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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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No. 9

"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.—*Macnigh's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

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For the Canada Temperance Advocate.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

BY MRS. CAMPBELL.

The writer of the following sketch can assure the reader that she will not even embellish, but merely mention facts, as she feels convinced, that the aid of fiction is (if needed under any circumstances) quite unnecessary and even ineligible, as a means to promote the Cause of Temperance. Alas, the most romantic imagination will utterly fail to paint in colouring sufficiently dark, the appalling effects of a vice which has laid low the fairest hopes of thousands, and brought tens of thousands to eternal destruction.

C. L. was one of the most excellent servant girls in the town of D., and at the age of 24, married a young man with whom she had a fair prospect of living happily. He was a good tradesman, and his frugal, industrious, and managing wife, exerted herself in making home comfortable; for although Total Abstinence had not been heard of at the period of which I am writing, yet Mrs. L. knew that many men had been induced to spend their evenings at the public house, by the mismanagement of careless and slovenly wives, but all her care could not prevent her husband accompanying a neighbour to the abode of sin and death; at first but seldom, and, as

all drank more or less of the deadly cup, Mrs. L. was not alarmed, until her husband's nightly absence and a sad shortening of his weekly wages, aroused her to a sense of danger. Then did she plead as only loving wife can. L. had fondly loved his Kate, and still he thought he cared for her; he again and again promised to reform, and kept his word for a few days, but the coil of the serpent was around him, and he wanted resolution to break the fatal spell. His home was no longer the abode of comfort to which, in former days, he delighted to return, secure of a smiling welcome. The saddened look of his heart-broken wife stung him to the quick, yet he only reproached her for the change, and strove to persuade himself that he was an ill-used man. The children whom he once delighted to fondle, and whose prattle had often caused him to forget his hard day's work, were now a trouble to him. "Our little Mary is very ill," said Mrs. L. as her husband was leaving the house, "can you give me a few halfpence to get some medicine for her?" "You are always wanting money," replied the unfeeling father, and throwing down a few pence, hurried from the house, internally wishing he might never enter it again. He had not gone far, when he met a recruiting party; he waited to hear the Sergeant harangue some idle fellows who clustered round him, and ere many minutes had passed he had enlisted into the —th Regt. of foot. The day was spent by him in drinking, and night saw him taken home to his almost distracted wife, in a state of beastly intoxication. Poor Mrs. L., her cup of sorrow seemed now filled to the brim. Her eldest born was dying, yet sweet were her thoughts on the loss of that tenderly beloved child, compared with her unmingled sorrow, as regarded her husband; worse than widowed, no ray of hope illumined the fearful future. Yes, there are deeper afflictions than those which overwhelm the fond wife when bereft of the nest of husbands, and she is left to struggle with the many ills which here beset the path of the lonely widow.

L. kept at home the few remaining days allowed him. The greater portion of the time he was too ill to rise. What his feelings were, none could tell, as he preserved a dogged silence until the morning on which he was compelled to leave, when he implored forgiveness, and again and again declared he would quit his evil ways, and soon return a wiser and a better man. As the writer only states facts, the reader may imagine what were the feelings of Mrs. L. on this trying occasion, and however vividly his or her imagination may pourtray her sufferings, still rest assured the picture is not over colored. Stunned and almost unconscious, Mrs. L. stood for a few minutes and gazed at the retreating form of her

husband, but the wail of her child recalled her to her duty. Tears came not to relieve her aching heart. Neighbours came and assayed to comfort her, but she spoke not, but noiselessly watching the little sufferer, seemed to centre every thought on that one object of her love; no entreaty or argument could induce her to leave the bedside, and when the spirit of her loved one winged its way to realms of bliss, she calmly prepared the body for its last resting place. Many of her poor neighbours feared she would ere long be laid beside it, yet she lived on. She was a Christian, and in her Bible she found consolation and support. Left to her own resources to provide for herself and remaining child, she commenced making little shoes; a merchant who felt much for her, and truly admired her, proposed selling them for her; most diligently did she work, and even in the making of list shoes might be seen the rectitude of mind which ever characterized Mrs. L.'s conduct. Several others in the Town of D. had for years made and sold the same article, but not many weeks had elapsed when the demand for Mrs. L.'s *room shoon* (as they were called) was so great, she had to work late and early to meet it. Her dwelling now assumed a more cheerful aspect, and she might have been happier than she had been for the last two years, could she have banished from her mind her unworthy husband. Yet in the midst of many fears, she hoped he would reform. His letters which at first came often, were filled with regrets as to the past, and assurances of amendment. Each epistle raised still higher the hope which cheered her on her way, and nerved her for greater exertions. She made money. She bought a small stock of groceries—fitted up a part of her front room as a shop and began business; truly it was a pleasure to step in and look on that humble scene, where order and cleanliness reigned, seated behind the little counter, Mrs. L. pursued her work, except when called upon to serve a customer. Her little girl was at a proper age sent to a good school, and each succeeding year saw her, (to use a common expression) "better to do in the world." A chest of drawers stood proudly at one end of the small back room, reflecting as in a mirror each passing object, a neat tent bed, arrayed in curtains of linen check, and displaying to view the patchwork coverlet, newly filled one end of the apartment. I cannot, however, pass on without particular notice of this coverlet, it was all neatly sewed by the fingers of little Kate; she was not what is called pretty, but then she was obedient, and so truly loved her mother, that all sensible people admired her. Kate had worked at it very cheerfully, and her mother told her many stories about by-gone days, which the sight of various patches brought to her mind, and she spoke so lovingly of Kate's father, and of the joy yet in store for them, when he should come home, that the dear little girl always thought of him when she looked at it. "Won't he be pleased with me?"

Eleven years and more had elapsed, and there was joy in the home of Mrs. L.; the war was over, and her husband again sat by his "cheerful ingle, and the clean hearth-stove." Oh, there were many questions to ask, and so much to hear, that the overjoyed family could scarcely take their tea, though it looked so tempt-

ing on that pretty round mahogany table, and the cookies, and goose-berry jam, and nice Dunlop cheese, seemed to say, "You forget we are waiting." I believe Kate forgot to wash the tea-things that night, and her mother did not find fault with her. All now went well for some time; L. drank little, and that little he drank in his own house, he was what is now called a *moderate drinker*. By being so long subject to the will of superiors, he had acquired a love of power, and as he refused to work for a master, his wife enabled him by means of what she had saved to fit up a weaving shop, and employ three or four men. He got work, and was a *Master*. He also ruled in the house, insisting on implicit obedience and doing much mischief by meddling with what he did not understand, and now Mrs. L. was more an object of pity than she had been for years past. Mr. L. was a weak minded man, and his changed position pleased him mightily. His workmen, aware of his weakness and love of flattery, failed not to profit by his folly, and what with submission to his tyranny, and admiration of the sallies of vulgar wit acquired in a barrack room, managed to have many faults in their work overlooked by a master who forgot that he was responsible to the manufacturer who employed him. The pride of this foolish man knew no bounds, when a relation of his wife requested him to take her only son as an apprentice, he joyfully consented, and proposed that the young man should board in his house, and sleep in that of a neighbour; to this arrangement, Mrs. A. agreed and said, "then he will be under your own eye and that of my excellent cousin." It was now out of Mrs. L.'s power to make shoes, her household work and shop engrossed all her time. Kate was now apprenticed to a dressmaker, and bade fair to do well. To the careless observer, the Ls. were thriving apace, a bustling and boasting man was Mr. L. (as some now called him). He often declared his wife should give up that mean huckstery, he could and would support her like a lady, but still Mrs. L. looked paler and sadder each day. She beheld with feelings akin to horror that her husband enlarged his potations each night, and often during the day did he enter the house and help himself to a glass of the liquid poison. This was not all, by frequently inducing Thomas A. to sit with him after workhours, and partake of the unhalloved cup, the young man soon loved it, and Mrs. L., after using remonstrance in vain, wrote to his mother, entreating her to remove her son. The fury of L. knew no bounds, and that night he sat long and late at the bottle. The next morning he was delirious, typhus fever was soon apparent, and from those parched lips issued curses and fearful imprecations, no ray of hope gilded the dark passage to the tomb, in which a few days saw him laid. Thomas A. shortly after went to sea—his mother died of what is called a broken heart. Time brought composure and humble resignation to the mind of Mrs. L. Kate grew up to womanhood, married an excellent Christian, who assisted her in rendering the remaining years of her mother happy, and had many children to call them blessed.

TRUE SENTIMENT.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

SECOND RECHABITE CELEBRATION, COOKSVILLE.

THE Rechabites in Cooksville, seem to be men of the right stamp, in whose hands such an enterprise, as that in which they are engaged, is likely to go a-head. From all accounts it would seem that they have "headed" Montreal, and are not behind Toronto, in the erection of a Hall devoted to the object of the Temperance Reformation; such enterprise and devotion deserve our best support. The second anniversary of Guardian Tent, held on the 2nd ult., has been a rather extra "manifestation," and cannot fail to have a happy effect on that community; the brethren on that occasion seem to have put their "best foot forward," and we would hope have made a step in advance. The arrangements seem to have been well made, their Hall beautifully decorated, the entertainment presenting everything that could be wished, an excellent choir and instrumental band in attendance, the meeting numerously attended, and the chair well filled with a respected brother of the order, the Rev. D. Wright. The interest was kept up till the last, though disappointed in some speakers from a distance, yet their places seem to have been well supplied by B. Ball, and R. McDonald, Esquires. We give below a short report of their speeches, which were well received. Mr. Ball, though unexpectedly called upon, addressed the meeting with good effect to the following purport:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN, Sir,—When I took my seat here, my eye accidentally fell upon that dismal picture, hung up to your sight, and my blood recoiled before the crowd of painful thoughts which rushed upon my mind, as I looked upon it, to think, that man whom the great Creator designed for such noble purposes, and upon whom the high Council of Heaven bestowed unlimited sovereignty over all the other creatures upon the earth,—that man to whom such an expansive intellect, such a comprehensive imagination, such a capability for progressive attainments and excellence, should be exhibited in association with the brutes that perish, whilst the too truthful canvasser asks the question, "*which of these is the most degraded animal?*" who does not shudder with the throng of humiliating emotions. But, melancholy as is the contrast there exhibited, this is, I am afraid, but too correct an illustration of the depth of degradation to which the corroding and soul-killing vice of intemperance, not infrequently reduces those of our fellow creatures who are its victims, and let me remind you that all such begin with the moderate use of alcohol, and sink by degrees into the ruinous abyss, until the picture on your right finally becomes a true portrait of their sad and fallen condition.

