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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1847.

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HOW WILL YOU HAVE IT?

We are desirous of getting our votes in the right shape. We suggest that every temperance vote have some short pithy argument upon it, or some note of warning, or exhortation. When we can satisfy ourself with the form, we will print any quantity for applicants through the whole State. Something of the following occurs to us,—who will improve upon it? Send in your models.

We give this view with a double purpose. 1st, as already suggested, and 2d, as a concise form of argument, well adapted for discussion elsewhere.

1. I go for diminished taxes, less cost of courts and jails and prisons, therefore I vote

NO LICENSE.

2. I wish for the greatest possible security to our property, therefore I vote

NO LICENSE.

3. I wish for quiet streets, the good morals of our community, and the greatest possible safety for our own families, therefore I vote

NO LICENSE.

4. Drunkards are a curse to themselves and the community, and the drunkard-maker is no better, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

5. I wish to wash my hands clean of the evils resulting from the traffic in spiritous liquors, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

6. More than half the rumsellers in the country become the victims of their own traffic and furnish victims from their own families. For the sake of themselves and of their children, therefore, I vote

NO LICENSE.

7. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink that putteth the bottle to him and maketh him drunken." Therefore I vote

NO LICENSE.

8. "It is impossible but that offences will come, but woe unto him through whom they come." I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

9. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Hence I would remove temptations of this character and therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

10. "Their wine is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps." It was so in ancient times; modern adulterations have vastly aggravated these evils, and therefore I vote

NO LICENSE.

11. "Be not among wine bibbers" is the command of the Bible, and accordingly I vote

NO LICENSE.

12. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red," is the language of inspiration, and we would lead neither ourselves nor others into temptation, and I vote

NO LICENSE.

13. "It is not for kings to drink wine, nor princes strong drink," and as I am one of the *sovereign people*, I vote

NO LICENSE.

14. More than 30,000 victims die annually in this country through the agency of *licensed* rumsellers. I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

15. The licensed traffic in liquors costs this country a hundred million of dollars annually, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

16. Drinking liquors has ruined many of my neighbours, and by many of these I have been a loser by bad debts and the like, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

17. Children suffer greatly from being exposed to these temptations, I therefore vote with both my hands and my whole heart

NO LICENSE.

18. Wives are deprived of food, clothing and shelter by the intemperate habits of their husbands, *acquired uniformly at licensed places*, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

19. Intoxicating drinks are not properly subject to bargain and sale, as value is given by the purchaser while none is received, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

20. The liquor trade substantially divorces husbands and wives, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

21. I believe the community possesses the right of self defence, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

22. The trade in liquors is, in no sense, a producing business, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

23. The traffic in liquors produces unnumbered crimes, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

24. The traffic in liquor costs, annually, thousands of lives, I therefore vote

NO LICENSE.

25. I wish my example every where to be consistent with my profession of regard for total abstinence, I therefore vote
NO LICENSE.

26. The indifferent man is substantially an accessory to that which he might have prevented, I therefore can not stay at home, but shall vote
NO LICENSE.

27. Lotteries have been prohibited by law, and the sale of tickets nearly stopped; rum has done vastly more harm than lotteries, I therefore vote
NO LICENSE.

28. Government should be a terror to all evil doers, and therefore I vote
NO LICENSE.

29. Total abstinence has proved a blessing to every community where it has been adopted, I dare not go against it, therefore I vote
NO LICENSE.

30. In the revolution, Gov. Hancock gave permission to the authorities of Boston to burn down his splendid dwelling houses and other buildings, if they thought the public interest required it. This was noble. There are men who care so little for the public good that they will not even knock in the head of their cider barrel. Lest I be counted in this class, I vote
NO LICENSE.

—Vermont Herald.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

From the speech of Gov. Briggs at Lowell, Mass.

I recollect one member of congress who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperance Society. "Briggs," he used to say, "I am going to jine your temperance society as soon as my demijohn is empty," but just before it became empty he always filled it again. At one time, towards the close of the session, he said to me, "I am going to sign the pledge when I get home." "Well, you have said so a great many times." "But," he replied, "I am in earnest, my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not going to fill it again." He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed in him, and it impressed me; and I asked him what it meant, what had changed his feelings. "Why," said he, "I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me, than any thing I recollect to have heard upon the subject, in any temperance speech, or ever read.

"In my neighbourhood, is a gentleman of my acquaintance, well educate, who once had some property, but now reduced, poor! He has a beautiful and lovely wife, a lady of cultivation and refinement, and a most charming daughter."

"This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together, they counselled as to what could be done for him. Finally, one of them said to him, why don't you send your daughter away to a certain distinguished school which he named. 'O, I cannot,' said he, 'it is out of the question: I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could.' 'Well,' said his friend, 'if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be to all the expense of her attending school for one year.' 'What does this mean?' said he, 'do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?' 'No matter,' said his friend, 'about that now, but I will do as I said.' 'And I,' said another, 'will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge.' 'Well, these offers are certainly liberal, but what do they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean? But, gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will make you an offer, I will sign it if you will!' This

was a proposition they had not considered, and were very well prepared to meet, but for his sake, they said, w
will, and did sign, and he with them.

"And now, for the first time, the truth poured into his mind, and he saw his condition, and he sat down bathed in tears.

"'Now,' said he, 'gentlemen, you must go and communicate these facts to my wife; poor woman, I know she will be glad to hear it, but I cannot tell her.' Two of them started for that purpose. The lady met them at the door pale and trembling with emotion; 'what,' she inquired, 'the matter? what has happened to my husband?'

"They bid her dismiss her fears, assuring her they had come to bring her tidings of her husband, but good tidings such as she would be glad to hear.

"'Your husband has signed the temperance pledge, ye signed in good faith.' The joyous news nearly overcame her; she trembled with excitement, wept freely, and clasping her hands devotionally, she looked up to heaven and thanked God for the happy change. 'Now,' said she 'I have a husband as he once was, in the days of our early love.'

"But this was not what moved me," said the gentleman. "There was in the same vicinity another gentleman, a generous, noble soul, married young, married well, into a charming family, and the flower of it. His wine drinking habits had aroused the fears of his friends, and one day when several of them were together, one said to another, 'let us sign the pledge.' 'I will if you will,' said one and another, till all had agreed to it, and the thing was done.

"This gentleman thought it rather small business, and felt a little sensitive about revealing to his wife what he had done. But on returning home, he said to her, 'Mary, my dear, I have done what I fear will displease you.' 'Well, what is it?' 'Why, I have signed the temperance pledge.' 'Have you?' 'Yes, I have, certainly.' Watching his manner as he replied, and reading in it sincerity, she entwined her arms around his neck, laid her head upon his bosom, and burst into a flood of tears. Her husband was affected deeply by this conduct of his wife, and said, 'Mary, don't weep, I did not know it would afflict you so, or I would not have done it; I will go and take my name off immediately.' 'Take your name off!' said she, 'no, no! let it be there. I shall now have no more solicitude in reference to your becoming a drunkard. I shall spend no more wakeful midnight hours. I shall no more steep my pillow in tears.'

"Now for the first time the truth shone upon his mind, and he folded to his bosom his young and beautiful wife, and wept with her. Now I can't stand these facts, and am going to sign the pledge."

THE CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE ON THE EDUCATED.

Educated mind cannot exist without wielding great influence. The power to move, or restrain—to excite the most intense joy, or cause the keenest anguish—to render the life-journey of its possessor, and those around him, so peaceful and happy, that it shall seem as if ever luminous with the sunlight of an angel's smile, or on the other hand, to draw over it the gloom of worse than Stygian darkness—this power, and more than this, all lie within the possible compass of educated mind.

