

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

VOL. X.

JUNE 18, 1844.

No. 12.

(Continued from page 161.)

STATISTICAL DATA ON INTEMPERANCE, AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL THAT CAN INTOXICATE.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Officers of the
Army and Navy of Great Britain,

BY A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Crimes &c. arising from it.

Mr. Wakley observes, "I have lately seen so much of the evil effects of gin-drinking, that I am inclined to become a teetotaler. Gin may be thought the best friend I have; it causes me to hold annually one thousand inquests more than I should otherwise hold. But besides these, I have reason to believe that from ten thousand to fifteen thousand persons in this Metropolis die annually from the effects of gin-drinking, upon whom no inquests are held. Since I have been Coroner, I have seen so many murders by poison, by drowning, by hanging, by cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am astonished the Legislature does not interfere."

The solemn judgment of Lord Chief Justice Hale, has been applicable to every generation since his day.—"The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for near twenty years, and by a close observation I have found, that if the murders, and manslaughterers, the burglaries, and robberies, and riots, and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities, that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, and of tavern and ale-house meetings."

"Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, declares that 40 cases out of every 50 that he tries every week, are produced by intemperance. A barrister who conducted 1,700 civil bill cases in a fortnight, maintained that every one of them could be traced to the same cause. The Lord Justice Clerk, in lately closing the assizes in Glasgow, affirmed that 80 cases had come before him, in all of which punishment had been awarded, less or more; but that every one of these cases had originated in drunkenness."

The late Mr. Wontner is known to have said, "that ninety-nine out of every hundred prisoners that came to Newgate, committed their crimes in consequence of intemperance."

"The following words of Dr. Doyle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare, in a letter to the secretary of the New Ross Temperance Society, deserve particular notice: "Rash swearing, profanation of the Lord's Day, blasphemies without number; the poverty, the nakedness, the destitution, the ruin of families; the roads, the thefts, the robberies; the seduction of innocence, the corruption of virtue; the disobedience of children, the infidelities of servants, the discord, the disunion of those whom God hath united; these and many others which I do not name, are the effects of drinking and drunkenness which I deplore."

Intoxicating liquors, it is calculated, cost the inhabitants of America annually, it appears, more than forty millions of dollars; and the pauperism caused by the improper use of them, costs more than twenty millions, making an annual expense of more than sixty millions of dollars. Out of 1061 cases of criminal prosecutions, in the year 1826, before the Court of Sessions in the City of New York, more than 800 are stated to have been connected with intemperance. And so it is in all our principal Cities. More than three-fourths of the crimes committed in the Country, are probably occasioned by this hateful vice. And if to this we add the loss of time which it occasions, the loss of business, the loss of improvement, the loss of character, and the loss of happiness for time and eternity. The evil swells to an over-

whelming magnitude. The guilt and wretchedness resulting from it surpass all finite conception.

"At the close of the first half century of our national existence, (counting from 1776)" says an American writer, "the appetite for strong drink demanded more than 60,000,000 of gallons of liquid fire; and while it cost the consumers more than 30,000,000 of dollars, it caused more than three-fourths of all the pauperism, crime, and wretchedness of the community. It also greatly increased the number, frequency, and violence of diseases; and according to the testimony of the most intelligent and judicious physicians, occasioned annually the loss of more than 30,000 lives. The loss of property resulting from the consumption of ardent spirits, amounted in 40 years to a greater sum than the value of all the houses and lands in the United States forty years ago; and the use of it (during the same period) caused the destruction, and there is reason to fear, for both worlds, of more than half a million of men."

R. G. White, Esq., stated, that of twenty-two persons whose execution he attended in the capacity of High Sheriff, every one declared "that drunkenness and the breach of the Sabbath had brought them to that end." The Rev. D. Ruel, Chaplain to the new prison, Clarks-well, and who, therefore, had had ample opportunity for judging, declared, that "murder, maiming, and other crimes attended with personal violence, are, for the most part, committed under the excitement of liquor."

As long ago as 1764, the Irish House of Commons asserted, that "many murders, which of late have been committed, are to be attributed to the excessive consumption of spirits."

Losses at Sea resulting from it.

The loss of life and property in this way is incalculable. "The treasures of the deep" accumulate thus, and the vessels lost through drunkenness, amount in value to millions annually; and on that day when "the sea shall give up her dead," what multitudes will point to the drunkard as the one who hurried them out of the world.

"The *St. George* with 551 men on board, was lost through intemperance; so was the *Kent* East Indiaman, with most of her passengers and crew; so was the *Ajax*, with 350 men; and so was the *Rothsay Castle*, with above 100 souls." Several witnesses before the House of Commons referred to the amount of property lost every year at sea, through the baneful influence of intoxicating drinks. We find from Parliamentary documents, that in the short period of six years, "not less than 2,687 ships and vessels were stranded or wrecked; and 218 were lost or missing. Making the total of nearly three thousand vessels which were greatly injured, or entirely destroyed in that short period; in 130 of these ships the whole crew perished, and the number of persons who were drowned amounted to 3417"

"During the late war, almost every accident says an officer, I ever witnessed on board ships was owing to drunkenness. I hold spirituous liquors to be more dangerous than gunpowder." "And well might he say so," says another writer.

A gentleman in an American seaport gives his testimony to this fact in these terms; "I have been a Notary Public, and the only one in this port for fourteen years, and have had to extend protests for many wrecked vessels, and can with truth say, that in more than a moiety (one half) of the cases, the disaster would not have happened if no rum had been on board."

A Memorial of the merchants of Montreal to British Underwriters, ship-owners, and ship-masters, says:—"We believe the common use of intoxicating drinks on ship-board to be a custom fraught with many pernicious consequence.—First, By forming and fostering habits of intemperance among seamen.—Second, By frequently interfering with the proper subordination of the crew and the clearness of judgment and self-command of the officers. And thirdly, By causing frequent shipwrecks, and thereby wasting life and property, and, as a necessary consequence materially increasing the rates of freight and insurance."

Sinful Expenditure of Money resulting from it.

Mr. Simmons, a Government Commissioner, declares in his published Report, "It is my firm belief, that penury, dirt, misery, drunkenness, disease, and crime, culminate in Glasgow to a pitch unparalleled in Great Britain." Alas! he is fully borne out by facts; for while the population is far from being doubled during the last fifteen years, crime has increased 1200 per cent.; fever has increased 1600 per cent.; and death has increased 300 per cent. Formerly, one person in every 44 died every year in Glasgow; but now, one in every 21 dies every year: thus making its mortality greater than any other city in Europe. Nor is Edinburgh behind her western rival in her expenditure for intoxicating liquors; while the parish of Stevenson, in Ayrshire, with a population of 3,681, spends the enormous sum of £4,425 every year, being within a trifle of the whole rental of the parish! Ireland, too, cries out lustily under her public burdens; she tries to excite our pity by pointing to her Protestant Establishment, which costs her £807,000 a year; but she is as silent as the grave about the heaviest of all her curses, the enormous consumption of ardent spirits, which till very lately cost her nearly £8,000,000 sterling every year. Nor is England very far behind our Irish brethren, or ourselves, in the career of folly and of crime; though Scotland—educated, moral, and religious Scotland—far outsteps them both. Our Southern brethren re-echo our own complaints about taxes and public burdens, and yet they can very quietly and contentedly lose £200,000,000 sterling every year, through the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors!

County and town prisons, hulks, transports, courts of justice, criminal prosecutions, houses of correction, magistrates, police establishments, sessions, litigations, and actions connected with drinking, fees to lawyers and barristers, constables, &c., together with the prices paid, and time lost in prisons, and houses of correction, cause an expenditure and waste to the amount of six or seven millions. The justice department of Government costs upwards of a million annually, and the preventive service half a million more; and yet these sums are not a quarter of what is paid for trials, police fines, &c., by the country. Now from all parts of the United Kingdom, from all judges, magistrates, jailors, police reports, and chaplains to prisons, we have but one testimony, which is, that drinking is the cause of nine-tenths of the crime, quarrels, misdemeanours, and actions that occur.

Our hospitals, lunatic asylums, infirmaries, and various other dispensaries for the sick, cost us upwards of two millions a year: and these are chiefly used and occupied by those whom moderate or excessive drinking have doomed to accidents, diseases or insanity.

How much money is expended on intoxicating drinks in the city of Edinburgh during one year? How much think you? Why, you say, about £1000. You are far short of the mark. There is expended on intoxicating drinks in that city annually, the enormous sum of £400,000 sterling.

In Greenock, not less than £38,000, is expended every year on the direct purchase of intoxicating liquors.

In the town of Kingston (Canada) and neighbourhood, the annual item, of £26,800 has been expended in these houses of public resort during the last year, chiefly by the labouring classes, for an article not only useless, but highly injurious. What benefit would not result to our community if this enormous outlay was spent in works of public usefulness—in the endowment of schools—the support of hospitals—the establishment of libraries, and these institutions adapted to the instruction and improvement of society, but above all in the extension of the Gospel of salvation.

Sinful expenditure of Grain and Land resulting from it.

It is a fact, that till very lately, about forty millions of bushels of valuable grain were annually destroyed in this traffic.

No less than one million acres of land are employed in growing grain for making intoxicating drink! How many acres are required for the growth of the hop plant? About 48,000. How much money does government draw in the way of revenue for strong drink? £16,000,000 annual y. How many breweries and distillers are there in Britain? About 50,000. How many millions of gallons of liquors are manufactured every year? 500 millions of gallons. How many vendors of strong drink are there in Britain? There are at least 200,000. These are all of the most striking statements, and the one that follows is no less so, namely, That there are no fewer than 600,000 drunkards in the nation. What an appalling fact is this! Tell it not in Gath, and publish it not in the streets of Askelon, that in the land of Britain—

lised and Christianized Britain—there are 600,000 drunkards, our fellow-countrymen, our fellow-immortals, who are leading a drunkard's degraded and wretched life, and posting onwards to a drunkard's fearful and undone eternity.

Loss of Health, Disease and Death resulting from it.

"The effect of drinking spirits is to destroy all desire for food; a man who drinks spirits never eats."—*P. E.*, page 197.

The Law of Stimulants.—The law of over stimulation is this,—that the circulation falls off in a greater proportion than it is forced; then comes the collapse or depressed feeling, from the abstraction of alcohol, and then the desire for renewing the dose; but the further law of stimulants is, that the dose must be increased to produce the desired excitement, and thus a fatal habit is established, by which structures essential to life, are disorganised."

Dr. Trotter says, "intoxicating liquors in all their forms, and however disguised, are the most productive cause of disease with which I am acquainted." We have similar testimony from 17 physicians in Manchester, from 70 in Birmingham, from 26 in Brighton, from 50 in Dublin, and from 50 in London. A similar declaration has been made by 556 physicians, in other places throughout the British dominions, many of them have expressed themselves in much stronger language, but none of them in a feebler or in a less emphatic manner.

Dr. Dodd, in his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, stated, that "writers on medical jurisprudence rank alcohol among narcotico-acrid poison;" and he adds, that "small quantities, if repeated, always prove more or less injurious," and that the morbid appearances seen after death, occasioned by ardent spirits, exactly agree with those which result from poisoning, caused by any other substance ranked in the same class. Sir Astley Cooper has declared, "no person has a greater hostility to dram-drinking than myself, inasmuch that I never suffer any ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered nervous systems which I have seen as the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms."

The celebrated medical writer, Boerhave says, "If drink be required merely for allaying thirst or dryness, and diminishing the acrimony of fluids, then is pure water the best drink for robust man. Plain food, and water for drink, render our bodies the most firm and strong."

Zimmerman declares "that water is the most suitable drink for man, and does not chill the ardour of genius." He says, "that the sole drink of Demosthenes was water."