I have not the honor to belong to the order of Rechabites, but I greatly esteem them and their objects; and this village has cause to feel proud and thankful that such an institution should be flourishing in their midst, snatching old offenders from the burning, and arraying the young in the armour of Temperance. (Cheers.) I repeat, Sir, my hearty congratulations, and I participate in the proud feelings with which the society may justly regard the success which has attended their laudable efforts hitherto, and the satisfaction with which they may estimate the future by the earnest of the past. I feel, Sir, as it were, an intruder on this platform, I have opened the way for others to address you who can occupy your attention to more advantage.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. Roderick McDonald, who addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, I feel considerable embarrassment and diffidence in addressing this large and respectable assem-

blage, this being the first time that it has devolved upon me to speak in public, on the grand and vitally important subject of Temperance. The brethren of the Order have, however, chosen to assign me the duty of representing them upon this platform; and, as a dutiful and good Rechabite, I could not shrink from any task which they might think proper to impose upon me. We have met here this evening, Sir, to celebrate the second anniversary of the most useful, the most benevolent, and the most important institution that ever was set on foot, for the moral reformation of man, either in Cooksville, or its adjacencies. This day two years, a few choice spirits, ten only in number, and their names are honourably registered there, (cheers) met in an obscure apartment in this village. Then and there, the small but determined band plighted and pledged themselves, each to the other, to erect a Tent unto Rechab,—to buckle on their armour, and to enter the lists against the most subtle, the most skilful, and the most potent general, that the arch-enemy of mankind ever sent to fight his cause, on the great battle field of this world. I was not at that time very conversant with the Society of Cooksville, but from what I know of mankind in general, I have no doubt that the chosen band had to listen to the cutting jeers, and profane jests of the uninitiated, and were doubtless denounced as mean, miserly hypocrites, soulless skinflints who would rather perish, as it were, of spontaneous combustion, than spend one of their beloved coppers in the purchase of a glass of generous liquor to allay their thirst. We had, Sir, this day, in our march through Sydenham, a specimen of the kind of reception which these stout-hearted pioneers encountered in the outset of their career. As we were quietly, but imposingly, pursuing our way in procession through that village, some old decayed corporal or drum-serjeant of General Alcohol, beat the tattoo and assailed our ears with a torrent of abuse and denunciation, couched in the classic language to which he had been accustomed in the camp of his master, as if he were eager to expend his last breath in the unhallowed service to which he had already sacrificed every earthly, and almost every eternal prospect; reminding one of the votaries of Bonaparte's guard, who were wont to toss up their amputated limbs in the air and exclaim, with their expiring breath, "*long live the Emperor!*" (Cheers.) Such is the insatiable devotion of the servants of General Alcohol; and I doubt not that such was the general treatment which our Rechabite fathers frequently encountered in the outset. I have no doubt that many an old sinning seer like the one I alluded to, whose deep potations had often impressed him with the belief, that he possessed what in Scotland we would call the *second sight*, whilst he was merely seeing double from the effects of having "both eyes wet,"—that he had the spirit of prophecy whilst he was only labouring under the spirit of Barleycorn, predicted a speedy downfall and dissolution to the Guardian Tent of Cooksville. But Sir, and I need not say it, this day has falsified these predictions. The long line of sturdy Rechabites, who this afternoon perambulated the streets of Cooksville and Sydenham, with clear head and steady step, bears ample testimony to the success which has crowned the efforts of that banded few. This spacious building which has sprung up, as it were, by talismanic agency, almost in the midst of the wilderness, and where we are now met under such auspicious circumstances, gives cheering evidence that the Rechabites of Cooksville are stout of heart and eminently prosperous. Yea, and they will prosper; for, when lewd taunts and obscene jests were setting the tap-room in a roar at their expense, the silent prayers of the worse than widowed drunkard's wife, and her helpless orphans, were ascending to the throne of heaven, and bidding them God speed! Those bold and benevolent pioneers could now afford to smile on the sarcasms which still were uttered, in the suppressed tones of conscious discomfiture, and could now look

with complacency and self-gratulation on this respectable meeting, and exclaim "here am I and the children thou hast given me!" Their success is no longer a matter of speculation, nor their society a subject of irony; the fruition of their most sanguine hopes is being realised.

I must now, as this assembly is a mixed one, say something of the nature of the Institution, as there may be those present who, if they thoroughly understood its merits, would deem themselves highly privileged to have their names enrolled in our books. Some, and I was once of the number, think that, because we have adopted a scriptural designation, so we hold peculiar doctrinal tenets. To such I would say that, so far is this from being the case we do not even admit religious discussion within these walls; and the only credentials which we demand is a sound constitution of body, and a good moral character. Our devotional exercise, as a Tent, simply consists of an invocation for a divine blessing, and the chaunting of a few hymns appropriate to our circumstances. Any good Christian might conscientiously join in either. Let no one therefore be deterred from joining us from religious scruples; we are engaged in the cause of humanity, of virtue, against vice; and we ask no man who will join us whether he be Jew or Gentile. To explain away any misgiving on this subject, and to account for our adopting this designation, I would refer to the 35th chapter of the book of Jeremiah. I remember, Sir, when a similar misapprehension obtained respecting the Odd Fellows; their designation seemed to indicate celibacy,—a very odd, unnatural thing truly, and many good and pious persons (a voice, "old maids,") no, Sir, not old maids, but good and pious matrons, who feared that some of their fair daughters might attain to that distinction, abominated the very name, "odd," and thought of them as a set of bachelors, who had not a heart to bestow upon the loveliest of Eve's lovely family, and who would most assuredly and most justly be found, one of these mornings, dead of frozen feet, for want of help-mates to darn their stockings! (Cheers.) But it is now, Sir, pretty generally understood, that the Odd Fellows are not such an unnatural set of hybrids after all; that the fair sex have no small interest in their lucubrations, and that they form an excellent charitable society, from which many a desolate and death-stricken hearth has derived consolation and comfort. The Rechabites are also a Beneficial as well as a Benevolent Society, with specific funds to meet the various contingencies and casualties, to which its members are exposed in their journey through life. But, Sir, we have a far nobler and extended aim and object than this, we aim not only at the promotion of earthly benefits; but, we aspire to the glorious distinction of winning souls from vice to virtue. The Institution of Odd Fellows excellent as it is, is not as comprehensive as ours, and it is open to the serious objection, that it associates on the same bonds and on the same terms, the immoral, vicious and incontinent, with the virtuous, temperate, and producing; compelling, as it were, the temperate, whose habits are conducive to health, longevity and immunity from accidents, to create a fund to meet the various casualties which crowd the path of the drunkard, in his often brief and distempered career. From this imputation Rechabism is most happily free; no man of ascertained evil habits is admitted until he has pledged himself to reform; or, if admitted, can be retained in our ranks, so that each brother has a fair and equal title to the relief which we provide against the various contingencies of life, accidents, disease and death.

Another feature in our constitution and practice, and one which ought to recommend us to favourable consideration, is the manner in which the brother treats the miserable victims of intemperance. Go into the broad walks of this world's society, and see how the wretched drunkard is treated there. Where are now the friends that clubbed so closely with him in the earlier stages of his unfortunate

career, and who mayhap, first lifted the poisoned cup to his inexperienced lips? Where I ask are these dear friends now? Echo answers, *where?* Those of them who have still managed to keep on the outer edges of the dread vortex in which he has been engulfed, pass him on the street as of inferior nature, scarcely or not at all deigning the slightest nod of recognition as they mutter to themselves with up-lifted head and supercilious *huteur*, "go bye I am holier than thou!" What now has become of the bland smile, the welcome salutation and the tight grasp which erst characterised their greetings? Alas! where is it? The hands that often pressed the damning cup to the resisting lips of the doomed one, will not now be lifted up to aid him in the hour of the last extremity, or to pour a solitary drop of water on the parched tongue, to quench the fire that is consuming his vitals, and which they were the first to kindle. Yes, the individuals who freely owned him as a congenial spirit, can now cherish no better feeling for him than scorn and derision. But do the Rechabites thus resign to utter destruction the unfortunate inebriate? Not at all. We go into the lanes and alleys and not only invite but press away from the haunts of infamy their most helpless victims; we sustain their tottering footsteps; we entreat and encourage them, with the tenderness of brothers to resign their evil habits, and when we have persuaded them to do so, we bid them welcome to the Tents of Rechab, where we make glad with them as with a child who was "dead and is alive again, who was lost and is found." Let the moderate drinkers, who form the press gang, so to speak of Intemperance, reflect upon this; and, instead of casting out of the pale of society the unfortunate drunkard, whom they have themselves helped to make such, let them imitate our example; or, better still, become of us, and endeavour to reclaim the lost ones to whose ruin they may have contributed by their example. Sir, it is not my intention now to debate upon the evil tendencies of intemperance in general, or to exhibit an appalling array of figures indicating its desolating statistics, I had expected others to be present better able and better prepared to occupy this ground. Indeed I do not know that the frequency with which these details are presented to our imaginations, may not have the effect of rendering our feelings callous and less sensible to their enormity. The very vastness of the moral and physical devastation, which follows in the train of intemperance, seem to overwhelm our perceptions. We contemplate the courage of a Sulley or Beresina, or a whole campaign of international butchery, with a degree of calm astonishment instead of horror, whilst our souls sicken and sink at the recital of a single murder. In the same manner if we analyse some single glaring drunken career which has come within our ken, we shall find enough in it to make the blood curdle in our veins, and to make us exclaim, "*from such a fate good Lord deliver us!*" Sir, occupying the position you do, you cannot fail but regard this occasion as one not only of exciting interest, and innocent hilarity, but also of deep and solemn importance,—pregnant with responsibility, not only to the Rechabites as entertainers, but also, and perhaps in a more personal sense, to those who are here in the quality of guests, in as much as it affords to every one, not already of the number, an auspicious opportunity of joining the Cold water Army, and for ever abjuring the use of intoxicating drinks. And what, young men, what in the name of high heaven, is there to deter you from seizing this admirable opportunity? What hinders you from raising one universal shout of adherence to the pledge, and exclaiming, like the Rechabite of old, we will drink no more wine, neither we nor our children for ever? And young ladies, permit me to address a few words to you, let me appeal to you and invoke your assistance in this holy cause. Your influence with the ruder sex is confessedly great, and it ought to be so. O, do exert that

influence for good! Let each of you this night become as I were a father Chiniquy or a father Matthew for the cause. Administer the pledge ere you part with your escort this night; give the youth of your choice your *ultimatum*, that he must either resign you or his bottle. (Cheers.) He dares not refuse you, and if he did he must be a dolt and a doltard, and not worth picking out of the gutter. (Cheers.) What! Prefer a grog-bottle to a pretty maid! Monstrous! Impossible! Show me here, in this large assemblage, the mean, contemptible animal that would be capable of such conduct, and I have only to raise my finger and a dozen athletic youngster will spring to their feet and kick the vagabond to Coventry. (Cheers.) It is a delicate, but nevertheless undeniable fact, that lover's lips do occasionally come into rather closer proximity than would be considered quite decorous in general society, (laughter) unless, indeed, in some eastern countries where people salute each other by touching noses. (Cheers.) And, young ladies, let me ask you, would you permit the perfume of your ambrosial lips to be mingled and contaminated with the odious fumes of the tap-room? (Cheers.) Would you actually suffer your dear delicate cheeks (*don't blush, I did not say lips*) to be touched by lips which left their last impression on the grog glass? Out upon the thought, I am sure you would not, oh! then, I beseech you, if any of you here have, and I doubt not there are many those in your company to-night in whom you feel more than a common interest, urge them to renounce tippling,—pledge them to teetotalism ere you pledge yourselves to them. It is your only safeguard against the dire calamity of becoming that worst of wretches, the drunkard's wife.

With these observations, which the disappointment in regard to other speakers has led me to extend much beyond the limits I had assigned myself, I resume my seat, trusting that, at our next anniversary, many who sit here as guests and visitors will be among the Reclabite entertainers.

The meeting was subsequently addressed in a very forcible and eloquent manner by Mr. James Nisbet, and Mr. Wells from the United States, and also by the Chairman, but our limits will not admit of reporting their speeches. Various pieces of music were performed by the choir and band during the evening, and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock, the band playing "God save the Queen." Altogether this was one of the most pleasant parties which has taken place in this vicinity for a length of time.

R. M.

REV. MR. CHINIQUY'S LECTURES.

(Continued from page 121.)

