means remote. It is but a short time since the Sons first gained a foothold in this town, and already they have extended their ramifications to most of the towns and villages around. Divisions have very recently been organized in Paris and St. George by Mr. Wade, D. G. W. P. of the division here, and Ayr, we learn, is about to participate in the advantages which cannot fail to follow from having the Standard of Temperance erected and firmly planted in it. May such a noble cause continue to spread, enabling many to sing not "the devil's ta'en awa, the Exercise man," but that the Sons have *ta'en awa, the devil* and rendered the office of Exercise man, as well as the offices of Sheriff, Constable, &c. less necessary than they formerly were.—*Brantford Herald*.

In addition to the above, we add the following from a correspondent in Durham, Ormstown.

During the month of October last, W. H. Ellerbeck, Esquire, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance at Brockville, assisted by some other Brethren, organized 22 persons into a Division at Huntingdon; (who since number 36, including some clergy men, and who style themselves the "Huntingdon Perseverance Division" which meets every Monday Evening at 7 P.M.—And on the 10th of January, a Division was organized at Durham, by the Huntingdon Perseverance Division, J. S. Lewis Esq., D. G. W. P., called the "Ormstown Bethel Division," who meet Thursday evenings, consisting of 13, and so much has it advanced, that they number 20 now, and I entertain no doubt that both of these divisions will soon be very numerous; may the great principles of our order "Love, Purity and Fidelity" long be our motto.

We beg to call attention to the Address of the Montreal Temperance Society, to the persons empowered to grant tavern licenses under the new law. The paper is well written, and well timed, and ought to make an impression on the parties for whom it is especially intended. A very heavy responsibility now devolves upon them; we hope they will do their duty faithfully and fearlessly.

Good News from Missisquoi.

I have great pleasure in stating that our county semi-annual meeting took place yesterday (Feb. 6,) under circumstances exceedingly encouraging. It was held at Bedford, in the brick School house, commencing at 2 p. m., and closing at 6 p. m. The President, Mr. W. S. Holsapple, took the chair. Several important resolutions were passed. Upon these the addresses of the several speakers were founded. We have resolved to stand by the new Temperance law, or rather the better law, until we can get a better, and are determined to aid in carrying out its restrictive provisions. The evening meeting was one of great interest. For some time past, the Temperance cause in Bedford was evidently declining, and our meeting was held here in the hope of reviving the cause. A large and respectable audience attended. The speeches of the Revs. Messrs. Buckham and Armstrong, were good, and also that of Mr. J. Gear of Dunham; but your correspondent thought proper to make his speech more local than general, and assigned reasons why an effort should be made to revive the cause in Bedford and vicinity. His appeals were heartily responded to, and it was resolved to hold a series of meetings through the remainder of the winter. Four subscribers were obtained for the *Temperance Advocate*, and we hope to get

a few more before long. There is no hope for the permanency of the Temperance work in any place, unless knowledge be spread, and this is done through the *Advocate* very cheaply.

In a recent number I reported the formation of a new society in North Stanbridge, of 35 members. That society has been working hard ever since, and they number now more than 200. The society was yesterday admitted to our county Union. Tomorrow night, I design to go and give them a lecture, and try to help them a little. On Thursday the 13th, we are to have a Temperance demonstration at Bowkerville, West Farnham, to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Rechabite Tent there. I may send you some account of it hereafter.

The Temperance cause must advance, and we shall yet see more triumphant success attending the efforts of those who are aiming to destroy the demon of intemperance. We can, without "doubting", pray to God for the overthrow of the rum or whisky traffic; but *who dare bow down* before the blessed One, and pray for the success of a distillery, or ask God to give his sanction to the liquor business.

Wm. Scott, Cor. Sec. M. C. T. A. A.
Philipsburgh, C. E., Feb. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ramsay, Dec. 3, 1850.