But, it may be said that this remark applies to the influence of all mind. Doubtless it does; for it is not in reference to the kind, but the degree of influence, that we would award the superiority to the educated mind. Education is to the untrained mind, what the mechanical powers are to man's physical strength. These enable him to act with an almost incalculable degree of power when his unaided strength would be utterly inadequate. In some in-

stances, too, they may be employed in giving a new direction, as well as an increase of power to physical strength. So, too, with mental training. A mind that could scarcely comprehend the simplest analogies, may be so trained as clearly to understand the most complex phenomena of science, or employ itself with the speculative problems of man's condition and destiny in the unending cycles of eternity.

Now, we would ask, is all this increase of power given to educated mind without anything like a commensurate responsibility? Our State is taxed for every educated mind it contains: and not merely for the schooling and sustentation of that mind while in the process of training, but of many other minds whom disease has paralyzed, or who have been cut off by the hand of death, or bound in the fetters of hopeless insanity. The expense of all who fail, is to be added to the account of those who are successful, just as the merchant arrives at his real gains only by subtracting all his losses from his profits.

No one can fail to see, from this illustration, how strong are the claims which the State has on every educated mind. We may say that it has provided the means of education for every such mind. And why has she done so? Was it not because she hoped to advance the best interests of humanity? And what has the State a right to expect from minds thus favored? It is not that those she has thus elevated to their high places, will be circumspect themselves and true to the great trust reposed in them? And what return has she received? Although many of her sons have demonstrated again and again, that intemperance is a deadly curse—that the moderate use, even, of intoxicating liquors is pernicious, and although examples from all classes of the community have been fearfully multiplied, making “assurance doubly sure,” that “wine is a mocker, and strong drink raging,” yet, how many educated minds still withhold their influence from this great work? Why is it so? Do they want still more evidence to convince them of the evils of intemperance? Ask any well educated and unprejudiced man if such is the fact, and he will feel himself insulted by the question. And well he may. You might as well ask him if the sun has anything to do with light. But we state no new fact when we assert that educated mind has done but little, compared with what was its duty, in this cause.

Look at the reluctance with which many of our educated men consented to abandon the tempting cup. It was their duty to have been the first in this cause. To them more clearly than to the rest of the world is it given to understand the vast superiority of reason over mere animal appetite and passions. And yet, how many minds of the highest order have refused to follow the guidance of reason and conscience, and been shipwrecked on the quicksands of unbridled appetite: Look at Byron, “with his large capacious soul.” The richest stores of learning were spread out before him, and all nature seemed ready to serve her gifted son. Was not the world right in expecting much from one so richly endowed, and did he not owe to his race the influence, at least, of a spotless example? But the plains of Missolohghi need not again repeat their tale—it is known to all. Nor need we draw out from our own literary annals, the dark history of “Lacon’s” author. Let the cloud that now conceals it remain unbroken. Let Scotia’s Barl, too, the immortal Burns, rest in his grave, and the ill-fated Savage remain undisturbed.

All these, and thousands of others—the gifted—the cultivated, and the refined, have gone down to the drunkard’s grave. They were honoured by the world, and the world expected much at their hands, but they basely bartered their glorious privileges for a drunkard’s degradation. Indeed, we sometimes almost fear, that in the cause of temperance, the aphorism of the Roman Poet remains true. But we hope not. We trust that there is still left to educated mind

that recuperative power which shall yet bring all its energies into the service of suffering humanity. We hope not by precept, but much more, by example, it will perform its appropriate part in admonishing the wavering—in succouring the weak, and in raising up the fallen.

THE MAGISTRATES AND TEMPERANCE.

For the Dundas Warder.

Mr. Editor: I have not had the pleasure of taking up my pen before, to solicit a space in the columns of your journal: but, believing you to be an uncompromising advocate of correct and virtuous principles, I feel that you will not refuse insertion to what I have to offer on the subject at the head of this communication. You are aware, as well as very many others, of the great abuses that have arisen under the present tavern license law; how that saloons and drinking houses were being multiplied to an extent which nothing seemed to regulate but the demands of an intemperate public thirst, till the very peace and welfare of society seemed to be threatened with being swept down to ruin before the flood of liquid fire. You are also aware that the public authorities, upon whom devolved the duty of administering that law, used to tolerate the abuses referred to, by not inquiring into them, or by neglecting to act for their removal when brought under their view: but now, from recent occurrences, about to be mentioned, we begin to look for better days; and may not every friend to public morals and the true interests of the community hope, that that light which is beginning so benignly to shed its rays upon us, will soon burst out in all its splendour, to expose the horrid features of those vices arising from intemperance, which require only to be seen in the light, to enlist every feeling of humanity in deadly opposition to them and their cause. What, then, are the late events, on which we found our hopes for the future? Why, sir, the praiseworthy conduct of our magistrates at their late sessions for issuing inn keepers licenses. We find that the number of licenses has been greatly reduced, and restricted to such as the law recognises as eligible to receive them: a fact that we can not apply to the past with the same propriety that we can to the present. The magistrates now listen with attention to the public voice on this subject, which seemed heretofore to be unheard; and may not I here say to the friends of temperance, who perhaps began to despond, do you not see fruit of your efforts now, calculated to prompt you to renewed zeal and perseverance in them? In looking over a Toronto paper lately, and seeing a letter in reply to the petition from the ladies of that city to the mayor and council, from the mayor, Mr. Gurnett, I confess the character of that respectable gentleman stood forth before my view with an elevation that it never did before: and I have no doubt that the same admiration was shared in by all who prize the nobility of his sentiments. But not to go so far from home, the magistrates of the Gore district deserve high commendation for their firmness in resisting the applications of unworthy and unqualified persons for license; and although they have been importuned beyond measure, still, so far as I can learn, a first refusal has been firmly adhered to by them. Both the old and new magistrates have combined to ameliorate the evils complained of: and although the cold water man may not feel satisfied while alcohol continues to send its cursed streams abroad, yet any advance towards drying them up should be gladly hailed by him; and as we have of late been looking to these authorities for their aid to our cause, their present movement in our behalf demands our gratitude and joy; and may they become, as they ought to be, in every respect, conservators of the public welfare, by suppressing every evil that militates against it, and then receive the honour due to their merits.

SOBERSIDES.

THE WRECK OF A MAN.

We once saw in a short ramble, an old, decrepit, worn-out piece of humanity—the very wreck of what was once a stalwart, perhaps a high-souled man. He had seen sixty winters. Silver coloured locks hung down from his feeble shaking head—his voice trembled and his knees shook—and his eye, dimmed with age, and blood-shot with dissipation, had sunk back in its sockets. He was old, and weak, and cheerless.

The old man sat down by the way-side, and told us his story—not the less interesting, because it was the story of hundreds of others. He had been a labouring man from his youth. Day after day, and year after year, he had toiled on—struggled with adversity, and hoped for success. For many years the world went well with him. He had enough—not much to spare—but enough to make his home and the home of his family comfortable and happy. A few reverses came—such as fall to the lot of most of us—but the energies of his soul rose above them; he struggled, triumphed, and was independent. So he stood at fifty years of age.

Now came a change. From boyhood he had drank the slow poison, alcohol; now he found himself its slave. Friends warned him of his danger, but it was too late. Not too late, could he have seen himself, his true position, and had known the safety of total abstinence. But the wily enemy did not wake him till the chains were rivetted. Then he struggled, and fell back—and struggled, and fell back again. He was a drunkard.

A volume would not now tell of the sufferings of the fallen man. Friends deserted him. His family was broken up. His wife dead. And the old man left alone. Many a time, when he was a man, he had cheered the heart of the forsaken—but none came to cheer his heart, or bind up his wounds. No man remembered that he was once a good citizen, a kind husband, and an indulgent father; that he had been kind to the unfortunate, and had administered to the afflicted. He was intemperate; and this covered his past virtues with the pall of blackness. Day after day, he dived along in the low grounds of life, without hope.