On Wednesday evening, 4th April, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy commenced his third lecture by quoting as his text or motto the expression of our Saviour to his disciples, after feeding the 5000—"Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," and said that he did not intend to deliver a formal discourse, but only a familiar address in a conversational style. Canadians do not understand economy—Canadian, Christian economy. Economy may be defined as that virtue by which we preserve (*conservons*) what God gives us. We Catholics are not economical. We suppose all we have is our own. We suppose we are absolute masters of all we possess. Man forgets the great truth, that we have nothing as our own—all is God's. We are not masters of a single hair of our heads. Death will soon teach you that your houses, lands, money, are not yours. Nothing then will be yours but the worms and corruption. Let us not forget that these things are not our own, and that a day is coming when we must render an account to God of how we have spent every farthing. A crowd of 5000, regardless of their physical wants, followed our Saviour for three days, listening to his Divine instructions, and he had

compassion on them and fed them. May God bless you, people of Montreal, who have for three days neglected your business and your pleasures, and come to hear the words of truth from the least of his ministers. Jesus Christ bless you, for you have listened more attentively to one of the least of his ministers than the Jews did to him. "Gather up the fragments," should be written on the walls of your houses and on the walls of your town. Our Saviour does not wish that we should let fall to the ground a single morsel of bread or a single farthing. He does not wish us to spend on vanity, but carefully to husband our resources. Fear not that I am come to preach attachment to the earth. No! He then narrated the parable of the talents in proof of the doctrine that our Saviour wishes us not only to preserve, but to endeavour to augment means of doing the good he has bestowed on us; and after describing the wrath of the master against the slothful servant, he added: Well, Canadians! think of the gifts you have received, temporal and spiritual, and of the account you must give of the use you have made of them. You who have had your £10,000 or £20,000, what have you done for the benefit of your fellow-creatures? When children are given, our first and chief thought should be the salvation of their souls; then their establishment in life. We must make provision for them, not in an avaricious, but in a religious spirit. We Canadians wish good things to fall from heaven upon us, without any exertion on our part. When God gives you a pound, you should try to make it two; not from avariciousness, but in order that you may be enabled to educate your children, establish them in life, and aid in every good work. By a proper use of your money, you may at the same time be doing good to others and increasing it. You fear, perhaps, that I have come here to speak to you about your toilet and luxury. I am neither a tailor nor a milliner. No; I am come to speak of economy—how you should use your money, neither foolishly spending nor hoarding it. The riches of a country is like the blood of the body; when they remain with the people, the country thrives. It would be a crime for a man to open his veins and allow his blood to flow; so is it for a people to allow their money to flow. Canadian; have for years sent their money out of the country to enrich strangers. I shall say no more.

Often have I seen the poor old farmer, oppressed with fatigue, toiling in poor and ragged garments, even at an age when we might reasonably have expected that the labor of his earlier days would have enabled him to make provision for the enjoyment of ease; and I have said, God pity the poor husbandman, and alleviate his toils! How hard he works for the means of life! Can it be possible that this man is obliged so to labor and sweat, in his old age, for his humble fare and poor clothing! I have seen a young lady passing by, dressed in silks and satins, with feathers, flowers, and gaudy ribbons. I have asked, who is she? And the bystander has answered, "The daughter of the old man toiling in the ditch." I have said to the old man I pitied, "Why is your daughter thus dressed?" He answered, "It is not my fault; my wife and daughter pressed me. I have often said to them when they asked for money—allow me to pay my debts, and establish your brothers on farms." Can you, my sister, when you know how your father toiled, can you take pleasure in buying such vanities, shortening his days to earn these luxuries? It is not so much pride, as a want of education and economy. What immense sums squandered away must be accounted for! Before buying even necessities, pay your debts; then educate your children, and make provision for their establishment in life; search out the orphans and widows, and deliver them; let your surplus money be like the dew of heaven and the sun, diffusing blessings around.

I say another thing which some may ridicule;—we ought not to bring from Europe what we can get at home. We

have been upwards of two hundred years in Canada, and we manufacture nothing, not even a pin or a button. I have been ashamed while travelling in the United States, and seeing their extensive manufactures, to think that we are yet in our cradles. Last year I heard a party of gentlemen on board of a steamboat conversing about some *great progress*, which turned out to be the establishment of a manufactory of *tobacco pipes!* We suffer from a want of nationality, a want of union, and a want of energy.

During the last three or four years, £50,000 have been sent to Europe for straw hats—straw hats for a country where straw is so plentiful. No home manufactures are thought fit for use: all must come from Europe. Will not this lead to ruin? As this is not a formal lecture, you will pardon me for being familiar. I love to clothe myself with Canadian, home-made cloth, not from vanity, but because the farmer gives me the money, and I will return it when I can. If all would do so, Canada would be one of the richest countries in the world. We are poor because we have sent our money to Europe. Remember, lawyers, doctors, notaries, etc., that your means have been brought out of the ground by the sweat of the farmer's brow. Half of the farmers are indebted more than the value of their property.

A movement has begun, and it is for you of Montreal to forward it. Some may say, you are a patriot, and speak like the patriots of 1837. Love of my country is naturally strong in my heart, and it is strengthened by religion.

4000 or 5000 have been obliged to leave their country because they could not get work, and had no land—because the rich would not employ their own people to make a straw hat, etc., but must send to Europe for them.

He then stated that letters had been received from those who had been compelled to expatriate themselves, and seek for employment in the United States, complaining of their solitude, and the want of the means of grace. Bring them back, my brethren! send me to bring them back. Yes, we will clothe ourselves with country stuffs, and not with broad cloth, to bring you back. Young men! hope of your country! lead in this good work. I do not wish to destroy commerce, but to encourage domestic manufactures. By making a little sacrifice at first, they would be established.

I speak in the hearing of some Protestants,—as they love their religion, so I love mine. As a Catholic, I wish the country to remain Catholic. After heaven, I love my country. Some think a priest has one foot in heaven, and that all his thoughts should be fixed there—that he should love all mankind alike. No. Did not God love the Jews more than all other nations? May not a priest, then, love his country more than any other? No part of the Scripture affects me more than the lament of the pious Jews contained in the Psalm, "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down," &c. Jesus Christ preached only in Judea, and wept over Jerusalem, although he loved all men.

My heart bleeds to see so many leave their native country. Many who inherited estates from their parents are now in want, and obliged to leave from lack of economy.

Returning to the subject of Temperance, he informed the audience that this afternoon the number who had taken the pledge, since he commenced preaching in the church on Sunday, amounted to 15,945. I had the pleasure of seeing 2000 children of the schools of this city come up, with flags in their hands, and joy in their eyes, singing hymns, and take the pledge. They know that Temperance is their bread and all their comforts. This has been a joyful day for Montreal. You who have not yet joined, come forward. Will you separate from your friends? Perhaps you say, "I need not join; I can be temperate by myself." You are neglecting your duty to God and to your friends by doing so. Alone you can but sin,—without God you can do no good. You cannot, without the Divine aid, be temperate. If you can be temperate by yourself, join, therefore, for it cannot be

any sacrifice. It would, perhaps, be better for your children that you were a drunkard than a moderate drinker—for then your example would not lead, but disgust them.

A man alone in a forest meets a bear, and it destroys him. Another meets a bear also, but he calls his friend, and they deliver him, and destroy the bear. A member of the Temperance Society is attacked by the demon Intemperance—150,000 brothers fly to his aid, and strike the enemy, but a man temperate alone, has no one to pray for or aid him. Come, join this excellent society, and you will all be safe from the teeth of your enemy.

He then said that 300 priests had joined the Temperance Society, and had agreed to say one mass each, monthly, which makes ten masses daily, in favor of those who join the cause, that they may be strengthened to persevere. Your Bishop will also say masses for you. Jesus Christ has promised to reward those who renounce the world, and deny themselves for his sake. Is a glass of rum better than all the blessings of Temperance, and all the consolations of religion. The philanthropy of God will lead the true Catholic to give up his drink for the love of God, of his family, and of his country.

Canadians! our great curse has been want of union;—unite now in the noble cause of Temperance.

He then gave the Scripture narrative of David and Goliath. People of Montreal! you have this day fought Goliath. Satan has an army—the demons of intemperance, luxury, etc.; the Goliath is intemperance. Strike, then! Destroy Goliath! Destroy drink, and the tears of wives will no longer flow, and children will all have bread. See the staff of David (raising the crucifix with which he administers the pledge) to strike the giant. Leading men! lead in this good work—the people call you. Wives! dry up your tears! Mothers! rejoice! for your sons and husbands are going to strike Goliath. Children! rejoice! for your fathers are not going to labor for taverns, but for you; your fathers are going to strike Goliath. Pastors! rejoice! for Goliath has received the blow.

THE GROWTH OF NEW YORK.

New York is increasing with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled, and bids fair soon to be among the first cities in the world. New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, are essentially one city, as much as London, with its conglomeration of towns, is one city. These multitudes, gathered round the magnificent harbor at the mouth of the Hudson, are spreading rapidly on both sides of the East River and of the North River, and within five years will probably number one million of people. The marts of merchandise are crowded into the lower parts of the Manhattan island, extending one or two miles up the island, and from river to river; while the dwellings of the merchants are rising like spring vegetation, in long lines of princely streets, on the shore of the Jerseys, upon the Long-Island shore, where they receive the name of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and along the magnificent avenues of Bloomingdale and Harlem. Greenwich and Chelsea, on the North River side, and Yorkville upon the East River, formerly thriving towns, four or five miles from the city, are already swallowed up by the swelling inundation. But in addition to this horizontal growth, there is a vertical growth, which is very important, though but little thought of. New York is daily rising into the air, as well as spreading along the ground. The roofs are daily torn from the houses and from the stores, and two or three additional stories added. Thus a new city is being

rapidly built upon the top of the old one. Decayed buildings, two or three stories high, are replaced by massive structures, rising seven or eight stories into the air.

This assemblage of cities is increasing every year, with accelerated rapidity. The opening of the Erie Canal gave it an impulse onward which it still feels. The railroad from Albany to Buffalo is another vast avenue, pouring wealth and abundance into the lap of New York. In Canal-street the rails are now being laid, which terminate in Lewiston, Maine. The great Erie Railroad, one of the most magnificent works of this or any other age, causes the pulsations of New York to throb through all the southern counties of the State; while the facilities for ocean and inland navigation are unsurpassed by those of any other city on the surface of the globe.

The progress towards better morals, though very far from what it should be, is also onward. There was never a stronger moral influence in the city than now. Deplorable as are the allurements to vice which throng our streets, in the gildings of fashion and the disgusting coarseness of vulgarity, they were never less numerous than at the present hour. We believe that a better day is coming for our lost world. Though the dawn is still dim, and darkness slowly retires before the light, there is an advance manifest enough to cheer even the desponding.

Parents in the country, however, are little aware of the perils to which their sons are exposed, when sent from a secluded home to encounter the temptations of this great city. They are exposed to temptations which are almost irresistible to the young and the passionate. She whose feet take hold of death, stands at the corner of every street, with her solicitations, and thousands who have strength enough of principle to prevent them from searching out the haunts of vice have not sufficient strength to resist the temptation thrust into their faces. If some plan could be devised to rescue the young from the ruin into which so many are thus plunged, "heaven would rejoice and earth be glad." Broadway, at night, is a wide and thronged avenue to destruction. A gray head is seldom seen upon its crowded pavement. The young and sanguine rush along, freed from the restraints of home, thronging the theatres, catching glimpses of life and death in the gambling-houses, tasting the wine which giveth its color in the cup, and following the tempter, "as the bird hasteth to the snare."

And yet, while thousands are thus yearly ruined, there is probably in no city on this globe a more noble set of young men, than can be found in the city of New York. Young men whose virtue has been strengthened by resistance to vice—who have dashed the wine cup from their lips; who by industry, frugality and energy, are laying the foundation for future competence, and who are walking firmly along that path which leads to happiness in this life, and to a blissful immortality.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.

TEMPERANCE THE BEST SPECIFIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

The *New Orleans Crescent* publishes the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the

number of deaths by Asiatic cholera which occurred among the sons of temperance in that city, and the adjoining towns, during the recent epidemic. The committee state that there are twelve hundred and forty-three members of the different divisions of New Orleans Lafayette, Algiers and Gretna. In these divisions three deaths only occurred, and in some of them not a case of cholera took place. Of those who died, one had been a member but a week, another less than a month, and the third was a watchman who was much exposed. The proportion of deaths in the city was fifteen to every thousand souls, while to the sons of temperance the proportion was one in each four hundred members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held at Weston, on the 24th ult., before J. Ackland de la Hooke, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Thomas Connor who some days previous, whilst in a state of intoxication, had been severely burnt. From evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased lived lately entirely alone, and had been drinking very freely since New Year's day; that he was seen carrying wood and fire into the house, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, he was observed lying on the road with his clothes on fire. Verdict:—accidental death, induced by habits of intemperance.—*Streetsville Review*.

