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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

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"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.—*Mcnight's Translation.*

PLENCE 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.

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LITTLE MARY, OR, A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

A TRUE TALE.

On a winter's day at the commencement of the year 1833, a benevolent lady was visiting, as was her custom, the female department of the prison of Newgate in Dublin, when her attention was attracted by the interesting look of a little girl not more than ten years old, who was in the prison yard, talking through the grating, to a disreputable woman, an inmate of the prison. The child was weeping and the woman scolding; the lady listened to the dialogue between the two, and gathered that the child was the daughter of the woman in prison whom she was talking to, and that she was in the habit of running errands for her depraved mother and the other equally debased female prisoners. Nothing is more affecting than to witness childhood in an atmosphere of guilt and pollution, and there was a gentle sweetness in the young face the lady looked on, an innocent expression of touching helplessness, that went direct to the heart of the kind visitor, who, with a smile, asked the child her name.

"Little Mary," was the reply.

"And what brings you here? this is no place for you, poor child," exclaimed the lady.

Depraved as the women were who occupied that dwelling of sin and sorrow, yet many who heard the observation, responded to it, exclaiming—"Ah no, little Mary, the darling! is in a bad place, sure enough, when she comes here."

After the benevolent mission that brought the lady to the prison was concluded, she returned home, but in the silence

of night, when lying on her pillow, she found it impossible to banish little Mary from her thoughts. The intelligent, open countenance of the child was such a contrast to her rags and wretchedness, and to the depravity with which she was associated, that it was painful to think of so sweet a flower growing in such an ungracious soil—and melancholy as the present was, the future, for little Mary, was far more dreadful. The beauty which now adorned her childhood would be a fatal gift to one in her circumstances—and as the night wore away in thoughts of little Mary that would not depart, the horrible idea that one whom God had gifted with some of nature's choicest blessings should grow up a curse to herself and society, became so painful that the lady determined to lose no time in rescuing her.

In pursuance with this benevolent resolution, the next day saw the prison visitor again at Newgate looking out for Little Mary, who, loaded with small packages, soon made her appearance at the grate that separated the visitors from the prisoners.

"Would you like to live with me, Mary?" said the lady when she saw her: the child, stupified with astonishment at the question, let her little tattered apron down and all her parcels rolled out while she rushed to the grating, exclaiming, "Mother, dear! the lady will take me to live with her, and teach me to work, and then I can keep you, and you'll come out again from here and we'll all be so happy."

The mother consented with some show of gratitude, while the miserable woman and her companions in punishment, said, "Sure, its a good work to take little Mary, the sweet soul! out of the like of this, and away from the like of us."

A joyful heart had the poor child as she tripped with naked feet and uncovered curly head, her tatters fluttering in the winter breeze, at the side of her kind-hearted benefactress.

It happened that the lady who did this good work had three sweet daughters as benevolent and pious as herself; to clothe and teach this poor little one rescued from the outcasts of society was to them indeed a labor of love.

Nor must it be thought their task was altogether as easy and delightful as it was good and christianlike; little Mary, though an interesting child with a fine capacity, was not entirely untainted by the pollutions she had passed through—many faults had to be eradicated—indeed, if a mere fit of enthusiasm had dictated the kind action they performed, it would soon have been relinquished in disgust.

One of the prevailing habits of little Mary was soon discovered, and excited no small amount of dismay in her protectors. In 1833 very little was said about temperance principles, and the good lady and her daughters kept what is called a hospitable house, and though most abstemious themselves, loved to entertain their friends with those beverages then thought to constitute an essential element in good living. One day, a bottle of whisky happened to be broken in the hall by the carelessness of a servant, and to the surprise of one of the young ladies, who, descending the stairs at the time, witnessed the circumstance, little Mary threw herself down upon the oil-cloth and commenced drinking up the liquid eagerly from the floor, evidently relishing it with the taste of one long accustomed to its flavor. To check

and watch over this propensity and keep the child out of temptation, was found a task of no ordinary difficulty in a house where strong drink was used, though in great moderation; and many were the occasions when the hearts of the benevolent ladies sunk at the responsibility they had undertaken, particularly when the mother's term of imprisonment expired and the child sometimes saw her, and on such occasions, if possible, the mother contrived to give her child a portion of that fluid which had probably been the main cause of her own misery and ruin.

In the course of the ensuing year, however, some mention of temperance and of teetotal societies reached the ears of little Mary's protectress, who, actuated by the desire of benefiting her fellow creatures determined to adopt the practice and sign the pledge; and, as a love of drink was evidently the besetting sin of little Mary, the principle was explained to her and she was asked to sign the pledge, which she did, seemingly determined to try and conquer a habit which had grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength, and for which, indeed, she was rather to be pitied than blamed. The right plan now was found to have been adopted, for all difficulty ceased as soon as all tampering with the tempting snare was over.

Mary increased in knowledge and favor with her friends, and, with the annihilation of her love for strong drink, many of her other faults departed.

Not long after little Mary signed the pledge, her mother was taken up for a robbery she had committed while under the influence of drink, and being considered incorrigible by the authorities, was transported for seven years. This was a dreadful blow to her child, who had begun to entertain the hope that the new plan which she found so safe and so easy, might be taught to her wretched mother, and be the means of leading her from the course of sin and shame in which she was living; and grievous was the pang when the poor child found all her hopes were blighted. How mighty, how indestructible is affection! Little Mary had passed through a neglected infancy and childhood, had struggled up amidst hunger and blows, and nakedness, had seen all sorts of evil, and experienced every vicissitude of neglect and want, yet this mother, though undeserving of the name, was most dear to her unhappy child. These two, mother and daughter, were alone in the world, no other tie of relationship existed for either; and little Mary while she had a mother, felt there was not so mighty a difference between herself and others. It was vain to argue that her mother was worse than none, that she never did her duty, and was a disgrace instead of a blessing. The poor girl heard all such reasoning meekly, with streaming tears, and would, when it was finished, exclaim with a sigh, "Yes, it's all very true, still she was my mother;" and such is the perversity of human nature, that many an indulged child has stood beside the death-bed of tender parents, and soon the scene has been forgotten. But little Mary never forgot the agonized embrace her miserable mother gave her when she took leave of her for the distant land to which she was sentenced.

This trouble made a great change in little Mary; from being a thoughtless and often wilful child, she suddenly became sedate in manners, and much older in appearance than she really was. Her character seemed forming and strengthening under the discipline of sorrow. The royal bard is not the only one who could say, "It was good for me to have been afflicted;" all the family of man from the humblest to the mightiest may discover, if they use affliction's teachings rightly, that

"Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe;
There's wit thro' 'em, ye'll get there
Ye'll find no other where."

She began to find a meaning in the religious truths she was taught, that never before appeared to her; and this dim per-

ception of their loveliness was like the day dawn of her mind. Gradually, yet surely, the light increased, until the glory of the Lord, in the person and work of the Saviour, came with its effulgence of beauty, and dispelled the dark mists from her soul. Two years of humble trust and faithful diligence passed by, and little Mary, tall and intelligent beyond her years, seemed to have outgrown the diminutive appellation prefixed to her name, but she still retained it as a term of appellation though otherwise inappropriate.

In the midst of many mercies and blessings for which she tried to be grateful, the thought of her poor outcast mother in a distant land, was often present to her mind. To teach that mother the way of perfect sobriety, and then to lead her to the knowledge of the mercy of God in Jesus Christ, was the one ardent, all-absorbing wish of little Mary. For a long time it was cherished in secret as unavailing though ceaselessly present to her mind. People sometimes wondered at her thoughtful looks, full of unexpressed anxiety and love for the absent one. True, she regarded her kind mistress and her sweet daughters with the most grateful love, but they could do without her; they were all the world to each other; and her mother, her only relative wild oceans rolled between them, and her spirit pined and yearned to embrace the bosom that had yielded her all the rough fostering her poor infancy had known. In the midst of feelings like these, she completed her sixteenth year, and when her kind mistress was congratulating her on her birth-day, Mary, more than ever thinking of her mother, burst into tears, and told the deep, deep wish of her heart, asking, with broken sobs, if there was any way by which she could get to her mother. Her benevolent friends heard her with surprise, but they were soon convinced that it was no passing desire, but a long fostered consuming wish, and they fancied too it might be implanted by Him who sometimes works out his purposes with very weak instruments. Yielding to her desire, and unable to repress their own sympathy with filial love so deep and tender, the family exerted themselves to make enquiry if any emigrant ship was going to Australia, and at length hearing that one would be sent out by Government, and Mary's testimonials and appearance being all highly favorable, she obtained her wish and sailed for Launceston in the Spring of the year 1840.

No letter had been received from Mary's mother from the time of her departure; but a poor woman who had a relation in Van Diemen's Land, had made inquiry, and heard that little Mary's mother was at Sydney, in service in a gentleman's family. With this scanty information the affectionate daughter started on her long voyage, and doubtless through the tedious months of her watery pilgrimage, the feeling of confidence in the approving smile of Deity, and the hope of paying a daughter's debt of love to her mother, made the time pass tranquilly, if not swiftly.

The family with whom little Mary had spent so many years were most anxious to hear from her; and after what seemed a long interval, they heard that she was doing well, living in a good situation, maintaining still a consistent Christian and teetotal profession, but that she had not succeeded after all her efforts, in finding her mother.

After this, a long period elapsed and no tidings came from little Mary. At length a letter in the well known hand appeared, and from it they learned, that the family with which Mary resided, having purchased land up the country, she had gone with them, and when she least expected it, had found her mother, who was engaged in farm work on a large sheep farm. Poor Mary! the object of her life was partially accomplished. That outcast mother, despised and forgotten by all, was restored to the joys of a new existence, by the discovery of the rich treasure of her daughter's love. "God has blessed my efforts," said the poor girl in her letter, "already she is an altered woman—inquiring eagerly the way of salvation. Oh, if my mother's soul is granted to

my prayers, my years of anxiety and my long journeys will be as nothing in comparison."

No farther news arrived from little Mary, until the Spring of the year 1845, when her benefactress had a sweet and grateful letter, saying: "My mother is dead, she died happy in Jesus! She had been for some time both a teetotaler and a Christian;" and then the writer went on to say that circumstances had changed with herself; and it seemed that the little ragged child who ran errands for the vagrants in Newgate Prison, Dublin, is now a respectable and happy wife and mother, in prosperous circumstances, and what is better, maintaining her integrity of principle, holding by the truths she set out with, and keeping up a good profession in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation. Her husband is a flourishing tradesman, a Wesleyan, and a teetotaler.

I know not reader, if this true and simple narrative affects you as it did me, when I heard it from the lips of the venerable lady who rescued little Mary in her childhood from the dangers and pollutions of her forlorn condition and miserable associates; but I cannot help thinking it must be a proud head, and a cold heart that could look with disdain on this exemplification of the Scripture truth, "Commit thy way unto the Lord, and he shall bring it to pass." While every pious child and tender mother, in the fulness of their own kind hearts, and warm affections, will surely join in uttering a mental blessing on "Little Mary."

DR. CHEEVER ON THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached a bold and powerful discourse on the desecration of the Sabbath by the unlawful liquor traffic tolerated in the city, to a very large and influential audience, on Sabbath evening last. Dr. C. was decidedly in his element, and brought to bear a storm of imagery and argumentation against the evil, which equalled the energy and power of his happiest days. We should think ourselves to be doing the temperance cause a good service to publish a full report of the discourse, at the present time; but our limits will suffer only the briefest notice of some of its main points.

Dr. C. read two texts; Luke vi. 9, where our Lord announces the great law of the Sabbath, that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath; and Nehemiah x. 28, 31, which describes the covenant of the Israelites to sustain Nehemiah's efforts to sanctify the Sabbath. His discourse began by remarking that the law of the Sabbath was from the first, a law of benevolence—a law appointed for doing and getting good; for doing good by getting it, and for getting good by doing it. It was intended to prepare the people for a life of active benevolence, and to sustain them by the fixtures of a life of piety, for a daily obedience to God's law through the week. Every violation of the Sabbath, was therefore destructive of the law of love. It was a violation to do evil on the Sabbath, most certainly. It was also a violation of it to tie up the Sabbath in a bag of such human superstitions—to put such a Pharisaical interpretation upon it, and to overlay it in such a manner with punctilious traditions, treading out the spirit of it by the letter, as to prevent or restrict men from *doing good* on the Sabbath.