Anatomy, physiology, and the experience of all ages, and countries, when properly examined, must satisfy every mind well informed in medical science, that the above opinion is altogether erroneous—as to the necessity and benefit of alcoholic drink. Man in ordinary health, like other animals, requires not any such stimulants, and cannot be benefited by a habitual employment of any quantity of them, large or small; nor will their use during his life-time increase the aggregate amount of his labor. In whatever quantity they are employed, they will rather tend to diminish it. When he is in a state of temporary debility from illness, or other causes, a temporary use of them as of other stimulant medicines may be desirable; and as soon as he is raised to his natural standard of health, a continuance of their use can do no good to him, even in the most moderate quantities, while larger quantities (yet such as by many persons are thought moderate) do sooner or later prove injurious to the human constitution, without any exceptions. It is our opinion, that the above statement is substantially correct. Signed by 79 medical men, among whom are Dr. James Blundell, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir James Clark, Bart., Dr. Conquest, Dr. Marshall Hall, Herbert Mayo, Dr. Merriman, Professor Quain, Dr. A. T. Thompson, Benjamin Travers, Dr. Urz, &c. Delevan, &c. &c.

A testimony, similar in sentiment, was signed by nearly 500 medical men of the first respectability, in Edinburgh, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bradford, Brighton, Cheltenham, Derby, Dublin, Gloucester, Kilmarnock, Leeds, Leith, Lincoln, Manchester, Nottingham, Worcester, York, &c.

"On the committee handing to this eminent physician the paper which contains the testimony of nearly 500 distinguished medical men, to which we just now alluded, after reading the words, "By the following certificates it will be seen that ardent spirits is ascertained by medical science to be in a strict sense a poison, and that the use of it as an article of diet, especially among the

poorer classes, is the direct cause of an incalculable and appalling amount of disease and death, the Doctor said, "It is strictly so in regard to the destruction of life."

"There cannot," says Dr. Rush, "be a greater error than to suppose that spirituous liquors lessen the effects of cold upon the body; on the contrary, they render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold; the temporary warmth they produce is always succeeded by chillness."

A convict ship took out 300 culprits; they were allowed only water, while the crew had ardent spirits. On arriving at Sydney every convict was in perfect health, no case of illness or death had occurred during the seven months voyage: but of the crew several died, and several were sick on landing.

The long and rapid marches of the ancient Greek and Roman armies, and the privations and labours they underwent, are much greater than could be endured by any modern European soldiery; and yet these men drank no ardent spirits. Some of the native East India troops in the employment of the British Government possess the same power, and their religious ideas and customs deny them spirituous liquors. Sir John Moore's army was found to improve in health during their distressing march to Corunna, as soon as the usual allowance of ardent spirits was unattainable. It is related of Niger, that he forbade the use of wine in his army, wishing the soldiers to accustom themselves to vinegar mixed with water, in conformity with the ancient regulation.

Captain Ross, in the frozen regions, found that men enjoyed better health, and suffered less from frost without these liquors than with them. The writer has travelled in the midst of frost and snow, and drunk brandy and water until he was himself nearly frozen: he has travelled in the same kind of weather, and drunk nothing but water, and been comfortably warm. The brandy increased circulation, and produced heat for a short time; but then Dr. Farre's law of the forcing system was regularly observed; after every glass of spirits, "the circulation fell off in a greater degree than it was forced," and much more intense cold was felt as the consequence. Mr. Hoskins in his late visits to the Pyramids, found by his own experience, and that of others that the water of the Nile was, in that hot country, the most refreshing and invigorating beverage. And he says that spirit-drinkers very soon become incapable of enduring the climate. This is perfectly natural. If the absorption is great, and the perspiration profuse, nothing can better supply this waste than the simplest beverage; and that beverage is water. To drink alcoholic drinks at such a time would be to increase the evil which drinking is intended to remove.

Mr. Buckingham says, in Mesopotamia he himself had ridden 300 miles in ten successive days, with the thermometer at 75 degrees in some parts of the journey, and below freezing point in others, and yet he drank nothing stronger than water. Dr. Jackson says that he travelled in Jamaica, on foot, 118 miles in four days, and carried baggage equal to the knapsack of a common soldier, and drank only tea—water or lemonade. He attributed his escape from disease to his entire abstinence.

Lord Ashley wrote to the Chaplain of a country jail to ask "How much of the crimes which brought prisoners to the jail he could trace to habits of intoxication?" In reply he wrote, "I am within the word in saying that three-fourths of the crimes committed is the result of intemperance." In corroboration of that testimony, Mr. Smith, the governor of the prison at Edinburgh, wrote—"Having been for a number of years a missionary among the poor in Edinburgh, and having for two years had charge of the house of refuge for the destitute, I have had perhaps the best opportunities of observing how far drunkenness produced ignorance, destitution and crime; and the result of my experience is a firm conviction, that but for the effects of intemperance, directly and indirectly instead of having 500 persons in the prison at this time, there would not have been fifty." He (Lord Ashley) said there was another very important consideration to which his attention had been for some time directed, and his experience of which had been confirmed by medical men—he alluded to the effects of intoxication on the social and intellectual state of the people; and it was well worth inquiring to what extent intellect had been destroyed by, and madness ascribable to, that vice.—"This was more than a curious fact, because, although there were hundreds and thousands whose derangement of mind was such as to make confinement necessary, yet how many more must be not be, whose intellects were impaired to an extent which fell short of that state which rendered restraint indispensable. Dr. Cozzell, of the Wakefield Asylum, states—"I am led to believe that intemperance is the existing cause, of insanity in about one-

third of the institution." He adds that, "In Glasgow 26 per cent; in Aberdeen 18 per cent." Doctor Browne of the Crichton Asylum states—"The application for the introduction of individuals who have lost their reason from excessive drinking, continues to be very numerous." At Northampton, the superintendent says: amongst the causes of insanity, intemperance predominates. At Monrose, Dr. Poole says, twenty-four per cent. of insane cases arise from intemperance. Dr. Pritchard, who was well known not only in the medical, but the literary world, wrote to him (Lord Ashley) "The medical writers of all countries reckon intemperance among the most influential exciting causes of insanity. Esquirol who has been most celebrated on the Continent for his researches into the statistics of madness and who is well known to have extended his enquiries into all Countries, was of opinion that the cause gives rise to one-half of the cases of insanity that occur in Great Britain."

In their annual report for 1829, the Directors of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum say, "In accordance with the humane purpose of our institution, we feel it our duty to mention any remarkable or prevalent cause of lunacy, against the operation of which it may be possible to guard. We regret that we should have occasion to repeat, that a considerable number of our patients become affected with their malady in consequence of abuse of spirituous liquors."

Dr. Gordon says, "Leaving drunkenness out of the question, the frequent consumption of a small quantity of spirits, gradually increased is as surely destructive of life as more habitual intoxication; therefore the gin-shops are spreading disease and death, to a degree that is frightful." Dr. Fothergill says, "Of all the articles of the popular Materia Medica, there are none so frequently used, so seldom required, or so dangerous to administer, as ardent spirits, wine, and malt liquors; and their total rejection would be the means of preventing the ruin of many constitutions, and the loss of innumerable lives which are now sacrificed directly or indirectly, to their injudicious employment." In addition to all this, Beaumont on Alcoholic drinks, declares; "It is not hazarding too much to say, that while hundreds and thousands have committed suicide, by the agency of hemp and steel, tens of thousands have destroyed themselves by intoxicating drink."

Dr. Cheyne showed that in the West and East Indies, the mortality among the troops in 1827, amounted to one in every sixteen, and that the chief cause of these deaths was drinking.

Dr. Elliotson of London says, "the total abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and other narcotic substances, will greatly augment health, and lengthen life. Plenty of wholesome food and fresh air are the best strengtheners, and rest when we are fatigued, is the best restorer."

A. Courtney, Surgeon Royal Navy says, "I have in eight years attended one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven cases of midwifery, and have invariably found that other circumstances being equal, those mothers who never tasted malt liquors, wine or spirits, during and subsequent to the period of labour, have had the easiest labours, the earliest recoveries, and the best health afterwards."

In America, it was computed that 40,000 persons die annually from drinking. Dr. Gordon of the London Hospital, stated that, from accurate observations on his own patients, he knew that seventy-five cases of disease out of every hundred, could be traced to drinking. He also declared that most of the bodies of moderate drinkers which, when at Edinburgh, he had opened, were found diseased in the liver, and that these symptoms appeared also in the bodies of temperate people which he had examined in the West Indies. He more than once says, "that the bodies whose livers he had found diseased, were those of moral and religious people." This came with so observed, that "the mortality among the coal-whippers who are brought to the London Hospital is frightful."

An army of 15,000 fellow subjects dead on the field of battle would fill us with horror, yet, according to Mr. Wakley, 15,000 citizens of London are annually slain in the most brutal manner by alcoholic drink.

In an American report, the *London Morning Herald* is quoted thus:—Speaking of Cholera, it says, "Intemperance is a qualification it never overlooks. Often has it passed harmless over a wide population of temperate country people, and poured down as an overflowing scourge on the drunkards of some distant town. In some towns the drunkards are all dead. Rammehan Fingee, the famous Indian doctor, says with regard to India, that the people who do not take opium or take the dissipants, do not order, even when they are with those who have it. M. Kubler, who was

2,160 persons perish in 25 days, in one town in Russia, says, "It is a remarkable circumstance, that persons given to drinking are swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen—all are dead—not one remains." Dr. Sewal writing from New York says, that "of 204 cases of cholera in the Park Hospital, there were only six temperate persons, and that these had recovered, while 122 of the other had died when he wrote, and that facts were similar in all the other hospitals." So fully was this manifested as a scourge on drunkenness, that the Board of Health in the city of Washington, ordered that no spirits should be sold for 90 days, as a measure necessary to the life of the inhabitants.

Loss of Time and Labour resulting from it.

Time mis-spent, and productive labour lost, is another item that must enter into our calculations of the cost of drinking. It has been estimated that if the mechanics of London suspend their labours for one day, not less than £50,000 would be lost, and if London be reckoned at one-twentieth of the population of the United Kingdom, were all the labourers and mechanics in the country to play for one day, £1,000,000 would be lost, and were they to pass one day in idleness in every week in the year, then £52,000,000 would be annually lost. Now, though we are happy to say that every labourer and mechanic does not lose one day in a week by drinking, yet, as many drunkards spend two, three, or even four days in some weeks in the pot-house, and some spend nearly all their time there—we may conclude that the calculation just made is not very incorrect.

(To be Continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Foreign Operations.

The Committee are happy to state that the foreign operations have been no less interesting during the year, than those in our own country.

In Ireland the wonderful work which has regenerated a nation, appears to stand steadfast. A recent letter from the Rev. Theobald Matthew, its favoured instrument in the hand of divine providence, says: "You will be pleased to learn that the temperance cause was never so prosperous in Ireland as at the present moment. This is a cause of gratulation to every friend of morality and human happiness; especially as it was expected that the agitated state of the country would lead to the abandonment of the principle of total abstinence. On the contrary, it has only proved the sincerity and magnanimity of the people."

The visit of this distinguished man to England, the last summer, was attended with important consequences. More than 70,000 persons were induced to sign the pledge, and among them several distinguished personages. The new National Temperance Society at London is in vigorous operation, circulating tracts and temperance intelligence. "The drinking customs," says "the Secretary in a recent letter," are gradually declining; in our high circles is a visible change; in respectable families it is no longer singular to refuse wine, and I am satisfied that the Temperance cause never stood in so favourable a position as at the present time, though there is less excitement than at former periods." The British Association is operating with great efficiency in the North of England. "In reviewing," says the Secretary, in a letter to us, "the last ten years, and looking at our present prospects, there is strong ground for encouragement, and for more vigorous exertion. Parliamentary returns show a decrease in the consumption of all intoxicating liquors, during the last year. The Press was never more active, and the demand for good Tracts is increasing. Those in the traffic are complaining most bitterly."