CURE OF INTEMPERANCE.—We have seldom met with a more striking instance of the union of simplicity and wisdom for which the Quakers are remarkable, than the following:—A man addicted to habits of intoxication was suffering the usual miserable consequences, and, in a moment of repentance, said he would give anything to cure himself. "It is as easy as to open thine hand," said a Quaker. "Convince me of that," replied the inebriate, "and I will persevere in the experiment." "When thou takest the tempting glass into thine hand," replied the friend, "before thou liest the liquor to thy lips, open thine hand and keep it open, and thou wilt be cured"—*Boston Mercantile Advertiser*.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WHISKY.—An inquest was held on Monday last, on the body of a man found drowned in the Canal, about three quarters of a mile from St. Catharines. It appeared in evidence, that this man, in company with another, had been drinking in a house near the Canal bridge, on Saturday night, and left quite drunk, so much so, that he fell down outside the door. It is supposed that he strove, to make his way along the tow-path, towards Port Dalhousie, where he resided, and walked into the Canal. He must have been very drunk indeed, as it does not appear, that from the time he entered the Canal, he made any effort to return to the bank, but floundered into the middle. The name of the deceased was John McClean. We are pained, while we write the miserable end of a human being, far from the land (Scotland) which gave him birth. This man, no doubt, was once the object of hope and love to a fond and praying mother; but the Moloch of our country makes no distinction.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—At a meeting of members of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, held on Friday, at Radley's Hotel, it was stated, that the mor-

tality in the Temperance Section of that office during 8 years, had been less than half the usual rate, being only 6 per 1,000 annually. Out of 136 *Clerks* assured, the only death during eight years, was that of a man aged seventy-three. Out of 150 *Tailors*, not a single death had occurred in eight years. These are singular facts, and calculated to call serious attention to the influence of intoxicating liquors on the bill of mortality.

A FRAGMENT.—The practice of drinking alcoholic liquors has no redeeming qualities to commend it to a Christian's regards. It is favourable to no interest of man, for time or for eternity. True, it is not in all cases ruinous. But to be safe from the bite of a venomous reptile, we must crush it in the egg, and not cherish it on the plea that it has sometimes been domesticated without biting. If we would not be dashed from a precipice, we must not trifle on its verge; we must avoid the beginnings of evil, if we would escape its bitter end. And surely a real Christian will not give his countenance and patronage to that which heads such a train of mischiefs.

WHAT VEGETABLE CONTAINS THE GREATEST QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL?—No vegetable contains alcohol at all, for alcohol is the result of a peculiar kind of fermentation, in which sugar or gluten are both present, particularly the former; those vegetables which contain the largest proportion of sugar, as sugarcane, beet-root, parsnip, the juice of certain trees, &c., are therefore used with most economy in the production of spirits, although spirits does not exist, ready made, in any of them.—*Mugazine of Science.*

THE TRIAL OF THE RECHABITES.

Jeremiah, Chap. xxxv.

(BY THE EDITOR OF THE QUELPER HERALD.)

The chamber of Hanan—the guests are all met,
The wine-pots and flaggons in order are set;
And the prophet stands forth the command to enjoin,
“Ye children of Rechab, I bid you drink wine.”

How lofty their bearing, how noble their men,
The heirs of a monarch these shepherds might seem;
They pause not to parley, nor blush to confess,
“No wine for the children of Jonadab's race.
Our father commanded; no houses have ye,
Your home be the land where the roebuck roams free;
Nor trace ye the furrow, nor train ye the vine;
We build not, we sow not, we will not drink wine.
Did Jonadab deem it the basiliaks' heir,
And point to the wine cup, and bid us beware?
Or promise our days in the land should be more,
With the wild fowl's drink, than the wine-drinker's store?
And shall we, his children, his counsel contemn,
And barter our birth-right for bondage and shame?
The youth in his spring-time, the babe at the breast,
The maid and the matron obey the behest;
The wave of the Jordan o'er Carmel shall flow,
Ere we pass from the precept we fearless avow.

The Chaldee has swept o'er the land like a flood,
And the wolf and the vulture are batt'ning in blood.
We fled from the inroad we might not repel,
And to-day, in the city, as strangers we dwell;
To-morrow, the star of Chaldea may wane;
Away to the forest and freedom again.”

The doom of Judea the seer has denounc'd,

Now hear ye the boon which obedience has won;
Their fame who the wine-cup have loath'd and renounc'd,
Shall last while the tide of existence doth run.
While nations shall rise, and shall flourish, and then
The sites of their cities be sought for in vain;
While the sun holds his course and the world doth stand,
The Rechabite never shall cease from the land.

Sound, sound the loud trumpet, go forth and proclaim,
The heirs of the promise, still true to their fame;
Away in the desert, the Arab can tell,
Preserved from contagion, the wineless still dwell;
The nations have passed, as the waves o'er the strand,
But the children of Rechab still dwell in the land.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1849.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON INTEMPERANCE.

This is one of the most important documents on the question of Temperance that has ever been presented to the public in this Province, not in consideration of its intrinsic merits, but of the place from which it emanates, and the influence which it may consequently be expected to carry. It consists of two parts; *first*, the Report of the Committee; and, *secondly*, the evidence on which it is founded; which evidence has been gathered, either from the examination of gentlemen who appeared before the Committee, or from correspondence; or from Public Official Returns, all of which are thrown together without any perceptible order or method. The first of these we shall present to the readers of the *Advocate*, without abridgement, as our space will permit; and many portions of the second are so important, that we shall transfer them also to our pages.

Judging from the Report, the Committee have met at least five times; have examined four persons, and corresponded with ten; four of whom being connected with the Excise, have been applied to only for Official Returns. Their report contains the testimony of only two gentlemen of the Medical Profession, both of whom are resident in Montreal; and of only one Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Chimquy. It is much to be regretted that the Committee did not apply to a greater number of persons, and endeavour to bring evidence from all parts of the Province. As they were a Parliamentary Committee, representing Western as well as Eastern Canada, they ought to have endeavoured to ascertain public sentiment at both ends of the Province. Why did they not address circulars to members of the Medical Profession in Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, &c? Why did they not obtain a return from the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, as well as at Beauport? As the subject committed to them is so intimately connected with morality, the Clergy of all denominations had a right to be consulted. It is to be regretted that the labours and investigations of the Committee have been confined within so narrow bounds, this, we fear, will render the influence of their Report more limited and local than it ought to be. Nevertheless, we accept of it most gratefully, in spite of its defects; and if we cannot thank the gentlemen composing the Committee for their great labours, we have to thank them for the bold and fearless manner in which they proclaim the truth on this all-important question. To many of our readers who have been long engaged in the Temperance warfare, struggling with severe opposition and reproach, it must be peculiarly gratifying to find Honourable gentlemen proclaiming the principles of the Temperance Reform-

ation, in as strong language as they themselves could use, in the face of Parliament and of the public. We have room only for the following specimen in this number, but we purpose to give the greater part, if not the whole of the Report in our next.

* Your Committee would therefore record their settled and unanimous opinion, that it were desirable altogether to prohibit, and effectually to prevent distilling, as well as the traffic in spirituous liquors, as also to enact and enforce the most effectual measures against the smuggling of ardent spirits. Of late, among the educated and elevated classes, intoxication has been so much discountenanced as to be very rare, and drunkenness is not now a gentlemanly vice. Hence your Committee feel assured that a day will come when the desired measure can be enforced, but even in the present state of the public mind, they fear that it would be inoperative. It is, then, only because such a project would at this time be impracticable, that your Committee do not at present urge its adoption.

Here, however, to prevent any misconception of their views, your Committee would submit a self-evident proposition, together with what appears to them to be its legitimate, though somewhat startling, consequence.—Disorders and delinquencies of all kinds follow in the train of intemperance; yet distilling, yet the traffic in the poisonous product of the distillery, are sanctioned, and licensed under legislative authority,—yet the taste for that poison is acquired, yet the habit is contracted in “grogeries” licensed by law. To license distilling and the sale of ardent spirits, then, on the part of those who cannot pretend to be ignorant of the inevitable effect, is to sanction that effect, in other words, it is to license every crime incident to the use of ardent spirits. But what would be the surprise and indignation of every Honourable Member if a petition were presented to your Honourable House, praying that a clause to that effect should be added to every license to be hereafter issued. Ever now, in the absence of such a clause, the drunkard indicted for an offence, committed under the influence of liquor distilled according to law, procured at a “groggery,” which but for the licensing system had not existed, may set up some claim to impunity. Holding up the license, he may not unreasonably allege that those who give the means intend the end, and that the Legislature, which sanctioned the cause, namely, the distilling and vending of spirits, should pardon every offence consequent upon their use.*

PERSECUTION.

We agree with the Witness in the sentiments expressed in the following extract. We hope his Excellency will disregard this petty annoyance. Whoever may laugh at the representations of *Punch*, we are certain none will take offence at the course of His Excellency, but those that “love strong drink,” and such characters are rapidly sinking in public estimation, in those times, and will soon be as powerless to do evil, as they have ever been to do good. We only wish he would take one step more, and thereby occupy ground on which the virtuous portion of the community would commend him, and the intemperate will not dare to assail him. If the Governor would do this, it would save many thousand pounds to Canada, before the end of the season, and would stop some who are now on the high road to ruin:—

“We perceive by the Canadian *Punch* (the wood cuts in which, by the by, are exceedingly spirit-d), and other papers, that His Excellency the Governor General is suffering under no small amount of petty persecution for not supplying his visitors with intoxicating drinks in what they consider sufficient quantities—a persecution which would, doubtless, cease at once, were he to practise and encourage the copious use of these drinks, or in other words, to throw his immense influence into the scale of intemperance. But what would be the result were His Excellency to take this ground? A few thoughtless young men, and a number of seasoned soakers would laud him to the skies, but all the better part of the community would mourn deeply over the example he was thus setting before the people of Canada. And especially would this be the case at the present day, when the Temperance Reformation is advancing with a prosperity and rapidity hitherto undreamed of. To see the benevolent Father Chiniquy on one side, indefatigably

exerting every energy of his great mind, to free his country from the slavery of intemperance under which it labours, and a British Governor General on the other, throwing the whole weight of his immense influence against him, would, indeed, be a pitiable spectacle. If we felt at liberty to criticize His Excellency's conduct, we would rather deplore his setting forth the cup which “bites like a serpent, and stings like an adder” at all; and, certainly, if he were to abstain on principle from using and giving intoxicating drinks, he would escape many of those petty annoyances which all who take a middle course, to keep on good terms with both sides, are sure to suffer.—*Montreal Witness*.

MEMORIAL TO FATHER CHINIQUY.

On Friday last a meeting was held at the Bonsecour Market in this city, to thank Mr. Chiniquy for his long and useful labours in the cause of Temperance in Canada, and especially for his visit to this city, a visit crowned with so much success. At an early hour the large hall of the market was crowded. There were more than three thousand persons who testified by their presence, the interest they felt in the cause of which Mr. Chiniquy is so worthy an apostle, and of the lively sympathies of which he is the object.

The Hon. Judge C. Mondelet was called to the chair, and Louis Perrault, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The Hon. Chairman in an eloquent address explained the object of the meeting. He enlarged upon the merits of Temperance Societies, and the good which had resulted from the progress of this great movement in Canada, thanks to the zeal, the eloquence and the efforts of Mr. Chiniquy. He reviewed the career of this worthy priest and the services which he has rendered to the country; shewing how much he deserves our gratitude. The learned Judge said in concluding, he hoped this gratitude would not be wanting.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., proposed the first resolution with most appropriate and befitting remarks, congratulating the inhabitants of Montreal on the great Temperance movement, a movement which will always spread more and more and which will be so much the more durable as it has a good object.