Now, said he, if it is lawful to do evil on the Sabbath, then it is lawful, pre-eminently, to make a traffic of ardent spirits on the Sabbath; for that is one of the most gigantic and powerful forms of evil with which sin has ever cursed the world. If it is lawful to destroy life on the Sabbath, then it is lawful to license and sustain spirit-shops for that day and that week. But if it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath—if that, by God's law, is both the object of the day and our duty, then is it lawful to put down by law and practice, the traffic in ardent spirits on that day. It is not only lawful, but a supreme obligation and necessity both of duty and of life.

Dr. C. then graphically sketched Nehemiah's efforts for

suppressing the Sabbath traffic, which he found rife on assuming the government of Jerusalem. Nehemiah, said he, was the best Mayor of a city the world ever saw. He was afraid of no man, and of no class of monopolists or traders; but backed up by the covenant and the people, every man was afraid of him, and no man dared to sell wine or strong drink on the Sabbath. His great power in this reform was undoubtedly the co-operation of the people which he enjoyed. If those who signed the covenant to sustain him, had some of them rented their shops in Jerusalem to those who would sell wine and strong drink on the Sabbath, and others of them taken a Sunday morning newspaper once in a while before service, and so patronized and winked at sins which they had sworn not to sanction, Nehemiah's power of public opinion would have been cut off, and Satan would still have kept possession of the Sabbath. But the Jews in this case, were not such monstrous hypocrites; they kept themselves from other men's sins, and supported their excellent Mayor in his energetic and faithful execution of the law. The application of this historic sketch was very palpable.

To illustrate the peculiar importance of preserving the Sabbath to a country like ours, Dr. C. went into a comparison between the state of society here and in England, and by a most ingenious trope, sustained and finished with the greatest beauty, exemplified the necessity of beginning all reforms at the bottom—with the mass of the people. Society is so connected together, and the different spheres of it are affected so much by each other, that to suffer the evils which a habit of breaking the Sabbath would ensure, to prevail among the lower classes, or even the lowest class, would necessarily send a demoralizing and destructive influence through the whole social body. Our power, our piety, our happiness, must be that of all. Let it be remembered, too, there is no rejuvenescence possible for our institutions, if we suffer them to fall. There are no younger veins than ours, from which we can draw a supply of healthful blood. That which we are drawing from other sources is itself corrupt, and relies upon the redemptive vigour of our system to be cured. It is not as if we were having a tide of virtuous emigration pouring in upon us. And there is no captivity that we can go into for our discipline, and return after a temporary failure. The Jews had this advantage; they had been destroyed by the profanation of the Sabbath, and still, after learning this awful lesson of its value, had opportunity of salvation. God called them back from their captivity; and then the very first thing the true patriot did, (and there never was a truer patriot than Jeremiah,) was to reinstate and reinstate the Sabbath. For us there is no such probation. There is no Saviour to come. God has no more time to spare in this world for such costly experiments, and besides there have been plenty of them already, and the world is strewn with the carcasses of dead empires.

When tyrants would subjugate a people, they toss the Sabbath to them as a jubilee of sin. It was thus that James and the Charleses profaned the Sabbath with their Books of Sports. The preservers and defenders of liberty in the kingdom were those who protected the Sabbath against these incursions of its enemies. It is the best defence of freedom, both against the passions of the multitude and the despotism of the few. If the Sabbath had been kept in France, there would have been no French Revolution, and no need of one. If the Sabbath, by example and influence, had gone careering over the continent as Napoleon went, the Sabbath, with the Word of God and its attendant influences, there would have been no need of the carnage of Napoleon's armies, and Europe at this day would have been enjoying the blessings of freedom, and of quiet social order.

The Sabbath, in a great city like this, is of incalculable importance to our temporal interests as well as our spiritual. But in proportion to its importance as a sacred day is the

evil of its perversion, and the capacity in it of being used as the most tremendous engine of corruption. It is God's day; if it were not, if Satan now had possession of it as God has, we might despair of the world's salvation. And now, as it is, if we let it be taken as a day of labor and profit for grog-shops, to make men drunken, we are mad. All the days in the week put together cannot have so dreadful a power in promoting intemperance, among young men especially, as the Sabbath with the grog-shops open. In the week, multitudes are too busy to drink, too laborious to be tempted. But on the Sabbath they have a breathing-time, a time of relaxation and rest. Tempt them then, and it is the very triumph of hell. Open these infernal doors to them, and draw them together in social mood, with hours of revelry at their disposal, and what can save them? There was some hope in the Sabbath to save them from the week, but what shall save them from the Sabbath? The week itself, of labor and of temperance, cannot do it. Their Sabbaths make men's character. If they are well spent, they are like bridges over the whole week's temptations and dangers, by which the soul goes safely. If they are ill-spent, the whole week's virtue cannot bridge them over, for they are a hebdomadal descent into hell, and they carry the week with them.—*New York Paper.*

INTOXICATING DRINKS.

A LESSON FOR THE SOBER.

All history testifies that indulgence in intoxicating drinks has introduced more physical suffering, immorality and crime into the world than any other vice to which our race is addicted; for the wars instigated or rendered destructive by drinks, the crimes perpetrated by its influence, the lives it has sacrificed, and wealth wasted, proclaim it as the monster evil in all ages.

More than half of the crime of our country is still to be traced to the degrading power of intoxicating drinks—it is still the source of most of the diseases which afflict society, and in the catalogue of deaths it is found to be the greatest destroyer of our species.

It still forms the largest tax on individual industry, and sacrifices the largest amount of national wealth through idleness, waste, fire, and shipwreck. The love of drink still poisons the fount of infant education, saps the mental and moral stamina of our adults, and forms one of the greatest obstacles to all social and political improvements.

Where is found a greater incubus on all exertions for effecting the emancipation of our race, than is found in the stupifying influence of pot and pipe, and the habits and associations they so often engender?

Who perpetuates ignorance, superstition, and bigotry, more effectually than those who drink to their own destruction the means by which their children might be enlightened, and themselves qualified to aid in the regeneration of their country? Who contributes more largely to support injustice and oppression in every form, than those who give millions annually to uphold the tavern, and decorate the palace of the gin seller? While they neglect schools and institutes, despise books, sneer at instruction, and in their despair or drunken frenzy too often sell themselves as fighting tools to keep their brother slaves in subjection.

Seeing, then, the numerous evils occasioned by the love of drink, we are all morally bound not only to avoid temptation ourselves, but by precept and example to endeavor to dissuade others from so destructive a vice. We shall hear some advocate its moderate use, and talk of its temperate indulgence; but who can say he will prove its master who once tastes the seductive poison, seeing it has so often been proved to be uncontrollable by the stoutest hearts and strongest minds?

Its immediate effect is to force the passions into activity,

and weaken the powers of self-control; and every successive indulgence gives energy to the one, and hastens the prostration of the other. It is highly fallacious to suppose that intoxicating drink imparts strength to either mind or body, for its use gradually undermines the strongest constitutions, and inflames, weakens, and eventually destroys the most highly gifted minds. Intoxicating drinks is baneful to our whole bodily and mental structure; it unnaturally stimulates the vital action, forces the blood too rapidly through its channels, injures every delicate vessel, weakens the digestive organs, irritates the nervous system, and overcharges the brain; producing in turn delicious sensations, noisy madness, and drunken stupor.

The intoxicating ingredient in all drinks is alcohol, a strong burning poison, which varies in quality in different liquors; brandy, rum, gin, whisky, and wine, containing a greater proportion of it than beer, ale, or other malt liquors. But though the quantity of alcohol in wine and spirits may more immediately injure the body, the use of malt liquors is no less destructive of health; for in addition to the alcohol contained in them, the narcotic of the hops, and other pernicious substances sold by brewers' druggists, and used by brewers and beer doctors, render them equally injurious. Spirit drinkers, for the most part, become pale and emaciated, the constant stimulus injuring all those organs which supply healthful nutriment to the body; their appetites, therefore, gradually fail them, their nervous system becomes irritable, tending to insanity of mind, and their constitutions, however vigorous, rapidly sink to decay. Beer and wine drinkers, on the other hand, have a tendency to become bloated and corpulent, which is a disease of body supposed to arise from the partially fermented nature of the drink; their blood becomes dark and adhesive, impeding circulation, their livers enlarged, their whole viscera diseased, their breathing difficult, and inflammation or apoplexy generally terminates their career. Unhappily, it is a very common error among the unreflecting, (which is strengthened by the drinking habits of society) that intoxicating drink will the better enable them to perform labor, sustain fatigue, and endure cold; but so far from this being the case, the contrary has been often proved, for the excitement of drink leaves their bodies more depressed, more susceptible of cold, and more subject to diseases of every description. Habit and custom, too, have already ensnared thousands to the gradual undermining of all that is useful in their lives, and noble in their nature; and it requires a great amount of moral energy to break those bonds and be courage-proof against the sneers and solicitations of those who are still prejudiced and spell-bound in favor of this intoxicating poison. But would those who are still free from its influence stand secure, they should sedulously avoid the most distant temptation. Thousands in this metropolis (London) and our large towns, attracted by the joyous feelings of their nature to share in those recreations and amusements which are too often associated with drink, have, by first sipping the poison, been gradually led captive to all its degrading and brutalizing tendencies. Would the sober, therefore, preserve their health of body and strength of mind, would they contribute to the freedom and happiness of their race, would they be fit companions for the wise and moral, and be good husbands, fathers, and friends, they should eschew intoxicating drink as the most subtle and potent of tempters, which, once yielded to, may blight their manhood, sear their hopes, and speedily effect their destruction.—WILLIAM LOVETT, in *Howitt's Journal.*

WISCONSIN ON RUMSELLING.

We have already stated that a very stringent bill in regard to intoxicating liquors was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature at its recent session. The bill consists of ten sections, and requires all persons who would vend or retail "spirituous liquors" to give bond to the town authorities,

with three sureties in \$1,000, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individual may sustain by reason of such a traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such a traffic."—And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic." We quote the remaining provisions entire:

Section 4.—It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Sec. 5.—No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the Courts of this state, and whenever it shall be made to appear before any Court before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such Court shall immediately dismiss such at the costs of the plaintiff.

Sec. 6.—On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on the day previous to the commission of the same offence.

Sec. 7.—Whenever a person shall become a county, city or village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities, on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Sec. 8.—Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution toward paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offence, or becoming a public charge.

Sec. 9.—Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spirituous liquors, without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, and shall be liable in all respects to the public, and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinion in Wisconsin on the subject of "spirituous liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 29 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in the country.

BURNING WHISKY.

The *Family Visitor*, an Indiana paper, gives the following amusing account of the burning of a barrel of whisky.

Next morning after the speech, a friend came in, and reported a young man in the liquor traffic, under deep concern about his situation and business, and most anxious indeed to get out of it. We mentioned the propriety of buying him out. So soon as this was mentioned to him, he jumped at the chance, and said he would sell for cost, throw off the carriage, and pay a dollar and a half on the amount to be raised. He was asked if he would bind himself not to bring on any more. He exclaimed, "No danger, for if God will forgive me for what I have sold, I will never be caught at such a business again while I live."

We really sympathized with the young man, he looked very badly, and was really distressed. We took him at his

offer, and in fifteen minutes the money was raised and paid over, and the barrel, for this is all he had, was in motion for the door.

The Worthy Patriarch of the Division, Bro. Patton, was master of ceremonies, and took charge of the purchase. Just as it was coming out of the door, an old grog-bruiser was about to enter for his morning bitters, when he was met by the rolling barrel in strange hands.

"What are you going to do?" said the old man.

"Going to burn this liquor, Sir," said the young man who was rolling out the barrel.

"Oh nonsense!" exclaimed the old fellow, with a sad look, "what upon earth are you going to do that for?"

"To keep folks from drinking it, Sir," said the young "Son" as he was rolling the barrel into the street.

"From drinking it! why I have jist come to get some now."

"You have, eh! well, you've come too late this time, old fellow, we are just going to make an offering of it."

"Well there's no use in burning it, no how; it will make good vinegar."

"Yes, yes, first rate; but we'll show you how to do something else with it."