Special efforts are now making by the National Temperance Society to raise the sum of £2000 sterling, and by the British Association to raise £10,000 sterling, to extend the cause. To the latter, the city of Glasgow has contributed one thousand pounds.

Among the clergy and churches of all denominations, there is both in England and Scotland a strange indifference to total abstinence societies; and yet they are not without warm and

decided friends. Says one distinguished prelate, the Bishop of Norwich:

"Few indeed can bear more impartial testimony to their merits than myself, inasmuch as that, for a considerable length of time, I was opposed to them, on the supposition that they were visionary and impracticable. I have, however, long since been a convert, from a conviction founded on experience and observation, that they are most instrumental in raising thousands, and tens of thousands, from a degraded profligacy, to virtuous and industrious habits, and converting sinners from the ways of vice to those of religion. I need scarcely add, that I think every clergyman who has the welfare of his parishioners at heart, and is really zealous in the cause of his profession, ought to give them his support."

The western Scottish Temperance Union has been in existence five years, and has 200 societies. In Scotland 10,000 families have adopted the total abstinence principle, but also 400,000 families still continue to use intoxicating drinks. In Glasgow alone £1,200,000 are annually spent in intoxicating drink. Could the Free Church, now a vigorous shoot, be induced to engage in the temperance enterprise, she might soon save enough to herself to sustain her ministry, build her churches, and become a great benefactor to all the Scottish people.

But little temperance intelligence has been received during the year from the North of Europe. The great friend and patron of the cause, the King of Sweden, has recently died. In that nation there are more than 50,000 pledged temperance men. The work of reform is much in the hands of the clergy, favoured by the government.

In Germany, a Convention of high character was held in August last, at Hamburg. 103 regular representatives, 33 deputies from the different societies of Germany and 3 from Sweden, were present. The joy and friendship, says Dr. Selig, in a letter to our Secretary, felt and expressed at this meeting, were really great, and likewise the hospitality bestowed upon them by the citizens of Hamburg.

The Hong Kong Society is controlled by the Missionaries, and has a flourishing commencement. But at the Sandwich Islands, temperance, as well as religion, has realized its most extraordinary triumphs. By the introduction of French brandies, the cause for a season was thrown back, but again it is finding firm footing. The King continues steadfast to his pledge. At the late celebration of the anniversary of his restoration to power, a quantity of rum, brandy, and wine, which had remained untouched in his cellar from the time of his signing the pledge, was brought forth; and the question was asked what shall be done with it? Some proposed that it should be preserved to be used instead of spirits of turpentine for drying paint. "No," said the King, "let it be cast into the sea." And though the greatest temptations on that day were placed before him to drink, on board the British ships, the King nobly resisted them all. By the new treaty at Tahiti intoxicating liquors are contraband goods; and throughout all the isles of the Pacific the total abstinence principle is deeply rooted. Soon New England rum will cease doubling Cape Horn. On the 11th of December, the ship *Heber*, from Massachusetts, stopped at Honolulu with seventy hogsheds of rum. She had visited Mozambique, Madagascar, Sydney, New Holland, and New Zealand, without finding a market. It was put up at auction, and only five casks were sold. On the twenty-fifth of December, she reshipped her sixty-five casks and set sail, not knowing what to do with her rum. If she brings it back to Boston, may it show the sons of the Pilgrims the disgrace of endeavouring to flood the poor Pagans with rum!

In Canada and Nova Scotia in the North, and in Bermuda, the West Indies, and some parts of South America in the South, there is much to interest, instruct and gratify, which the Committee cannot here detail. The Montreal Society is full of engagement, and have invited a Convention of the Temperance Societies to meet for consultation and the furtherance of the cause at Montreal on the 4th of June.

Had the World's Convention, which was proposed to be held in London the coming July been suffered, your Committee doubt not it would have developed a much greater advance of the cause than we are at present aware of; while at the same time we should have learned far more than we now know of the evil we combat. Whenever the Committee at London shall see fit to call it again, we can assure them of a co-operation in the friends in America.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. xiv. 21—*Macnought's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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 DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, JUNE 17, 1844.

MINUTES OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, HELD IN MONTREAL ON THE 4TH 5TH AND 6TH JUNE, 1844.

At ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 4th June, the delegates began to assemble in the Baptist Chapel of this city, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and C. H. PECK, Esq. of Prescott, having been unanimously called to the chair, requested the Rev T. OSGOOD, to open the proceedings with prayer, after which, at various times, the following delegates reported themselves, or were added by a vote of the Convention.

Montreal Society.—John Dougall Rev. F. Bosworth, J. Court, R. D. Wadsworth, John Holland, H. Lyman, C. McKay, A. Gemmill, J. R. Orr.

Victoria Society.—James A. Dwight.

Rechabite, Tent No 1.—John Strathern.

Quebec Society.—P. Lesueur.

Niagara District.—Dr. Beadle, W. T. Cameron, A. R. Christie.

Home District.—James Lamb.

Prescott.—C. H. Peck, W. Patrick.

Bellamy's Mills.—H. Williams.

Kingston Township and Wilton.—Peter McKay.

Pictou.—John Douglas.

Middle Farnham.—Herbert Taber.

Kemptville.—Rev. J. Meley.

St. Andrews.—Duncan Dewar.

Lachute.—Mylo Barber.

St. Thomas and Yarmouth.—James Coyne.

De Rouville Mountain.—S. R. Andres.

Chambly.—Chester Wilkinson.

Cornwall.—J. Smout.

Martintown.—Peter Christie.

Gananoque.—Rev. Henry Gordon.

Simcoe.—Rev. W. Kennedy, Nath. Lamson.

Stanstead.—W. Hubbard.

It was resolved that any person who represented a total abstinence constituency, should constitute a member of the Convention, and on motion of JOHN DOUGALL, seconded by JAMES LAMB, W. T. CAMERON, Esq. of Niagara, was unanimously elected President of the Convention, and Messrs. R. D. WADSWORTH, P. LESUEUR and N. LAMSON, were appointed Secretaries.

The remainder of the morning Session, was pleasantly and profitably occupied in the reading of the various reports sent to the Convention, in answer to the queries put forth by the Montreal Temperance Society; and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, to prepare business for the afternoon Session, Dr. BEADLE, MESSRS. DOUGALL, LAMB and PECK.

Three o'clock P. M.—After prayer by Mr. GEMMILL, it was resolved that it was desirable to proceed to the formation of a Provincial Temperance Union, especially as all the reports, upwards of 100, were favourable to that course, and the business

Committee were instructed to prepare a draft of a Constitution, to be submitted to the Convention.

There being no business prepared by the Committee, Mr. DOUGALL introduced the following resolutions, taken from a series which had been drawn up by the Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, and carried at a Temperance Convention in Massachusetts, at which upwards of 1700 delegates were present. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. WADSWORTH.

Resolved.—That all legislation which licensed the sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, was based upon the supposition that such use was required by the public good, and as that supposition is now proved to be erroneous, all such legislation ought to cease.

Resolved.—That the proper way to restrain a vicious practice, is not to license it, but as far as the public good may require, to defend the community from its evils.

Resolved.—That no man has, or can have, a moral right to prosecute a business which tends to corrupt and injure his fellow man—and no legislature has a moral right to license any individuals to pursue such an employment.

Resolved.—That as the licensing of sin, tends to shield it from public odium, by presenting for it a legal justification, legislators do great evil, when they give to vicious practices the sanction of law.

After an animated debate, in which the introduction of such resolutions was by some strongly deprecated, as a dictation to parliament and magistrates, and foreign to the business of the Convention, they were referred to the business Committee.

Wednesday Morning, June 5.—After prayer by Rev. T. OSGOOD, an hour was occupied in reading reports, together with a digest prepared by the secretaries, of all reports which had been received on the first day. The Business Committee desired delay in preparing draft of a constitution—and by the casting vote of their chairman reported the resolutions committed to them last evening. These resolutions were then discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Afternoon.—After prayer by Rev. H. GORDON, the debate on the resolutions was resumed, and after a long and interesting discussion, during which the majority of the Convention were evidently in favor of them, but being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the different societies, and out of deference to the desires of Dr. BEADLE, Delegate from the Niagara District, and JAMES LAMB, Esq., Delegate from the Home District, the vote upon the resolutions was postponed till a future season, and the following unanimously agreed to.

1. *Resolved.*—That the foregoing resolutions be referred to the several societies of Canada for their opinion thereon, with a request that they consider them, and report within the year.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

2. *Resolved.*—That this Convention prepare a Memorial strongly expressive of the evils arising from the present system of granting licenses to deal in alcoholic liquors, to be presented at the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Dr. BEADLE and MESSRS. ANDRES and LAMB Committee to draft the same.

3. *Resolved.*—That a Memorial be prepared on the abuse of the License system, to be presented to the Magistrates of each District throughout Canada.

Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, MESSRS. COURT and LYMAN Committee to draft the same.

Thursday Morning, June 6.—After prayer by the Rev. T. OSGOOD, several resolutions were proposed and referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. H. GORDON, MESSRS. P. CHRISTIE and TABER, to report at Afternoon Session.

The following was carried, after having undergone various modifications, which elicited a good deal of interesting debate:—

4. *Resolved.*—That for the sake of uniformity of action, this con-

vention recommend great vigilance to Temperance Societies, in the scrutiny of their members, relating to the observance of objects agreed to in the pledge, and that in all cases of violation faithfulness be mingled with kindness, so that as little injury as possible be inflicted on the feelings of the offender and his friends.

Afternoon.—Prayer by the Rev. Henry Gordon.—The case of children and servants of Tavern keepers, &c., was brought forward by Dr. BEAULIE and urged upon the sympathy of the convention. His views were, that all who were engaged in selling or giving liquor on their own account, should be invited to join, and received into Temperance Societies. It was thought that to have such persons as bar keepers, whose occupation was voluntary, in connection with the Temperance Societies, would be likely to weaken the cause, and in their case, we would recommend personal abstinence and advise them to extricate themselves from their dangerous position, as soon as possible, and to join a Temperance Society. A resolution to the following effect then prevailed:

5. *Resolved*,—That the convention strongly recommend the case of children and servants of the traffickers in intoxicating drinks, to the good feelings and kind efforts of all Temperance Societies, being of opinion, that all should be admitted who are not immediately and personally engaged in the traffic.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. McKim from the Midland District, and gave rise to a warm and protracted discussion—although the same principle in two or three different forms, had previously occupied much attention.

6. *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of the Convention, that Magistrates, having subscribed the pledge of the Total Abstinence Society, violate the true meaning and spirit of that pledge, either by signing certificates for persons wishing to obtain Tavern Licenses, or by granting such licenses.

Every effort was made to postpone a decision on this question, but it was urged that members might as well have staid at home as come to convention and leave every question of any moment undecided. When it was seen that the resolution would pass Dr. BEADLE and Mr. LAMB requested the yeas and nays, that their names might stand recorded in the negative.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:—

<p><i>Yeas.</i> H. Lyman, R. D. Wadsworth, J. A. Dwight, P. Le Sueur, Peter McKim, Herbert Taber, Duncan Dewar, Rev. T. Osgood, Peter Christie, Rev. Mr. Kennedy,</p>	<p><i>Nays.</i> Dr. C. Beadle, Jas. Lamb, Jas. Coyne, S. R. Andres, M. Hubbard, J. Smart, Rev. H. Gordon,</p>
---	---

Messrs. COURT and DOUGALL, although supporting the affirmative, declined to vote, lest the Montreal Society might be considered as assuming an undue share of influence.

It is to be observed, that the greater part of the members who voted in the negative, admitted the principle of the resolution, but objected to the mode and time of affirming it.

The Committee instructed to report a constitution of a Temperance Union, brought in the following report which was unanimously adopted.