Sir,—We have been making some efforts in the cause of temperance in this region, and have organized two societies in the Township. In the one 41 members signed the pledge, and 66 in the other, on the first night of meeting. We expect that a great many more will become members as soon as the matter shall have been fairly brought before them, as there has never been any well directed or sustained effort in this Township; some will oppose, but the great mass of the people are favorable.

DAVID M. McALMEE.

Dorchester, Dec. 4, 1850.

Sir,—We have a temperance society here, called the South Dorchester Total Abstinence Society, and since first formed, nine years ago, we have occupied almost every position that a human being or beings could occupy, sometimes sleeping, sometimes dreaming, then awake, then a little forward, then all at once making a retrograde movement, until Feb. last, when we again started with renewed vigor, and at two meetings we obtained sixty names to the pledge, and although not so rapid now as at first, our progress is still good, and seems to be sure. We now number about 140 and very few of those who joined us have returned to their old habits; and I think your excellent paper, when distributed in our neighborhood, will have a good effect.

ROBT. CRAIK.

Hungerford, Dec. 30, 1850.

Sir,—Temperance, I trust, makes some progress in this section of the Province. But intemperance rages with all its might in other localities. Accidents still result from the prevalence of the drinking customs. Two men have lately been drowned in this county, and, I believe, it is well known that they were both intoxicated at the time, while crossing the Moira river with a grist from the mill. On the 11th instant, an attempt at murder was made by an inebriate in Rawdon on a respectable inhabitant, who received two buck shots in one of his arms; providentially the bulk of the charge missed him. The day kept in commemo-

ration of the Birth of our adorable Redeemer has, the present year, been desecrated by drunken and almost murderous scrapes. Indeed, I don't wonder but intelligence will yet reach us of drunken murders committed on that day. We hope, however, to stem the torrent of iniquity, and, ere long, to lead our fellow-men to abandon the use of this soul-destroying beverage. The "Sons" are making some progress in this country. The Division of which I have the honor of being a member, progresses in numbers and usefulness. It is Huntingdon Division, No 100.—I have the names of some of my brethren on my list of subscribers for your (might I not rather say *our*) unceasingly valuable Temperance Periodical, the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. As far as I know *our* organ is generally esteemed as a very good and well conducted paper.

R. S. TUCKER. B.C.M.

Sydenham, Owen's Sound,
Dec. 21, 1850.

Sir,—As another year, with its many changes, revolutions, and vicissitudes has nearly run its round, and having been in the habit, on some former occasions, of giving you some account of the state and progress of the good cause of Temperance in this new and remote region of country, I shall proceed to do the same at the present time. You are, I believe, aware, by former communications from this quarter, that there existed in this place, for some time, two societies professing total abstinence principles; these, during the past year, have been joined into one, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Wadsworth, whose visits to this place have proved highly interesting, and, I trust, profitable to the advancement of the cause which he so ably advocated. We have several good speakers on the subject of total abstinence belonging to our Society, among whom I may mention the Rev. Mr McKinnon, Free Church, and the Rev. Mr Kneelands, Wesleyan, one of the first pioneers of the cause in this wilderness country. The friends of Total Abstinence grappled with the monster intemperance at a very early period of the existence of this place, and almost coeval with its rise, a standard was raised, which, through the blessing of Divine Providence, has never yet been lowered, and, it is to be hoped, never may, until the time when it shall be no longer required. This, together with the prompt and efficient measures taken by the magistrates, the most active of whom belong to the Temperance Society, for the suppression of riots, and disorderly conduct, has done much to check the progress and ravages of intemperance here. As a consequence, this place, from having once been noted as a place for dissipation and disorder, has become one of the most sober, quiet and orderly, for its size, probably to be found in the Province. Though this much may be said of the town, yet I regret much to have to say, that intemperance, with many of its attendant evils, abounds to an alarming extent in many parts of the surrounding country; and the drinking customs greatly prevail among many of the inhabitants. In view of this great and growing evil, the committee of the Total Abstinence Society here, have deemed it to be their imperative duty, forthwith, to use some means to endeavor to arrest the progress of this deadly foe, to the peace and prosperity of mankind; and a regular campaign for the winter is about to be commenced, to attack the enemy in his strongholds at different points, in the surrounding settlements, and to drive him, as much as possible, from the neighborhood, by means of lectures and addresses on the subject of Total Abstinence, by the circulation of Temperance tracts, &c. Among the different missiles which may be sent into the enemy's camp,

I hope the *Temperance Advocate* may be brought to bear an effectual part. The result you may probably be made acquainted with at some future period.