And here he was when we saw him; away down in the depth of wretchedness. What could we do for him? What, but speak a kindly word, and write his brief story as a warning to the thoughtless.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

REPORT OF ST. GEORGE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Methodist Chapel, St. George, on Wednesday the 6th ult. Mr. Charles Kitchen, President, in the chair; when Mr. J. D. Carpenter was chosen President for the present year, with two Vice-Presidents, and other officers to conduct the business of the Society. The following will show the situation of the Society. We have 700 members; added this year 30; reformed drunkards 6; number of taverns 2; number of distilleries 1; number of vendors 3; expelled this year 10; number of Inhabitants in St. George 180.

While we too frequently have to deplore things, as they now exist, in consequence of men being licensed to sell what they know destroys property, health, character, and the souls of men; when we consider it is written no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven, what an awful responsibility rests upon that class of men who make them. I wish not to incur the displeasure of any class of men by charging so great an amount of evil upon them, but I consider it incumbent upon all to see how far their employment is in accordance with the word of God. If intem-

perance is a crime of the darkest dye, I would advise makers and vendors to pause and consider how far they are concerned in the crime. We have received great help from the two resident Ministers here, viz, the Rev. Wm. Smith, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. J. Law, of the Methodist Church, and I should be very glad was it in my power to say the same of other Ministers who occasionally officiate at this place, but we cannot expect a Minister to say much in favour of temperance when he himself uses that which causes intemperance. But the public is becoming more enlightened, prejudice begins to give way before the bright rising of the star of temperance; some few hard drinkers have been reclaimed and signed the pledge, and I trust this year may witness still greater things. But although we still continue to increase, yet we meet with much to discourage, even from some professing to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. When we see a class leader, or a deacon, or any official member of a Christian body, having a number of men in his employ, and he withholds his name from the pledge, seeing as he must the great evils of intemperance, being obliged to witness it often in some of his workmen, we can hardly help exclaiming how dwelleth the love of God in him. Surely to a Christian it ought to be no sacrifice to sign the pledge, and by precept and example to try to induce others to do so too; but I humbly trust the time is not far distant when professed Christians will be what they profess to be, when all Christians of all creeds, shall, out of love to mankind, be induced to put their shoulder to the temperance car and push it forward, so the time may shortly be ushered in when intemperance shall hide its deformed head, when its wasting and destruction shall no more be heard within our borders.

RUBEN OAKLEY, Cor. Sec.

St. George, Dumfries, Jan. 22, 1847.

CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 5, 1847. —In accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution of the Union, the following Delegates, representing the several societies opposite their respective names, met to-day in the Methodist Chapel of this place, viz.: Mr. Donald Campbell, Mr. Alex. Campbell, Branch No. 5, Perth, Howard Temperance Society. Mr. Samuel Boyd, Branch No. 7, do. Mr. Russel C. Lawrence, Carleton Place Temperance Society. Mr. Robert Kellock, Mr. Alex. Cameron, Perth Temperance Society.

In the absence of the President and Secretary, the Conference was opened by calling Mr. Lawrence to the chair, and appointing Mr. Cameron, Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Donald Campbell, and carried, That the President of the Union endeavour to procure as early as possible a travelling Lecturer, and engage his services for one month.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Boyd, seconded by Mr. Alex. Campbell, and carried, That the salary of the said lecturer be raised by the several societies composing the Union, both by subscriptions and donations, and in case these be insufficient, that the remainder be raised as the Executive Committee of the Union may deem expedient.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Alex. Campbell, and carried, That the next semi-annual meeting of the Conference be held at the village of Lanark, on Thursday the sixth day of July next, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m.

Moved by Mr. Donald Campbell, seconded by Mr. Samuel Boyd, and carried, That Robert Bell, Esq., be President of the Union for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Alex. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Samuel Boyd,

and carried, That the Rev. Robert Dick, be a Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Donald Campbell, and carried, That Mr. Alex. Cameron be a Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Alex. Campbell, and carried, That John Deacon, Esq., be continued Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. Donald Campbell, seconded by Mr. Samuel Boyd, and carried, That the Secretary furnish the Editors of the *Bathurst Courier*, and the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, with the proceedings of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Donald Campbell, and carried, That the Chairman do now leave the chair, and that Mr. Alex. Campbell take the chair, which was done accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Robert Kellock, seconded by Mr. Samuel Boyd, and unanimously carried, That the thanks of this Conference be given to Mr. Lawrence for his able conduct in the chair, and to Mr. Cameron for his services as secretary. Whereupon the Conference adjourned to the 6th July next.—A. CAMERON, Sec., *pro tem*.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 18, 1847.—In this place licences and taverns keep pace with the increasing population, with now and then a distillery going up. We have now five in full operation, consuming about 40 bushels of grain per day each, within the limits of our small village, and I actually saw a distiller unloading a load of whisky which he had sent to Hamilton for exportation and brought it back, there being a better market for it here in Brantford. I have been ready to give up in despair were it not that there are some tokens for good, and some real friends to the cause; those that have taken hold are determined to give it a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Among these are two of our ministers, and, with another just on the station here, includes all our ministerial help for the present. At our last annual meeting, Dec. 21st, the Rev. J. Winterbotham was chosen President, and Rev. F. Fawcett, and P. C. Vanbroecklin, Vice-President, (the two ministers above named), and myself Secretary, having held the appointment for the last ten years, with but one exception of about nine months. One of the tokens for good, and one that bids fair to become a permanent good, is a juvenile choir, which is in a very prosperous state though, but in its infancy. We have from 60 to 90 scholars from 6 to 16 years old, mostly about 8 or 9, who are instructed gratuitously by our friend Mr. Baker, a teacher of music in the place. We have had them singing at the last public meeting of the society, and our house was completely filled to overflowing, whereas on former occasions we were discouraged because of the fewness of the hearers, and, what is better, these youths, to the number of 60 odd, took the pledge on the above evening. I have hopes that I shall be able to obtain a larger number soon and get up a juvenile society. This is one of the most prominent and encouraging features for good among us. Another token for good is that we have had about 100 names added to our list the past year, besides this juvenile band; with this the other names previously obtained, good, bad, and indifferent, make a total of 550 names since December 1843. But we have to mourn over some that have fallen asleep, and more that have fallen in the ditch since they have joined. This, however, is not peculiar to our society, indeed it is not peculiar to any one good cause: but they are all alike sufferers in this matter, and many have yet to learn that the fault is not in rules and pledges of any society, but the fault is in themselves, and that they are perso-

nally to blame. There are several remarkable cases of inebriation here that would make one's blood run cold to behold—living monuments of the brutalizing effects of intoxicating drinks. One with whom I have been personally acquainted the last 20 years, as a tavern keeper. When I first saw him he was a fresh robust landlord, young and strong, remarkably so; he was then in one of the first hotels in Buffalo. I saw him again, a few years, after, a landlord in St. Catharines, considerably altered for the worse, occasionally on a spree from that place to this. He followed me a few years since, and now how altered. His family has left him, or rather they did not come with him, he left them most likely. His all, I understand, is invested in a tavern here, which he has transferred to another to keep him while he lives, which will be probably not long, as he has to be confined to a room, and it is heart-rending to hear his pitiful and unearthly yells, at intervals, for strong drink. He is a complete maniac, and that noble robust form, once the head and pride of a young and interesting family, now one of the most pitiful, shrivelled, wasted forms that is to be found, incapable of taking care of himself or holding sensible conversation. I did not mean to enter so fully into this narrative at first, but how can I stop.—J. M. TERRY.

GALT, 16th Jan. 1847.—I am sorry to present you with some meagre list of subscribers, being less than half the number of last year. Mr. Sours who was agent last year handed me your prospectus. Many of the staunchest and most sanguine teetotalers are despairing that any thing can be done to animate the cause of temperance in Galt. About two years ago the Society here began to decline, at which time it numbered between 200 and 300. About six months ago a few rallied again, elected office-bearers and a committee of eleven;—the committee meetings were held regularly since, and in that time we had three public meetings, but were thinly attended, each being the indifference manifested to the progress of temperance principles here, that they will not even go to hear what may be said in their defence. Such a state of things may be accounted for from the fact, that of five Ministers (one has left lately) only one is a pledged teetotaler, the others being either opposed, or carelessly indifferent to the temperance movement. Within the last six months no less than three have died here from the immediate effects of strong drink. There are 11 places where alcohol is retailed by the glass, besides two others within half a mile of Galt. Here are eleven Taverns in a place containing a population of as many hundreds, and all licensed by law for the accommodation of the public.