7. *Resolved*,—That in consequence of the small attendance of delegates at this Convention, and of the partially organized state of the province into District Unions, it is not expedient to proceed now to the formation of a Provincial Temperance Union, but that the following draft of a constitution be submitted to the District Unions and Societies in the province for their opinion thereon.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

1. The Canada Temperance Union, shall consist of all District or County Unions or Associations in Canada, which may be willing to connect themselves with it.

- 2d The office-bearers of the Union shall be
 - 1 A President.
 - 2 The Presidents of all District Unions, or ex-officio Vice-Presidents.
 - 3 Two or three Honorary Vice-Presidents.
 - 4 A Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and a Committee of three persons to be collectively the executive Committee of the Union, and to be as a necessary consequence residents of the same locality.

3d The Union shall hold an Anniversary Meeting on the day of each year at which each District Association shall be expected to be represented by at least one delegate, and to furnish a circumstantial report of the state of the respective Societies in said District. At this meeting also, the office-bearers shall be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business shall be transacted as may appear desirable.

4th The delegation from each Association, shall have on all questions a voice proportionate to the number of members in good standing in the Temperance Societies it represents, said number to be certified by the Committee of the Association in question.

Drafts of petitions to the Legislature and Magistrates were brought in and referred to the following Committee to mature and publish:—Dr. BEADLE, MESSRS. LAMB, COURT, LE SUEUR and DOUGALL.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed with little debate.

8. *Resolved*,—That as we are wholly dependent on the Divine blessing for the desired success in the Temperance Reformation, this Convention recommends to the Districts throughout Canada the propriety of only employing, as lecturers, men of religious, or at least irreproachable moral character.

9. *Resolved*,—That we earnestly entreat all Ministers of religion in Canada to take into their serious consideration the evils resulting from the drinking customs of society so generally prevalent, and so fatally detrimental to the moral and religious improvement, as well as to the overthrow of the brightest hopes and prospects of families, communities, and the churches of God—and to adopt measures for remedying the evil.

10. *Resolved*,—That Temperance Societies throughout the Province be earnestly requested to disseminate temperance publications as a most important mode of advancing the cause.

11. *Resolved*,—That the Female members of Temperance Societies be respectfully requested to exert their influence for the advancement of the cause, and that Associations of Children for the same purpose be approved of and encouraged.

12. *Resolved*,—That Superintendants of Schools and Teachers of the rising generation be most earnestly and respectfully requested to exert their influence in favour of the Temperance Reformation.

13. *Resolved*,—That inasmuch as many lives and much valuable property are constantly committed to the charge of Masters and crews of vessels navigating our inland waters, they be earnestly entreated to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, as much for their own good as for the safety of the public.

14. *Resolved*,—That this Committee do earnestly recommend that all meetings of Temperance Societies, where circumstances are suitable, be opened and closed with devotional exercises.

15. *Resolved*,—That we hereby record our thanks to Almighty God for the blessing he has so liberally vouchsafed to the Temperance Reformation hitherto, and to acknowledge that we look to Him for future success and final triumph.

16. *Resolved*,—That our thanks are due and are now tendered to the Trustees of this Chapel (Baptist) for kindly granting its use for the sitting of the Convention.

17. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of the Delegates be now given to WM. T. CAMERON, Esq., one of the Delegates from the Niagara District Union, for his able conduct in the chair, having discharged his duties to our entire satisfaction.

The Convention was then closed with Prayer by Rev. THOMAS OSGOOD, Doxology and Apostolic Benediction.

- W. T. CAMERON, *President*.
- R. D. WADSWORTH, } *Secretaries*.
- P. LESUEUR, }
- NATH. LAMBSON, }

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MADE TO CONVENTION PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM

DISTRICT.	SOCIETY.	MEMBERS	VOTERS.	DELEGATES.	DEBATES BY INDIVIDUALS.	SESS. HELD TO UNION.	ADVOCATES TAKEN.	MEETINGS HELD.
Western	Amherstburgh	515	21	200	10	3 0 0	10	10
	Colechester	101	26	—	—	—	7	12
	Romney	36	1	—	—	5 0	2	8
	Chatham	235	34	51	—	10 0	13	12
	Windsor	30	1	—	—	—	—	—
		959	85	—	—	6 15 0	62	72
London	Westminster	130	55	—	—	3 15 0	5	16
	Yarmouth	121	12	—	—	2 10 0	2	8
	Delaware	64	10	—	—	5 0 0	4	5
	St. Thomas	325	32	—	2	—	35	12
		640	109	10	2	11 5 0	46	41
Huron	Goderich	40	6	30	2	—	6	8
	Zona	151	13	25	—	—	3	5
	Bosanquet	116	16	10	1	—	1	9
		307	35	65	3	—	10	22
Brock	Brock	112	11	—	—	—	7	4
	Embro	30	50	50	—	—	9	15
	Norwich	590	190	—	—	—	3	—
	Woodstock	221	50	29	2	2 0 0	—	6
	Beacville	120	10	12	1	—	4	3
		1312	224	82	3	2 0 0	23	23
Talbot	Simcoe	502	—	36	6	—	—	7
Niagara	Beamsville	319	25	7	—	9 0 0	16	10
	Chippewa	221	17	60	5	5 0 0	13	18
	Niagara	650	—	—	—	—	—	24
	St. John's, U. C.	84	11	12	—	—	15	11
	Stamford	135	5	20	—	—	8	15
	Lundy's Lane & Drummondville	350	36	40	—	6 5 0	22	24
Port Robinson	133	20	17	5	4 0 0	16	17	
		1891	129	156	10	24 5 0	90	116
Wellington	Guelph	350	49	—	—	7 10 0	—	10
	Maryville	20	3	22	—	—	4	12
		370	43	22	—	7 10 0	4	22
Gore	Galt	199	17	12	3	2 0 0	33	6
	Brantford	220	17	—	6	—	—	18
	Mountpleasant	163	15	17	1	—	5	13
	St. George	620	52	25	—	4 0 0	33	12
	Oakville	485	70	70	2	—	12	12
	Paris	250	12	—	—	—	12	15
	Ballinafad	50	15	12	1	—	1	10
	Ern	22	5	35	1	1 5 0	2	3
	Pine Grove	138	47	—	1	2 10 0	5	10
		2138	250	171	15	9 15 0	101	99
Home	Credit	145	9	290	2	—	3	—
	Holland Landing	77	13	50	—	—	8	7
	New Market	340	85	10	4	—	—	5
	Markham	120	30	6	1	1 5 0	10	8
	Oshawa	1500	500	—	2	—	100	—
	Pickering	145	—	—	—	—	9	24
	Toronto	1900	133	400	—	—	21	12
	Weston	280	18	30	—	1 0 0	—	—
	Yonge Street	535	56	40	4	2 10 0	30	11
	Thornhill	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brampton	200	23	12	—	—	17	6
Barry	109	31	90	1	—	3	2	

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

DISTRICT.	SOCIETY.	MEMBERS.	VOTERS.	DRUNKARDS.	DEATHS BY INTOXICATION.	SUMS PLEDGED TO UNION.	ADVOCATES TAKEN.	MEETINGS HELD.
Newcastle	Bradford	400	61	—	—	—	5	12
	Lloydtown	317	105	100	3	£ 2 10 0	20	11
		6088	1064	1038	20	7 5 0	226	98
	Cavan	400	135	100	—	—	10	10
	Clarke Township	2000	200	—	—	—	22	12
	Colborne	560	60	100	—	—	10	15
	New York	153	15	50	—	—	12	4
	Asphodel	125	12	35	1	—	16	3
	Murray Rear	100	25	10	—	—	5	4
	Peterboro'	300	50	—	2	2 10 0	—	8
Smith	130	14	10	—	—	1	5	
Percy	250	20	—	3	—	18	16	
		4018	531	305	6	2 10 0	94	77
Prince Edward	Consecon	100	25	20	—	2 0 0	7	12
	Pictou	400	8	—	2	—	—	17
		500	33	20	2	2 0 0	7	29
Victoria	Belleville	750	125	—	—	—	30	15
	Huntingdon	160	40	—	—	—	—	4
		910	165	—	—	—	30	19
Midland	Kingston	771	70	—	—	—	—	—
	Do Township	642	40	25	2	4 0 0	60	2
	Newburgh	290	72	15	—	—	17	12
	Wilton	300	30	29	—	2 10 0	40	14
	Wogan's, Camden East	155	20	—	—	—	6	13
	Bath	161	9	—	2	—	—	4
	Gananoque	106	11	29	—	5 0 0	12	5
			2425	252	98	4	11 10 0	135
Johnstown	Brockville	500	50	100	3	10 0 0	—	6
	Bellamy's Mills	250	36	—	—	—	12	5
	Kemptville	436	106	40	2	5 0 0	7	11
	Merrickville	60	25	7	—	0 5 0	2	—
	Prescott	400	100	20	2	—	40	6
	Smith's Falls	294	46	14	—	2 10 0	15	5
	Landsdown	160	24	—	—	—	—	—
			2100	387	181	7	17 15 0	72
Bathurst	Lanark	400	75	—	1	1 0 0	20	18
	Do 12 Concession	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Perth	950	190	—	—	—	15	8
	Beverly	200	32	—	—	—	3	24
			1710	297	—	1	1 0 0	38
Eastern	Cornwall	350	—	8	—	—	22	18
	Indian Lands	69	50	200	—	1 0 0	11	—
	Lochen	225	13	1500	—	—	6	2
	Martintown	200	15	—	—	2 10 0	22	9
	Matilda	500	70	10	—	5 0 0	20	5
	Williamsburgh	311	85	—	—	0 5 0	20	20
	Williamstown	70	5	—	—	2 0 0	2	12
	Lancaster	100	25	80	—	1 5 0	12	7
		1872	263	1288	—	12 0 0	115	73
Ottawa	Ottawa	360	48	—	1	—	—	5
	Petite Nation	106	35	—	—	—	8	1
	Gloucester	87	20	2	—	0 5 0	5	11
	Cumberland	100	10	—	—	—	1	3
	Clarence	80	7	—	—	1 0 0	1	2
			743	120	2	1	1 5 0	36

DISTRICT.	SOCIETY.	MEMBERS.	VOTERS.	DRUNKARDS.	DEATHS BY INTOXICATION.	SUMS PLEDGED TO UNION.	ADVOCATES TAKEN.	MEETINGS HELD.
Dalhousie	Pakenham	150	37	20	—	—	—	—
Montreal	Buckingham	100	17	10	—	£ 2 0 0	3	1
	Chambly	41	5	—	5	1 10 0	1	9
	De Rouville	25	2	—	1	1 0 0	—	2
	Dunham Flats	360	40	10	—	2 0 0	—	4
	Farnham Middle	125	25	6	—	1 5 0	10	20
	Grenville	100	20	1000	3	—	4	—
	Isle Aux Noix	43	1	—	4	—	9	—
	St. Andrews	245	50	23	3	—	10	2
	Wentworth	83	100	300	—	—	—	3
	Abbottsford	75	18	6	—	1 5 0	15	—
	Lochaber	65	16	—	—	1 10 0	9	2
	Ifuntingdon	250	100	150	5	—	20	2
	New Glasgow	350	70	6	—	—	2	8
	St. Laurent	271	3	—	1	—	9	4
Montreal	6000	300	1000	150	100 0 0	200	20	
		7889	767	2511	172	110 10 0	292	77
Three Rivers	Berthier	22	5	4	4	—	—	—
Quebec	Quebec	500	—	—	—	—	—	5
	St. Sylvester	70	53	—	—	—	1	—
		570	53	—	—	—	1	5
St. Francis	Danville	340	270	12	—	—	5	4
	Eaton	200	40	—	—	—	—	1
	Melbourne	190	25	—	—	—	—	—
		730	335	12	—	—	5	5

RECAPITULATION.

DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.	VOTERS.	DRUNKARDS.	DEATHS BY INTOXICATION.	SUMS PLEDGED TO UNION.	ADVOCATES TAKEN.	MEETINGS HELD.
Western District	950	85	251	13	£ 6 15 0	62	72
London do.	640	109	10	2	11 5 0	46	41
Huron do.	307	35	65	3	—	10	22
* Brock do.	1312	234	82	3	2 0 0	23	28
* Talbot do.	502	—	36	6	—	—	7
* Niagara do.	1891	120	156	10	24 5 0	90	116
* Wellington do.	370	43	22	—	7 10 0	4	22
* Gore do.	2138	250	171	15	9 15 0	101	99
* Home do.	6088	1064	1028	20	7 5 0	226	98
* Newcastle do.	4018	531	305	6	2 10 0	94	77
* Prince Edward do.	500	33	20	2	2 0 0	7	29
Victoria do.	910	165	—	—	—	30	19
* Midland do.	2425	252	98	4	11 10 0	135	50
Johnstown do.	2100	387	181	7	17 15 0	72	33
Bathurst do.	1710	237	—	1	1 0 0	38	59
Eastern do.	1872	263	1288	—	12 0 0	115	73
Ottawa do.	743	120	2	1	1 5 0	36	22
Dalhousie do.	150	37	20	—	—	—	6
Montreal do.	7889	767	2511	172	110 10 0	292	77
Three Rivers do.	22	5	4	4	—	—	—
St. Francis do.	730	335	12	—	—	5	5
Quebec do.	570	53	—	—	—	1	5
	37837	5175	6262	269	227 5 0	1387	931

The Districts marked with an asterisk are organized into District Unions. The half of the Western District, viz., Essex County is united. In the other Districts no Unions have yet been formed. The following is a condensed statement of the votes recorded for the honorary officers of the proposed Provincial Temperance Union, from which it will be seen, that the greater part of the Societies neglected to vote.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR CANADA
TEMPERANCE UNION.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	VOTES.
John Dougall.....	Montreal,	34
R. D. Wadsworth.....	"	10
M. Cameron, M.P.P....	Port Sarnia,	6
James Court.....	Montreal,	3
Jesse Ketchum.....	Toronto,	3
Rev. H. O. Crofts.....	Montreal,	2
J. P. Roblin, M.P.P....	Ameliasburgh.....	2
Hon. R. B. Sullivan....	2

And thirty-six gentlemen, one vote each.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

From the Districts, Simcoe and Gaspé, there are no returns and from several as will be seen by the above list, next to none. The returns from all have been extremely limited and defective, giving a somewhat melancholy view of the activity and zeal of temperance men. We shall offer a few observations upon them.

Number of Members.—As only 116 societies out of about 500 including Roman Catholic, which exist in Canada, have reported the whole number of tee-totallers enrolled, supposing the average of the unreported societies, to be equal to that of those reported, would be 157,000. It may be thought that this average is too high, but when we remember the large Roman Catholic Societies of which we have no return whatever, we think it probably about right; besides a similar result is arrived at by some other calculations. For instance it was stated by the Delegates from the Niagara District, that there were 10,000 Tee-totallers in that District whereas only 1891 are reported. The Talbot District also is said to contain 2500, of whom only 500 are reported. Quebec contains we presume at least 4000, of whom only one society or 500 are reported. We may therefore safely estimate the tee-totallers of Canada, at 150,000 or about an eighth part of the population.

Voters.—The returns are even more defective, than those of Members, as many societies have, for various reasons—chiefly a fear of assuming a political aspect, declined to answer this question. The whole number of voters may probably be safely estimated at one tenth of the whole number of tee-totallers, viz. 15,000, or about an eighth part of all the voters in the Country.

Drunkards.—The returns under this head are extremely unequal and defective, some have made no return, others state "many," others have evidently returned none but notorious and abandoned drunkards, whilst some, such as Lochiel, Indian Lands, Wentworth and Grenville, must have returned under this head every one who is occasionally the worse of liquor. If all societies had reported drunkards, in the same proportion, as those which have made returns, there would appear to be upwards of 50,000 drunkards in Canada, a number which is probably not exaggerated. On this subject however, we can state nothing definite.

Deaths from Intemperance.—Here again only such deaths as are distinctly and immediately traceable to excessive drinking, have, we presume been reported, and of these only 44 societies have reported at all, but it is notorious that a much larger number perish through diseases brought on by drinking, so that there are in all probability at least 2000 deaths, resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks annually in Canada.

Contributions to proposed Union.—The returns in figures are very partial, many saying that they will try—others that their collections for the cause, will bear a proportion to the frequency of lecturer's visits—others that they will give liberally, but

cannot state the amount, &c. &c. So that we may at least double the sum from societies reported, and it would surely not be too much to expect that the great majority which have not reported, would give at least as much more. This would be a total of about £900.

Temperance Papers.—Whilst a few societies appear to be active in this important department of temperance effort, there are many which seem to think two or three copies of the *Advocate* sufficient for the 2000 or 3000 inhabitants within their bounds, and some to the question of "How many copies of *Advocate* or other temperance papers do you take?" have answered, "none but what are sent gratuitously! Is this right?"

Meetings held.—This important element of success appears to have been neglected to a much greater extent than formerly. We trust there may be a revival of interest in temperance meetings throughout the country this year.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

Resolved.—"That the constituted authorities being appointed for the welfare of society—and the traffic in intoxicating drinks being proved to be opposed to that welfare—therefore, they are unfaithful to their trust in as far as they license that traffic, and ought to be considered responsible for its disastrous effects."

It will be remembered, that the above resolution was proposed at the last annual meeting of the Montreal Society, but by reason of its important bearings, postponed for decision at a public meeting to be called for the express purpose of discussing it freely. This meeting it was deemed desirable to hold during the sittings of the Temperance Convention, in order that gentlemen from various parts of the country might have the opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the question, though not forming part of the business of the Convention. The meeting was accordingly called for the evening of the 4th instant, and the discussion which proved remarkably earnest and interesting, occupied two evenings, on both of which, J. COXNE, Esq. from St. Thomas, ably filled the chair. MESSRS. DOUGALL, WADSWORTH, JAMES LYMAN, and some others supported the resolution, and the Rev. MESSRS. GORDON, of Gananoque, and TAYLOR, of Montreal, with Dr. BERNARD, at whose instance it had been postponed, spoke on the other side.

The chief arguments urged by the last named gentlemen were, That it would serve no good purpose to pass such a resolution, but rather irritate the authorities and prevent the co-operation we might otherwise expect. That if the license system were abolished, the alternatives were either prohibition of the traffic enforced by the strong arm of the law, or perfect freedom, for every one who chose, to engage in it; either of which was highly objectionable. That we should persuade men to cease drinking, and then the traffic would cease. That if the Magistrates were the special objects of the resolution, it was too exclusive, and that the Legislature and the public should share the blame, as the first made the laws under which the Magistrates acted, and those laws were made in accordance with an erroneous public opinion; nay, Temperance men should share the blame for they had not done all in their power to remedy this erroneous public opinion. That the wording of the resolution was too vague, leaving it doubtful whether the Magistrates alone or Government generally were meant; and also whether legal or moral responsibility were intended.

The arguments in support of the resolution were briefly—That human governments of whatever form, or however constituted were unquestionably intended for the welfare of the community a proposition which held good with respect to all branches of Government collectively, or any one of them separately. That the traffic in intoxicating drinks was opposed to all the best interests of the people, whether moral, physical, social or political, a

truth supported by an overwhelming array of facts and arguments, and which was admitted to the fullest extent by the speakers on the other side. That the licensing of this traffic constituted a participation in it, or in other words made it a partnership between the government and the traffickers to inflict grievous injury on the public. That the only excuse for the Magistrate was ignorance, but in this case the truth had been so long, so faithfully, and so publicly proclaimed, that if he were ignorant, he was culpably so, as he must wilfully have shut himself up from the light of truth. That even supposing the evils would continue as great if the license system were abolished, still the guardians of the public welfare would not be partakers in the crime of inflicting them. That if it were right to mix up Government with this evil in order to regulate and diminish it, the same mode of reasoning would hold good with respect to other evils and crimes which would be manifestly absurd. That this evil was to a great extent supported and perpetuated by the respectability with which legal sanction invested it, and that whenever the trafficker was brought up at the bar of conscience or public opinion, his license was his never failing plea. That the traffic in intoxicating drinks inflicted a wrong upon the public compared with which the injuries inflicted by common thieves, robbers, murderers, &c., sunk into insignificance, and that however many individuals or classes might be implicated in inflicting this wrong the responsibility resting upon each was no way diminished thereby. Because if two or twenty persons were engaged in a crime, each was not a half or a twentieth part guilty but wholly guilty—and therefore seeing that legislators, magistrates, distillers, tavern-keepers, &c. &c., had all a share in inflicting the evil; each was to be held responsible for the whole of the consequences; the guilt being fearfully aggravated in the two first classes, by their being the very persons to whom the public had a right to look for protection. That no law, divine or human, could compel legislators to frame license laws, or magistrates to act under them, and in point of fact magistrates were exposed to no penalty for conscientiously voting against all applications for licenses, if they believed the business to be a public nuisance—nay the chief object of their appointment—the public good—required them to do so. That it was not only expedient but a solemn duty if we knew the truth in a matter of such vital importance, to declare it, and hold it up that all men might have their attention turned to it. That great principles such as this, were the foundation upon which all subsequent superstructure must be reared, and therefore it was of the very greatest consequence to establish them by irrefragable evidence and argument, &c. &c.

Both meetings were respectably, though somewhat thinly, attended, and when the vote was taken at the close, a considerable majority appeared in favor of the resolution in the following slightly altered form:—

Resolved.—“That the public authorities having been constituted for the welfare of society—and the traffic in intoxicating drinks being proved to be opposed to that welfare—therefore, they are unfaithful to their trust in as far as they license that traffic, and ought to be considered morally responsible for its disastrous effects.”

We must apologize to subscribers for being four days later than usual with this number of the *Advocate*; a delay occasioned by the difficulties attending the publication of the proceedings of the Convention, with the accompanying tables—information which we judged the country would look for in this number. We have still several important matters connected with this Convention to present to the public, particularly a review of the debates on disputed questions, and an abstract of the valuable information and remarks

found in the various reports. We must also defer until next number the form of petition to the Legislature referred to in the proceedings of the Convention. The form of petition to the Magistrates we give below premising that it was matured after the delegates had left town, with the exception of W. T. CAMERON, Esq. who concurs in it. Every Society in Canada is respectfully requested to adopt it, with what modifications they may see fit, and present it numerously signed to the Magistrates of their District

FORM OF A PETITION.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the _____ District,
the petition of the undersigned inhabitants of

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That this District has long been grievously afflicted with the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating drinks; evils so numerous and notorious that we need not specify them.

That whilst we admit the necessity for houses of public entertainment, we cannot see any reason why they should be connected with the sale of intoxicating drinks, a branch of business, which, instead of making them more useful, is calculated to make them the scourges of their respective neighbourhoods, to gather round them the worst portion of the community—to make them scenes of drunkenness, profanity, and oftentimes disturbance, and, therefore, materially to injure them as houses of accommodation for respectable travellers.

That the law requires not only a certificate from a magistrate that a tavern for the sale of intoxicating drinks is needed, but a license from the magistrate for said tavern, before it can be opened; thereby rendering it a necessary condition to its establishment, that an incongruous partnership be entered into between the guardians of the public peace and good morals, and that traffic which is opposed to both. A partnership which must be grievous to all who are convinced of the evils of the traffic in question.

That the law, however, imposes no penalty for refusing to certify that a tavern for the sale of intoxicating drinks is required, nor for voting against applications for licenses, and, therefore, Magistrates who are conscientiously opposed to the traffic, may not only avoid doing what they know to be calculated to injure the community, but have great powers placed in their hands for the protection of the public interests, which indeed, is the legitimate object of their appointment.