T. J. J. Loranger, Esq., seconded this resolution, and made an eloquent speech, in which he recited some of the most striking facts in ancient and modern history, shewing the baneful effects of intemperance, and the benefits resulting from associations having for their object the destruction of this plague of society. Mr. Loranger rose to an elevation of thought, and a degree of eloquence which drew from the audience bursts of rapturous applause.

1st Resolution.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Temperance Society is philanthropic in its origin and aim, that it has a salutary influence on the manners of the people, and that, in this country in particular, it has powerfully aided the public by contributing to the material well being, and to the social advancement of the people.

Dr. Beaubien, M. P. P., proposed the second resolution and addressed the meeting, enlarging on the important services rendered to the country and to this city by Mr. Chiniquy, the gratitude due to him, &c. Louis O. LeFournoux, Esq., seconded the resolution and shewed how much Mr. Chiniquy merited from the country. He considered the Temperance movement as the regeneration of Canada. He congratulated the people of Montreal on their generous zeal to join the Society, and praised the Canadian merchants who had given up the sale of spirituous liquors.

2nd Resolution.—That the Rev. Father Chiniquy has well merited the thanks of the country for his devotion to the cause of Temperance in Canada; that an address be presented to him, congratulating him on the success which has attended his recent labours in this city, on the good which is resulting, and the advantages which are flowing from them; and at the same time thanking him for the zeal he has displayed in enrolling under the Temperance banner our fellow

co intrymen of all classes; and expressing to him how much this meeting approves and admires the means he employs to accomplish his end; uniting religious motives which ought to lead us to join this great work with those of our material interests, to the advancement of which the use of spirituous liquors presents an obstacle.

A. R. Cherrier, Esq. proposed the third resolution, and also addressed some remarks to the meeting on Temperance and its advantages. H. Paré, Esq. seconded the resolution.

3rd Resolution,—That it is the wish of this meeting that with the address to be presented to Mr. Chiniquy, a medal shall be offered in acknowledgment of his devotedness, and to express our gratitude to him for the good which his zeal has produced in our city. That a subscription list be opened in order to collect the necessary sum to procure the medal, and that Messrs. H. Paré, Louis Marchand, Alexis Trudeau, Bouchette, Loranger, Ouimet, with Pierre Jodoin as Treasurer, be a Committee for procuring the medal, and having a suitable device or inscription engraved on it.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Gédéon Ouimet, Esq., seconded by Louis Marchand, Esq. Mr. Ouimet explained to the meeting the object of his resolution, and recommended the members of the Temperance Society of Montreal to attend, in order to give the presentation of the address and medal as much pomp as possible. Mr. L. Marchand addressed a few words to the meeting.

4th Resolution,—That the following gentlemen be delegated by this meeting to present the address to the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy at Longueuil, the place of his residence, and to transmit the medal, at such time and in such manner as they may think fit, giving previous notice thereof in the newspapers of the city, to give those who may wish to accompany them an opportunity to do so, viz:—Judge Mondelet and fifty-four others of the leading gentlemen of Montreal, with power to add to their number.

These resolutions were all unanimously adopted, also the following address based on the resolutions:—

TO THE REV. FATHER CHINIQUY,

SIR,—Delegated by eighteen thousand inhabitants of Montreal, who at your word have enrolled themselves under the philanthropic banner of the Temperance Society, we come to bring you the tribute of their thanks, and to offer you the expression of their gratitude. You have well merited the gratitude of the country; and, when the day comes in which Canada will take her destined rank among nations, she will have favourable remembrance of you, for you have powerfully served her interests, in overcoming one of the greatest obstacles to her advancement, we mean the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Your work is patriotic, for in the crusade you have undertaken against intemperance, the arms which you have made use of have been considerations borrowed from the dearest interests of Canadians, and to assure them of success, your eloquent voice as priest and as citizen has had but to repeat those words, always magical to the ears of the Canadian population, "Love of our country."

When you came to our city, you had already spread your salutary doctrine in the surrounding country, and everywhere you have been received with enthusiasm. The capital of Canada was unwilling to be behind in devotedness and patriotism; and here, and elsewhere, your zeal has been crowned with complete success.

Your name, therefore, shall be always dear to the inhabitants of Montreal, a public assembly of whom, in deputing us to present you with a medal, acknowledge that they offer but a feeble token of their gratitude, and a very humble acknowledgment for the sacrifices which you have imposed upon yourself, for the interest of the cause of which you have made yourself the apostle. But the recompense to which you are entitled, posterity alone can grant, for they

alone can worthily recompense the services of the benefactors of humanity.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting broke up after having given three cheers for Mr. Chiniquy and Temperance.—*Minerve.*

NOTICE.

As we are short of number 4 of the *Advocate* for the present year, we would feel grateful to any of our subscribers, should they have duplicate copies of this number, to send them back to us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A friend to the Cause of Temperance," whom we thank for his valuable communication, is informed that the Parliamentary Report covers the same ground with his letter, and supersedes the publication of it.

The copy of the *Advocate* sent to G. Flynn, Palermo, was returned last year, marked, "not called for."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Melville, Darlington, 13th March, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing your willingness at all times to give publicity to any thing interesting to the friends of temperance, we send you the following resolutions, passed at the district meeting, held in this place, by the preachers and representatives of the Bible Christian denomination:—

1st. Resolved—That in view of the enormous evils produced by the use of alcoholic drinks, physical, mental, moral and social, and as a consequence, their blighting influence on the spirit of genuine piety, and the obstacles presented thereby to the spirituality and stability of vital godliness, we earnestly and affectionately urge upon all our official characters and members, to take a firm and decided stand, on the side of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, believing that such a practice is conducive to the health and welfare of both soul and body.

2d. Resolved—That we rejoice to know, that with scarcely an exception, all the itinerant ministers of our church, at home and abroad, have embraced the principles of teetotalism, and we agree to lecture and preach on the subject occasionally among our societies, to encourage temperance publications, and in every suitable way to bring our influence to bear against the drinking customs of society.

J. F., President.

W. W., Secretary.

Durham, Ormstown, March 28, 1849.

SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you an account of what has lately taken place in this place in relation to the Temperance cause. Thursday, the first of March, (a time long to be remembered here, I hope) a public temperance meeting was held, and although the notice was but short, the house was filled, and some came from a considerable distance. Mr. Decastle, of St. Timothy, kindly came over and delivered a most powerful and heart-touching address, and I am happy to say, that although many were present who deal in intoxicating drinks, both as tavern and store-keepers, they did Mr. Decastle the justice to admit that, in

what he said, he spoke the truth; at the close of the meeting, 35 names were subscribed to the pledge. At an adjourned meeting held on the 19th for the purpose of framing laws for the guidance of the society, and choosing office-bearers, 33 names were added to the pledge. The following were chosen office-bearers for the year: D. K. Lighthall, Esq., Registrar of the County, President; Wm. McNaughtan, Vice-President; Simon Fax, Treasurer; W. F. Lighthall, Assistant Secretary, and a committee of nine. I look forward with encouragement for the advancement of the Temperance cause in this place; our Roman Catholic friends here, have also taken up the cause, and have been doing much good.—A. McEACHREN, Secretary.

Owen Sound, Bay Lake, Huron,
23rd March, 1849.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that a Temperance Society was organised here lately, designated the "Victoria Temperance Society of Owen Sound." It is based on the rules of the Montreal pledge. The Society prospers admirably well and appears destined to do much good. Perhaps I would not be going too far in saying that much of the praise due to this little town, as to its order and regularity, particularly on the Sabbath-day, is in no small degree attributable to the Temperance Society of this place. We have reason to be thankful to the magistrates and councillors and other leading men in this town, who have not been too haughty to lend the weight of their influence in the good cause of Temperance. Nor can I let this opportunity pass without giving them praise for their diligence in the discharge of their duty, in suppressing vice and in the maintenance of good order. It is not from hearsay that I take the liberty to make these remarks, but from personal observation. Indeed much might be said in praise of this place, compared with other villages and towns that might be named in this province when in a state of infancy.

GEORGE JAMES GATES, Secretary.

Palermo, April 13th, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,—Various inconveniences attending travelling have prevented my writing you at an earlier date, in reference to the numerous appointments for Temperance meetings attended to the past winter. My labours in the Midland District resulted in the re-organizing of 6 societies, 760 signatures to the pledge, 172 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and awakening an interest in many localities where teetotalism was at a low ebb. On my way up to Hamilton, I organized two new societies, and re-organized four others, obtained 132 subscribers to the *Advocate*, 552 signatures to the pledge, and had large and interesting meetings. You may expect to hear from me again shortly, when the result of my present tour shall be given. Allow me to make a few remarks on the present state and prospects of the Teetotal cause in Canada West.

1st, It appears evident from the past working of the Societies generally, that too little attention has been given to keeping up *Monthly Meetings*, and exercising a *mild but healthy discipline*. Without these no Society can prosper.

2nd, Very few *Juvenile Associations* exist, although they are as necessary for the ultimate success of this enterprise, as Sabbath Schools are for the success of the Gospel. Let every village and town in the Province have its "*Cold Water Army*," then the youth of our country will grow up in love with Teetotalism.

3rd, I endeavoured to procure *Statistics*, but found that little or no attention had been given to such a matter. Why should not every Society know its own strength, its own influence, its own success? In such a war as ours, why not know the number and strength of our foes? Had Societies interested themselves in this matter, *hosts of facts* would support petitions and memorials, too often allowed to fall to the ground, because intrinsically worthless so far as exhibiting the extent and consequences of drunkenness in the land.

4th, After careful observation and experience, I venture the opinion that the apathy so manifest may be mainly attributed to the want of moral principle in some members, and the *cold indifference* which active Christian members experience from those of their brethren in the Church, who ought to take the lead in "every good word and work." O, when will every minister of the Gospel, and every member of a Church, act on the Total Abstinence principle? God hasten the period, for it is needed;—yes, for *hundreds* of men and women in this Province are annually filling a *drunkard's grave*! I am aware that it may be objected that Teetotal Lecturers have abused and slandered Christian men, especially ministers of religion; but will this excuse them, or justify the too common avoidance of all reference to the leading vice of the country—Drunkenness—in their pulpit-discourses, lectures, prayer-meetings, &c., &c. Let selfishness give place to benevolence, and all public speakers avoid harsh language; and especially let Christian men take hold of this cause in earnest "*with a will*," and then we will have unprecedented success during the current year.

5th, I found in many cases that *official members* of the Societies did not take a *Temperance paper*. This should not be. All who are able, ought to take the *Advocate*; and especially now that there is so much danger of its being discontinued, unless well supported. I trust if this meets the eye of a *non-subscriber*, he will order it immediately. I think it would be well for you to publish the number of subscribers to the *Advocate*, which you have received, and how many more are needed to save yourself from pecuniary loss. You have numerous friends who will rejoice to hear that you are well supported.

Yours very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Education.

INDUSTRIAL KNOWLEDGE.