By this time the barrel had arrived at the centre of the cross streets, where it was hoisted up on end. The W. P., who had procured an axe, stepped up, and with one blow staved in one side of the head, and with repeated blows soon dislodged the other.

By the time the head was out, a third hand had a chunk of fire ready, and soured it in, when the *blue flames arose!* But so soon as the chunk was withdrawn, the flame was extinct! "Souze it in again," cried one. It was done, and the "*blue flames*" again burst forth, but would continue no longer than the fire was held in the liquor, until the chunk was thrown in to remain.

It soon became sufficiently heated to burn rapidly, and when we left, it was pouring forth a volume of steam that quivered in the air and was soon lost in the distance.

The poor old customer, who had followed at a distance, stood with his hands in his pockets, and looked on, but cracked not a smile. Every other face was lit up with delight.

THE VENDER INNOCENT.

On a cold morning in the month of January, '41, two men entered the village of C—, York County, Maine, sober. The village at that time contained four grog-shops. During the day they drank freely, and at night purchased a quart of the essence of death, and started for their homes, some two miles distant. Within half a mile of their homes they separated, as their houses lay in different directions. Before parting, they exhausted the supply taken on leaving the village. The road leading to Mr. B.'s house lay through a rocky woodland, through which murmured a small stream. He passed on with great difficulty, as his traces on the snow indicated, until he reached the brook, over which was thrown a small bridge; upon the bridge he lost his balance and fell into the freezing current, from which, however, after many a hard struggle, he succeeded in extricating himself; but so fatigued and stiffened that he was not able to walk. He commenced creeping upon his hands and knees toward his dwelling, which was but a few rods distant; but nature, palsied with liquor and overcome with piercing cold, gave up the struggle, and he was locked in the icy arms of death! His wife, poor woman, sat up until a late hour; but as he had frequently stayed out all night, she retired with her in-

fant to rest, and thought during the night she heard strange sounds, but concluded it was only the moaning winds sweeping through the crevices of the drunkard's neglected habitation. In the morning she arose and started for a neighbor's to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of her husband. She had passed but a few steps from the door, when she came directly upon the lifeless remains of her companion. She shrieked and fainted, but was heard by a man at some distance, who came to her help. Here was a man murdered in the prime of life—and who was responsible? A committee of respectable citizens waited upon the rumsellers. Mr. C. was first asked if he sold B. the poison that produced his death. And his answer was, "he only had a glass or two here, and that wouldn't get anybody drunk." And so with all the rest. "He might have drank a glass in my store, but a glass would not hurt him." And so they were innocent, in their own estimation. And now I ask, in all candour, if law could not be brought to bear upon such irresponsible agents of destruction?—*Albany Tem. Courier.*

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

I ———, beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to flee, and already feeling the evils resulting from it, which I have not resolution to avert, do make and publish this my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I know and acknowledge my accountability, yet, such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give up myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:

My property I give to Dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to Destruction. I give my ability to be useful and happy in life, to Annihilation. To my beloved wife, who has cheered me so far in the path of life, I give shame, sorrow, poverty, and a broken heart. To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to Disease, Misery, and Early Dissolution, and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and who has declared "that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

AYLMER, LONDON DISTRICT, May 28, 1849.—The fourth Annual Meeting of our Society was held on the 8th instant. James Adams in the Chair. The Meeting was addressed by the Reverends A. McLean, O. Wheaton, S. Lewis, and S. Walton, after which the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the current year, viz.:—James Adams,

President; Rev. A. McLean and P. Kennedy, Vice Presidents; William Corey and George McKenzie, Secretaries; Aaron Price, Treasurer. Committee—A. Chase, D. Waterworth, Samuel Webb, W. Putman, and E. Cronk. Our Society has been going on for more than three years, during which time we have had many dark seasons; it has labored under many embarrassments, and it has seemed some times as though the enemy of temperance was about to gain the victory, and we as a Society liable to lose sight of the mark; but, through the exertions of the Committee, who have ever been ready to come forward to the help of the cause, notwithstanding much opposition in different ways, and has kept the ball rolling, we are once more gaining ground, and the Society seems to be in a flourishing condition. At present we hold our meetings monthly, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in this village, and though many have left us and some have been expelled, others are coming in and signing the pledge, so that the number we have now on our list is 110—52 males and 58 females; and the Committee are happy to state that they firmly believe that, by prompt attention to duty and endeavoring to carry out the great and good principles of temperance, its evils will give way. There are at present three taverns in the village, and one store that deals out the poison, not only to many hard drinkers, but many moderate drinkers also; in fact these last are our worst enemies, as they are the most difficult to contend with, both on account of their standing in the church and in the world. The Committee, however, are looking forward to the time, not far distant, with raised hopes, when all such may be induced to close in with the temperance army, and enlist under temperance banners. We had a visit from Mr. R. D. Wadsworth of Hamilton, on the 23rd instant. When the news came that Mr. R. D. W. was about to visit our village, it seemed to awaken new sensations in the breasts of all true believers of temperance; and when the day arrived the people came streaming in from all parts of this vicinity, and our house and our slips were densely crowded with spectators, who paid the greatest attention, as if to catch the words as they fell from the lips of the speaker. Let me say to every true believer in the good cause—go forth in the labor of total abstinence, discharge your duty, and the cause will grow and flourish like a green tree planted by the water side.—WILLIAM COREY, Secretary.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—Several interesting and influential meetings have been held in London, during and since the Easter holidays. One of these was held in the large school-room, forming part of that celebrated place of worship, Whitfield's Chapel, in Tottenham-court-road. Mr. J. W. Green presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. J. Dorey, and Mr. T. A. Smith. Each of the speakers referred to the circumstance of a meeting for the advocacy of total abstinence from strong drinks being held, for the first time, in that celebrated place. Dr. Burns thought that the meeting would have afforded great pleasure to its distinguished founder, George Whitfield. He remarked, also, that the connexion between the place in which they were meeting and the adjoining chapel, was a striking emblem of the connexion between total abstinence from strong drink and religion. The school led to the chapel—total abstinence was introductory to religion. The attendance was large and encouraging.—On Easter Tuesday there was a goodly muster of the brethren and sisters of various Rechabite Tents, in the School-room, Cross street, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell; Br. Charles Taylor in the chair. Addresses, explaining and recommending the principles and advantages of the order, were delivered by the brethren, C. Crump, J. W. Green, J. Blackwell, Chalmers, and others.—The members and friends of the Christian Temperance Union held a special meeting in the large school room, Perry-street, St. Pancras, on Monday, April 16. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., who, in the course of an interesting address, gave some account of his visit to America, and of the prevalence of the

Temperance practice both in the United States and in Upper Canada. Mr Roberts explained briefly "the natural philosophy of Teetotalism," the Rev. J. Dosey pointed out "the duty of Sabbath school teachers in relation to the Temperance Reformation;" Mr. G. C. Campbell showed that "the drinking customs of Britain were greatly calculated to retard missionary operations in heathen lands," and Mr. J. W. Green, who occupied the chair during the latter part of the evening, mentioned several "reasons why the friends and promoters of Teetotalism were so anxious to have the Christian community with them." This plan of speaking to given topics works well.

BETLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—We have, for ten or twelve years had a temperance society in Betley. For the first five or six years it was small and feeble, but through the persevering diligence and almost personal exertions of a worthy young man John Cooper, the cause has been kept up, and within the last six years more have enquired into the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and many have embraced it as one of the greatest blessings that ever visited our land, and we have had a general weathening to our numbers. Mr. James Teare, from Preston, has delivered a course of six lectures, in the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapels, which have brought seventy more into the fold. Another branch also has shot out and at their first meeting twenty-two men took the pledge, making the number ninety-two, for which we thank God.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. Edevan, of Plymouth, has delivered a course of three lectures in this town to crowded audiences; his arguments and eloquence were listened to attentively, and on each occasion a number of signatures were obtained. From fifteen to twenty meetings are held in this town every week, besides an open air meeting every Sunday, weather permitting. The cause is rapidly progressing here, we find that the *Teetotal Times* and the *Bristol Temperance Herald* have done much to instruct and benefit the people.

HUDDESFIELD.—A meeting of the members of the Wesleyan Union of Total Abstinents was held in the large vestry of Queen Street Chapel, on Easter Tuesday. About two hundred and twenty five sat down to tea. After tea, the Rev. George B. Macdonald, superintendent of the circuit, opened the meeting with singing and prayer. He afterwards moved that Mr. S. Booth, surgeon, should take the chair. The secretary read the report, containing the principles and objects of the society, several of Mr. Wesley's rules and opinions, &c.; and stated that they had enrolled ninety members, consisting of trustees, local preachers, leaders, Sunday-school teachers, and tract distributors. Thirty Wesleyan Methodist Ministers were patrons of the union, and about fifty branches were formed in different parts of the kingdom. In Huddersfield sixteen temperance prayer meetings had been held in the vestry of Queen Street Chapel. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. J. Harding, from London; Messrs. Bentley, Semor, Watson, Wild, and Wood.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the *Bombay Teetotal Society* was held in the officers' mess-room, Town Barracks, on Monday evening, 8th January. The Ven. Arcubeacon J. J. J. J., patron of the Society, took the chair, supported by the Rev. A. G. Frazier, the President. The Rev. J. M. Mitchell, D. O. Allen, R. W. Hume, O. French, &c., were present. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, and the proceedings were eminently calculated to forward the progress of the temperance cause. It appeared from the report that 86 new signatures had been added to the Pledge. But there was reason to believe that the Society was exerting an indirect influence over all classes of the community. The drinking usages were by no means what they used to be. Intemperance among the higher classes was seldom heard of. Many respectable families who had not joined the Society, totally abstained from the use of intoxicating liquors, and several clergymen, as well as members of the civil and military services, had practically adopted the principles of the society. Good had been effected by the circulation of the organ of the society, the *Bombay Temperance Advocate*. A library had been formed of about fifty standard works on temperance, and a further supply was on the way from England. The *Teetotal Times* and other English temperance periodicals, were also furnished to subscribers. In the course of last year a circular was

prepared by the Committee, and sent to all the medical gentlemen in the Presidency, forwarding for their opinion the medical certificate, which had been signed by about 1,407 medical gentlemen in Great Britain. About 30 of the gentlemen sent to had replied, nearly all of whom fully concurred in the sentiments of the certificate.

SOUTH INDIA.—We have just received the report of the South India Temperance Union. The monthly meetings have been held with greater regularity, the attendance being larger and more respectable. A deeper degree of interest in the concerns of temperance appears to have manifested itself at these assemblies, and it has been cheering to witness, on nearly every occasion, persons coming forward to affix their names to the Pledge. The following statement exhibits the progress made during the year in respect to numbers:—Reported last annual meeting, 337; broke-pledge, 37; died, 5; transferred to juvenile society, 9; reducing the number to 286; add. joined during the year, 106; total members, January, 1849, 392. The new members are, apparently persons who have taken the step from deliberate and solid conviction. A distinct society has been formed for the benefit of children, with a plain and simple pledge. We find in the numbers of the *South India Temperance Journal* copious extracts from the Rev. W. R. Baker's work, "Intemperance the Idolatry of Britain."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

With the last mail we have received our file of the *Temperance Herald*, published at Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. This is well got up and very interesting Temperance periodical. We extract from its pages the following intelligence:—

HOBART TOWN.—*The Drunkard's Death.*—A person of the name of Hollings recently died in this city. For years he had been the infatuated victim of strong drink, and was accustomed to loiter along the street begging for a few pence wherewith to satisfy his depraved appetite. He was a deplorable example of the danger of indulgence in intoxicating drinks. A man of extraordinary natural talents, he was employed in London for years as a local preacher in the Wesleyan connexion, and was a popular and useful agent. He is the person mentioned in "Mr. Benson's Life" as the friend who assisted him to his home from Holborn when he was taken with his last illness. About two years since he appeared to be at the point of death, and a minister of religion visited him; and to this gentleman he expressed his conviction that he should die, and wished that a funeral sermon might be preached after his death; "and," said he, "I will give you a text"—And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments." Such an awful end as his might be improved indeed.—*Correspondent.*

LAUNCESTON.—We have this month the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new temperance periodical, printed in the town of Perth in Western Australia, better known as Swan River. We have been greatly delighted and encouraged by the receipt of this periodical, and by the information it conveys to us respecting the progress of our cause in a new field. The publication comprises eight octavo pages of the usual size of periodicals, at sixpence, and its opening number promises well.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A correspondent at Adelaide writes encouragingly of the cause in this province. The Rechabite Tent, which is in connexion with the Van Diemen's Land district, is increasing in numbers; and regular periodical meetings have been held in South and North Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and the neighborhood.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—But a few months ago, the only efforts that were made resulted from the good wishes of individuals; but however ardent those wishes might be, they were rendered abortive from the want of co-operation and the force of example. Now these two desiderata are combined in a society called the Western Australian Total Abstinence Society. The formation of this society was not likely at first to obtain many supporters, but the success its advocates have met with is certainly very encouraging. It appears that some few persons had long been desirous of an opportunity of forming themselves into a society, and were only waiting till the influence of some leading characters in the community could be obtained to give weight to the principles they wished to establish.—*Record.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Sixth Annual Session of this Order, assembled at Cincinnati, on the 15th ultimo. In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, in that quarter, the attendance was not so full as was expected; notwithstanding a goodly number of Delegates took their Seats. M. W. P. Cary presented his annual report, which is a very able document, but recommends fundamental changes for which we are hardly prepared.