Considerable has been done to check the tide of intemperance in this place, yet much remains to be done. There are still several places where the intoxicating draught may be purchased, and a few places for the converting of the bounties of Providence into those filthy, poisonous liquids which, like streams of burning lava, spread devastation, misery and ruin wherever they flow.—It will require the most strenuous exertions on the part of the friends of temperance, which exertions they seem willing to perform, to maintain the ground already obtained, to gain upon the enemy and to hold him in check until he shall finally be banished the place. There has been nothing done here yet to take advantage of the new license law,—whether any benefit will arise from it to this place for this year I am unable to say. Altogether the prospects of the Temperance cause appear encouraging here. We have now about three hundred and fifty names of members on our list, with a fair prospect of increase during the winter; and there are about forty-five Nos. of the *Temperance Advocate* taken in this vicinity, and all this where but a few years since,

"Nought did roam but brasts of prey,
Or men more fierce and wild than they."

Hoping that the ensuing year may be one of unparalleled success in the Temperance cause, and that your efforts for the advancement of the same, may be crowned with great success,

I remain, yours, &c.,

GEORGE NEWCOSE.

Collins' Bay, January 6, 1851.

Sir,—Knowing the readers of the *Advocate*, as well as yourself, feel interested in the success attending the efforts of Temperance men, I, therefore, send you the annual report of our Society for the past year for insertion in the *Advocate*, if you deem it worthy of a space there:—

Report of the Committee of the Collins' Bay Total Abstinence Society for 1850.

In presenting this, the eighth annual report of the Collins' Bay Total Abstinence Society, your Committee beg leave respectfully to state, that they entered upon the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them, under somewhat peculiar and discouraging circumstances, arising in part from that state of apathy and indifference which was but too generally manifested by the professed friends of our cause; but your Committee are happy to be able to say, on the present occasion, that that feeling has, in a great degree, given way, and that our friends are beginning to bestir themselves, in reference to the great and important principles contained in our Pledge; and, also, the blessed results which must necessarily follow their universal adoption and triumph. Some have been almost led to conclude that Total Abstinence Societies, as at present organised, have accomplished all that is in their power to do; but your Committee are far from indulging a sentiment like this.

The Pledge is as effectual now as ever it was, and every year thousands are, through its instrumentality, saved. Your Committee have the pleasing satisfaction of reporting sixty-six new members to our Society during the past year, a greater number than we have been able to report for several years together, and that there has been but one member expelled, and none withdrawn, though considerable of a decrease of numbers has been caused by raising

the names of those long since removed from within the precincts of our Society. Our Pledge Book shows some two hundred and twelve members in good standing, as far as has come to the knowledge of your Committee, with a circulation of twenty numbers of the *Temperance Advocate*.

During the past year we have held eleven meetings, at which addresses were delivered by some of the most eloquent and zealous Ministers of the Gospel, who have kindly consented to assist us in our humane cause.

In reviewing the past, your Committee regret that they were not better qualified for the important duties devolving upon them. Believing, as we do, that our principles are destined to bless the world, and that upon their speedy extension and adoption, rests the present, and (indirectly) the eternal happiness of thousands of our race, we would urge upon the consideration of the Society, the necessity of continued, ardent, and untiring exertion in sustaining so good a cause.

Who would have believed, fifteen years since, when the first Society, on the Total Abstinence principle was organized as it now exists, that in 1850 there would be between ten and twelve millions of members enlisted under its banner.

Yet, such is the fact, and the past year has been a year, in many parts of our world, of paramount interest and importance.

Our principles, we are told, have now extended their blessings and influence to almost every portion of our globe inhabited by civilized beings.