That, instead of protecting the public against the traffic in intoxicating drinks as far as the law will permit, it has, we lament to say, been too common to violate the plain and undoubted conditions of the law in order to increase that traffic. Taverns have been opened in such excessive numbers, that no one could say they were all required, while many of them were positively destitute of the accommodations absolutely demanded by law—than which nothing can be more calculated to injure society, or tend more to withdraw public confidence from the Magistracy, results destructive of good government, and which we would deeply deplore.

Wherefore your Petitioners most respectfully pray that your Worshipful body, will afford to the public all the protection in the premises that a strict interpretation of the existing laws will permit, and that so many of your Worship as believe the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, to be injurious to the best interests of the community, will henceforth refuse to give certificates, or grant licenses for the establishment and support of said traffic.

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers are requested to order from 1st May and remit at the rate of 1s 6d for each number, if a larger amount be sent, we have no alternative but to send more numbers than what are ordered so as to bring the subscription to 1st Jan. 1845.

EDUCATION.

Old Humphrey's Observations.

ON DEPARTED FRIENDS.

Shame upon us! Shame upon us! when our friends are taken away from this world of tribulation, we think more of their perih.

ing bodies than we do of their immortal souls. We go amid the gloom of eventide to sigh over their graves, rather than take the wings of the morning to visit their enfranchised spirits in the mansions of the blessed. Shame upon us! Shame upon us!

I think it is Franklin who says, or intimates, that we should not be immoderately moved at the carriages of our friends being ready first, seeing that ours are so soon to follow. But, alas! it is so easy to talk philosophy. I could pour out the affections of my heart for my friends gone before me, even to sobbing: this is my infirmity; I ought to know better, nay, I do know better—but in things of this sort a heart-rush sweeps away head-knowledge.

It is a hard thing, to be sure, to part with those who have been almost as dear to us as our own souls, and no one but the God of all consolation can make it easy to us; but when we think of the glorious things He has prepared in heaven for his people, our tears for those who die in Christ should be those of thankfulness, and our sorrow should be turned into joy.

To a Christian, death appears the portal to eternal life, and therefore he ought to rejoice when a fellow-pilgrim to the heavenly city is mercifully permitted to pass through it; but it is otherwise with the worldly man; the grave must needs be a fearful thing to him who has no hope beyond it. It has often been a puzzle to my mind, how worldly men bear up under the loss of their friends. Is it not enough to touch our hearts, to see those who have been precious to us as the "ruddy drops that warm the heart," stretched on a bed of sickness, unconscious of our presence and sympathy? To hear the hard-drawn breath, and midnight moan; to mark the glazed eye, the heaving breast, and the falling jaw, while the last breath rattles in the throat?

Are not these things, and the shroud, the coffin, the mattock, and the grave, enough to try humanity to the utmost, without the intolerable burden, the soul-sickening persuasion, that we have parted with our friends for ever?

Surely the cup of sorrow that every sincere mourner has to drink is bitter enough, without the gall and wormwood of an eternal separation! Blessed be God, for his gracious promises of an eternal world, for they are as unchangeable as eternity itself!

What poor creatures we are! Here have I received tidings that a highly respected and dearly beloved friend has been removed from the gloom of earth to the glory of heaven, and yet I cannot rejoice. My selfish heart will brood over what it has lost, and will not exult over what my friend has gained. In our day we had shared both joy and sorrow. We had taken "sweet counsel together, and walked to the house of God in company," *Psa. lv. 14*. We had encouraged each other to endure worldly trouble patiently, and to rejoice in the hope set before us of eternal glory; and yet for all these things I cannot help visiting his resting-place in sorrow.

But the spirit is not there! It is a better employment, and more likely to be successful, to prepare to follow our Christian friends to the heaven of heavens, than to wish to drag them once more down to this poor perishable world. I am ashamed of myself, for every now and then a tear rolls down my cheek, and tells me that my earthly affections are opposing my heavenly desires and consolations.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Rollo at School.

(Continued from page 173.)

In the mean time Rollo went on studying the lesson which Miss Mary had assigned him, and took care to be still and industrious. This was partly because he was somewhat afraid among so many strangers. By and by there was a recess, and then the children played around among the trees, in the orchard, and enjoyed themselves very much. Henry led Rollo around behind the house, where they could see through the cracks of a high fence into a large yard, where there were hens and chickens, and ducks, and little goslings. Rollo and Henry looked through, and Rollo wanted to go around and see them, but Henry told him they were not allowed to go to that side of the house without leave.

Just before it was time for school to be closed, Miss Mary asked all the scholars to shut up their books and put them away. They all did so, and they took pains to put them in neat order in their desks. When the room was still, she told them all to look

at her, and listen, for she wished to say something more about the butterfly.

The scholars all looked towards her much interested, only Lucy seemed rather troubled. She was afraid that Miss Mary was going to find fault with her, before all the school, for causing so much disturbance. When, however, all were still, Miss Mary addressed them thus:—

"I find, children, that that great butterfly did not come into the school-room this morning of his own accord. One of the scholars brought him in."

Here Lucy hung her head and looked ashamed. The rest of the scholars looked around upon one another, wondering who it could be. Rollo looked up very boldly, with a very self-satisfied air, pleased to think both that he was not himself the guilty one, and that he knew who was.

"I am sure it was not I," said Henry.

"Hush," said Rollo.

Miss Mary took no notice of these remarks, but proceeded thus:

"It was one of the girls, but I am not going to tell you which one it was. She found the large butterfly, and brought it into school and put it in her desk. Was this right or wrong?"

"Wrong," said the children.

"Yes, it is wrong to bring anything to school that will take off your attention from your studies. But I do not think she was very much to blame. She did not think much about it. Still she intended to play with it, and this was wrong."

"Now when she heard what I said at the beginning of the school about regarding sin in your heart, she was sorry that she had the butterfly in her desk, and concluded to put him out. Was this right or wrong?"

"Right," said the children.

"Yes, she was certainly in a right state of mind about it. She determined to give up her secret sin. I am afraid that there were some other children in the school who heard what I said, and who could think of some secret sins which they were cherishing, and which they could not find it in their hearts to give up, as this girl was willing to give up hers."

Here Rollo, in his turn, began to hang his head a little, and Lucy looked up considerably relieved.

"But the butterfly did not go out of the window. The girl threw the sprig that he was upon, but it fell down upon the window sill."

"What is the window sill?" said a little bright-eyed girl, who sat in front of Miss Mary, and was looking up to her very attentively.

"It is that wooden piece that goes across the bottom of the window," said Miss Mary, pointing to it.

"The butterfly," she continued, "lodged there and then flew back into the room, just at the commencement of prayers. Now I want you to consider whether this girl was to blame, or not, for this disturbance."

The scholars gave various answers: some said yes, and some said no.

"There was a man once," continued Miss Mary, "who had two boys: he told them not to play ball in the yard, for fear they should break the windows, but that they might play in the field. When his father went away, one of the boys played in the yard but did not happen to break any glass. The other played in the field, as his father had allowed him; but once, when he gave the ball a hard knock, it came over to the house, and broke a pane in one of the parlor sashes. When their father came home and heard how it was, he said that one of his boys had been very much to blame; which do you think it was, the one who broke the glass, or the one who disobeyed his father?"

"The one who disobeyed," said the children.

"Yes," said Miss Mary, "and if he had broken a window, by playing in the yard, he would not have been any more guilty than he was without breaking it. So that when you do any thing wrong, you are to blame, whether any bad consequences come from it or not. If a bad boy throws a stone at another, he is just as much to blame if it does not hit him as he is if it does. If you go to a dangerous place where you are forbidden to go, you are just as much to blame if you get back safely as you would be if got hurt. If you stop to play coming to school, you are just as much to blame if you find school has not begun when you get here, as you would be if you were very tardy. Don't you all think so?"

"No, ma'am," said the little bright-eyed girl.

"Why not?" said Miss Mary.

"Because if we are not tardy then there is no harm done."

"Yes, there is great harm done. You do what you know is wrong; you thus hurt your peace of mind, make yourselves unhappy, and make it easier for you to do wrong the next time; you disobey your parents or your teacher, and offend Almighty God."

The little girl was convinced and did not say another word.

"Now," said Miss Mary, "to go back to the butterfly,—the girl who brought him in determined to let him go again, to prevent his making any play or disturbance in school. But instead of this she unfortunately caused a great disturbance. Now was she to blame for this disturbance?"

"No, ma'am," said all the children.

"That is right, and I did not blame her at all. And now since I do not blame her for it at all, why do you suppose I have made all this talk about a butterfly?"

The children looked at Miss Mary without answering.

It is to teach you several important truths. Can any of you tell what truths I have been attempting to teach you by this conversation?"

The children hesitated. At length one said timidly, "We must not stop to play, coming to school."

"We are not to blame if we break the windows accidentally," said another.

"We must not bring playthings into school," said a third.

"That is pretty well," said Miss Mary; "I see you understand what I have been saying, but perhaps I can express it better than you do."

"When you do wrong, your guilt depends upon your hearts, your intentions, and your acts, and not upon the bad consequence that follow. When bad consequences follow, they do not make you guilty when you mean and do right; and if they do not follow, that does not make you innocent when you mean and do wrong."

"That is the main thing I have been endeavoring to teach. The other things that the children mentioned are true also, and I hope you will remember them. Whenever you stop to play by the way without leave, and whenever you bring any playthings secretly to school, you are doing wrong, and that whether you get into any difficulty by it or not."

When Miss Mary had said this she struck a little bell gently, which was before her upon her table, and all the scholars rose and began to talk and put on their things. So Rollo knew that school was done. The girls and boys went out of the door, and walked along the path, two and three together, talking and laughing, and skipping along merrily. Rollo and Henry followed the rest; they separated at the gate, and each went towards his own home.

As Rollo walked along alone, the question at once came up in his mind whether he should just go and look at the bird's nest a moment or not. He saw now very clearly that it would be wrong; that even if he did not stop but a minute, so as to be only so little after the proper time that his mother should not notice it, still it would be wrong; and even if he should run afterwards, so as to get home without being late at all, it would be wrong. And so he determined not to do any such thing. He determined to walk directly by. Nest or no nest, eggs or no eggs, he determined to go directly by. And he did so. He walked directly home and went in, feeling innocent and happy.

This decision saved Rollo a great deal of trouble, for always after this he found it quite easy to go directly to school and back, and never got into trouble by loitering on the way. A great many boys and girls get gradually into the habit of stopping to play, in going to and from school, until at last their parents or teacher, after warning them and reproofing them a great many times, are at length obliged to punish them; and by this time the habit has become so confirmed that they suffer a great deal of trouble and sorrow before they are cured. Rollo had great reason to be thankful to Miss Mary for the instructions she gave him on his first day at her school.

AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from 174.)

The first step towards every amendment is a conviction that we are not yet arrived at perfection; and convictions of this kind

are not easily attainable by individuals moving continually within the same circle, comparing themselves with none but their own neighbours, and having few means of seeing or hearing what is done beyond the contracted sphere of the native village and the nearest market-town; such men are usually prepossessed, in a degree commensurate with their ignorance, with a notion that no improvement can be for the better. But the institution of associations for the propagation of knowledge in the pursuits of agriculture has, to a great degree, convinced the occupiers of our lands that agriculture is not only a practical art, but a science of the highest order, requiring a combination of many subordinate sciences to consummate its perfection. It is now admitted that the sciences of chemistry, of animal and vegetable physiology, and mechanics, form the foundations not only of the theory but of the practice of that foremost and most important of arts, whose object is to obtain supplies of food, by co-operating with the laws established by nature to regulate the growth and multiplication of the animal and vegetable productions of the earth. "Agriculture," says Liebig, "is both an art and a science; its scientific basis embraces a knowledge of all conditions of vegetable life! of the origin of the elements of plants, and of the sources whence they derive their nourishment." "Science with practice" is the motto on the seal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and there is at this time a felicitous concurrence of opinions and circumstances that favours the invention and acceptance of ameliorated methods of husbandry; a strong opinion is rapidly extending itself among practical farmers, that science is capable of teaching improved methods of managing their land, and there is a ready disposition on the part of scientific men to devote their attention to subjects connected with agriculture. We have in Germany, Liebig and Sprengel; in France, Roussingault, Dumas, and Payen; whilst in England, Johnston and Playfair, and Daubeny and Henslow, are actively exerting themselves by lectures to associations of farmers, and to students in the universities, and by publications suggesting experiments founded on the theoretical deductions of science in their several departments of chemistry, and botany, and physiology.