One point is, that the benefit system be entirely abolished. The business is progressing vigorously and harmoniously, though the attendance is not so large as we expected.—Many, we are informed, turned back, some under the impression, from the reports sent out, that the National Division would not meet, others through alarm of the prevalence of the Cholera.

THE GRAND DIVISION.—The *Pittsburg Banner* says:—"The Grand Division held its Quarterly Session in this city, on the 25th and 26th of April, during which exactly one hundred members were initiated. During the quarter, twenty-seven charters were granted to new Divisions, and the location of Conemaugh Division was changed to Livermore. The increase of the Order in the state during the last term was 1203."

The Grand Division of Illinois had a splendid turn out at Quincy on the occasion of its last session. It appears from the report of the G. W. P., that there are one hundred and ninety Divisions in the state—showing an increase of thirty-nine Divisions within the last six months.

The number of Sons in the state exceeds ten thousand. There are also fourteen Sections of Cadets. The Order is flourishing finely.—*Washingtonian*.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1849.

POLICE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1849.

MALES.	
Drunk,.....	81
Drunk and disorderly,.....	29
	—110
FEMALES	
Drunk,.....	24
Drunk and disorderly,.....	9
	— 33
BOYS.	
Drunk,.....	2
Drunk and disorderly,.....	1
	— 3
Total.....	146

It may create surprise in the minds of some, to find that the number of cases of Intemperance is increasing, in the Police Reports, from month to month, rather than decreasing, notwithstanding the great success of the Rev. Mr. Chmiquy and others. We confess we did entertain a hope, at one time, that the effect of these benevolent labors would immediately appear, in a reduction of the numbers in these Reports. But a little reflection has convinced us that our hopes in this matter were too sanguine, without detracting in any degree from the value or efficacy of such labors. For, not to speak of additions made to the population of the city, by immigration and otherwise, the class, that furnishes cases of intemperance for the police, consists, for the most part of incurable loafers, who have fallen so low as to be beyond the reach of any moral agency whatever. These are outcasts from society, by their own vice. They never enter a church door—they shun the society of respectable men—they avoid every place, and every scene, where morality is likely to be seen or heard of, as carefully as the birds of night avoid the day. They have a sentence of outlawry against themselves, in the con-

sciousness of degradation which they carry about with them. Like the lepers of old, they herd by themselves; shunning all others, and shunned by all others. It is obvious, therefore, that the means employed for the reformation of other portions of society cannot reach them; they must be let alone, till vice and disease have done their work upon them. But, after the lapse of a few months, it may be confidently expected there will be a diminution in the numbers given in these Reports.

TAVERN LICENSES.

We learn that the Magistrates in the following Parishes have recommended that no Licenses be granted within their respective bounds, for the present year. A friend has kindly furnished us with the population of each parish, according to the last census, viz. —

Population.		Population.
St. Anne des Plaines, 1735	Brought forward,	86961
St. Augustin, 2304	St. Jean Baptiste,	1984
St. Athanase, 4605	Rivière des Prairies,	876
St. Airac, 3175	St. Jerome,	3354
St. Armands East, 1550	St. Jude,	1268
St. Antoine, 3567	Isle Perrot,	902
St. Ambrose de Kidare, 1610	La Présentation,	1545
Boucherville, 2720	St. Lau,	2557
St. Bernabé, 1250	L'Assomption,	3788
Berthier, 4831	Lanoraie,	1623
St. Benoit, 3723	Lachute,	702
St. Barthelemy, 1683	Lacorne,	1084
St. Bruno de Montarville, 712	St. Mathias,	2012
Contrecoeur, 1926	St. Marc,	1204
St. Cuthbert, 2699	Milton,	937
St. Cyprien, 3818	St. Marie de Rigaud,	3861
Clarendon, 1594	St. Ours,	3002
Clarenceville, 1230	Onslow,	321
St. Charles Barromée, 1711	Point aux Trebles,	1077
St. Denis, 2915	St. Pie,	3074
St. Damase, 2634	St. Philippe d'Yamaska,	2556
St. Dominique, 1036	Poton,	1435
Daillebout, 990	St. Rémi,	3268
St. Edouard, 2783	Répentigny,	1729
Ste. Elizabeth, 3160	St. Roch,	2809
St. Esprit, 1927	St. Rose,	2414
St. François de Sales, 926	St. Simeon,	1330
Grenville, 1820	Sherrington,	1204
Granby, 1715	South Stukely,	1151
St. Gabriel de Brandon, 988	Sutton,	1668
St. Hilaire de Rouville, 1204	St. Thérèse de Blainville,	3460
St. Henri de Maschouchic, 2513	St. Timothée,	3749
St. Hugues, 1540	St. Vincent de Paul,	2050
Hinchinbrooke, 3105	St. Victoire,	2287
Coteau du Lac, 4851	St. Eustache,	3563
St. Jacques, 2607	St. Geneviève,	1723
St. Jacques de Mincur, 1761	Sault aux Recollet,	1976
St. Isidore, 2013	St. Raphael,	816

Carry forward 86,961
Add one-ninth to give the present population, 179,147

The above list is very gratifying, so far as it goes. Seventy five parishes are now completely purged from intoxicating liquors; one hundred and seventy-nine thousand people have declared, in a most unequivocal manner, "we will have no liquor vendors amongst us, we will not give any one a license to tempt the unwary to violate their pledge." It is nobly done; we predict for these parishes such a career of prosperity this season as they have never seen before.

The returns have not been received yet from all the parishes, but, as soon as they arrive, we shall endeavor to present a list of them to the readers of the *Advocate*. Comparing the number of

licences granted this year, with the number granted in 1848, the result, we do not, will show a great decrease.

We would caution our Temperance friends, however, not to run from one extreme to the other. Houses of entertainment are still indispensably necessary for travellers; but there is no necessity that these houses should be turned aside from their proper purpose, by selling, or exposing, or keeping, intoxicating liquors. Let the entertainment be a good, and cheap and plentiful as before, but let there be nothing to poison it in the shape of wines, spirits, beer, &c. &c. We would speak the more strongly on this point, because we know that there is already an intention, amongst the opponents of our cause, to overthrow the present course, at the next term, and return to the license system; and they hope they will succeed by using this very plea, that, since the taverns were shut up, there has been no sufficient accommodation for travellers. Let our friends be on their guard. We would advise the leading supporters of Temperance in each parish, to see that the accommodation is, at least, as good as it used to be; so that evidence may be furnished to the world that houses which have no intoxicating liquors to sell, are as well fitted to be houses of entertainment, as those that have.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

We were on the point of writing a notice for the *Advocate*, to remind the Societies which kindly pledged sums in aid of the Montreal Temperance Society, but have not yet remitted them, that the difficulties of this Society to meet the load of debt resting upon it are by no means surmounted, when the following letter reached us, and appeared to be just the kind of suggestion to other Societies that we could have wished. With many thanks to the writer, and asking his pardon for publishing it, we now respectfully call the attention of Societies which have pledged, but not yet paid, sums of money, to the subject of which it treats; assuring them that there are pressing claims on the Society for more than the whole amounts pledged, but that the remittance of those sums would materially relieve it in the mean time.

JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.

Montreal, June 12, 1849.

Prescott, June 7, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over my papers a day or two since, I discovered a copy of some answers (signed by Mr. Peck and myself in October last, on behalf of the Prescott Temperance Society) to some "Queries" relative to the temperance cause; one of the answers being to the effect, that we would pay or cause to be paid during the then coming winter, three pounds fifteen shillings, currency, in addition to an amount which had previously been contributed by Mr. Peck. The list of contributions towards said £3 15s had not been quite filled up, when, by some means, it seems to have been mislaid till now. But without delaying any longer, I beg to enclose the amount herein, begging that you will excuse my delay. This amount is a contribution from the Prescott Temperance Society, towards relieving the Montreal Society in the midst of the pecuniary troubles which afflicted them last autumn.

Yours truly,

W. D. DICKINSON.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., ON HIS PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET, BY JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

The cause of Temperance is under great obligations to J. S. Buckingham, Esq. He has advocated it for many years, both from the press and the platform, and also on the floor of the Bri-

tish House of Commons; and our readers will perceive from the following extract, that he is ready to raise his voice on its behalf still. It is taken from a letter in which he makes some strictures on Cobden's plan of Financial Reform, maintaining that, in it, he overlooks altogether the very point in which there is the most prodigal expenditure of the wealth of Great Britain, and in which retrenchment may be most easily and beneficially made. We omit those parts of the letter which are of a political nature, and confine our extract to that which relates to the great object of this periodical; and we can assure our readers that it will repay an attentive perusal:—

Let the people everywhere advocate and practise the greatest of all reforms, whether considered nationally or individually—the abolition of the use of all intoxicating drinks. If any evil is to be judged of by the amount of the expenditure it occasions, its waste of the national wealth, the entire absence of any corresponding benefit, and the creation of an immense mass of disease, poverty, and crime, this national evil of indulging in the use of intoxicating drinks is the greatest that has ever afflicted the country, and therefore calls the loudest for immediate and extensive remedy. And as it is strictly within the limits of "National Financial Reform," I make no apology for closing my letter with a brief allusion to it, as it would take a long epistle to dwell upon all its evils in detail.

The amount of our useless and unnecessary expenditure in this unwholesome and pernicious indulgence, is greater, by six-fold, than all the £10,000,000 which you propose to cut off from the cost of our armaments—for this exceeds £50,000,000 per annum. Here then is an available fund, out of which the whole of the national debt might be paid off in less than sixteen years! and thus the whole of its interest of £28,000,000, which hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of the nation, and furnishes the perpetual stumbling-block to all extensive plans of financial reform, might be swept away at once and for ever!

This, indeed, would be a reform worthy of a great nation to effect, and do it far more honor than any other that could be named: because, like the national sacrifice made for the abolition of slavery, it would prove, but in a much greater degree than that, the virtue, resolution, and courage of the people to achieve a victory over themselves, by conquering and subduing one of the strongest and most injurious of their propensities. For this reform we should need no consent of Parliament—no concession of any Chancellor of the Exchequer—no reciprocal disarmament of other nations—no costly public agitation—nothing but a firm resolution to make a trifling sacrifice of our own personal appetites for the good of our country, and the relief of the houseless, naked, and starving portion of our fellow-countrymen. This reform is wholly within our own hands, and we have only to pass the following resolution, each in his household, and faithfully to act on it, to make the victory secure—namely, "That from this day we resolve to abstain from the use of wine, spirits, beer, and every other intoxicating drink, and appropriate the weekly or monthly amount heretofore expended by us in these drinks, to a fund for the redemption of the National Debt, till it is completely liquidated and abolished."

If the Queen of England would set the example, by having all intoxicating drinks removed from the royal palaces, as the young heroine, Miss Arnold, recently requested that all the ardent spirits on board the *Rainbow Steamer*, on her voyage to Aden, should be cast into the sea; and if the officers of the royal household would comply with their royal mistress's desire, as readily and cheerfully as the gallant and hardy seamen did with that of the young daughter of their deceased commander, the nation at large could hardly fail to be influenced by such a truly noble example of self-denial for the good of others, and it would crown the already illustrious name of Victoria, with immortal honor, as the sovereign whose example had led, in a single reign, to the payment of all the debts contracted by all the kings who had preceded her, and thus relieved her subjects from the enormous burthen of £800,000,000 sterling, or an annual tax of £28,000,000 per annum, with which her predecessors had loaded them, by their extravagance and disregard of public economy.