In Canada alone, we find upwards of two hundred thousand pledged abstainers, and the cause is still going forward, achieving its victories, subduing the demon intemperance, and substituting in its place sobriety, contentment, peace, happiness and joy, wherever its voice is heard, and its influence extends.

These chains of facts are calculated to awaken an interest in every breast, and are designed to encourage us to greater diligence and perseverance, in promoting and sustaining so good and gracious a cause, that your Committee would respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Society generally, and their successors in office in particular, the necessity of renewed efforts, and, if possible, still greater exertions in sustaining the cause, the Anniversary of which has called us together upon the present occasion; and, while your Committee regret that greater success has not attended the efforts put forth by them, and are fully resolved to co-operate with those who may succeed them, and so endeavor to sustain them in the discharge of their duty, that by the blessing of the Almighty, when called upon to render to the Society a report of their labors, they may have the pleasing satisfaction of reporting success in the reformation we are striving to promote, unparalleled in the history of our country, and far exceeding our most sanguine expectations.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

PETER W. DAY,
Secretary.

Port Sarria, January 9th, 1851.

Sir,—The past year has not been one of inactivity;—during it, our Temperance Society has held ten meetings, gaining at each a small accession to our number, and keeping our principles and objects prominently before the public. A "Division" of the Sons of Temperance has also been organized, and has by its energetic action done most efficient service to our common cause.—We all work together cordially, and countenance and assist each other in carrying out our one grand object, of rooting out intemperance

from the community. We determined that "New Year's day," 1851, should be celebrated by a public social entertainment, substituting "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" for the dangerous and delusive glass, that, on this day, more than any other, has caused its votaries to transgress, and (through the influence of early associations and habits) presents then a stronger temptation to the abstainer to violate his pledge, than it does at other and less convivial seasons. The Presbyterian Church, the only building capable of containing the number expected to attend, was kindly placed at our disposal, and suitably decorated for the occasion. At an early hour in the evening, the company assembled, and completely filled the edifice. The chair having been taken by the worthy President of our Temperance Society, and the Divine blessing invoked, the first business of the evening was then attended to with creditable zeal.—Tea and coffee, with the requisite accompaniment of cakes, &c., were soon served in admirable order, and, to judge by the cheerfulness and animation that pervaded the assembly, gave complete satisfaction, thus affording incontrovertible proof that the excitement of strong drink is not necessary to social enjoyment and hilarity. Could 300 or 400 persons, using intoxicating drinks, thus meet, and enjoy themselves, without a single interruption to the harmony and sobriety, by which our meeting was characterized? Have they ever done so? The repast over, "the feast of reason" followed; admirable and appropriate addresses were delivered by the chairman—the resident ministers, and friends from Port Huron, Michigan, whom we always find ready at our call to come over and help us, in every effort to advance the Temperance, the Bible, or the Missionary cause.—Between the addresses, the enlivening vocal music of the choir contributed greatly to the pleasures of the evening, and a short interval for general conversation, and serving fruit, lent the charm of variety to the entertainment.

One feature in the proceedings is worthy of note, the sending round of "the pledge" for signatures, not at the close of the meeting, as usual, but in the midst of it, and immediately after a powerful appeal by one of our American friends, which impressed the audience deeply. The chairman, with his usual penetration, saw this to be the proper moment, and by the judicious movement added 44 names to our list, among them was that of one of our ministers, enabling us at length to say, that all our resident ministers and magistrates are Temperance men. The general effect upon the community has been good; more especially upon those who were called upon to take an active part in the preparations and proceedings, and whose excellent arrangements and assiduous attention did them great credit. The profits arising from the sale of the tickets of admission, after a small appropriation to liquidate the debt of the Temperance Society and defray expenses, have been given to our "Union Sabbath School," and were considerably increased by the liberal contributions of cakes, &c., made by the Ladies, to whom the thanks of the community are justly due. A.