Recent experiments on a large scale have fully demonstrated that the drainage of all lands that are not naturally dry is the antecedent condition of every other agricultural improvement; it is vain to apply the most fertilizing manures, unless the free access of their elements to the root of the growing plant be secured by the permeability of the soil.

The first requisite to the introduction of these improvements is the example and co-operation of the landlords in the indispensable work of thorough-draining all wet land; and this has usually been effected at the joint expense of the owner and the occupier, the former supplying tiles or stones, and the latter the labour of laying them in the ground. During the last thirteen years the Duke of Rutland has drained 5500 acres, and laid in the ground about 11,000,000 of tiles, upon his property in Leicestershire, to the great advantage both of the owner and occupier and of the public—the Duke providing the tiles, which are fixed in the ground at the expense of the tenants, under the direction of his Grace's surveyors. The Duke of Bedford has proposed to his tenants the choice of three methods of co-operating in the drainage of their farms. 1. The Duke offers to undertake one half the expense of tiles and soles and labour in cutting and filling the drains, the tenants paying the other half and finding carriage. 2. The Duke will supply tiles and soles, charging five per cent per annum on their cost, the tenants being at the whole expense of labour, and carriage; or, 3. The Duke will be at the whole expense, the carriage excepted, and charge seven per cent per annum on the amount of his outlay; the work to be executed under the superintendence of his Grace's agent. Similar operations upon a small scale have been going on for a long time past in obscure corners of almost every part of England; and in Scotland many large proprietors, more especially the Duke of Portland, have executed great works of draining at their own expense, charging the tenants interest on the money so invested in the land.

The objects of draining are of two kinds; one to dispose of the rain-water that descends from above, the other to prevent the water of land-springs from ascending to the surface. The evil in each case is the saturation of the soil with water to the destruction of corn and all the finer grasses, and to the encouragement of coarse sour grasses, rushes, and sedge.

The cheapest and most frequent mode of removing water derived from above or from below, is by shallow open gutters on the surface both of arable and pasture lands; but in each case the remedy is imperfect, as it leaves the roots at a few inches below

the surface too long and too frequently immersed in water. The more effective but more costly remedy for both these evils is found in thorough-draining with deep gutters placed below the level to which the roots of corn or grasses usually descend. By these the water of land-springs is prevented from rising into contact with the roots, and the rain is so absorbed, that it neither forms ponds, nor saturates and destroys the permeability of the soil or subsoil—the same drains that carry off the water which ascends from subterraneous sources, removing also the rain that descends into them by percolating the soil.

The practice both of carrying off ground-springs by deep drains, and removing rain-water by shallow gutters on the surface, is of most ancient use; but the doctrine is new, that where there are no ground-springs, a system of under-drains, not less than thirty inches deep, and from twenty to thirty feet apart, is profitable for a large proportion of our cultivated lands.

The name of *thorough-draining* has been recently applied to this more perfect mode of removing water both from the loose and porous soils through which ground-springs ascend, producing bogs and swamps upon the surface, and also from dense clay-soils which, as soon as they are wet, are impenetrable to rain. These thorough-drains cause the rain of every shower to descend through the soil into the subsoil, imparting to every root it bathes in its downward passage the fertilizing elements of ammonia and carbonic acid, with which each drop of rain is charged. In the early months of spring, when the atmosphere is often warmer than the earth, the descent of rain-water through the soil applies to the plants the further benefit of heat—which is brought down by warm showers, and imparted to the earth wherever the rain finds a free descent through porous soils. There is a further cause of higher and more genial temperature in lands whose soil is dry, in their exemption from that loss of heat by the evaporation of stagnant water, which keeps cold the surface of all lands upon which water is permitted to accumulate. The power of sowing early and getting an early harvest, is another benefit resulting from the drainage of wet lands. Nor are the benefits of drainage limited to vegetation only:—we have also to include the extinction of agues and fevers in regions which had been rendered unhealthy by the miasmata exhaled from decomposing vegetables in the stagnant waters upon their surface.

It is consolatory to know that nearly one third part of England, which is composed of ill-cultivated land, may, by thorough-draining be converted to land of the second order of productivity, and made to yield in many cases nearly double the amount of produce that it has ever done. It is encouraging to hear of the immediate benefits resulting from drainage in the substitution of valuable green-crops in the place of barren summer fallows, and in the power of cultivating roots, and feeding sheep, on lands where, in their undrained state, it was almost impossible; add to this augmented produce, the economy of labor and capital by ploughing with two horses, the reduction of cost in horse-meat and harness, and the diminished wear and tear of heavy implements, and the gain of time, in which one man with two horses can plough an acre of drained land sooner than a man and boy can plough land that has not been drained with four or five. We need no further facts to show the vast advantage which the prospect of a general introduction of thorough-draining would impart to the entire community, if means can be devised to meet the large expenditure of money that is required to accomplish so desirable an end.

Sir Robert Peel has rendered to his neighbours a valuable service by his experiment in thorough-draining a few acres of wet land at Drayton Manor, the details of which are recorded in the third volume of these "Transactions." The field selected was in the worst condition of any that could be found on the estate; its subsoil an admixture of sand grave and clay, sufficiently tenacious to cause it to be half covered with shallow ponds of water. In the autumn of 1840 it was thoroughly-drained and subsoiled in the manner recommended by Smith of Deanston, and having been manured with lime and rotten dung, was sown, in the month of June, 1841, with several kinds of turnips, which, notwithstanding prophecies of failure from the late period of sowing, produced crops varying from sixteen to twenty-seven tons per acre. In 1842 it yielded a crop of barley so large that it fell to the ground with its own weight—followed in 1843, by a not less abundant produce of clover. The restoration of this field to a state of fertility was instantaneous. The value of the first year's crop of turnips went far towards repayment of the cost of drainage; and the land—whose last produce before the drainage had

been a scanty crop of oats, sowed down with clover and grass that was almost worthless—was at once brought into a state of permanent fertility. The beneficial effect of the experiment has not been confined to the field on which it was made. The tenant, who in 1840 was afraid to undertake its drainage at his own charge, and gave up the field in order that the experiment might be made by its owner, is now adopting the same process at his own expense in an adjacent field, which he would never have dared to drain without the assurance of success resulting from the example of his landlord—an example which should produce the further and infinitely more important benefit of convincing other landlords of the electric efficacy of one small and good experiment, conducted by themselves. Sir Robert Peel's experiment on a single field has the further advantage of showing the applicability of the benefits of thorough-draining and subsoil-ploughing to estates of the smallest extent—even to an insulated acre.

NEWS.

Sir Robert Peel, on the 6th of May, introduced into the House of Commons the long expected and very important measure for the renewal and modification of the charter of the Bank of England.

"He proposed to divide the Bank of England into two branches—one to be a bank of issue, the other a bank of deposit. The former to issue paper to the extent of fourteen millions sterling, the Government holding security in the sum of eleven millions due from the Government to the bank, in addition to the three millions of stock which is to serve as a guarantee for the amount of notes. The new bank of deposit is to manage the national debt, and serve private customers, and it is guaranteed certain exclusive privileges; it will have the power of contracting and expanding the circulation under proper regulations. The accounts of the bank to be published weekly. No new bank of issue to be permitted, and those which are already in operation to be confined to their average issues of the last two years. As in the case of the Bank of England, so of the country banks, the accounts are to be recorded at short intervals. Local banks to possess the power, if they choose to arrange for the issue of the notes of the Bank of England instead of their own. Increasing facilities are given to Joint Stock Banks to sue and to be sued, but the regulations concerning partners in those establishments proceed on the principle of publicity. Registration of the papers, prospectuses, and partners, are amongst the measures devised for the prevention of bubble companies and frauds on the public."

Mr. O'Connell's sentence has been postponed until the next term of the Court; for what reason has not transpired.

Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, is to be the Royal Marine residence. It has been purchased for £60,000.

There is a rumor afloat, which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the immediate connections of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. It is credibly believed that he is about to re-enter the holy bonds of wedlock, with a sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover, a staunch member of the tenets of the Church of England.

FRANCE.

The Ministry are becoming weak, having recently suffered two defeats. There has been in the Chamber of Deputies a discussion on the abolition of slavery in the colonies. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that slavery must sooner or later disappear from the French possessions, but an immediate abolition would be very disastrous.

The Duchess of Kent is still in Paris, where she continues to receive the utmost attention and hospitality of Louis Philippe and his family. The intended visit of the King to England is again spoken of.

The state of trade is represented as in a deplorable condition.

SPAIN.

A new Spanish Ministry was formed on the 4th inst., consisting of Gen. Narvaez, President of the Council, and Minister of War. The Marquis de Villuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Its cause was very generally attributed to the influence of the Queen's mother, who, it was said, insisted upon the sales of the national property being stopped, and the restoration to the secular clergy of all that part of the church property which remains unsold.

PORTUGAL.

After a most striking display of the weakness of the Portuguese Government, Almeida has surrendered, and Bomfim, with all the other chiefs and officers, have been permitted to retire into Spain. The men, on laying down their arms, were allowed to disband, and proceed to their former occupations of brigandage, without the slightest molestation.

ITALY.

We learn, via, Marsilles, that the Neapolitan insurrection has assumed an alarming aspect. So much so, that Calabria no longer obeyed the orders of the King. Meanwhile political executions have commenced in the Roman states. Seven individuals were shot at Bologna on the 14th.

BAVARIA.

There have been some serious riots at Munich, in consequence of a rise in the price of beer! A furious mob attacked the brewers, and destroyed much property. They were finally dispersed by the military, but not until several were killed. Government subsequently circulated placards, announcing that beer would be sold at the old price. This news soon spread through the city, and immediately restored quiet.

TURKEY.

We have accounts from Albani of another dreadful massacre; hopes are entertained that they may prove exaggerated, but there is every reason to suppose that they are too true. The Greek town of Egri Planka, situated between Uscup and Giustandie, in Roumelia, is said to have been attacked, pillaged and burnt, by a large body of insurgent Albanians; and it is added that upwards of two thousand Christian inhabitants were massacred.

FRIGHTFUL CONSPIRACY AT DAMASCUS.—The Manheim Journal quotes a letter from Constantinople of the 30th ult, stating that a conspiracy for the massacre of the Turks, and the establishment of a native government had been discovered at Damascus. More than 600 Arabs of the best families are said to have been in the plot.

AMERICA.

The treaty for the annexation of Texas has been rejected by a large majority in the Senate of the United States.

The removal of the Government offices, &c. to Montreal, is nearly completed.

Emigrants are arriving in large numbers, generally, to all appearance in excellent health and comfortable circumstances.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—JUNE 17.

ASHES—Pot 24s to 24s 3d	BEEF—Prime Mess tierce \$10
Pearl 25s	Do do bbls . \$7
FLOUR—Fine 24s 6d a 26s	Prime \$5
WHEAT 5s 5d to 5s 8d	TALLOW 5d
PEASE 2s 10d per minor.	BUTTER—Salt 5d a 6d
OAT-MEAL 7s 6d per cvt.	CHEESE 3d a 5d
PORK—Mess \$13	EXCHANGE—London 1 prem.
P. Mess \$11	N. York 2½
Prime \$9	Canada W. ¼ to ½
LARD 4d a 5d p. lb	

REMARKS.