If the abolition of the National Debt be thought too remote a contingency (though less than 16 years would be a short time for such a great achievement) to justify the sacrifice of personal

enjoyment required—though in reality the sacrifice is very slight, as all who have tried the experiment find themselves better in health without those stimulating drinks than with them, and are consequently more happy—there is another important purpose to which the saving of the immense sum squandered in useless drinks might be applied—might be *immediately* and most advantageously applied.

One of the great evils under which this country, like every other in Europe, is suffering, is the vast number of persons who, having no employment by which they can earn their bread, become paupers, beggars, or thieves, by necessity; while thousands of even those who can obtain work are so scantily paid, that they have not the means of procuring sufficient food, raiment, or fuel, while their children are reared up in rags, filth, and ignorance.

Think for a moment, what a happy revolution it would be for all this large suffering class, abounding in every town and parish, and increasing every year, if the £50,000,000 per annum, thus wasted and lost, could be saved, or diverted from its present pernicious application into the giving employment, in productive agricultural labor, draining and cultivating all the bogs and wastes of Ireland, Scotland, and England, increasing the supplies of food and clothing for all—building healthy and comfortable cottages for the laborers—establishing schools for gratuitous education of the poor—asylums for the aged and infirm—and employing every individual able and willing to earn his bread by labor throughout the country. Think of such a blessed and bloodless victory as this, and I am sure you will be disposed to hasten it with all your power.

Or if this should be insufficient to absorb the whole of our unemployed population at home, what a magnificent fund might be formed out of these savings from intoxicating drinks, to defray the expense of emigration for the young and healthy persons of both sexes, who are most anxious to seek a new home in our fertile colonies, but have no means, either to pay the cost of their voyage, or to furnish themselves with the necessary materials for pursuing their avocations when they arrive there; in consequence of which, we see the melancholy and contradictory spectacle, of millions of acres of the most fertile land lying idle for want of cultivators in our colonies, and millions of hands lying idle at home for want of occupation, wanting only the money requisite to bring both into contact; the government declaring itself to be too poor to furnish the funds, and the community, who possess more than sufficient for the purpose, squandering £50,000,000 sterling a year in useless and pernicious drinks—a sum that would amply provide transport, land, and sufficient capital to commence its tillage, for a million of unemployed persons as emigrants every year.

Here then is a "Financial Reform" in every man's power, and the benefit of which would be a hundredfold greater, in its collateral consequences, than any other reform that could be thought of. No new charter of liberty, whether of five points or of ten—no improved constitution of government yet proposed, not even the abolition of war, fearful as is that scourge—nor all the other reforms, of colonial emancipation, improved prison discipline, voluntary education, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, or all the political changes advocated from time to time by every party, would effect anything like the benefit, in so short a time, as would the simultaneous and voluntary relinquishment of a practice more productive of wasteful expenditure, of generated diseases, of poverty, want, crime, and misery, than all other causes put together.

Does any one pretend to disbelieve this? Let him consult the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, and its Report laid before the House of Commons in 1834, or let him ask the judges of the land, the guardians of the poor, the keepers of prisons and lunatic asylums, the magistrates of police, the teachers of religion, or any other class who have extensive experience in the habits of the population, and they will all confirm the fact, that besides the wasteful expenditure of £50,000,000 per annum in drinks which medical science, and the experience of millions, have proved to be wholly unnecessary for either health or strength, more than half the misery of the working people, of the embarrassments and bankruptcies of the middle classes, and of the vicious propensities and crimes of all ranks arise from the use of stimulating and intoxicating drinks. But in addition to the wasteful expenditure of £50,000,000, in their cost, the use of these drinks occasions a loss of time, and of the wealth which this time industriously employed

would produce, as well as a destruction of life and property beyond all calculation, besides being the most prolific source of the poor rates, the pence rates, the costs of our hospitals, lunatic asylums, jails, hulks, and penal colonies; since it is the use of these drinks which engenders the recklessness, indolence, theft, prostitution, and crime, which fill all these establishments, and require such enormous expense for their maintenance, making the whole cost to the nation exceed £100,000,000 at the very least, and leaving all other branches of financial extravagance and waste quite in the shade!

If it be said, that those who make only a moderate use of these intoxicating drinks, do not contribute to the evils thus described, they deceive themselves; because, besides contributing, in whatever proportion their consumption may be, to the wasteful expenditure, and to the sinful conversion of wholesome fruit, nutritious grain, sugar, and other valuable substances of food, into pernicious drinks, and thus lessening the quantity of sustenance available for the nourishment of the poor; their example, in making even a moderate use of these drinks, encourages and excuses their less intelligent countrymen, as they constantly refer to such examples for the justification of their own practice.

There may, possibly, be some, let us hope they are but few, who may say, "Why should I be called upon to make a sacrifice of my personal comforts and enjoyments, because others are unable to restrain themselves within the bounds of moderation?" The answer to such persons will be very brief, namely, "That the whole theory of the Christian religion is based on the principle of our loving one another, as to be ready to make any sacrifice of our superfluities that may be required to supply our fellow creature's necessities." This, too, is the basis of all philanthropy, benevolence, and patriotism. No man can be truly said to be a Christian, whose bowels of compassion do not yearn towards a suffering fellow-being. No man can have the least claim to the title of benevolent, who is not willing to deprive himself of some enjoyment, if by so doing he can add to the happiness of others. And as for patriotism, how can any man pretend to that virtue, who does not love his countrymen as well as his country, or who can see his fellow-townsmen perish from hunger and nakedness, or live a life of drunkenness and misery, without stretching forth a hand to save him? Whether as Christians, philanthropists, or patriots, therefore, our duty is clear, if we claim to be either, and would support it by our conduct; if not, it is mere hypocrisy to pretend to these titles, and we should therefore either practise this Christian virtue, of making some sacrifice for the good of others, or relinquish all claim to the honor and credit of the Christian name.

Since, then, the entire abolition of the use of these drinks would save £50,000,000 a year in money uselessly spent, and at least £50,000,000 a year more, in time saved, and property rescued from destruction, as well as in the saving of the expenses of maintaining the paupers and criminals degraded by their use, making in the whole £100,000,000 a year, or ten times the amount you propose to cut off from the national expenditure, I am sure you cannot fail to see, that the language you have applied to the "Liverpool Financial Reform Association," on the abolition of the malt tax, would apply with tenfold force to this self-composed branch of useless and pernicious drinks; namely, that as by this expenditure "the supply of bread-corn is considerably decreased," (there being upwards of 8,000,000 of quarters of grain annually destroyed as food, by distillation and brewing, to say nothing of rice, sugar, and other grains in our colonies,) "and the comforts of the people, and the wealth of the country, greatly impeded," or National Budget would be wholly undeserving the name, if it did not include its total repeal."

SOIREE, I. O. OF R.

The Spring of Canada and Britannia Tents, the first and last Tents organized in this city, having formed themselves into one Tent, under the name of Samaritan Tent, with the view of more efficiently carrying out the principles of the Order, celebrated the event, on the evening of the 25th instant, by a tea meeting. The interest of the occasion was considerably enhanced, by the presence of a Rev. Brother of the Order, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Philadelphia, as well as the proximity of the day, (27th May) upon which we usually celebrate the introduction of the Order

into Canada. The Choir was ably filled by Mr. C. P. Watson, who, in opening the business of the evening, remarked that it was now five years since the advent of the Order, so to speak, into Canada, and though it had not met with that marked success which its most sanguine promoters had anticipated, yet he was satisfied with that success. We must not forget that the Order was almost entirely new in Canada, and besides many good temperance men regarded it as a secret Society, and consequently unworthy of support. He was happy to say, however, that that day had passed away, and though it had not yet met with that measure of increase which, as a means of advancing the Temperance Reformation, it justly merited, yet some of these foolish prejudices which were wont to militate against us were now removed. He was not prepared to give the exact numerical strength of the Order in the city; but, speaking from memory, he had no doubt that nearly 400 had united with us, and that now the whole strength of the Order, in consequence of removals from the city, and other causes, might be reckoned at nearly 300 members, who had not bowed the knee to Bael, (Bacchus). The Chairman concluded by introducing the Rev. Mr. Ingalls, of Clarencville, who, though not of the initiated, was nevertheless a sturdy teetotaler, and entertained the Company very profitably. Brother the Rev. Mr. Girdwood was next introduced, and spoke in his usual happy style in favor of the Order, and could only account for his youth as a Reclabite on the ground that his attention had not been called to the Society sooner than it had been. Brother the Rev. W. Scott followed in a speech of some length, in a similar strain to that of Mr. Girdwood, going more at length into the peculiar adaptation of the Order, both to consolidate and accelerate the Temperance Reformation. Brother James Brown gave the concluding address. Brother Brown is quite a favorite on the Reclabite platform, and seems more and more convinced of the importance of female tents. The whole was suitably interspersed with a few well executed Temperance Hymns, from the Choir. At the close several signed the Pledge.

—Communicated.

THE LICENSE LAW.

We regret that another session of Parliament has closed without any amendment of the law regulating Tavern Licenses. The subjoined article shows one of the evils arising from the working of the law at present in force. Previous to the public mind being enlightened by the spread of Temperance principles, the Magistrates very seldom refused a certificate for a Tavern License; and in the few cases where they did refuse the necessary certificate, the Executive granted the license without it, to the great annoyance of the Magistrates, who had the welfare of the community so much at heart as to endeavor to prevent persons of an improper character from obtaining licenses.

If the statement of "Temperant" be a fact, we cannot believe that, in the case of the parishioners of St. Martin, (who, as appears from the reports of Mr. Chiniquy's labors, have all joined the Temperance Society,) the Executive have had the matter brought under their consideration. The licenses in question must surely have been filled up, as a matter of course, by some subordinate in the Secretary's Office, following the old rule of granting all applications. We would call the attention of the Executive to the following statement, in the hope that if such a violation of the fundamental principles of good Government, as reported by "Temperant," has occurred, it will not again be permitted:

To the Editor of *L'Avenir*.

The active part which you have taken in your journal to pro-

pagate Temperance, makes me hope that you will publish the following facts in your next number.

Since Father Chiniquy preached Temperance in our parish, it has been the desire and the wish of all the inhabitants, that there should be no longer any taverns for the sale of strong liquors; for this purpose they petitioned the three branches of the Legislature, asking expressly the passing of a law refusing licenses to every one who shall not obtain the required certificate.

To satisfy the wishes of their fellow-parishioners, the local authorities have decided, unanimously, to grant certificates to nobody. Well, notwithstanding this agreement between the local authorities and their fellow-parishioners to deliver themselves from such a nuisance—from the source of so much evil and the obstacle to all good, the Ministry have already sanctioned three taverns, after the well known refusal of the local authorities, and that on the recommendation, it is said, of persons strangers to the parish, but well known as constant frequenters of these houses; and two of these taverns are at the *Barre à Plouf*, a place where, above all others, there should be none; for it is there all the young men who come down from the *shanties*, and who, not being under the protection of their friends, are delivered to the mercy of the tavern-keepers, who strip them of the price of their sweat, and, more than that, who demoralize them.

We do not ask the Ministry to aid us in this cause, but, at least, we have a right to expect that they will not throw obstacles in the way of the good which we ourselves wish to do. At best, is not this a wish to centralize every thing, and to refuse to the people the management of their own local affairs.

TEMPERANT.

St. Martin, 5th June, 1849.

We regret to have to record the death of Stephen Harmon, Printer, of consumption, on the 19th ultimo, at Lima, Indiana, United States, aged between 17 and 18 years. The deceased was about three years in the office of this paper, and though quite a youth, was exemplary in his department, and gave fair promise of being an excellent workman; he was a favorite in the office, which rendered his removal from amongst us the cause of sorrow. It would appear from the following notice taken of his death in "*La Grange Whig*," that he was no less a favorite with his new associates in Lima:—"Although a stranger in our midst, he gained the esteem and confidence of all who became acquainted with him. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of young men."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. of Owen Sound, is informed that his letter has come to hand; but at present we forbear publishing it, as we do not give the same interpretation to the letter to which he refers, that he seems to do. We hope J. C. will not attribute partiality to us in this decision, as both he and G. J. G. are equal strangers to us. We adopt this course because, were we to insert his letter, we would be the instruments in provoking a controversy between two societies, which might tend to disunite some of the friends of the cause; and upon a subject, the true merits of which, in the very nature of the case, we cannot be judges of ourselves.