NORWICHVILLE, BROCK DISTRICT, Jan. 21, 1847.—The cause of Temperance in this vicinity is not very flattering at present: our meetings but thinly attended, and consequently those who most need the salutary influence of our principles, can rarely be induced to attend. The Rev. S. Snyder, who is an influential and efficient speaker, is now occasionally labouring with us, and we hope his exertions may result in some good.—JOHN M'KEE.

STRATFORD, HURON DISTRICT, Jan. 23, 1847.—You will, sir, no doubt have heard ere this that a total abstinence society has been started in this place, and though we have a determined resistance, I am happy to say, that even our enemies must say we have done good. The foremost in the good work stands the Rev. A. C. Geikie, in fact I may say the whole labour devolves on his shoulders, he takes his stand in that mild, moderate, and undisputable manner that carries home conviction, and bears investigation. He uses no exciting language, or extreme views, but puts forth his doctrine by example and precept, that even his opponents are now giving up their frivolous and childish opposition. It is true we have had our trials, and many have broken from our ranks, yet our course is onward, and we prosper to say the least. I may

through time send you more subscribers. I will exert myself for the cause.—WILLIAM IRWIN, *Sec.*

LEWISBY, 26th, Jan. 1847.—We have formed a Temperance Society here some time ago, which numbers about 60 who have enrolled themselves as total abstinence members. But having had 7 rum-sellers in this place to contend with, and few people that are willing to unite with us, you will not be surprised when we say that the amount of intoxicating liquors sold is enormous, but the effect it has on the people is very injurious. We sometimes are awakened at a very late hour of the night, by the noise of drunken men and women fighting in the streets, (generally armed with clubs, stones, and well over loaded with liquor.) We have witnessed buildings destroyed by fire, and several cases of death caused by this baneful evil, which, we think, leaves a foul blot on the fair name of Lindsay. But we are in hopes that this destroying evil will soon begin to decrease, till not a drop of intoxicating liquors will be found in this place.—J. B. *Cor. Sec. pro tem.*

LEWARK, Jan. 26, 1847.—I would merely remark that the Howard Temperance Society, in this place, holds meetings once a month, and now numbers over an hundred members.—ALEX. MAIR.

BARRE, Jan. 28, 1847.—I am happy to inform you, that in pursuance of public notice (the half-yearly meetings of the Penitentiary Road Total Abstinence Society, was held in White's school-house, on Thursday the 21st instant, to take into consideration the necessity of redoubling our exertions to repress the torrent of intemperance. Although our society does not figure much in the public papers, yet, we are the oldest and healthiest society in the District, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, our meeting was well attended, and our tables well supplied with the luxuries and necessities of life. About 150 persons partook of these blessings with thankfulness, and though we were not favoured with the company of any of our reverend gentlemen, yet the speeches delivered were of a most heart searching and convincing character. At the close of the meeting we had the pleasure of adding the names of eight more persons to our list. May God speed the day when all that can intoxicate, and deprive men of their natural reason, will be banished from our land.—E. P.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 29, 1847.—The anniversary of this Society took place on the 16th inst., which resulted in the election of the following persons as officers, to wit:—Dr. B. S. Cory, President, S. Hareke, D. Noxon, Esq., and A. Searles, Vice-Presidents, thy friend as Secretary, and H. Phillips Treasurer, with a large intelligent looking Committee. May much good be done. Our Society is not in as flourishing condition as when last reported, and we believe the reason is because teetotallers do not pay attention to what they have pledged themselves to. The number on our records are 619, that 49 of these have been enrolled the past year, 21 expelled, 1 reunited, leaving a balance of 629 members in good standing, as far as the Committee can learn. We rejoice to say we number many among our members who have been redeemed, by the conservative influence of our pledge, from the bondage and wretchedness of intemperance. At the same time we have reason to lament that there are still some about us who seem joined to their idols, yet we have no right to let them alone. It is sorrowful to see many of our young men, who are just settling out in life, with good abilities, who think they must go and do as their fathers have done. But my young friends beware where you lay the foundation of your characters, if on the sand, remember it is declared by the lip of truth it shall fall, and great will be the fall.—A. GARRATT, *Sec.*

ALLANBURGH, C. W., Jan. 30, 1847.—I am happy to inform you that the cause of temperance in our village is making some little progress. Our Society at present, adult members, numbers

only sixty-five. We have expelled twelve persons for violation of the pledge. We held our annual meeting on the 5th of January, and had a very able address by Mr. Bungay.—EUBRAIM STERNBURGH.

CHAMBLEY, February 3, 1847.—I am happy to inform you our Temperance cause continues to prosper. Our weekly meetings are well attended, and have become very interesting. The 23rd Regiment Royal Fusiliers, stationed here, act a part worthy of British soldiers; they are forsaking the poisonous cup and signing the pledge, to the number of 17, 22, 21, and 30 every week. Their consequent orderly, respectable conduct, has won for them "golden opinions" amongst the inhabitants, and materially contributed to advance the great cause of Temperance. Our committee met the other day, and after striking off all who could not be consistently retained in our ranks, we yet number 191 as we believe staunch teetotallers. Five have joined since, so that our gross number is now 196. To God be all the glory! The dealers and the members of the intemperance society, have been spreading a rumour of opposition, but as yet, no one has dared to wag his tongue against us, contenting themselves hitherto with the usual characteristic underhand mode of seducing weak and unstable members. One honest man amongst them, indeed, came forward one evening, and strongly recommended our cause, praying that the Divine benediction might rest upon us. We therefore thank God, take courage, and expect yet greater things than these.—J. DUTTON, *Secretary.*

BATHURST.—Intemperance reigns triumphantly here, and our cause remains *in statu quo* in our small town. Within the last year there has been sold more than 10,000 gallons of whiskey, besides other strong liquors in abundance. Its effect on society, of course, is ruinous and demoralising, and the people seem to be labouring under very strong delusion. On the 23rd inst. I was summoned to attend a coroner's inquest about two miles from this place upon the remains of P—C—, and his four children. It appeared in the evidence that he (the father) had been out till a late hour at night drinking with a neighbour, and returned home, and was found in the morning with his family entirely consumed in his house by fire. He had laid down with his clothes on and no doubt perished in a state of unconsciousness, and strange to say that his near neighbours did not discover the awful conflagration till all was consumed. His wife being away from home at the time on a visit to a neighbour, escaped the fate of her family. I am in hopes that this will be a warning to some of our townsmen to leave their fatal cups.—F. W. V.

COBOURG.—Several Temperance Meetings have been held in Cobourg lately by Mr. Roblin, the Agent for the Newcastle Temperance Society. At four meetings held by that gentleman, assisted by several Ministers of different Churches, we learn that 119 names were added to the pledge.

On Thursday evening last, 14th ult. the Rev. Dr. Burns delivered an excellent address on the subject of Temperance, to a crowded audience, in the Congregational Church of Cobourg. The good cause appears to be on the advance in this District.

St. JOHN'S, N. B.—This place has recently been visited by Mr. Kellogg, of Ohio, with good success. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Galloway, of that place, to the editor of the Temperance Telegraph, speaks of his own enlistment, and of the progress of the cause there, through Mr. Kellogg's labours, in a gratifying manner.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Committee of the St. Catharines Total Abstinence Society.

In presenting to this Society its Seventh Annual Report, your

Committee feel sensibly the arduous duty which devolves upon them. Who that remembers the standing of the St. Catharines Total Abstinence Society, in years gone by—the brilliancy which then marked its career—the long list of able and distinguished advocates of which it could boast, and the many persons whom it still numbers, who, were they to take their proper stand in its ranks, would give it an impetus which would be felt all around it, but must regret the inactivity which now characterizes it.