(We are happy to find from various quarters, that the friends of Temperance are on the alert, in reference to our new license law, and that a goodly number of staunch teetotalers have been appointed as Inspectors. This is one way by which the cause may be served, and consequently essential service done to the country. We are happy to find that the division at Port Sarria are alive to their true interests in this respect, and have appointed two "good men and true." Temperance principles are likely to make headway under the care of the new councillors, and now that three teetotalers are appointed Inspectors, let Temperance men, as one man, back up their efforts.—ED. C. T. A.)

We have still several communications and other articles partly in type, but which must lie over. Our correspondents must have patience with us; just at this time we are flooded with communications, and accounts of anniversary meetings, &c., which we intend to notice in their turn.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—Belmont House—22nd ult, Mrs H H Whitney, of a son.
5th inst, Mrs Benj Lyman, of a son
Lachute—11th inst, Mrs Samuel Orr, of a son.
Perth—13th ult, the wife of the Rev W Bain, of a daughter.
Toronto—4th inst, Mrs C R Brooke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Chatham, CE—17th ult, by the Rev William Mair, Mr Jacob Dalton Schoyce, son of Major Schoyce, to Philippa Grace, youngest daughter of Mr James Matustephens, formerly of Conwall, England.
Meadowbank, Godmanchester—11th inst, by Rev Alex Wallace, Mr Donald Walker, to Margaret Cameron, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq.
North River—4th ult, Mr M P Phelan, to Jane, second daughter of Mr Samuel O'Rourke.

DEATHS.

Montreal—11th ult, James Patterson, aged 25 years, a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland. 20th ult, Eliza Davis, widow of the late Robert Grant, of Lachine, aged 63 years. 26th ult, Emily Lyman, second daughter of Joseph Savage, Esq, aged 19 years. 16th inst, Mary Pomeroy, youngest daughter of Jos Savage, Esq, aged 8 years and nine months.
Kingsay—16th ult, Mr Wm Dyer Philcox, merchant, aged 32 years.
Owasbruck—14th ult, Philip Stady, at the advanced age of 100 years and eight months.
San Francisco, California—18th Nov, Mr Henry Montgomery, late of New-York, and formerly of Quebec, aged 24 years.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has upwards of 200,000 young FRUIT TREES in various stages of forwardness comprising all the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, APRICOTS and QUINCES; a portion of the four first kinds, being on Dwarf Stocks. He has taken great pains in propagating, so as to be able to warrant what he sells as true to their names, and in healthy thrifty condition. He is also particular to have them taken up and packed very carefully, so that they may be sent, with perfect safety, to any distance; and he is happy to learn, from many quarters, that the parcels he has already sent to various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States, have turned out well.

He also propagates, extensively, for sale, the newest and best kinds of GRAPE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES and CURRANTS;

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A general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS, comprising a rich variety of named ROSES and TREE PEONIES.

—ALSO—

A very extensive assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS, comprising about 150 choice named kinds of TULIPS, and a fine variety of HYACINTHS, broad-leaved LILIES, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, IRISES, &c., &c.; together with a general assortment of HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The whole will be disposed of at very moderate prices for CASH.

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JAMES DOUGALL,
Windsor, Canada West.

N.B.—Orders for Spring Supplies should be forwarded by 1st April at latest.
Dec. 6, 1850.

THE Subscriber makes Advances on PRODUCE for sale in MONTREAL; and also on PRODUCE shipped to his friends in BRITAIN, by the ST. LAWRENCE or UNITED STATES.

JAMES R. ORR.

January 30, 1851.

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Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 11, 1851.



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Montreal.