We are sometimes told that education has very little to do with manual industry; that the one relates to the head and the heart, while the other deals only with muscle and sinew. "Look," it is said, "how many

there are who, having received an efficient education, start in trade, and fail. Look, again, how many succeed eminently in trade who have received no education worthy of the name!" Yes; if education consist in making Greek and Latin an end, instead of means to an end—if a whole course of school instruction pass without one lesson relating to the physical world around us—then, indeed, may we well understand how an educated man may fail in trade or manufacture. But if education consists in the right development of all the faculties that God has given us, then is the man who steadily watches and studies the external world, and the power he has over it, acquiring industrial knowledge at every step. Nearly all industry consists in the transformation and adaptation, by human means of materials, abundantly scattered around us; and he who uses his external senses and his "common sense," in studying the properties of these varied materials, is acquiring the elements of industrial knowledge, which, even if he had not the advantage of that more systematic education which expands the intellect and warms the heart, will one day be fruitful of good to him, though the mode and moment may be equally beyond his ken. "A young man," says Sir Robert Kane, "wanting to sell spectacles in London, petitions the corporation to allow him to open a little shop, without paying the fees of freedom, and is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation refuse him there. He makes acquaintance with some members of the university, who find him very intelligent, and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking asunder and re-making all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary, and learns those languages to read those books. The university people wonder at him, and are fond of dropping into his little room in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the university collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructed; and the giant mind of Watt stands out before the world—the author of the industrial supremacy of this country, the herald of a new force of civilization. But was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own workshop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his business. He learned French and German; but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, as he used lathes and levers."

WHAT EDUCATION IS.

Real, effective education does not mean merely reading and writing, nor any degree, however considerable, of mere intellectual instruction. It is, in its largest sense, a process which extends from the commencement to the termination of existence. A child comes into the world, and at once his education begins. Often at his birth the seed of disease or deformity are sown in his constitution; and while he lags at his mother's breast, he is imbibing impressions which will remain with

him through life. During the first period of his infancy, the physical frame expands and strengthens; but its delicate structure is influenced for good or evil by all surrounding circumstances; cleanliness, light, air, food, warmth. By and by, the young being within shows itself more. The senses become quicker. The desires and affections assume a more definite shape. Every object which gives a sensation, every desire gratified or denied, every act, word, or look of affection or of unkindness, has its effect, sometimes slight and imperceptible, sometimes obvious and permanent, in building up the human being; or rather in determining the direction in which it will shoot up and unfold itself. Through the different states of the infant, the child, the boy, the youth, the man, the development of the physical, intellectual, and moral nature goes on, the various circumstances of his condition incessantly acting upon him—the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the air he breathes; the kind, and the sufficiency of his food and clothing; the degree in which his physical powers are exerted; the freedom with which his senses are allowed or encouraged to exercise themselves upon external objects; the extent to which faculties of remembering, comparing, are tasked; the sounds and sights of home, the moral example of parents; the discipline of school; the nature and degree of studies, rewards, and punishments; the personal qualities of his companions; the opinions and practices of the society, juvenile and advanced, in which he moves; and the character of the public institutions under which he lives. The successive operation of all these circumstances upon a human being from earliest childhood, constitutes his education: an education which does not terminate with the arrival of manhood, but continues through life—which is itself, upon the concurrent testimony of revelation and reason, a state of probation or education for a subsequent and more glorious existence.—*Edgeworth.*

Agriculture.

SPRING WORK.

(Continued from page 127.)

THE PEA CROP.

THIS may be viewed in many points as a very important crop to the Canadian Farmer. Its main value consists in its being best adapted of any of the coarse grains for making Pork; and, also, as an article of export. It is most productive on rich clay soils, but may be grown with profit on almost every variety of soil, excepting those in which sand forms the principal ingredient. An average crop of Peas may be rated at thirty bushels per acre; but on rich clay soils forty bushels may with confidence be reckoned upon. To obtain as large a yield as the latter will, of course, require clean cultivation, and the ground must be in the highest state of productiveness. Peas should be sown early, so that the ground may be covered before the hot weather in summer sets in; and, besides, a much greater quantity of seed should be used than what is generally done by the Farmers of Canada. It will be found that three bushels per acre of seed, and early sowing, will in most cases secure a full and abundant growth of haulm, unless the land be in very poor cultivation. If the latter be the case, as soon as the plants get two or three inches above the surface of the

ground, a top dressing of gypsum, at the rate of one bushel per acre, (or, four bushels of unleached house ashes will answer the same purpose), applied broadcast, will assist the growth of straw very powerfully, and will, in most cases, be the means of adding at least twenty per cent. to the yield of marketable Peas. In cultivating the Pea crop, it is important that the growth of haulm (i.e. straw) should be so abundant as to smother all weeds and wild grasses. This is more particularly the case where it is intended to be a preparative crop for Fall Wheat, which should invariably be the case in those districts where the latter crop can be grown with certainty and profit. It is rather difficult to cover seed Peas with the common harrows; and a nine-tooth cultivator will be found an efficient implement for that purpose. But a still better plan is to nicely rib the land with a ribbing plough, each rib or furrow being from ten to twelve inches asunder; and, by sowing the seed broadcast, and harrowing the land twice, lengthwise of the furrow, the seed will be thoroughly covered, and the plants will come up in rows as regularly as if a drilling machine had been employed. If weeds or grass should spring up between the rows, in the early part of the month of June, the crop may be horse hoveled once or twice—by means of which the mechanical texture of the soil will be materially improved for the crop of Wheat intended to succeed it; and, besides, it will be the means of increasing the yield at least twenty per cent.

Pea straw, if the crop is harvested a few days before it is ripe, is quite equal to hay for sheep and colts. There is no cheaper means of fattening sheep in autumn and winter, than to feed them on unthrashed peas, which have been cut a few days before the crop was ripe, and carefully cured—preserving, if possible, the bright green colour natural to the pea haulm cut and cured at a period when about two-thirds of the peas have changed their colour to a light-yellow. The quantity of mutton which can be made from the produce of a ten-acre field of peas, cut, cured, and fed in the manner described, would astonish the person who has not given the matter a careful consideration. The day is not far distant when the Farmers of this country will ridicule the idea of naked summer fallows for Fall Wheat! when, by sowing peas, and some other crops which we shall hereafter mention, they can make the products of their crops pay the expense of managing, and also those of the wheat crop. Peas of a good quality, and of choice varieties, will always bring a highly remunerating price, for export; and when once the character of Canadian peas becomes raised to its proper standard, it will be a difficult matter to supply the demand. The Pea crop draws its food largely from the atmosphere; and, besides, it leaves the ground in better condition than it was at the time when the seed was sown; and for these, as well as the other reasons pointed out, it should occupy a much more important rank than it does among the crops grown by the Canadian Farmers.

SPRING WHEAT.

The past year, having been an unfavourable one for Spring Wheat, it is not to be expected that as much ground will be occupied this season with this crop as has been the case in former years. For five or six years in succession, Spring Wheat has yielded more bushels per acre, on tolerably rich and well-cultivated land, than did Winter Wheat; and, as might have been expected, it soon became very popular—so much so, indeed, that sufficient of it was raised to supply the home consumption; and, besides, large quantities were shipped to Britain, which soon had a prejudicial influence on Canadian flour. The system of mixing Spring with Winter Wheat was resorted to by our millers, in order to improve the character of Spring Wheat flour; but what was saved in this way was more than lost from the bad character that was given some of the choicest Canadian brands. The Inspectors of Flour at last determined that Spring Wheat flour should be branded as such; and, by this means the two quali-

ties were kept distinct. The failure the past season was so great, that the country from this source alone must have sustained a loss equal to £400,000! The failure of Spring Wheat was not confined to one District, but it was general from one end of the Province to the other. There were, certainly, isolated cases; but nineteen twentieths of the crop did not more than pay the expense of harvesting, thrashing, cleaning, and taking to and from the mill, leaving nothing for the payment of rent, seed and cultivation. So that it will be seen, that the Spring Wheat crop of 1844 was not only a non-paying one, but that it subjected the Farmers to a loss of some £1 10s. per acre, besides a great disappointment. On the farm occupied by the writer of this article, upwards of eighty acres of Spring Wheat was sown and harvested the past season, which to all appearance, ten days before the crop was cut, gave most satisfactory evidence that it would yield, on an average throughout the entire crop, a little upwards of thirty bushels of sound grain to the acre; but, in reality, it yielded only ten bushels of a very inferior sample—so bad, indeed, that in other years it would have been feed to the cattle in an unthrashed state.

It will require but little calculation to ascertain the actual loss that a farmer would sustain whose crop so singularly failed as the one alluded to, and which by no means is an isolated case. The loss of rent, value of seed, and the cost of ploughing the entire eighty acres, in the autumn and spring, would be sufficient alone to make a farmer very cautious in seeding down so great a breadth of land with a crop that would occasionally prove so thoroughly fruitless. The largest Spring Wheat crops of which the writer has any knowledge, exceeded two hundred acres, which to all appearance a few days before harvest, would give an average product of twenty-five bushels per acre, but which in reality, did not pay the cost of harvesting. The owner of the crop in question assured us that his actual loss might be safely estimated at £500.

Although the farmers of Canada may look upon the business of growing Spring Wheat with a good deal of doubt as to its favourable result, yet it must not be received as being more subject to risk than Autumn Wheat, when a period of eight or ten years are taken into the calculation. On the score of economy, the country should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Spring Wheat flour, to meet the entire local demand for bread-stuffs, and the flour manufactured from Winter Wheat, should be exported to the markets of the mother country. It is useless to sow this crop upon badly prepared ground, and it should also be sown as early as possible, or as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently dry to work the harrows with efficiency. In most cases it is well to have the ground well prepared for Spring Wheat in autumn, and when this is done, the seed should be sown as early as possible. When it is not intended to cross plough in spring, it is an excellent practice to pass a steel tooth cultivator over the ground once or twice, if time will admit of it, just before sowing the seed. From five to six pecks per acre will not be found too much on most soils; and before sowing the seed much care should be observed in thoroughly purifying it from all other grains, and the seeds of weeds, as well as smut. A little care in this respect will much more than repay the cost, and besides, a perfectly pure sample of grain is always more creditable to the grower, than one that is mixed with other species of grain, and that is discoloured with smut.

CATERPILARS.—An English agricultural paper gives the following method to destroy caterpillars, which was accidentally discovered, and is practised by a gardener near Glasgow:—A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush and when taken out was found to be covered by the leaf-devouring insect. Taking the hint, he immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found the next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousand every morning.

News.

CANADA.

We deeply regret to have to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the whole of the Parliament Building, on the night of Wednesday, the 25th April. On the afternoon of that day, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Legislative Council, to give his assent to several Bills, amongst which was "An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 & 8," about which the public mind has been so much agitated ever since its introduction into Parliament. Upon this being generally known, a mass meeting of the inhabitants was announced to be held on the Place d'Armes, but afterwards adjourned to the Champ de Mars, at eight o'clock, at which an immense multitude attended. The meeting was addressed by several individuals, and resolutions passed, when a cry was made, "to the Parliament House," and the whole body forthwith marched to this Building. The House was then in Session, about nine o'clock; no steps seems to have been taken to meet the mob here—and an attack immediately commenced on the Building. The House was entered: the Members fled in all directions: the mace was seized, carried into the streets, and paraded away in front of a mob to Donegan's Hotel, and committed to the keeping of Sir Allan McNab. A large number, however, still remained round the Building. It is supposed that at this time the Building must have been fired in several places; for in a very few minutes afterwards it was in flames. The fire commenced at the upper end, on McGill Street, and spread with terrible rapidity. A few of the servants of the House and some Members were at this time in the lower part of the Building, and a feeble effort was made to save some of the books and records; but very few were saved. In half an hour, the Building was a mass of flame, from one end to the other. At this time, two or three engines had arrived, but it was too late to do anything. All is consumed—the building, valuable libraries, public records—everything is lost. The houses opposite the Assembly took fire towards the conclusion, and several were partially consumed. This is a brief outline of the proceedings of this eventful night. Whether they were the result of a deliberate plan, or the mere impulse of an excited populace, will perhaps never be known—but that they are the most disastrous that ever occurred for this Province, we do not hesitate to assert. The loss occasioned is irreparable—the injury and confusion which must follow such as it is hardly possible to conceive.