We are bound to state, however, that our new correspondent mentions an important fact, which did not appear in the preceding communication; namely, that there is another Temperance Society in Owen's Sound, named the *Sydenham*; and that it was in existence before the *Victoria*. Will J. C. favor us with a Report of this Society? We shall be happy to insert it, but we must decline any thing controversial.

M. A. L. Barry will observe from our last number, a sufficient reason for the non-appearance of his letter, dated 25th May.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to call the attention of our friends to the conditions upon which we undertook to keep up the *Advocate*. We hope that our part of the contract has been performed to the satisfaction of all; at least it has been our aim to do so, in making the paper, what it ought to be, a faithful exponent of the true principles of temperance. We are not so blind, however, to our own defects,

as not to admit that it could have been better conducted, nor are we prepared to say that we are content with what we have already attained; it will be our continued aim to make every effort to render the *Advocate* worthy of the cause which it seeks to advance. It now remains with our friends throughout the country to perform their part of the contract, which was to furnish a certain number of paying subscribers. We must not withhold from them that meed of praise to which they are so fully entitled; we are well pleased with the number on our subscription list, and were they all paid without the deduction of 20 per cent., which we must pay for those we have to collect, they would ensure the permanence of the *Advocate*. But no doubt we must make some allowance for the shortcomings of many, and with the view of covering this deficiency, together with the 20 per cent. already paid on amounts received, we would require at least 500 more subscribers. There is still about 1500 of our subscribers to send in their subscriptions, who we trust will be faithful in doing so before the expiry of the time given, the 1st of July. We hope our friends will not relax their efforts to bring up our subscription list to the right pitch. The first of July is a very suitable time to begin with new subscribers, many of whom we could supply with the back numbers, thus completing the volume.

WARNING TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been surprised lately at receiving copies of the *Advocate* from the Dead Letter Office, marked "Not called for;" and others marked "Refused." In some instances the paper is already paid for, and in others, we know the parties so well that we are satisfied they do not intend to give up the paper; hence our inability to account for their return, unless it be from places where the post-master may be unfavorable to the cause the paper advocates, and should the subscribers not call promptly on its arrival, he may take the opportunity of thus sending it back. In some cases we have papers thus returned that have not been four weeks from our office—and that too from a great distance up the country. We make these allusions to explain to subscribers, should they be short of papers, how it may have happened, as we are very particular in the office in sending off all the papers at once, to each subscriber. We hope, therefore, that subscribers will call promptly at their respective post-offices, twice each month, that they may receive their own, and that we too may not be unjustly dealt with.

We have also to notice the case of some, who, after keeping eight or ten numbers of the paper, think proper to return one marked "Refused." All such should understand, that after taking it so long in any one year, they are not only morally, but legally, bound to take it for the whole year, or that they are at least liable for the whole year's subscription.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bytown, May 21, 1849.

SIR,—Having just returned from a short visit to Lanark and Perth, in the Bathurst District, you will, perhaps, permit me to offer a few remarks in your columns relative to my route, especially so far as it bears on the Temperance movement.

Whilst in the Township of Lanark, I made several inquiries bearing on the Temperance cause. There is a Society there, but it is not in such a healthy and vigorous state as its friends desire. I had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Lanark village, the President of the aforesaid Society, and with Mr. Dick, the Secretary, and ascertained that they were shortly intending to hold a public meeting for the revival of our principles. Expecting ere long to visit that quarter again, I expressed my willingness to aid them in the good cause, which was readily accepted.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, about 200 persons were convened in the Free Church to hear addresses. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, the latter being offered by the Rev. Mr. Bell, an old veteran in the good cause, and a man well versed in its early history. The singing was good

on the whole, and was managed by a competent leader. The President, — Deacon, Esq., a lawyer, and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, made an appropriate introductory speech, with a good deal of warmth and energy, sufficient to prove the lively interest he feels in this benevolent enterprise. The Rev. Mr. Bain followed, whose speech was much to the point; clear, scriptural, and earnest. It was gratifying to see such harmony among the different denominations of Perth. The three Presbyterian Ministers sat together in the same pew, Messrs. Bell and Bain of the Established Church, and Mr. Duncan of the Free. I rather think the Rev. Mr. Fyfe, of the Baptist Church, entered during the exercises of the evening, but of this I am not positive; but both he and the Methodist Minister, I believe, are friendly to the cause, and occasionally advocate its claims. After Mr. Bain's speech, I can assure you I had no great inclination to speak, and especially after the shaking I had received over the Lanark roads, having arrived only a short time before the meeting. But as I had been announced, and was expected to take a prominent part, there was no alternative. Speak I must, and this I did for about three quarters of an hour. Who that can say a word in favor of Temperance would be silent under such circumstances? Perth is a pretty little compact town, and many of its inhabitants, as well as of many parts of its District, have a name for *intelligence*, and this cannot be better developed than in an enterprise so productive of good, and so richly blessed of God, as that in which we are engaged. The information I gathered of the Perth Temperance Society was of a cheering character. I question very much whether we in Bytown are not a little behind our Bathurst friends. In numbers we exceed them, but I hear they have a quarterly sermon on behalf of the cause in each other's places of worship on the Lord's day evening, in which step we are far behind them. Surely, sir, the pulpit has not yet rendered due homage to this glorious reformation. Why should we not occasionally introduce the subject on Sabbath days to our people? On such occasions more assemble than on week day evenings, and would be benefitted by facts and appeals on a topic which is certainly destined to revolutionize society in every quarter of the globe. The friends of alcohol as a beverage are daily losing ground, and will one day be in the minority. There must be more agitation, more systematic and prayerful effort, more earnestness and zeal, and the result will be glorious.

In conclusion, I may state, that while addressing the Perth meeting, I did not fail to call attention to the *inadequate* support rendered to the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*." I am really ashamed of many of the members of our Temperance Societies, that after all their savings, and the benefits they receive from our labors, are so reluctant to spend *thirty pence* a year for a publication which is more than value for their money, and the circulation of which must greatly aid our cause. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon." Yours, &c.

JAMES T. BURNE.

HAMILTON, June 6, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately returned from a short tour in the Gore, London and Talbot Districts, occupying thirty days, during which I visited thirty places; delivered fifty-two lectures and sermons on the principles of teetotalism; organized three new Societies at Five Stakes, Temperanceville, and Richmond; re-organized one; started five juvenile societies; obtained fifty subscribers to the *Advocate*; and 1049 names to the pledge, of whom over 450 are juveniles. Strange to say, that in this busy season, and contrary to the opinion of many, the meetings were well

attended, and a lively interest manifested throughout. The children's meetings draw out in some places a large number of parents, to witness the exercises; should I continue laboring in this field, I will endeavor in every place to establish the "COLO WATER ARMY" of boys and girls, who will "pledge perpetual hate to all that can intoxicate." Now, should my efforts succeed, would you start a *Monthly Juvenile Temperance Paper*, to record proceedings, &c., with at least one pretty picture in each number to please and instruct the young teetotalers of Canada? If it could be got up at a *quarter dollar* a-year, I think a list of 5000 subscribers might be obtained. In the United States such papers are well sustained.

It would gratify my own feelings very much to write particularly of some of the places and meetings, but I fear making undistinct distinctions, lest I should offend, and would rather that the Secretaries would correspond with you on the subject. This ought to be done by each Society twice a-year, with a view to keeping distant parts of the Province informed as to the present state of the cause.

Yours, &c.,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAR-ROOM SYMPATHY.—The keeper of one of the public grogeries, not a hundred miles from G——n, Township of E——g, conversing in a neighboring store upon the melancholy death of a fellow being, who had dropped down dead in his Bar-room a day or two previously, wound up his observations by the horrible expression of his sympathy in these words—"D—— him! I wish he had stood a day or two longer till he had paid out for his quart of grog!" The miserable victim alluded to was the second, within a few days, in the same vicinity. In the other case the *intelligent Jury* returned a verdict to the effect, that the wretch died "because he had come to the end of his days;" the Coroner, as we understand, did not think it worth while to call an Inquest on the second death, assigning that the former verdict would do as a standing one, applicable to all similar casualties.—R. M.

WHAT ONE POOR MAN CAN DO.—A reclaimed drunkard made the following statement a few evenings ago. He had opened a room for the advocacy of Teetotalism, in a very low and degraded neighborhood in the District of Holloway, near London. Many attended; about 300 had signed the pledge, 40 of whom were reclaimed from habitual drunkenness. He had been the means also of putting into circulation about 4000 tracts. He had established a Sabbath School, into which about 250 children had been admitted; a day school, the average attendance at which was 120, and an evening school for adults, in which were several persons now able to read a chapter in the Testament. Further, he had founded a Savings' Bank for the children's half pence and farthings; £15 had been paid in, which, instead of being wasted in sweetmeats and fruit, bought on the Sabbath, was expended last Christmas in shoes, frocks, jackets, and other useful articles. Nor was this all: many had been brought to hear the Gospel preached, and some of those who at first molested the preacher, were the first ready to protect and to assist him. All this was done by one reclaimed man, a working gardener, in the course of twelve months.

CONFESSIONS OF A TEETOTALER.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEN.

We take the following sketch from the *Massachusetts Colonist*, a very well got up and cleverly conducted temperance paper; the narrative, of which it is the fifth chapter, purports to detail the experience of a school teacher, than whom there is not a more

important class in any country, hence the necessity that they should be the right kind of men. We readily admit, that all teetotalers cannot be teachers, yet it is equally evident that all school teachers especially, should be teetotalers:—

I have said that I was not steadfast in a course of entire temperance; but occasionally indulged in the moderate use of improper drinks, both at home and abroad. I did so especially in places where, above all others, a good example would have been beneficial.

In the region where I taught school, it was customary with committees of examination to meet candidates to examine them, in the evening; usually at a public house. I have often met committees in this way, and, in company with three, four or five candidates, have been detained till near midnight.

It is no part of my intention, however, to speak here of any error on the part of the committee or the candidates, except in regard to one or two points. I think we should have avoided the appearance of evil more than we did, had we met at a private, instead of a public house; or, if that were inconvenient, at some school house, or church, or conference room.

But there was not only the appearance of evil in our conduct, there was something of real evil. When the examination was at a close, it was customary, by way of compensation to the keeper of the house for the use of his room, to call for something to drink. I have been more than once reminded by a member of the committee, that it was expected the teachers would see that the landlord was compensated for the accommodations he had afforded; which always meant that it was expected we should call for some liquor.

Now it is perfectly proper that a landlord, in such cases, should be compensated; but to this method of compensation I was always opposed. I was more especially opposed to it after my companions and I had been reminded of *our duty* in this respect, one night, by a minister, who, by the way, drank about as freely of the sling or toddy, when procured, as any one present, and appeared to relish it as much. Ministers, I thought, above all, ought not to set such an example. Why not give the landlord a small sum of money? How pitiable, nay, how contemptible it was, I thought,—and thought right enough too,—for a Board of Examination, made up of two or three ministers, a physician or two, two or three Justices of the peace, one or two deacons, one or two distinguished merchants,—many of them school masters, *ex officio*, and all of them of the first men in the town,—receiving, at the hands of their humble candidates, and sipping down a quantity of spirituous liquor. I could not endure it, and was resolved to seize the first opportunity of rebelling against it.

Accordingly, on one of these occasions, I protested against the custom, as not only foolish, but wicked. I told them I preferred paying the landlord a sum of money, taking care to have it large enough to remove all suspicion of stinginess. But it was all to no purpose. "It is the custom," was the reply, "and, though it may be a foolish one, we must conform to it."

It happened, however, the following year, that there were but two candidates present at the first examination,—that is myself and one more,—and that we were both hostile to the custom of which I am speaking. Now then, thought I, is the time for action, and a plan was laid accordingly.