January 30, 1851

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ADVOCATE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abbottsford—O Stimpson | Brantford—H Wade |
| Acton—Rev H Denny | Brighton—R C Struthers, A C |
| Adelaide—N Eastman | Singleton |
| Addison—O O Stowell | Brockville—John Andrew, Rev |
| Adolphustown—Thos Dorland | J T Byrne and N Hopkins |
| Albion—G Bolton and Rev J Wheeler | Brome—H N Jackson |
| Wheeler | Brooklin—J M Thomas |
| Allanburgh—W Pennock | Bronte—Chas Sovereign |
| Amwick—R F White | Brougham—G Bell |
| Amherstburgh—A Bartlett | Buckingham—O Larwell, sen |
| Amherst Island—W Trulc van | Burford & Springfield—W Miles |
| Anniens—Rev A Kennedy | Burrits Rapids—R Breckanridge |
| Ancaster—T Bishop | Bytown— |
| Augusta—H McLean | Carillon—W Lamb |
| Aylmer—John McCausland | Caledon—A McLaren |
| Ayr—Robert Wylie | Camden East—P Empey |
| Barnston—Rev J Green | Campbell's Cross—T Falconer |
| Barrie—James Edwards | Canboro'—John Formsee |
| Barton's Corners—J Monaghan | Carleton Place—G Dunnett |
| Bath—Ed Wright | Cavan—W Best |
| Bayham—O Wheaton | Centreville—J N Lapum |
| Bayfield—Geo Dewar | Centreville, C W—Jno Crocker |
| Beamsville—Alfred Bingham | Charlottenburgh Front—J Craig |
| Bedford—B W Ellis | Chatham, C W—H Verrall |
| Belleville—M Sawyer | Cheltenham—Alex M'Loarn |
| Bellamy's Mills—Rev'd D M, Aloco | Cherry Valley—Rev G Miller |
| Bentinck—Geo Jackson | Chinguacousy—J Wilkinson, sen |
| Berlin—M Corral | Chippawa—J W Feller |
| Beverly—Henry Soper | Curchvillo—R Pointer |
| Bloomfield—D Leavens | Clarence—Rev. J Edwards |
| Bondhead—C Willson | Clarko—W F Boate |
| Bowmanville—Rev J Clinio | Clarenceville—T G Brainerd |
| Bradford—Thomas Driffold | Clearville—A Galbraith |
| | Coleman's Corners—B Coleman |