Your committee more deeply regret this inactivity, because they feel that there is still the same cause for exertion on the part of the friends of Temperance and their fellow beings, that there ever was. We have only to walk forth into our streets, our most public streets, and witness the activity, the industry, the persevering diligence, displayed by the vendors of intoxicating liquors. We have only to behold the innumerable victims of this deleterious trapper, staggering from our *wine licensed, and forty unlicensed dram shops*, into the highway, and with all the energy of their highly excited faculties proclaiming their own shame, violating the public peace, and disturbing the quiet pursuit of the sober part of the community. We have only to glance over the records of our Police Magistrate, and see the incredible number of cases in which the arm of the civil power is called into exercise, for the punishment of offences, of which intoxicating liquor is the primary cause. We have only to think of the many deaths which our town has to mourn, actually caused by intemperance. We have only to take up the public journals and glance at the numberless articles which they exhibit under the various captions, *Death by Intemperance—Coroner's Inquest—Another Victim—Sudden Death—Again another—Burned to Death, &c. &c.*, until the continued repetition falls upon the sense, and we turn away in disgust and seek for something more soothing to our moral sensibilities. We have only to visit the haunts of vice, of which our town furnishes too many, and in which the intoxicating cup is the presiding genius, whether at morning, at noon, or at midnight, to witness the noisy and excited revelry of boys, surrounding the card table, just entering upon a career of wickedness shocking to contemplate; or the more dreadful stillness of the older and more advanced in iniquity, as they sit around the gaming table, and with scarcely anything to break the awful silence, save now and then the fearful imprecation brought forth by the overflowings of smothered passions, until the excitement caused by strong drink and play becomes so great, that it cannot be any longer suppressed, and bursts forth in dreadful oaths and blasphemies, and often ends in violence and bloodshed. We have only to behold these things for a moment to be convinced, that intemperance is still a sin, and a grievous sin of our land; our streets, our public houses, our public meetings, our workshops, our family circles, and often the sacred sanctuaries of the Most High, bear testimony to the withering, to the blasting influence of this contagious pestilence on the moral and religious principles of our fellow beings.

In conclusion, we would exhort all the friends of Total Abstinence Societies, by all the high and holy principles of the institution, to arise in their might, and by a steady and consistent advocacy of its claims, both in precept and example, urge forward the work of reformation: for we feel confident that the great principle of Total Abstinence is still the same, founded in truth and adapted to the constitution of man, whether physically, morally, or religiously, it is fully adequate to the greater work for which it is designed, and recommends itself to every rational creature, and claims the support of all classes of the community.

STRATFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, HURON DISTRICT.—The time was when a notice of anything about these novel Societies would be looked to as something marvellous, and would afford its quota of gossip to young and old. We recollect the time well, in 1829, when the principles of these Societies were first unfolded by the Father of Temperance Societies,—John Dunlop, Esq.—in Great Britain. This was in Greenock, Scotland. Dr. Dunlop of the Huron, is brother of the Father. Since then these principles have wonderfully progressed, so that, from one end of the civilized world to the other, some notice has been given of these Societies; and it may be said, that as far and wide do the causes exist which called into existence these numerous philanthropic bodies. In September last a society was formed in Stratford, under the influence and by the exertions of the Rev. A. C. Geikie, Congregational Minister. Several public meetings have been held, and speeches delivered. The Society now numbers over 40 mem-

bers. It was deemed advisable to conform to the general practice of the country, and which has been followed in matters not strictly having the same object as Temperance Societies, by having a *Tea Party or Soiree*. Yesterday evening a good many assembled, and partook of an excellent "Tea" with the usual *et ceteras*. The meeting, which was held in the long room of the Shakespeare, (by the kind permission of its good-hearted landlord, Mr. Jackson,) was addressed by the Rev. E. Ebbs, from London, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Episcopal Methodist Minister from Zorra, and Rev. Mr. Geikie, and by Dr. Hyde, of Embro. The latter exhibited Dr. Sewall's Plates of the Stomach, accompanied by verbal remarks on the different appearances exhibited. These were plainly delivered, and devoid of all technicality, which the Doctor said would be better understood than by shewing any pedantry, which some (to hide their ignorance) frequently indulged in. The Society has met with some opposition, and in this respect it is not singular,—for where have these Societies, however their tendency may be for good, and the aiming at the destruction of evils which the high and the low of the land are led into,—not found a vile and worthless opposition? If the opponents would adopt a fair and manly course, and show (what they cannot) that these Societies have no good object in view, but the spreading of doctrines and practices tending to immorality,—then such a course would at least have this much to say on its behalf, that it was open and done above-board. But where enticements have been employed, bantering on all occasions, and seducing wiles used, to endeavour to induce members of the Society (who are known as such) to break a solemn pledge,—and clandestine and stealthy tricks practised,—and when done or attempted to be done by those who can, and who do, boast of being educated members of a Christian Church, and who consider themselves respectable,—what opinion can otherwise be formed, than that there exists in Society a species of moral degradation which even the loneliness of the Canadian Backwoods cannot free itself from. There is one Brewery owned by an Englishman, and also a Distillery, in the place,—the latter the property of a Magistrate. But there can not be any objection, as the law stands, to such; for the same law or authority commissions a Justice of the peace, and the Licensing of a Distillery. All that the society asks is a fair and honest field for its exertions. As a Society established for a good purpose, it surely has a perfect claim to this—*From a correspondent of a Galt Paper, 9th Jan.*

ENGLAND.

LEEDS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The second monthly meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday evening, December 1st, in the Music Hall.

The Rev. WALTER SCOTT, President of Airedale College, Bradford, was called to the chair. He esteemed it, he said, a very great honour to be invited to preside at one of the monthly meetings which the Leeds Temperance Society had commenced. He felt some degree of surprise that such a cause was not more generally supported by the wise and good. There could be no loss of enjoyment if all intoxicating liquors were banished at once and for ever. But suppose that any serious loss should accrue, when the misery that results from their use was duly considered, and how many Christian churches would be saved from some of the most painful cases that ever came before them; when the amount of good was contemplated that would inevitably be the result of abstinence from this curse of our country; when the loss, if any, and the good, certain to follow, were put into the scale, the latter would be as heavy as gold, and the former like feathers or chaff. He had read, that, in a missionary station, nineteen out of twenty of the missionaries had become teetotalers, because spirituous liquors had been introduced into their churches, and they adopted the principle in pure self-defence. Mr. Scott also delivered a very strong and powerful philippic against smoking and snuffing.

The Rev. JOHN VICTOR, from natural laws exhibited the injurious effects of all alcoholic liquors on the human body. He distinguished between the animal and the organic organs, showing how vital and admirably protected were the latter; the exalted pleasure arising from their right appropriation, and the exquisite pain from their subversion. He glanced at the economy of feeling, through the medium of the nerves, as our guardian angel in the human system, warning us of exterior and interior exposure; and, in its relation to alcohol, demonstrated the assertion of Dr. Trail, that "there never was a man or animal that d.d

not find alcoholic drinks disgusting in every shape, and abhorrent to every sense, unless his or its nature had become changed from its pure and pristine condition." He alluded to the effects of the alcoholic fluid on the stomach, brain, liver, blood vessels, blood secretions, and nerves, showing it incompatible with every function of the human economy, and every vital process of every living thing.

The Rev. J. TOWNLEIGH said, he held in his hand a pamphlet lately published, and addressed to the Wesleyan Conference, by Mr. Eli Walker of Hull, which contained matter for a thousand speeches. First, as to the great waste of food which the drinking of intoxicating liquors occasioned—which was a perversion of heaven's bounties? And then as to the ravages which these liquors occasion to the Church of Christ, it was stated "that no less than thirty thousand members are annually expelled from the Christian Church for drunkenness." The venerable Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath, had stated "that where he had known one individual rescued from intemperance by the preaching of the gospel, a hundred have been reformed by total abstinence societies"—and again, the same authority stated, that "next to the glorious gospel, God could not bless the human race so much as by the abolition of intoxicating spirits."