The Board of Examination in this instance, which frequently consisted of a dozen persons or more, consisted of only three, a minister, a physician, and a justice; and the justice absented himself towards the close of the meeting. So that the battle was to be fought by a very small number of combatants; two on one side and two on the other. When the examination was over, and we had received our licenses, we told the Board our determination, with the reasons that had led us to it. It not only excited their surprise, but seemed to be regarded as a reproach to them. The physician especially seemed almost, or quite angry. The only reply, however, which was made,—the only one of any consequence I mean,—was that we were "more nice than wise" in these small matters; that the best way of managing small matters, they said, was to conform to existing customs and usages respecting them.

I leave it to the reader to decide for himself who was right in the case. It is sufficient, perhaps, for me to say, that I have never yet regretted the course I took, and that to this hour I look back upon the stand I took at this time in the cause of temperance as to one of the brightest spots in my life.

What effect was produced on the minister I never knew; only I know that he has since that time become a very rigid temperance man, so far as distilled spirits are concerned; and if the lesson he received from myself and my companion did him any good, I am heartily glad of it. Of the physician I know much more. He was a man of sneers, and he sneered at our rigid temperance principles. True, he was a man who professed piety; but it is hardly necessary for me to say that many who profess piety are not pious. A better page than mine has made the solemn declaration long ago. This physician continued to drink spirit still, and to sneer; and he does so to this day. He is, however, beginning to experience the punishment of his misdeeds. He has become a slave to his appetites and passions,—the angry passions in particular,—as more than one member of his family could give painful testimony; and, though not yet over forty years of age, is beginning to suffer exceedingly from those pains and infirmities, which, if they belong to man at all, should not come into his possession till the age of three score and ten.

It has always been surprising to me that ministers and physicians,—especially the latter,—should have been so slow in coming forth into the battle with intemperance, "to the help of the Lord against the mighty;" that they should only come late into the rear guard, and then almost by compulsion, instead of coming in voluntarily and cheerfully. It cannot be for want of light on the subject, at least as a general fact, for this light many of them certainly possess. But I shall have more to say on this subject in another place.

For the present, it is only necessary for me to add, that it was this strange shrinking of medical men from a subject of such incalculable importance, which tended, among many other things, to lead me to reflection on facts before me, and ultimately to open my eyes. I saw there was a slavery of the mind which sometimes got possession of those who were accounted great and good men, which was quite as degrading and stupefying to their faculties as any other slavery; and I resolved to make an effort, in such ways as God should enable me, for my own and their emancipation. These resolutions, however, for a time, seemed like those referred by the poet Young, who says of man, that he—

"Resolves, and re-resolves, yet dies the same."

News.

CANADA.

FIRE IN COOKSVILLE.—We learn from a correspondent that the store, dwelling house, and barn, of Mr. Hugh Shaw, of Cooksville, was destroyed by fire at a very early hour yesterday morning. The property was insured to the amount of £200 which will probably cover the loss.—*Globe*.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening, the inhabitants of the Town, were alarmed by the ringing of the Fire Bell. On reaching the spot, we found the Brewery and the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Brown in flames. The Rescue Fire Company, were soon on the ground, followed by the Juvenile and Hook and Ladder Companies, but it was evident the fire had made too much head way to be arrested.—*Port Hope Advertiser*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A FARMER KILLED BY A BULL.—We regret to learn that Mr. John McCaig, Killhilt, near Stranraer, was gored to death by a bull on Friday last. Mr. McCaig had driven the bull into a field, and as it did not seem inclined to move from the gate, he went forward to drive it. The animal suddenly turned round and struck him down. The injuries received were so severe that the unfortunate sufferer died in a short time. He was a most worthy man, and held in great esteem in the district where he lived.—*Dumfriesshire Courier*.

THE GAME LAWS.—The *Carnarvon Herald* states that, at Bala, a boy, twelve years of age, convicted under the Game-laws, has recently undergone one month's imprisonment for having been seen merely carrying a vermin trap in a lane, and in open day.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF CLOSING PUBLIC HOUSES.—Since the regulation for closing public houses on Sunday morning until after church hours was introduced in Liverpool, the number of charges of drunkenness at the police court has decreased from 674 to 200 in a period of six months.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL-BOY.—An extraordinary circumstance has transpired at Ashton-under-Lyne. Three boys, whilst going to school along the canal side, quarrelled, and one of them threw the cap of another into the canal.—The third boy laid hold of the one who had thrown the cap into the canal, and pushed him in after it. The two then left their companion to perish, quite unconcernedly, and went to school. The finding of the dead body of the boy who was drowned has elicited this statement from the survivors.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—Horrors accumulate in the West. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief. "A Commercial Traveller" writes thus to the *Freeman's Journal* from Ennis:—"On my way here, I called at Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and Galway. The first-mentioned town I found a vast hospital, having twelve or fourteen auxiliary poor houses. They are situated in every part of the town, consequently you cannot go to any district without coming in contact with a cholera hospital. A person from Ahascragh, a small town about five miles from Ballinasloe, contracted for the supplying of coffins for that union, and such has been the demand for the last month, that he employed forty men sawing boards and twenty men nailing them together. Notwithstanding that number constantly at work (even on Sundays) the guardians had to engage an additional contractor. With their united exertions, and the numerous staff employed by them, they are scarcely able to keep a sufficient number ready. Many of your readers can have no idea of the description of coffins they are. The boards are nailed together in the same way boxes containing yellow soap are sent to the country by the Liverpool manufacturer, but not with as much care (without planing or painting.) You can judge what number seventy or eighty men would prepare daily."—*European Times*.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMER EMPIRE WRECKED.—Troy, May 18—12 o'clock.—The steamer *Empire*, of Troy, ran foul of the schooner *Nook Brown*, in Newburgh Bay, nearly opposite Newbury, last night, about ten o'clock, on her way from New York to Troy, stove a hole in her forward of the wheel. She commenced filling rapidly; and in a few minutes the water reached the state-room deck. Fortunately, as the water reached this deck, the freight between this and the main deck buoyed her up until the *Rip Vanwinkle* came alongside, and took off those who were so fortunate as to reach the upper deck. The scene was a terrible one to those on board, and to those who were so fortunate as to get on board the schooner. It was reported that the *Empire* must go down with two-thirds of her passengers; but just at this critical moment, probably from the cause mentioned above, her sinking was less rapid, and the water did not gain more than three or four feet in the state room hall, until saved ashore by the *Rip Vanwinkle*. About this time, a steamer from Hudson came alongside, and took off those who wished to return to New York. The *Rip* also left quite a number at Newbury. Among the passengers we cannot omit the name of Joseph J. Jones, as one who did every thing possible to succour the sufferers, and render aid to those on board. Possibly twenty or thirty have been lost. Twelve bodies have been found, and among them Mrs. Noble, of Troy, sister of General Ross; Isabella Catson, aged 17; George L. Buckland. A despatch dated half-past one, states that the steamer is still submerged to the promenade deck, and it is supposed that many dead bodies are in the cabin. The *Empire* is not insured.

Boston, 9th June.—William R. Fisher, a provision dealer of this city, was attacked with Cholera last evening, and died in 6 hours.

One or two other cases were reported at Cincinnati yesterday.

A letter from Montevideo, April 27, states that the French Admiral had entered into arrangements with Rosas, for a full settlement of all the late difficulties, which is to be sent to France. In the meantime an armistice of 6 months will take place.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—General Gaines died to-day of cholera;

he was only sick but two days. The water in the streets is slowly rising, and the great crovasse still remains unchecked.

St. Louis, June 8th.—*Cemetery Report*.—Yesterday, 18 cholera interments and 7 of other diseases. The weather is extremely hot.

CINCINNATI, June 8th.—The Board of Health report 31 new cases of cholera, and 4 deaths since noon yesterday. In the destruction of Johnston and Morton's planing mill by fire, it is supposed the engineer lost his life.

NEW YORK, June 9, 2.30, p. m.—Thomas A. Walker, on trial for the murder of his wife, has been acquitted. The Board of Health report 146 new cases of cholera and 19 deaths since yesterday.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—A few weeks ago, a slave to a southern city managed to open a correspondence with a gentleman in a northern city, with a view of effecting his escape. Having arranged the preliminaries, he paid some body \$40 to box him up, and mark him, "This side up, with care," and take him to the express office, consigned to his friend at the north. On the passage, being on board of steamboat, he was accidentally turned head downwards, and almost died with the rush of blood to the head. At the next change of transportation, however, he was turned right side up again, and, after twenty-six hours' confinement, arrived safely at his destination. On receiving the box, the gentleman had doubts whether he should find a corpse or a free man. He tapped lightly on the box, with the question, "All right?" and was delighted to hear the response, "All right, sir." The poor fellow was immediately liberated from his place of living burial, and forwarded to a wealthy Abolitionist in a city of New England, where he now is.—*Burlington (Vt.) Courier*, 12th.

LIQUOR SELLING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday, a bill for regulating the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors and wine was ordered to a third reading. The bill, as we learn from the *Boston Post*, prohibits, under penalty of imprisonment, the sale in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons, except by persons appointed by the municipal authorities to sell them for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes. For purchasing by false pretences the punishment is also imprisonment. For repetition of selling or buying contrary to law, the imprisonment is to be increased.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

MONTREAL, June 11, 1849.

We quote from Broker's Circular of Friday last:—

There has been a fair amount of business done this week, in Produce, Mining Stocks, and Freight.

Flour.—The bulk of the transactions has been at 21s 6d per barrel for the best shipping brands of Superfine, and at 21s 9d to 22s for Extra Super, but some inferior lots of Superfine were sold yesterday at 21s 3d.

WHEAT.—Several parcels have changed hands during the week at 4s 6d to 4s 9d per 60 lbs for good mixed Upper Canada, and at 4s 4½d for Red, and the market is still firm at these rates.

PEAS.—Considerable quantities have been placed at 2s 6d per minot, and a lot at 2s 7½ f. o. b., but a lower rate would have to be accepted to-day to effect sales.

BARLEY & OATS.—Nothing doing.

INDIAN CORN.—7000 bushels were placed, deliverable in Quebec, at 2s 7d per 56 lbs.

OATMEAL.—Has been in fair demand, at 16s 3d to 16s 6d per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady at 45s for Prime, 50s for Prime Mess, and 65s for Mess. Butter is still scarce and wanted.

ASHES.—Pots have continued steady throughout the week, at 28s to 28s 6d, but without any large transactions. Pearls have ranged from 26s 3d to 27s 6d, and may now be quoted at 27s.

FLOURS.—To Liverpool, the rate for Flour rose during the week to 4s 6d, but yesterday it declined to 4s, at which considerable engagements were made. To-day, however, it has again advanced to 4s 6d. To the Clyde, the rate has been steady at 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Ashes have fluctuated from 25s to 30s, both to Liverpool and the Clyde. The rates asked to-day are 27s 6d to Liverpool, and 30s to the Clyde.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were sellers till yesterday at 10½ premium, but to-day they refuse to draw at any rate. Private Bills have advanced to 10 per cent. premium for 60 days drafts.

BANK STOCKS.—Montreal is offering at 6 discount—British at 20—Commercial at 4, and City at 52, but the transactions of the week have been extremely limited.

MINING STOCKS.—Montreal Mining Shares after being nearly nominal for a few days at 15s, suddenly gave way, and were sold to a large extent at 10s, and it is reported that even 7s 6d was accepted. The market to-day, however, seems to have recovered from the panic, and 7s 6d is offered for any quantity. Quebec Shares are offering at 11s to 11s 6d, but we have no transactions to quote.

MISCELLANEOUS.—St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway has changed hands at 50 discount. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway is offering at par.