- Cobourg—W Hargraff and J Helin, senior
 Colborne and Haldimand—Jos Day and W Easton
 Columbus—Robert Ashton
 Coldwater—R Miller
 Colchester—S Her
 Cooksville—H Shaw and H F Mager
 Coteau Landing—Jos Wood and R Aird
 Cornwall—A Craig, W Mattice
 Cowansville—P Cowan
 Crowland—Jesso Yokom and W Vanalstine
 Credit—John Andrews
 Cumberland—A Petrie
 Cumminsville—Rbt Mathews
 Danville—Rev A J Parker
 Darlington—W Williams and A Fletcher
 Dawn Mills—Rev H Wilson
 Delaware—D Tiffany
 Demorestville—J Howell
 Dickenson's Landing—G Purkis
 Doon Mills—D Krebs
 Dorchester—T Putnam, and R Croik
 Drummondville—Rev W Wilkinson
 Dunham Flats—E Finley
 Dundas—John Waro
 Dunnville—J R Browne
 Earnestown—C W Miller
 East Farnham—H Tabor
 Eaton—Rev A Gillis
 Eaton's Corners—W Hutton
 Edwardsburgh—J A Bailey
 Ekfrid—John Campbell
 Elira—J Middleton and S Cunningham
 Embro—G C Groat
 Eramosa—Roy R J Williams and John Parkinson
 Erin—A McLaren and W Tyler
 Errol—James Moffatt
 Escott—N Prickey
 E obicoke—W Rowel
 Ephraïa—W Rorke
 Fairmerville—W Landon
 Fergus—J Watt
 Fingal—E Willson
 Flos—J Yates
 Four Corners, Hungerford—S B Shipman
 Frankfort—M B Roblin
 Frederickburgh—J St G Dotlor
 Frelighsburg—J H Smith
 Galt—James Rissell
 Gananoque—R Brough
 Georgetown, C W—P W Day, foot
 Georgina—W Johnson
 Glenford—G Smith
 Goderich—Geo Bissett
 Gosfield—Mr Bruner
 Granby—W B Vipond
 Grafton, C W—H Pago
 Grimsby—D Palmer
 Guelph—G W Allen
 Hollowell Mills—John Carley
 Hamilton and Bartonville—P T Wato
 Hawkesbury—John Lamb
 Haldimand—A Hare
 Harwick—D Fraser
 Haystack—Mr Allison
 Hoinningford—John Ray
 Hick's Corners—B Beach, jun
 Hillier—W K Forsyth
 Holland Landing—A Jakoway
 Honey—Rev J Clarke and W R Boomer
 Howard—A Plumb and Geo O
 Humber—W Hewgill
 Rushton
 Hungerford—M Caton
 Huntingdon—J Knox and Rev P D Muir
 Huntly—G Graham
 Ingersoll—R Wright
 Innesville—W Chimo and A Ross
 Jordan—S Secord
 Kemptville—R Leslie
 Kenyon—D Cattenach
 Kilmarnock—J Telford
 Kingston—Portsmouth and Barriefield—S Chown; E Stacy; Waterloo—John Ward; Glenburne—E Waggoner, Portland—H McKim
 Kingston, 6th Concession—Jno Graham
 Kitley—H H Jones
 Lachine—I Davidson
 Lanark—Jas Dick
 Lancaster—W McLean
 Leeds—W Hargrave, Rev W Hulbert
 Lennoxville—J P Cushing
 Lindsy—E Stephens
 Lloydtown—John Graham
 Lobo—Rev Mr Wilkinson
 Lochiel—O Quigley
 Lochaber—G W Cameron
 London—J F Fraser, W Begg and D T Ware
 L'Original—J W Marston
 Louisville—W A Everitt
 Lower Ireland—R Cbban
 Lowville—Peter Clime
 McKillop—Thos Sprout
 Madoc—G A Oimsted and U Seymour
 Manningville—W Cantwell
 Markham—M M Braithwaite and Thos Wilson
 Marshville—A Chapman
 Martintown—J J Kellie
 Meriposa—John Dix
 Matilda—J A Carman
 Melanethon—Henry Bates
 Merrittsville—Jas Wright
 Merickville—P W Putnam
 Morosa—J Sheldon
 Middleton—D C Swazy
 Millbrook—M Knowlson
 Milcreek—P Timmerman
 Milton, C W—R Wilmot
 Mitchell—Geo Walker
 Mohawk—A Townsend
 Moira—A Nash
 Mono—R McKim
 Morven—F Kellar
 Mona, Wardsville—A Wilson
 Moulmette—P Tait
 Murray—C Biggar
 Napante—T Beeman
 Nassagaweya—John Macklen
 Nelson—A G McCoy
 Newburgh—John Creighton
 Newcastle—S M' Coy
 Newport—T Smith
 New Aberdeen—J Watson
 Newboro—H Rowsell
 Newmarket—R H Smith
 Niagara—A R Christie
 Normarby—W Wright
 Normandale—Jacob Cupo