We understand that Government has promised the sum of £250 in aid of the Provincial Show to be held in Kingston in the month of September next.—*Pilot*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday, the 14th instant, a fine boy, five years of age, belonging to Mr. John Davidson of Covey Hill, Hemmingford, went out to where his father was making maple sugar in the woods, and where he had frequently been before; but the day being very cold, his father told him to return home. While on his way home, the poor child lost his way in the woods, and before he was missed, a lapse of three hours had taken place. The alarm having been given, the neighbours, to the number of from sixty to seventy, turned out, and continued the search with the greatest diligence, under the direction of Messrs. O'Neill, Brisbane, and Edwards, until Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, a little before sun-set, when the unfortunate child was found, about two miles from where he had entered the woods, at the root of a large tree, where he died, from cold and hunger. Too much praise cannot be given for the perseverance and alacrity which was shown by the whole of the neighbours on this melancholy occasion.—*Herald*.

THE NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

The New York Journal of Commerce, under its "Express and Telegraph to Liverpool" head, has the following rumour:—

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.—I have just been informed that a rumour was prevalent in political circles this morning, that Lord Stanley and his party have come to the determination to strangle the bill for repealing the Navigation Laws, and that in the event of the House of Peers rejecting the bill, it is said that Lord John Russell and his colleagues will resign. Lord Stanley will then accept office, should Her Majesty send for him. At some of the Clubs, it is said, that the following list is

handed about as containing the names of the more prominent of the Stanley Cabinet:—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Stanley; Home Office, Duke of Richmond; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herres; Foreign Office, Mr. D'Israeli; Colonies, Mr. Newdegate; Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham; President of the Council, Duke of Rutland.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.—There are accounts of death by starvation in the Kerry, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary papers. Five several reports of Coroner's Inquests, in all of which the verdicts were "Died of Starvation," are supplied by the journals received this morning.—Some of the bodies were found on the high roads, others in the fields, and one under a stack of hay.

LONDON, APRIL 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that at a meeting of the Committee of the National Assembly on Foreign Affairs, held on Thursday, an animated discussion took place on the offer made to the King of Prussia, by the Diet at Frankfurt—on the Armistice in Piedmont—on the attitude assumed by the population of Genoa, and on the refusal of the Provisional Government at Palermo to accept the proposition offered by the British and French Admirals; but no definite resolution on any of these subjects were adopted.

The French Government have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the ex-King Charles Albert at Bayonne.

Letters from Metz, Macon and Dijon, state that several regiments, which, on the renewal of hostilities between the Austrians and Piedmontese, had marched towards the Alps by order of the Minister of War, had received counter orders, and had returned to their original quarters.

A special train had arrived on Thursday evening with 250 Londoners, forming the advance guard of a division expected in Paris on a visit to the Parisian National Guards. They were received with much honor by the authorities of Boulogne and Amiens.

The *Herald* says that considerable importance is attached by the Paris papers to the supposed acceptance of the Imperial Crown by the King of Prussia, on account of the modification and complication such an act might occasion in the political relations of Europe.

The accounts from Italy tend to show that a rapid reaction in favour of order is setting in. Genoa was, however, in great agitation. General Marmora had, it was reported, reached the town, and would be able to restore order. A Paris paper, the *Nationale*, says it was probable that a Republic would be proclaimed there on the 1st instant. The English Consul has ordered the guns of the English ships to be brought to bear on the town, and had originated a signal communication with the ships. The Bank of France returns show that the Treasury balance has fallen off 13,000,000*l.*; Accounts current increased 3,000,000 in Paris, and 1-2 million in the Provinces. The Chambers intend to propose, says the *Chronicle*, an address to the King, urging him to retract his conditional acceptance.

TURIN, April 2.—Letters say that Radetsky has promised that he will not occupy Alessandria. The second edition of the *Chronicle* says that the people of Genoa has seized the Governor and imprisoned him for endeavouring to quell the insurrection. When the steamer left the drums were beating to arms.

HAMBURG, April 3.—The German troops have been ordered to move northward from Schleswig to support, in case of need, the Holstein forces. The head quarters are now at Redeburg, and the Holstein and Baden troops, to the number of nearly 20,000 men, are stationed at Apurade and Haddoddeleben.

BERLIN, April 3.—The *Times* says the result of the deputation to the King is quite negative, and the answer is a present refusal, not, however, shutting out the prospect of an acceptance hereafter, in case of certain contingencies.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Much uncertainty appears to prevail respecting the armistice. Meanwhile the preparations for war continue. The army in the Duches has been reinforced by upwards of 20,000 soldiers (infantry alone.) The reinforcements, however, do not advance beyond the town of Schleswig.

General Oxholm arrived at Hamburg on Friday, on his way to Copenhagen; but although the more sanguine hope that he carries a proposal for the final settlement of the question for the acceptance of the Danish Government, the greatest anxiety is felt by all parties interested in the matter. The public mind is much occupied, however, by the late proceedings at Frankfurt; for it

appears that, in the event of King Frederick William accepting the Imperial Crown of Germany, the Danish Claims are to be "swamped," as well as any other power that may dare to interfere for the protection of the Danes.

INDIA.—Another battle—the last we trust of the "great battles"—has been fought in the Punjab between Her Majesty's forces and the Sikh rebels. Nearly six weeks had elapsed since the disastrous conflict on the 13th January, when on the 21st February Lord Gough again engaged Shere Singh in a new position he had taken up at Grjurat. The British Commander had been strengthened by the most timely arrival of the Mooltan force, under the command of General Whish, and of *Brigadier Dundas* with the Bombay column; the Sikhs, on the other hand, had received reinforcements which Chuttur Singh, the father of their chief, brought in person to the assistance of his son. The result of the conflict was a decisive victory on the side of the British. The Sikh lines were forced on every point. At the hour the messengers quitted the seat of war, in order to reach Bombay in time for the departure of the mail, the British army was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The battle was sharp, complete and decisive. There seemed no possibility of a rally. The enemy's ammunition, his standing camp, and the greater portion of his guns, remain the trophies of the victors.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—15th instant, Mrs C. F. Smithers; a son. 15th instant, Mrs R. Hunter; a son. 19th instant, Mrs John Porteous; a son. 23d instant, Mrs Archibald McGoun; a son.
Esquesing—9th ultimo, Mrs T. C. Watkins; a son.
Hamilton—11th instant, Mrs D. Eastwood; a son.
St. Hyacinthe—14th instant, Mrs A. Gemmill; a son.
Toronto—3d instant, Mrs A. Jukes; a son. 11th instant, Mrs James Bain; a son. Miss Dr. Robinson; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—17th instant, by the Rev W. Taylor, Mr J. P. Clark, to Miss Jessie Catharine, only daughter of the late Mr M. Leishman. 19th instant, by the Rev W. T. Leach, Mr Henry Carleton, to The. es. Ann, third daughter of Mr William Footner, architect. 23rd instant, by the Rev Mr Fay, Mr Charles Louis, printer, to Miss Louisa Town. 24th instant, by the Rev Wm. Leishman, Mr Robert Forester, to Miss Cynthia M. Tolton.
Cavan—19th ultimo, by the Rev C. Turver, Mr William Russell, junior, to Miss Letitia Green. 30th ultimo, by the same, Mr James Maynish, to Miss E. Nattross.
Drummondville, C. W.—6th instant, by the Rev E. Ebbs, Mr M. McPherson, of Thorold, to Miss Harriet Theodora N. Scott, of St. Thomas, C. W.
Godorich—23d ultimo, by the Rev John Williams, Mr A. Cantelion, to Miss M. Henley.
Hamilton—4th instant, Mr William McPherson, surgeon, Caledonia, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late John Sutton, Esq, of Elixmere, England. 5th instant, Dr Henry A. Wright, Dundas, to Miss Maria, daughter of the late Mr Zwien, of Belleville.
Quebec—10th instant, by the Right Rev Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mr George Keeler, to Miss Eleanor Moore.
St. Catharines—6th instant, by the Rev J. Law, John Taylor Holmes, to Miss Harriet T. Teusley.

DEATHS.

Montreal—14th instant, Mrs Jacob Stieler, aged 50 years. 18th instant, Mr John Easton Mills, only surviving son of the late Mayor, aged 17 years. Of scarlet fever, Maria Eden, infant daughter of Mr Samuel Holmes. Mrs John McMillan, aged 60 years. 21th instant, Mr Thomas Jones Donoughue, one of the Proprietors of the "Pilot" Newspaper, aged 35 years.
Glasgow—19th ultimo, Mr Charles Callam, of Quebec.
Hamilton, C. W.—12th instant, Mrs J. F. Moore, aged 32.
Kingston—13th instant, Peter Warren Miller, son of John Hunter, Esq, aged 10 months.
Melbourne—18th February, Joseph Gallup, aged 88 years. 6th April, Francis Perival, youngest son of widow Gallup.
Pictou—18th April, in the 43d year of her age, Anne Catherine, the beloved wife of the Rev William Macaulay, Rector of Saint Mary Magdalene's Church, Pictou.
Quebec—15th ultimo, Louis Joseph, aged 13 years, son of Henri Talbot dit Jervais.
Scarboro—11th instant, Mr James Elliott, aged 76 years.
Toronto—9th instant, Albert Edward, youngest son of the Hon H. Sherwood, M.P., aged 19 months.
L'Orignal—20th instant, Charles Rose, son of the Rev. Joseph Anderson, aged 6 years.
April 30.

Monies received on account of

Advocate—Vankleek-Hill, D. Campbell, A. M'Arthur, J. Hay, 2s 6d each; Leuchel, O. Gugley, 2s 6d; Mascoutche, H. Church, 2s 6d; Lennoxville, S. Alcorn, 2s 6d; Frithburgh, J. B. Seymour, 5s; Lanark, Alexander McInnes, John Mair, 2s 6d each;

Brockville, B. Coleman, 15s; Stony Creek, Rev. G. Cheyne, 5s; Farmersville, J. Carpenter, 20s; Norwich, J. M'Kee, on act. 5s; Otterville, per J. M'Kee, 20s; Stratford, A. F. Meikle, 17s 6d; Ayr, R. Wyle, 10s; Napanee, R. Duncan, 5s; Waterloo, C. E. J. Fordyce, 2s 6d; West Shefford, Geo. Bell, 2s 6d; Petite Nation, W. Dickson, 15s; Chatham, H. Verrall, 20s; Holland Landing, A. Jakeway, 20s; Kemptville, R. Leshe, 15s; Toronto, McBean, & McWithrow, 25s; A. Christie, sundries, 20s; Seymour East, Rev. Mr. Neil, G. Tunnah, 2s 6d each; North Augusta, J. B. Bellamy, 30s; T. Crossgrave, 1848-9, 5s; Lanark, Rev. T. Fraser, R. Boyle, B. Smith, D. McIntosh, James Mair, Jas. Dick, John M'Pherson, W. Miller, John Gemmill, R. Afflick, B. Robertson, D. Gemmill, W. Smith, J. Gallinger, 2s 6d each; Bath, James Davy, Dr. R. Stewart, Rev. D. M'Alcese, J. Detlor, Esq., W. Middleton, D. F. Forward, 2s 6d each; Perth, J. Deacon, J. M'Kay, 2s 6d each; W. Allen, on act. 6s; Godorich, T. B. Dickenson, 20s; Godorich, G. Smith, 45s; Guelph, G. W. Allen, 10s; King, T. Ferguson, 5s; Cornwall, J. Craig, 2s 6d; Flora, A. Stephen, 2s 6d; Bloomfield, T. Donnelly, 5s; Darlington, R. Sloan, R. Phelps, Mr. Jones, 2s 6d each; Newcastle, Mr. Munk, a c, 2s 6d; Owen Sound, Rev. R. J. Willian, 10s, G. J. Gale, 15s; Crapaud, G. Wigginton, 40s; Charlottetown, Mr. Trown, 15s; Coburne, Miss Greely, 2s 6d, Miss A. B. Peters, 2s 6d; Paris, A. Rupert, 1s 10d; Millbrook, T. Hetherington, J. Gardner, 2s 6d each; Bath, J. Cameron, 15s; Three Rivers, T. Hamme, 2s 6d; Woodstock, T. S. Shenston, 30s; Lachine, Mr. Harder, 1s 3d; J. Murdoch, 2s 6d; J. Stalker, 2s 6d; Napanee, John Gibbard, 2s 6d; Mill Creek, P. Tinnerman, 5s; Montreal, Mr. Sealey, D. Headley, G. Pearson, Rev. J. M'Leod, Mr. Dunbar, E. S. Howell, R. Rogers, 2s 6d each; T. M. Taylor, 5s, Mr Ogilvie, 1847-8, 5s.