The Rev. JOHN PERCIVAL, Wesleyan Association Minister said, that whether the number was literally correct or not, this he knew, that there were hundreds and thousands of soakers and tipplers now in the church who ought to be excluded, who were an injury rather than a benefit to the cause of Christ, and who also would be better out for their own sakes, as such persons were more likely to be reclaimed if they were separated from such an unnatural connexion.

Miscellaneous.

PLEDGING.—"You complain of my taking the pledge," said a reclaimed man in Kent, to an anti-teetotal acquaintance. "Strong drink occasioned me to have more to do with pledging than ever teetotalism has. When I was a consumer of strong drink, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged, in short, every thing that was pledgeable, and was losing every hope and blessing, when teetotal truth met me and convinced me of my folly. Then I pledged myself, and by so doing soon got my other things out of pledge, and got more than my former property about me."

THE REFORMED DRUNKARD.—The reformed drunkard was born in an assembled temperance fraternity—in the parish of abstinence from intoxicating stimulants. He was instructed by the tutor conscience, and now lives in the plains of abstinence. He works faithfully at the trade of reformation, notwithstanding he possesses a large estate in the county of peace of mind, and often does jobs of self-denial. He wears the plain garb of temperance, and when he attends court, has a better suit to put on, called zeal for the cause. He has meat to eat that the drinking man knows not of—and his drink is the pure water distilled from the fountains of earth. Thus happy he lives and happy he dies. Happy is the man who has a never dying feeling for his fellow man—an interest in his salvation—who puts forth his highest powers to save him from the thralldom of intoxicating liquors—raising him from his dormant condition and gives him a respectable seat in the community—warns him of the vortex of ruin to which he is quickly hastening, and finally saves him from the reproach of a drunkard's grave. Happy is the life of such a one. In order to be thus, come to the temperance meeting, sign the pledge, work abundantly, until the temperance reform shall prevail throughout the world—live strictly and die gloriously.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES TO REDUCE DISEASE AND CRIME.—In Glasgow, too, not very long ago, it is on record that thirty thousand persons were to be seen every Saturday night, in a state of brutal intoxication. But, we are told by Captain Miller, that crime is on the decrease in Glasgow, both in amount and degree; and "the principal cause of the decrease," he thinks, "is to be found in the influence exercised upon the labouring part of the people by temperance and total abstinence societies." Mr. Baird also tells us, that "the Total Abstinence Society is the great engine which has chiefly brought about this most desirable reformation." In truth, the rise and progress of those societies create an era in the annals of human improvement, which no wise man will lightly estimate.—From Dr. Sandwith's lectures on defective arrangements in large towns, to secure the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

DRUNKENNESS WASTEFUL.—The drunkard may talk about cheap bread but he cannot be sincere, or if he be sincere he must be mad. He is the most wasteful animal in the creation. He is a wasteful consumer of his country's bread. It takes three times as much to keep him as it does a temperate man. Many a drunkard swallows as much in drink as would support a whole family. The grain and fruit that is destroyed to gratify the intemperate thirst of the United Kingdom, would feed and clothe the whole population.

TOUCH NOT.—Scene at a temperance hotel in America:—"Waiter, bring me a glass of hot lemonade, with a little gin in it." "I tell you, sir, dere ain't a drop in de house. Massa don't allow him to come in, an if he did, you couldn't git dis nigger to go buy him, no how. Izo a teetotaler, an wouldn't dirty my hands wid de pizin."

The pledges adopted in Rhode Island make it obligatory upon the signers to discontinue the use and traffic of intoxicating drinks, in all reasonable ways. What does this obligation mean? Something more of course than to abstain from using, or selling them ourselves. This is not all. The pledge is violated by those who let their buildings to those who traffic in the article. If we mistake not, there are avowed temperance men and women in this city, who let their buildings, and in their buildings wine is sold, and drunkards made, ay, more, nightly revellings, and gambling. Is not this a violation of the pledge? Is not this a violation of the commonest duties of men towards their brother men? We have a word more to say on this subject. Do men act consistently, when professing temperance principles, they patronize hotels where liquor is hourly dealt out? But this is done in this city, and ministers visiting the city, make these haunts of vice their homes, and thus sanction the traffic. This is not done in Massa. chussets. How long will it be done in Rhode Island?—*Crystal Fount.*

Poetry.

THE WIFE'S DREAM.

By ISABELLA RUSSELL.

Now tell me, Mary, how is it that you can look so gay,
When ev'ning after ev'ning, your husband is away?
I never see you sulk or pout, or say an angry word,
And yet you've plenty cause for tears if all be true I've heard.

It is because, my sister dear, a husband you ne'er wed,
Nor saw your children gath'ring round, and asking you for bread;
You ne'er can know how it becomes a woman's lot, through life,
To be, e'en to a drunkard's faults, a patient, loving wife.

And yet I can recall the time when bitter tears I shed,
And when my husband stagger'd home what angry words I said;
I never thought that I could be as cheerful now I seem,
Yet this happy change was brought about by a simple little dream.

One ev'ning, as I sat beside our humble cottage door,
And listen'd for my husband's step, as oft I'd done before,
Some wretched thoughts came in my mind, and bitterly I said,
"I never wish to see him more! oh, would that he were dead!"

They say the wretched cannot sleep, yet surely 'tis not so,
For very soon I fell asleep, 'mid tears of grief and woe:
I dream'd I had my wish fulfill'd—my husband was no more,—
I fell upon his lifeless form, and kiss'd him o'er and o'er.

"Oh, Dermot, darling, speak to me! I meant not what I said;
Oh speak one word unto your wife—say, say, you are not dead!"
"And sure I'm not, my Mary dear,"—I woke up with a scream,
And found my husband standing by—his death was but a dream!

And since that time, whene'er I feel disposed to be unkind,
The warning of that fearful dream comes fresh before my mind:
And though it costs me many a pang to know the life he leads,
I try to greet him with a smile, when oft my poor heart bleeds!

I'll humbly put my trust in God, and ask for strength to bear
The trials that He sends on earth for all of us to share;
And if by patience I can change my husband's wandering life,
I'll bless the hour that dream was sent to his neglected wife.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1847.

We beg to observe for the information of our friends who act as agents for the *Advocate*, that we have a good supply of back numbers: in cases however, where parties do not want them, it would be better to remit in proportion for the remainder of the year.

To those friends of the cause who have already forwarded orders we beg to tender our thanks, but we feel assured that there are many subscribers still to be had. We trust, therefore, that the committees and members of the various societies throughout the country, will exert themselves to increase the circulation of what is, to all intents and purposes, a paper of the people. It is well known, that even with our large circulation, the *Advocate* does not yet pay expenses, although much of the labour bestowed on it is gratuitous.

A Temperance Lecture was delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Montreal, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gridley. We hope to lay before our readers, a synopsis of this lecture in our next.

We devote a large portion of this number of the *Advocate* to the proceedings at the Annual Meeting, and the Report of the Society, in this city. We can testify to the deep feeling now existing in the minds of the friends of total abstinence here for a revival of interest in the cause. How this is to be brought about is the difficulty. One plan after another has been tried, and though seemingly promising well for a time, have not produced the expected fruit. They do not, however, by any means consider this a reason for suspending effort, but rather the contrary; and we shall be glad, by and by, to be able to inform our readers, that some plan has been hit upon which proves efficacious, under the blessing of God, in staying and driving back the torrent of evil. We think it is most likely that no new measures will be adopted, but only, according to the suggestion of the report, and several of the speakers, that old measures be more systematically and zealously worked. Amongst the most efficient of these is tract distribution—the supplying regularly every month each family in the city with a tract—a short pithy statement of our principles—the mischief which we believe these principles, carried out, are so well fitted to rectify. The scheme of the Canada Temperance Union, or League, which has been suggested, is one also likely to be of no small service in banding us together; and as soon as we can state any thing definite with reference to this we shall communicate it. In the meantime we are glad that one very important matter has been obtained, absolutely necessary to all future good, viz., consciousness and confession that

we have not been doing as much for the cause as we should have done—we have not planned enough, we have not prayed enough. We hope, however, brighter days are in store for us.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Thursday, February 9th.