The quotation for Ashes to-day is—Pots, 28s; Pearls, 27s. No alteration in any other quotation.—*Witness*.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 8TH JUNE, 1849.—Ashes, 9,765 barrels; Flour, 206,893 barrels; Wheat, 98,193 bushels; Pork, 10,262 barrels; Beef, 385 barrels; Butter, 1,042 kegs; Lard, 2,464 kegs; Barley, 756 bushels; Peas, 27,939 bushels; Oatmeal, 3,611 barrels; Oats, 714 bushels; Corn, 3,852 bushels.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 8TH JUNE, 1849.—Ashes, 6,650 barrels; Flour, 43,632 barrels; Wheat, 400 bushels; Pork, 448 barrels; Beef, 150 barrels; Lard, 15 kegs; Butter, 20 kegs; Oatmeal, 8,362 barrels; Peas, 33,567 bushels; Barley, 15 bushels; Oats, 500 bushels; Beans, 31 bushels.—*Id.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—6th inst., Mrs John Spiers, of a son. 6th inst., Mrs Wm. Stephen, of a daughter. 7th inst., Madame Alfred La Roque, of a son. 8th inst., Mrs. T. C. Doane, of a daughter. 8th inst., Mrs George Platt, of a daughter. 15th inst., Mrs. Robert Dean, of a son. Ga—30th ult., the wife of A. Elliott, Esq., J. P., of a daughter. Peterborough—18th ult., Mrs Owen Vandusen, of a son. Zorra—30th ult., Mrs Thomas Clarke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brock Thomas M. Bryson, Esq., to Miss Louisa Farrall. 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Leach, J. Young, Esq., surgeon, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Peer, Esq., of St. Armand, C. E. 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. H. A. Glassford, to Maria Isabella, daughter of the late Stephen Scanlan, Esq.

Detroit—5th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Farnan, Dr. William Weyburn, of Detroit, to Miss Mary Moynahan, of Sandwich.

Hamilton—31st ult., at Iron's Hotel, by Rev. I. B. Howard, Mr. Alexander Bamford, to Catherine Clyde, youngest daughter of Mr S. A. Irons. 1st inst. Mr W. F. Spang, of Norwichville, to Miss Mary Mitchell, of Hamilton. 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Spencer, Mr. Samuel C. Kenney, to Miss Cordelia Davidson, both of Trafalgar.

Hully—6th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Mallory, Mr. Samuel Bean to Miss Letitia E. LaBaron.

Port—16th ult., by the Rev. R. A. Fyfe, Mr. Peter McArthur, to Miss Nancy Stone. 20th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Bell, Mr. Philip Mairs, to Miss Ann Donahue.

Point Levy—24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Torrance, Mr. W. H. Hoogs, to Hannah Maria Weston, of Quebec.

Quebec—25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. Bernard O'Neill, to Miss Eliza Walker.

Saltcoats, Scotland—30th April, by the Rev. Mr. Bryce, Capt. Archibald Miller of Dalry, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the deceased Capt. James Hamilton.

Sandwich—21st ult., by the Rt. Rev. Rector, of Sandwich, Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., to Mrs. Dobson, relict of the late Joseph Dobson.

Toronto—17th ult., Mr. John Mills, of Brantford, to Miss Jane Holbrook, of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

Montreal—4th inst., Francis Congalton, youngest child of William Hepburn, Esq., aged 20 months.

Beaverton, Lake Simcoe—29th ult., Mary, wife of Dr. E. Hipkins, aged 86 years.

Brantford—28th ult., Mr. William Renshaw, aged 40. and Mr. James Phair, aged 70 years.

Galt—25th ult., W. A. Harvey, Esq., Judge,—a gentleman whose premature decease will be mourned by a large circle of sorrowing relations and friends.

Jingham—lately, Mr. Charles Field, aged 46 years.

Grimsby—29th ult., the Rev. Geo. F. R. Grout, for many years Rector of that parish.

Hamilton—the infant daughter of Mr W. G. Kerr, grocer, of this city.

Laclune—2d inst., Mary, infant daughter of Capt Griffin, Deputy Asst. Adj. General, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Lennoxville—23th ult., of hydrocephalus, Alice M., daughter of Thos. C. Alcorn, M. D., aged 14 months.

Pictou—31st ult., William Shannon, aged 20 years.

Toronto—16th inst., Mr. James Beckett, Accountant.

Waterford, U. C.—25th ult., Lucy Ann Hubbard Whitney, wife of the Rev. Aaron Slight, and sister of the Messrs. Whitney of Montreal, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—June 8.

	s.	d.	a.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, per mi.	4	9	a	5	3	0	3 1/2
Oats, . . .	1	0	a	1	3	1	8
Barley, . . .	2	1	a	2	4	1	6
Peas, . . .	2	6	a	2	9	2	0
Buckwheat, .	1	11	a	2	3	0	5
Rye, . . .	2	6	a	2	9	0	5
Flaxseed, . .	3	0	a	3	9	4	6
Beans, per bushel,							
American,	4	0	a	5	0	2	6
Canada,	6	0	a	6	8	2	6
Potatoes, . .	2	6	a	2	9	0	5
Honey, per lb.	0	4	a	0	5	6	0
Beef, . . .	0	2 1/2	a	0	6 1/2	7 1/2	a
Pork, . . .	0	14	a	0	8 1/2	11	0
Butter, Fresh,	0	4	a	1	0	7	6
Do Salt, . .	0	8	a	0	9	20	0
Cheese, . . .	0	3	a	0	7 1/2	25	0
Lard, . . .	0	6	a	0	7 1/2		

Market barely supplied, in consequence of the occupations of seedtime. Fire Wood, delivered from the yards, dry, per cord, Maple, 20s; Mixed Wood, 16s 3d; Birch, 16s; Beech, 15s.

SOIREE.

THE Committee of the Lancaster Temperance Society beg leave to announce, that a SOIREE will be held in the FRONT of LANCASTER, on the Premises of Mr. THOMAS ROSS, SEN., on SATURDAY, the 14th July next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., when Addresses will be delivered by several efficient speakers.

The Committee are of opinion that the present is a favorable time for holding a meeting, as many Merchants, especially those of the Roman Catholic faith, have lately given up the sale of intoxicating drinks in some of the neighboring French villages.

By order,

JAMES WOOD, Secretary.

Lancaster, 12th June, 1849.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ADVOCATE.

Abbotsford—O Sumpson
Acton—Rev H. Denny
Adelaide—N. Easman
Addison—O. O. Stowell
Albion—G. Bolton
Altwick—R. F. White
Amehusburgh—J. B. Way
Amherstburgh—A. Bartlett
Amherst Island—W. Brown
Amiens—Rev A. Kennedy
Ancaster—T. Bishop
Augusta—H. McLean
Aylmer—W. Corey
Ayr—R. Wylie
Barnston—Rev J. Green
Barrie—Jas Edwards
Barton's Corners—P. Monaghan
Bath—C. James, P. Aylsworth
Bayham—O. Wheaton
Bedford—B. W. Ellis
Belleville—M. Sawyer
Berlin—H. Kroup
Bloomfield—T. Donnelly
Bromansville—Rev J. Clume
Brantford—H. Wade
Breadalbar—J. Stewart
Brighton—R. C. Struthers
 A. C. Singleton
Brookville—John Andrew
Brome—C. H. Cuyler
Brooklin—C. Campbell
Buckingham—O. Larwell, sen.
Burford and Springfield—W. Miles
Bytown—Rev J. T. Byrne
Caledon—Rev. S. King
Carleton—W. Sinclair
Centreville—J. N. Lapum
Chatham, C. W.—H. Verrall
Cherry Valley—Rev G. Miller
Chinguacousy—J. Wilkinson, senior.
Chippawa—J. W. Fell
Clarence and Lockaber—Rev J. Edwards.
Clarke—T. Dickey
Clarenceville—T. G. Brainerd.
Cobourg—Rev R. Hurley, J. Helm, sen.
Colborne and Haldimand—Jos. Day
Coleman's Corners—B. Coleman
Cooksville—H. Shaw
Coteau Landing—R. McIntire
Cornwall—A. Craig
Cowansville—Jabez Farr
Crowland—Jesse Yokom
Danville—Rev A. J. Parker
Darlington—W. Williams
Delaware—D. Tiffany
Dickenson's Landing—J. N. McNairn
Dunham Flatts—E. Finlay
Dundas—John Ware
Durhamville—W. Tilt
East Farnham—H. Taber
Eaton—Rev A. Gillis
Eaton's Corners—W. Hutton
Edwardsburgh—W. S. Aikin
 J. A. Bailey
Elora—J. Middleton
Embro—Dr Hyde, G. C. Groat
Erin—A. McLaren
Ernest Town—John Cameron

Escott—P. B. Webster
Farmersville—J. Carpenter
Fergus—J. Watt
Fingal—E. Willson
Four Corners, Hungerford—S. B. Shipman.
Fredensburgh—J. St G. Detlor
Freighsburg—J. B. Seymour
Galt—Isaac Sours
Gananque—R. Brough
Georgetown, C. W.—P. W. Dayfoot
Glanford—G. Smith
Glenburnie—E. Waggoner
Goderich—T. P. Dickenson
Granby—W. B. Vipond
Grimsby—D. Palmer
Guelfh—G. W. Allen
Hallowell Mills—R. B. Conger
Hamilton and Bartonville—P. T. Ware
Hawkesbury—John Lamb
Heck's Corners—B. Beach, jr.
Hemmingford—Rev J. Douglas
Holland Landing—A. Jakeway
Horuby—Rev J. Clarke
Humber—W. Hewgill
Ingersoll—A. McDonald
Innisfil—W. Clume
Kemptville—R. Leslie
Kilnarnock—J. Telford
Kingston, Portsmouth, and Burfield—S. Chown
Kingston, 6th Concession—Jno Graham
Kitley—H. Holmes
Lachine—W. Davidson
Lachute—A. Hodge
Lanark—Rev T. Fraser
Lancaster—W. Dunn
Leeds—W. Hargrave, Rev W. Hulbert
Lennoxville—J. P. Cushing
Lindsay—J. Bigelow
Lloydtown—John Graham
London—B. Smith
L'Orignal—H. W. Stone
Lower Ireland—R. Cobban
McKillop—Thos Sprout
Madoc—G. A. Olmsted
Manahawville—W. Cantwell
Malahide—W. Murray
Marshallville—A. Chapman
Martintown—C. F. Pomroy
Matilda—J. A. Carman
Merrickville—H. McCrea
Millbrook—M. Knowlson
Millcreek—P. Timmerman
Mora—G. Embury
Moulinette—S. D. Bagg
Mountpleasant—A. Townsend
Napanee—Thos Newton
Newburg—A. G. McCoy
Newburgh—John Black
Niagara—A. S. Christie
Norwich—John McKee
Oakland—W. Hay
Oakville—J. W. Williams
Orillia—J. Cuppage
Oshawa—Rev R. H. Thornton
 A. Farewell
Owen Sound—Rev R. J. Williams
Paris—E. G. Hill
Percy—W. Christie
Perth—W. Allan
Petite Nation—W. Dickson
Phillysburgh—Rev W. Scott, Rev J. Fisk
Picton—C. Pier
Pigeon Hill—Jos. Rhicard
Port Colborne—L. Boardman
Port Hope—Rev R. L. Tucker, Morice Hay
Portland, Midland District—E. Shubley
Portland, Johnstown District—S. S. Scovill
Port Sarnia—A. Young
Port Stanley—D. Cameron
Port Robinson—S. Johnston
Preston—J. Bergey
Quebec—G. Mathison
Ranham—J. Root
Rednersville—M. B. Roblin
Reesorville—H. P. Crosby
Richmond—P. McEtroy
Richmond Hill—E. Dyer
River Trent—J. Simmons
St. Johns—W. Coote
Seymour East—T. Arthur
Sharon—C. Haines
Simcoe—C. B. Davis
Smith's Falls—R. Bartlett
South Potton—Jos Manson
Stanbridge East—W. Jersey
Stratford—A. F. Mickle
Stoney Creek—Rev G. Choyne
Storrington—F. Bond
Streetsville—J. Glendinning
St. Thomas—H. Black
Sydenham—T. B. Horton
Three Rivers—W. Gunnis
Toronto—A. Christie
Vankleek Hill—G. B. Ferguson
Vanlavan Mills—J. A. Lamb
Vaughan—Rev. T. Demorest
Vittoria—Rev A. Duncan
Warsaw—T. Choat
Waterford—C. Merrill
Wardsville—J. Gardiner and A. Wilson
Warwick—S. Shepherd
Waterloo, C. E.—Dr R. Parmelee
Wellington—W. Wright
Wellington Square—Rev A. McLean
Westminster—A. D. Hyde
Weston—J. Pirrito
Westport—J. Cameron & Co
Whitchurch—J. P. Hughes
Williamsburgh East—J. R. Ault
Williamstown—Jas Cumming
Woodstock—T. S. Shenston
Yonge Mills—J. McNish
York Mills—Jas Davis
Zone Mills—W. Webster

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

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Crapaud—G. Wigginton

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