Montreal, June 19.—The spring trade in imported goods which has been remarkably brisk and satisfactory is nearly over and an unusual number of buyers have gone to Britain to procure supplies for the fall trade. The Lumber trade in Quebec has also been very good and staves in particular, have advanced from £30 to £37 10s. The produce of the country generally, however has been somewhat depressed, but after all, prices have compared favourably with the corresponding prices of last year. Wheat has been sold at 5s 5d to 5s 9d, probably averaging 5s 7d Flour 28s down to 21s 6d, averaging we presume 26s 6d, against an average price last year of about 5s 3d and 22s 6d. It is true there is a difference of 2s 6d Stg. in the British duty in favour of this year, but the rise in the rate of freight, viz. from 3s. to 5s Stg. nearly counterbalances this, so that under all circumstances and with the prospect of abundant crops both in Britain and America shippers have paid a more liberal price this year than last.

Ashes have ranged from 26s 6d down to 24s 3d for pots, and from 27s to 25s for pearls, thereby defeating all calculations

based on the experience of former years, in which the price advanced, as the number of vessels in port increased. This fall is partly attributed to the great increase in the quantity manufactured in the United States, and Canada, and partly to an advance in the rate of freight from 22s 6d Stg. per ton, to 32s 6d. The prices of this year, however, still compare favourably with last, when the prospects for shipment, all things considered were much better. Pots are in request at our quotations, but pearls are entirely neglected.

Pork is in moderate demand at rates disproportionately high, when compared with those in New York, but our quotations for beef, are nominal, the article being quite unsaleable at present; and the rates in New York extremely low.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—E. Prescott, Delaware, 10s; G. Code, Lanark, 5s; J. P. Scott, Colborne, 12s 6d; M. Hall, Buckingham, 2s 6d; T. Auley and M. Scott, Norwich, 3s 4d; C. Wilcox, Otterville, 1s 8d; J. Lamb, Toronto, 15s; J. Campbell, Goderich, 10s; Rev. Mr. M. Lean, Picton, 1s 8d; R. Kneeshaw, Bytown, 2s 9d; H. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, 14s 4½d; H. Williams, North Augusta, £1; D. Haun, T. O. Adkins, and Mr. Reynell, Gananoque, 5s 6½d; J. Siveright, Gloucester, 1s 8d; C. S. Bellows, Westmeath, 3s 4d; J. L. Greene, Waterford, 15s; P. M. Kim, and D. Purdy, Waterloo, 2s 9d; Rev. T. Campbell, Leeds, 5s 6d; H. Wilkinson, and S. R. Andres, Chambly, 3s 4d; A. Foulds, and D. M'Dearmid, Martintown, 3s 4d; Rev. R. Graham, Manningville, 1s 8d; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Simcoe, 1s 8d; A. Lockhart, Windsor, 5s; W. Hall, Peterboro' £1 15s; P. Hubbard, and J. Foss, Stanstead, 3s 0½d; J. Johnson, Waterloo, 5s; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrews, £1 5s; T. Meley, Kemptville, 2s 9d; Rev. J. Morrison, Waddington, 1s 8d; W. McClive, Chippewa, 1s 8d; J. H. Oakley, Niagara, £3 3s 3d; R. Johnson, N. Hamilton, and D. Campbell, Carlton Place, 5s; B. R. Lamb, Toronto, 1s 8d; A. Farewell, Oshawa, £2 16s 2d; F. L. Lothrop, Brockville, 10s; S. Robertson, Beverly, 2s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, 16s 8d.

Donations.—W. Hall, Peterboro', 5s; P. Hubbard, Stanstead, 3s 4d; J. Grant, St. Andrews, 5s; Sergt. Black, R. C. R. Niagara, 5s; Tec-totalers, R. C. Regt. Niagara, 16s 3d; Beverly Society, 10s.

Penny Subscription Cards.—Robert Easton, Colborne, 3s 8d; William Easton, do, 2s 10d; John Purdy, do, 1s; Albert, and Mary Carman, Matilda, 5s; Edwin Bates, Elizabethtown, 5s; Sarah Ann Blanchard, do, 2s; Isabella Campbell, Laprairie, 5s 1d; James Doiz, R. C. Regt. Niagara, 5s.

Arrears.—J. Christie & Son, Toronto, 10s 6d; W. A. Scholfield, Beverly, £1 17s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, £1 2s 6d; M. Magill, Hamilton, £3 6s 6d.

Consignments of Temperance Books, Tracts, Medals, &c., have been sent off to the following parties, who are requested to act as Agents:—

W. Scholfield, Beverly,	T. Meley, Kemptville,
W. Edwards, Clarence,	C. H. Peck, Prescott,
J. N. Mc'Nain, Dickenson's Landing,	C. Pier, Picton,
E. Webster, Gananoque,	J. Allan, Perth,
	J. Cumming, Williamstown.
IN ONE PARCEL, TO JAS. DOUGALL, AMHERSTBURGH.	
J. Dougall, Amherstburgh,	A. Young, Port Sarnia,
S. Fant, Chatham,	Mrs. Van Allan, Zone Mills
IN ONE PARCEL, TO DR. FOLDEN, BELLEVILLE.	
Dr. Holden, Belleville,	C. Biggar, Carrying Place,
J. Curtis, Percy,	A. Sarles, Wellington.
U. Seymour, Madoc	
IN ONE PARCEL, TO G. EDGECOVE, COBOURG.	
G. Edgecove, Cobourg,	S. M' Coy, Darlington.
Rev. J. Gilmour, Peterboro',	
IN ONE PARCEL, TO M. MAGILL, HAMILTON.	
J. Spencer, Dundas,	Mr. Turner, Seneca,
M. Magill, Hamilton,	Mr. Mathews, Brantford,
Rev. G. Conroy, Stoney Creek,	F. M'Ilroy, Galt,
D. Skelley, Brantville,	J. Kyle, St. George.

IN ONE PARCEL TO J. D. BRYCE & CO., KINGSTON.

Dr. Spafford, *Newburgh*, | E. Shibley, *Portland*.
E. D. Priest, *Bath*,

IN ONE PARCEL, TO A. R. CHRISTIE, NIAGARA.

L. Parsons, *St. Catharines*, | L. Misner, *Marshville*,
A. R. Christie, *Niagara*, | J. Baxter, *Bertie*,
W. E. Pointer, *Drummondville*, | M. Hyatt, *Dunville*.

IN ONE PARCEL, TO J. CHRISTIE & SON, TORONTO.

L. Crosby, *Reesorville*, | J. Bottsford, *Newmarket*,
J. Sanderson, *Streetsville*, | W. Pearson, *Maraposa*,
J. Van Allan, *Oakville*, | C. Wilson, *Bradford*.
J. Hofines, *Brampton*,

SMALL PARCELS, ALSO, FOR

E. A. Denham, *Napanea*, | } care of J. D. Bryce & Co.,
Mr. Timmerman, *Mill Creek*, | } *Kingston*,
Beamsville Society, care of G. Edgecumb, *Cobourg*,
Mr. Scott, *Niagara*, care of A. R. Christie, *Niagara*,
T. C. Lee, *Stoney Creek*, care of D. Skelley *Beamsville*.

IN ONE PARCEL TO BRETHOUR AND CRAWFORD, HAMILTON.

J. L. Green, *Waterford*, | T. C. Stephens, *Ballinacfad*,
Mr. Mickle, *Guelph*, | Mr. Nickerson, *Port Dover*.

Parcel for C. Powers, *Newcastle*, favored by J. Short, *Clarke*.
Parcel for A. G. McKay, *Oakville*, " by J. & J. Coons, *Toronto*

IN ONE PARCEL TO MR. COYNE, ST. THOMAS.

H. Black, *St. Thomas*, | S. P. Girty, *Gosfield*.
D. McGugan, *Aldborough*,

IN ONE PARCEL TO L. LAURASON, LONDON.

G. Tyas, *London* | W. Maynard, *Ingersollville*.
Rev. W. Dignum, *Warwick*,

N. B. The invoice at *cost price* is enclosed in each parcel, and our respected friends to whom the articles are consigned are earnestly requested to effect sales, and remit the proceeds as early as possible. The Montreal Society would wish returns at the invoice cost for all that may be sold, so that agents will need to charge a small advance to cover expenses of transportation and their own trouble; it is, however, hoped that for the good of the cause they will sell at as low a rate as possible. The friends of the Temperance reformation in each district are requested to call on the nearest consignee of a parcel and make their purchases.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to tender his sincere thanks to his customers for the support they have given him, and also to inform them, and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 228 South end of St. Paul Street, where he has excellent accommodations for several Boarders and Travellers, and where he hopes, as his house will be conducted on strict tee-total principles, to share the patronage of friends to the cause.

Montreal, May 1, 1844.

H. MEYER.

TERMS OF ADVOCATE,

Two shillings and sixpence currency per annum, payable strictly in advance.

The above rate is exclusive of postage. When sent by Mail in the Province, the postage will be a halfpenny on each number, payable by the Subscriber. To Britain it goes post free, and the rate of subscription is 2s. stg.

It is hoped the cheapness of the above publication (2s. 6d. for a volume of 384 pages) and the various and important objects to which it is devoted, will recommend it to general patronage, especially in a country so much in want of popular Literature as Canada.

Individuals or Societies procuring and remitting subscriptions for ten copies, will be furnished with one gratis, and so on for every additional ten subscriptions.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Rec. Sec. Montreal Temperance Society.
Montreal, Dec. 25, 1843.

THE business carried on in Montreal, for upwards of seventeen years, in the name of JOHN DOUGALL, will be continued under the firm of DOUGALL, REDPATH, & Co.

JOHN DOUGALL,
JAMES DOUGALL,
PETER REDPATH.

Montreal, May 1, 1844.

THE RELIGIOUS AND COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM St. François Xavier Street, will be found supplied with the principal Newspapers and Magazines of the LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS and the VARIOUS MISSIONARY and BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES; as well as some of the best COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, and LITERARY PUBLICATIONS of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada.

Annual Subscription, 20s, Semi-Annual, 12s 6d, Quarterly, 6s 3d, Monthly, 2s 6d.

Clerks and Mechanics, half the above rates,
Ciergymen and Schoolmasters, free.

Montreal, May 1, 1844.

JAMES R. ORR,

IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS to inform his friends, that he removes on the 1st of May, to AULDJO'S BUILDING, (next to TOBIN & MURISON'S) *St. Peter Street*. By the first vessels, he expects a very general assortment of New Goods, selected with great care in the British markets.

Montreal, April 1, 1844.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE Committee of this Society beg leave to apprise the Sabbath Schools throughout Canada, that they have received a new and extensive supply of suitable Library and Reward Books, comprehending a general assortment of Elementary Books, such as Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second, and Third Class Books, &c. &c. Bibles and Testaments, Union Questions, and other helps for teachers; all of which will be disposed of at the usual favourable conditions to Sabbath Schools.

A few additional Libraries have also been received, varied from former supplies, which will be furnished to *Poor Schools* on the usual Terms. As many of those just received are already promised, to prevent disappointment, an early application will be necessary.

The Canada Sunday School Union holds no supervision over any School, further than that a Report from such School is required annually. (See Circular.)

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, *Recording Secretary*, or to Mr. J. MILNE, *Depository* M'Gill Street.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving by the first spring vessels, a general and very fine assortment of Dry Goods, selected with great care in the British markets.

GROCERIES.

They will also keep a choice assortment of Teas, Sugars, and Dry Groceries, Fish, Salt, Oils, &c.

PRODUCE.

They likewise offer their services for the sale of all articles of Country Produce, with the exception of intoxicating drinks.

DOUGALL, REDPATH, & Co.
St. Joseph & Commissioner Streets, near Steamboat Wharf; Montreal.

Montreal, April 1, 1844.