D. P. JAMES, Esq. in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. H. WILKES, and the following Report was read by Mr. WADSWORTH:—

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

To the philanthropic mind nothing is more painful than to witness a cause universally acknowledged to be good, retrograde in consequence of the apathy and indifference of those who profess to be its friends. It is a lamentable spectacle to behold opposition on the part of the unprincipled to that which is really beneficial; but it is still more lamentable when those whose efforts should be directed to subvert the interest of public morals, turn their back upon a cause like this. From the pulpit, the press, and the bench, the increase of intemperance is made the subject of remark and regret; and grand juries in their presentments call the attention of the authorities to this growing evil; still, there is no corresponding effort made to counteract it, and the temperance cause languishes.

Notwithstanding this complaint, your Committee may say, that while all has not been done that should have been done, yet they have some reason to hope that good has been effected during the past year through the instrumentality of your Society. The increased circulation of the *Temperance Advocate*, the distribution of Temperance tracts, and the lectures delivered in various parts of the city, induce a reasonable expectation that, through the Divine blessing, our labour has not been in vain, and that the fruit will appear in due season.

CITY EFFORTS.

In the month of June last, your Committee accepted the offer of Mr. Hawkins, an American Temperance Lecturer, to visit this city; who, by the relation of his own experience, and simple and warm appeals to his hearers, became instrumental in inducing 242 persons to sign the pledge. Mr. Hawkins took a warm interest in the advancement of the temperance cause among the young, and the members of the Cold Water Army were employed as agents to procure subscribers to the pledge, a measure which had a very happy effect, for while it enlisted the sympathies and energies of the young in this great movement, it induced many persons to come over to the side of temperance who were before undecided and irresolute.

In the month of July last, the annual juvenile picnic was held on the ground in front of McGill College. The weather being favourable there was a large assembly of happy children, who, after receiving the refreshments that had been prepared for them, sang several temperance hymns, and listened to the addresses delivered on the occasion. The young temperance missionaries who had been most successful in obtaining names to the temperance pledge, were assembled on a large platform in the centre, and received each a handsome medal from the Marshall; and a considerable number of the parents and friends who came to witness the picnic, appeared delighted with the whole scene.

A new feature in the temperance movement in this city is the formation of a Ladies' Auxiliary Society; and as females, as a class, are, perhaps, more deeply interested in the success of temperance principles than any other, as well as remarkable for their perseverance in any cause they deem worthy their efforts, your Committee have reason to hope that this organization of itself, will give a fresh impetus to the cause. A brief report, furnished by the Ladies at the request of this Committee, will be found appended.

It is pleasing to notice that in many cities of the neighbouring States, the Ladies take a lively interest in temperance measures.

On New-year's Day many of the ladies in Albany presented to their visitors the temperance pledge for signature, instead of placing before them, to their hint, the decanters and glasses—the "wine that inflames," and the strong drink that "mocks."

When the winter set in, and it was supposed the people would have more time to devote to the improvement of their morals, your Committee appointed Sub-Committees to hold a meeting every week in some part of the City and Suburbs.—Several meetings have accordingly been held, from some of which encouraging reports were received, but, generally speaking, the meetings have proved failures.

PROVINCIAL EFFORTS.

1. The Committee have continued to publish the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, with increased acceptance, as indicated by an extended circulation. The number of copies subscribed for, during the past year, including the gratuitous copy with every ten, has been 3500; the income £408 3s; expenditure £511 8s 1d, leaving as usual a deficiency upon this effort. There are three ways in which this annual loss might be avoided, viz., 1st, By extending the subscription list; 2d, By increasing the price; 3rd, By diminishing the cost. The first mode, however, is beyond the control of the Committee, and either of the latter, would, probably, in a great measure, defeat itself by rendering the paper less desirable, and consequently diminishing the circulation. The Committee are compelled therefore, as heretofore, to ask for subscriptions to make up the above deficiency.

2. In addition to this effort, the Society has a large amount of temperance publications, scattered over the Province, in the hands of Consignees, with the twofold object in view, by their sale, of filling the country with temperance truth, and obtaining the means of paying its debts. But owing to reasons at which the Committee can only guess little or no progress has been made in realizing this stock.

3. Except the measures above indicated, nothing has been done through the medium of the press, and the Committee has been unable for want of funds to employ any travelling agents, however desirable such a measure may be considered.

The foregoing presents a very poor result of the Society's efforts for the year 1846, and many may be disposed to blame the Committee for apathy, and inactivity. The only justification they can suggest, is that all the efforts they have made, were met by unaccountable indifference on the part of the public; so that however desirous of promoting the cause, they could find no way which had any reasonable prospect of success. Public meetings may be advertised at considerable expense, and speakers obtained with some trouble, but if the audience be almost invariably wanting, it appears a useless waste of time and money to go on.

The grievous apathy on the part of the public, of which we complain, is also the more unaccountable and distressing, inasmuch as the ravages of intemperance have latterly been peculiarly frequent, and the public are more alive to the evils of drinking, than at any former time, though it is melancholy to add that the only efficient remedy—total abstinence—is almost as unpopular as ever.

CANADA, EAST OF MONTREAL.

Presents nothing of special interest through the year, with the exception of the continued progress of the Temperance revival in Sherbrooke, which we rejoice to learn has been followed by a renewed state of religion in that quarter.

CANADA WEST.

The following districts have employed travelling agents during the past year with an encouraging measure of success, namely,
Gore, Home and Simcoe, Midland,
Johnstown, Bathurst, Newcastle.

In March last a new organization was commenced at Kingston, called a "*Deibel Temperance Society*," for the purpose of improving the moral condition of the sailors on the great Lakes. We have not heard of the results. In Toronto a New Temperance Hall is in course of erection, the corner stone of which was laid on the 5th October last, with much ceremony and under very favourable circumstances.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The World's Temperance Convention met in London last summer, and was the means of eliciting much valuable information, and exciting temperance men to renewed vigor.

In Britain there is a greatly increased measure of attention

devoted to the temperance cause; not only by temperance men, who are forming leagues, employing lecturers, publishing able periodicals, etc. etc., but by those who have hitherto stood aloof. Church courts, for instance, which have heretofore only consented to condemn positive intemperance, are now taking up, or advising the people to take up, the question of drinking usages, speaking of them in terms of merited condemnation. This is the true question, and so soon as it is fairly grappled with by the churches, the days of national intemperance will be numbered.

In Ireland Father Mathew has been constantly pursuing his benevolent labours, and the failure of the potato crop and consequent famine, has caused some agitation for the purpose of stopping distribution, but hitherto without effect.

In the UNITED STATES the diffusion of light and truth is producing its legitimate effect, and the fruits of the temperance reformation are beginning to be realised, inasmuch that the body and soul destroying traffic in intoxicating drinks is, to a great extent, prohibited by law; and there are many extensive districts, and almost entire states, where it can scarcely be said to exist. This may, at first sight, appear an infringement of liberty; but it is certainly only an infringement of the liberty to do evil, the same as exists, unquestioned, in all countries, in the shape of laws against vice and crime. Heretofore, the traffickers in intoxicating drinks have claimed the liberty to demoralise the servants, whether the master would or not; to debauch the sons, in defiance of the fathers' displeasure; to take the children's bread and clothing from the hands of the drunken father or mother; nay, to tax the whole community for the support of the paupers they had made; and even when it came to that, to continue to rob these paupers of the pittance which the public charity had bestowed upon them. All this liberty was claimed by the traffickers in intoxicating drinks, and is still claimed by them; and they have made every effort to overthrow the prohibitory laws, by appealing cases from court to court, and by petitions to the legislatures. The legal decisions have, however, gone in favor of public morality hitherto, and the petitions have been without effect. Indeed, the tide of public opinion in that country, is setting steadily in towards complete emancipation from the tyranny of alcohol.