Per Mr. Wadsworth for Advocate.—New Market, R. H. Smith, E. G. Irwin, John Bogart, J. B. Caldwell, J. J. Terry, R. Robinson, J. Millard, J. S. Millard, 2s 6d each; Toronto—C. Maddison, G. Burrows, Miss Hayward, J. H. Richardson, J. Keiler, John Malloy, Sgt. Southam, 2s 6d each, John Wightman 10s, A. Christie, on acct. 5s; Cooksville—Rev. J. Wilson, J. Ryder, W. Hawkins, H. Shaw, 2s 6d each; Oakville, B. Briggs, A. Martin, M. Bray, 2s 6d each; London, Rev. H. O. Croft, 2s 6d; Hamilton, B. Spencer, J. E. Day, D. Moore, R. P. S. Powell, S. J. Jones, Capt. J. Sutherland, G. Perkins, Dr. Billings, R. Kneeshaw, J. Nash, George Smith, 2s 6d each, P. T. Ware, 1848-9, 5s; Dundas, Mr. Rosebrough, H. Kirkland, T. Howe, W. K. Moore, A. Nash, 2s 6d each, John Stanburgh, Jr, M. Howell, 1s 10d each, J. R. Howell, M. Ficht, L. Howell, G. F. Howell, A. Millar, 2s 6d each; Guelph, J. Armstrong, J. Hodgkiss, 2s 6d each; Fergus, Miss C. Watt, 2s 6d; Galt, Rev. T. Jeffers, A. Scott, W. Servis, J. Scott, J. Biggar, 2s 6d each; St. George, S. W. Lang, C. Ketchum, J. Smith, J. Wait, Rev. Mr. Whitney, H. Patton, R. Oakley, T. Dayton, 2s 6d each; R. Turnbull, 5s; Paris, T. Turnbull 5s; Temperance Society, 15s; T. Morrow, W. Barker, G. Early, R. Rosebrough, B. Arthur, W. Ravell, J. Y. Smith, W. O. & F. Buxton, James Carson, 2s 6d each, D. Howell, 1s 3d; Burford, T. Perrin, D. Perrin, W. Miles, O. Olmstead, W. Rounds, Miss M. A. Douglas, 2s 6d each; Brantford, T. Evans, J. Stapleton, R. Boyce, T. Smith, W. Dickenson, J. Hudson, J. Monger, 2s 6d each; Mohawk, Mr. Palmer, A. Townsend, W. Sturges, Sen., J. R. Ellis, 2s 6d each; Flamboro' West, M. C. Hendershot, W. William, J. Shaver, J. Murray 2s 6d each; Ancaster, Dr. Cameron, 2s 6d; Glan'ord, J. O'Lone, 2s 6d; Woodbine, R. T. S. Powell, 7s 6d; Oakville, S. Cronkite, 2s 6d; Waterdown, R. Parsons, 2s 6d; Nelson, H. Harrison, 2s 6d; J. H. Inglehart, D. R. Springen, 1s 10d each; Milton, R. Wilmot, 11s 3d, M. Teetzel, 11s 3d, Dr. Wright, 1s 10d, J. Laidlaw, 2s 6d; Trafalgar, P. Kenny, 2s 6d; Bronte, A. E. VanNorman, 2s 6d, J. Grecter, 1s 10d; Wellington Square, H. Walker, 1s 10d.

Contributions.—J. Kvic, per R. Oakley, St. George, 16s 9d; Mr Mathews, per Mr. Wade, 11s 1d; D. S. Kelly, per A. W. Wolverton, Beamsville, 70s.

Donations.—Norwich Temperance Society, 5s; Holland Landing, Per A. Jakeway, 20s; John Cline, Hamilton, 2s 6d; A. Stephens, Elora, 2s 6d.

Collections.—Markham, 30s 11d; Newmarket, 55s; Richmond Hill, 10s; Toronto, 47s; Mimico, 2s 10d; Cooksville, 14s 5d; Oakville, 12s 10d; Matilda, 6s 10d; Prescott 15s; Gananoque, 10s 5d; Coteau Landing, 6s 5d; Lancaster, 4s 7d; Cornwall, 6s 11d; Dickenson Landing, 1s 5d.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS,

FOR LECTURES on Total Abstinence from Alcoholic Drinks, as Beverages, by Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, who intends visiting the following places at the dates specified. Friends are requested to give due notice of the Meetings and provide a conveyance for the Lecturer:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Sabbath, | May 6, | Mt. Pleasant, | preaching morn. | | |
| do | " | Springfield, | do | evening | |
| Monday, | " 7, | do | do | afternoon for children. | |
| do | " | Burdford, 3rd Congregational Chapel, | evening Lecture. | | |
| Tuesday, | " 8, | Woodstock, | afternoon for children and evening Lecture. | | |
| Wed. | " 9, | Beachville, | do | and do | |
| Thursday, | " 10, | Harris-street, | do | and do | |
| Friday, | " 11, | Ingersolville, | do | and do | |
| Saturday, | " 12, | Putnam's school house | do | and do | |
| Sabbath, | " 13, | London, | preaching morning. | | |
| do | " | Westminster, | do | evening. | |
| Monday, | " 14, | London, | afternoon for children and evening Lecture. | | |
| Tuesday, | " 15, | Delaware, | do | and do | |
| Wed | " 16, | Lobo, | evening Lecture. | | |
| Thursday, | " 17, | Junction, | do | | |
| Friday, | " 18, | Five Stakes, | do | | |
| Saturday, | " 19, | St. Thomas, | afternoon for children and evening Lecture. | | |
| Sabbath, | " 20, | St. Thomas, | preaching morning | | |
| do | " | Port Stanley, | do | evening | |
| Monday, | " 21, | Sparta, | afternoon for children and evening Lecture. | | |
| Tuesday, | " 22, | Temperanceville, | do | and do | |
| Wed. | " 23, | Aylmer, | do | and do | |
| Thursday, | " 24, | Richmond, | do | and do | |
| Friday, | " 25, | Fredericksburgh, | do | and do | |
| Saturday, | " 26, | Simcoe, | do | and do | |
| Sabbath, | " 27, | do | preaching morning | | |
| do | " | Port Dover, | do | evening | |
| Monday, | " 28, | Caledonia, | evening Lecture | | |
| Tuesday, | " 29, | Glandore, | do | | |

A Collection will be taken up at each of the above meetings to defray the expenses of the agency, and an opportunity will be given for subscribing to the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

INFORMATION WANTED,

RELATIVE to ANDREW CRAWFORD, a young man about 21 years of age, who left Inverness, Canada East, last July, intending to go to Canada West in search of employment. Any person able to give any information is requested to address the same to FRANCES CRAWFORD, Inverness, C. E., and thus relieve the anxiety of his relatives here.

Inverness, April 31, 1849.

Newspapers in Canada West are requested to give the above an insertion.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ADVOCATE.

Abbotsford—O. Stimpson
 Acton—Rev H. Denny
 Adelaide—N. Eastman
 Alnwick—R. F. White
 Ameliasburgh—J. B. Wav
 Amherstburgh—A. Bartlett
 Amherst Island—W. Brown
 Amiens—Rev A. Kennedy
 Albion—G. Bolton
 Aylmer—W. Corey
 Ayr—R. Wylie
 Barnston—Rev J. Green
 Barrie—Jas Edwards
 Barton's Corners—J Monaghan
 Bath—C. James, P. Aylsworth
 Bayham—O. Wheaton
 Bedford—B. W. Ellis
 Belleville—M. Sawyer
 Berlin—H. Kropp
 Bloomfield—T. Donnelly
 Boumansville—Rev J. Chme
 Cookeville—H. Shaw
 Coteau Landing—R. McIntiro
 Brantford—H. Wado
 Breadalbane—J. Stewart
 Brighton—R. C. Struthers
 A. C. Singleton
 Brockville—John Andrew
 Brome—C. H. Cuyler
 P. Joklin—C. Campbell
 Buckingham—O. Larwell, sen.
 Bytown—Rev J. T. Byrne
 Chatham, C. W.—H. Verrall
 Cherry Valley—Rev G. Millor
 Chinguacousy—J. Wilkinson, senior.
 Chippawa—J. W. Fell
 Clarence and Lochaber—Rev J. Edwards.
 Clarrnceville—T. G. Brainord.
 Cohourg—Rev R. Hurley, J. Helm, sen.
 Colborne and Haldimand—Jos. Day

Cowansville—Jabez Farr
 Crowland—Jesso Yokom
 Darlington—W. Williams
 Dickens's Landing—J. N. McNairn
 Dunham Flatts—E. Finlay
 Durhamville—W. Tilt
 East Parham—H. Taber
 Eaton—Rev A. Gillis
 Easton's Corners—W. Hutton
 Edwardsburgh—W. S. Aikin
 J. A. Bailey
 Embro—Dr Hyde, G. C. Grout
 Erin—A. McLaren
 Ernest Town—John Cameron
 Escott—P. B. Webster
 Farmersville—J. Carpenter
 Ferguson—J. Watt
 Fingal—E. Willson
 Four Corner's, Hungerfield—S. B. Shipman.
 Fredericksburgh—J. St G. Detlor
 Frelighsburgh—J. B. Seymour
 Gal—Isaac Soura
 Georgetown, C. W.—P. W. Dayfoot
 Glasford—G. Smyth
 Glenburnie—E. Waggoner
 Goderich—T. P. Dickenson
 Granby—W. B. Vipond
 Grimby—D. Palmer
 Haliwell Mills—R. B. Conger
 Hawkesbury—John Lamb
 Hemmingford—Rev J. Douglas
 Holland Landing—A. Jakeway
 Horahy—Rev J. Clark
 Kemptville—R. Leslie
 Kilmarnock—J. Telford
 Kingston, Portsmouth, and Barrie—S. Chown
 Kingston, 6th Concession—Jno Graham
 Kitley—H. Holmes
 Lachine—G. Menzies
 Lachute—A. Hodgo
 Lanark—Rev T. Fraser
 Lancaster—W. Dunn
 Leeds—W. Hargrave, Rev W. Hulbort
 Lennoxville—J. P. Cushing
 Lindsay—J. Biglow
 Lloydtown—John Graham
 London—B. Smith
 L'Orignal—H. W. Stone
 Mc Killop—Thos Sproat
 Madoc—G. A. Olmsted
 Manningville—W. Cantwell
 Malahide—W. Murray
 Marshville—A. Chapman
 Murtintown—C. F. Pomroy
 Matilda—J. A. Carman
 Merckville—H. McCrea
 Millbrook—M. Knowlson
 Millcreek—P. Timmerman
 Moira—G. Embury
 Moulinette—S. D. Bagg
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 Nelson—A. G. McCoy
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 Owen Sound—Rev R. J. Williams
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 Percy—W. Christoo
 Perth—W. Allan
 Petite Nation—W. Dickson
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 Port Hope—Rev R. L. Tucker,
 Morice Hay
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 Port Sarnia—A. Young
 Port Stanley—D. Cameron
 Port Robinson—S. Johnston
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 Three Rivers—W. Gunnis
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 Victoria—Rev A. Duncan
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 Wellington—W. Wright
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 Weston—J. Pirrite
 Westport—J. Cameron & Co
 Whitechurch—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.

Charlottetown—J S. Bremner
 Crapaud—G. Wigginton

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