 North Augusta—J B Bellamy
 North Huntly—David Moore
 head
 Norval—Jas Foster
 Norwood—P Buchanan
 Norwich—Mr Bingham
 Nottawasaga—J D Stephens
 Oakland—Rev W Hay
 Oakville—J W Williams
 Orillia—J Cuppage
 Ormstown—W Lighthell
 Orono—W Christoo
 Orangeville—Rev G Croasfield
 Oro—W Parkin
 Oshawa—Rev R H Thornton, A Farewell
 Osnabruck—J A Buchus
 Otanabee—B G Stewart
 Otterville—Rev W M'Callan
 Owen Sound—G Newcombe
 Derby—A Finch
 Pakenham—W Sutherland
 Palermo—Andrew Smith
 Paris—M Hill
 Peel—John Haight
 Pelham—J B Crow
 Pembroke—Rev Mr Melville
 Penetanguishene—R Buchanan
 Percy—ES Sanborn
 Perth—W Allan
 Petite Nation—W Dickson
 Peterboro—Jas Edwards
 " Smithtown—Isaac Milburn
 Philipsburgh—Rev W Scott
 Pickering—W Dunbar
 Picton—C' Picr, W T Yarwood
 Pigeon Hill—Jos Rhicard
 Plantagenet—Alex Baggs
 Point Abino—A Schooly
 Port Colborne—L Boardman
 Port Hope—Morrice Hay
 Portland, Johnston District—S S Scovill
 Port Sarnia—A Young
 Port Stanley—D Cameron
 Port Robinson—S Johnston
 Port Credit—E D Hill
 Port Dalhousie—Robert Abbey
 Port Dover—M C Nickerson
 Preston—J W Burgey
 Prescott—W D Dickenson
 Princeton—R M Beamer
 Quebec—G Math'son
 Queenston—Mr Garnsey
 " Stamford—A A Heaton
 " St Davids—U Harvey
 Rainham—J Root
 Ramsay—J Menziez
 Richmond—P McElroy
 Richmond Hill—E Dyer
 River Trent—J Simmons
 Russell—W Hamilton
 St Andrews—Chas Wales
 St Johns—W Conte
 St Thomas—H Black
 St Catharines—Lyman Parsons
 St George—Reuben Oakley and R Turnbull
 St Johns, C W—Z Fell and W W Milton
 St Marys, Blanchard—W Moscrip
 St Vincent—J Purdy and R Burchill
 Sandhill—J Lowes
 Scarborough—J Law
 Seneca—A C Buck
 Seymour East—T Arthur
 Sharon—C Haines
 Shannonville—Mr Holden
 Sheffield—W Grummett
 Simcoe—J F Brown and C B Davis
 Smith's Falls—R Bartlett
 Smithville—Abishai Morse
 South Monaghan—Jas Kapp
 Spencerville—A Snider
 Stanbridge East—S H Cornell
 Stanley's Mills—J Sanderson
 Stevensville—A J Hershey
 Storrington—John Hore
 Stauffville—G Mortimer
 Stratford—A F Mickle
 Stoney Creek—Rev G Chayne and Rev D Wright
 Streetville—J Glendinning
 Sullivan—Rev S Brownell
 Sutton—G C Dyer
 Temperanceville—W Teeple
 Thorold—Chas Cockburne
 Three Rivers—W Ginnis
 Thornhill—John Lane
 Toronto—A Christie
 Trafalgar—Jas Applebe
 Tuckersmith—Jas Lothian
 Vanklock Hill—T H Higginson
 Vaughan—W Rainey
 Vienna—R N Cook
 Vittoria—Rev A Duncan
 Warsaw—T Choat
 Waterford—C Merrill
 Warwick—S Shepherd
 Waterloo, C E—Dr R Farnmalec
 Wainfleet—W Farre
 Walpole—B Hines
 Walsingham—Jas Grover
 Waterdown—Geo Griffin
 Waterloo, C W—S Burkholder
 Wellington—P O Payne
 Wellington Square—Rev A McLean
 Weston—J Pirrigo
 Westport—J Cameron & Co
 West Huntingdon—Rev R L Tucker
 Westminster—David M Rymel
 Westmoath—G F Bellows
 West Farnboro—Rev J Clutton
 West Farnham—J Bowker, jr
 West Oxford—W Tripp
 Whitty—J H Perry
 Whitechurch—T C Appleton
 Williamsburgh East—J R Ault
 Williamstown—Jas Cumming
 Wilton—E Slablay
 Williamsburgh West—J W Roso
 Windsor—John M'Creag
 Winchester—W Munro
 Woodstock—F S Sheehon
 Jas Scoff
 Woolwich—Henry Durrant
 Yonge Mills—J McNeil
 York Mills—Jas Davis
 Zoué Mills—W Webster
 FRASER EDWARDS ISLAND.
 Charlottetown—J S Bremner
 Crapaud—G Wigginton
 NOVA SCOTIA.
 Albion Mines—Dr Tremain
 New Glasgow—J W Carmichael
 Pictou—J D B Fraser