THE FUTURE.

We have, as it were been in a slumber, but that is the more reason that we should now awake to zealous activity, and the plan that this committee would recommend to its successors is the following:

A great and systematic effort to fill the country with temperance papers and tracts. It was this which diffused knowledge in the United States, and led to the gigantic results we now see; and this must be done to a much greater extent than has hitherto been accomplished if we would see Canada begin to shake off the intolerable yoke of intemperance, which is crushing her to the ground. In this department of effort, the committee have, it is true, published the *Temperance Advocate*, but its wide circulation is chiefly among temperance men, and, however valuable it may be in confirming and informing them, it is not the aggressive instrument that we need. Tracts—brief, interesting, pungent, and convincing—should be left in every family throughout the length and breadth of the land, and this not once or twice, but at least monthly for a whole year. Such an effort would require probably six hundred thousand tracts, and a band of efficient distributors in connection with every society in the country. But who can appreciate the results? Who can reckon the number of drunkards that would be reformed through this instrumentality, or the much greater number that would be induced to stop short before reaching the degree of drinking usually termed drunkenness? Who can measure the moral improvement that would take place in the whole tone of society, and the advance that would be made towards clearing the land of the baneful traffic? The effort might last but for one year, but the effects would go on, in all probability continually increasing, till the end of time. And even the interests of eternity, in numberless cases, would be indirectly effected by it. Who will gird on their armour for such a conflict? Who will collect the money? Who will prepare the tracts? Who will distribute them? It would require much zeal and perseverance among the tract-sellers of both sexes, and of all ages throughout the land; for all might help; but a result might be looked for that would amply repay the whole.

Let the friends of the cause arouse, through the length and breadth of the land, and resolve, in dependence on Divine

Providence, that 1847 will be the year of temperance tract distribution.

In resigning up their charge to their successors in office, your Committee hesitate not to acknowledge the imperfect manner in which the affairs of the Society were managed by them; and would respectfully recommend to their successors a more energetic course of action than has hitherto been pursued. Every reflecting mind—every man who thinks at all, must be alarmed at the fearful condition to which society in Montreal is merging through the influence of this habit. Oh, that our legislators, our magistrates, our judges, our ministers of the Gospel, would all join against the common enemy! Were intemperance, that fierce and self-inflicted curse, but once removed from the land, a very large proportion of the evils that afflict the people would be removed, and peace and health, and comfort, temporal and moral, proportionably prevail.

Number of names added to the societies during the year—

General Society, - - - - -	451
Ladies do - - - - -	52
Juvenile do - - - - -	1675

Total increase, 2,178

LADIES' AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Temperance Society was formed in June last, its object being to reclaim the intemperate, and to relieve the necessities of the reformed inebriate. Twenty seven united at first, the number has since increased to fifty-two. A visiting committee consisting of fifteen ladies was appointed, who divided the city into sections, for the purpose of visiting as many families, shops, &c., as possible. We regret much that so little has been done; that many of our members have either timidly shrunk from duty altogether, or have been prevented by unavoidable causes, from either visiting their districts or attending the regular monthly meetings. Only two districts have been visited, but these have been thoroughly done, and though as yet we have no instances of the degraded being reclaimed, 25 names have been added to the list of those who resolve to throw their whole influence on the side of the temperate and moral portion of the community. Tracts and advocates have been distributed, and conversations held, which we trust will not be altogether unavailing. The ladies report that they are generally well received, although they also meet with much to discourage them.

The following are from their reports:—

1st. Asked a labouring man to give us his name, yet, thinking it almost useless, knowing his father's family to be very intemperate, were astonished when he replied, yes, I have seen enough of the misery drink brings into a family never to touch it again.

2nd. Entering a grocer's, found the proprietor just sipping a glass of wine; fearing an insult, yet feeling it to be our duty, we made known our business, he appeared astonished, but willing to converse, and invited us to call again.

3rd. Re-visited the person whom we had seen taking his wine, who wished us to use our influence in behalf of a man in his employ who was very intemperate. We plead with this person to give us his name, but he wished to put it off a little longer. We left him, feeling we could have little influence over him as long as his employer was vending and tasting the poison himself, and though wishing him to join the society, might be the first to place the tempter before him. We, however, gave him an Advocate, and promised to visit him soon.

Called a few days after, but alas! poor man we could not find him. He had become so intemperate that his employer was obliged to discharge him. Gave his employer the tract, twenty reasons for not signing the pledge, which he promised to read.

4th. Called on a wine merchant, who said temperance societies did much good, but it would be a very foolish thing for him to think of giving up his business after spending seven years to acquire a knowledge of it. Thus this individual was determined to continue in a business which might involve the ruin of the bodies and souls of many of his customers, because he had made the grand mistake in the beginning of his course of spending seven years in acquiring an injurious art.

The committee labour under a difficulty in the want of a sufficient number of tracts, could these be supplied they would make an effort to distribute them as widely as possible.

TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

The Provincial Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society in account with the Treasurer.

Dr.	
1847.	
Feb. 1.	To paid on account of Advocate, XII vol. £309 13 0
—	“ “ XIII vol. 9 9 5
—	“ General purposes..... 2 6 4
	£321 8 9
Cr.	
1846.	
Feb. 2.	By balance on hand at last anniversary £54 12 10
1847.	
Feb. 1.	— received for sales of stock 10 13 8
—	“ Accounts settled 13 19 7
—	“ Advocate XII vol. 117 19 5
—	“ do. XIII vol. 129 19 4
—	“ Donations..... 0 7 6
	£327 11 4
	Balance on hand..... £6 2 7
	E. E. R. D. WADSWORTH.
	Treasurer.

Stock on hand last year, March 6, 1846.....	£62 19 8
Less sales and grants.....	20 0 8
Stock on hand, Feb. 1, 1847.....	£ 42 19 0
Book accounts with Consignees.....	212 17 5
	£285 16 5

City Committee.

Montreal Temperance Society in account with Treasurer.

Dr.	
1846.	
Feb. 25.	To paid Expenses Pub. Meet. £ 1 10 0
—	“ Agency 17 10 0
—	“ Advertising..... 3 3 9
1847.	— “ Expense of Pub. Meet. 2 10 0
	£24 13 9
Cr.	
1846.	
Feb. 26.	By cash on hand..... £24 0 1
—	received Collection at Annual Meeting 3 10 10 1/2
—	“ do. Public Meetings 8 12 5 1/2
—	“ Donation..... 1 5 0
	£37 8 5
	Cash on hand..... £12 14 7
	E. E. SAMUEL HEDGE, Treasurer.
	Montreal, 1st Feb., 1847.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. John Holland to the following effect:—

1. That the report of the Provincial and City Committees be adopted and published as usual, and that devout thanksgiving is due to Almighty God for the effort this Society has been enabled to make during the past year, and for the measure of success which has attended it.

He remarked, among other things, that the importance of enlisting the rising generation was not sufficiently considered. If they could be brought up right after all the old drunkards had died off, the world would be temperate. It was a good thing that ladies are labouring, for they have been the greatest sufferers. He recollected the time when a man was looked upon as a mean, low fellow, if he could not get drunk; but since 1826, when the temperance cause began in the United States, the little cloud had been spreading until it had reached every civilized

country, and some that are uncivilized. It was said that temperance was put in the place of religion, but who did so? How many members of churches had left them to join the temperance cause? The account was on the other side. Temperance had been instrumental in bringing thousands of members into churches, but had not taken one out.

Mr. WHITCHER seconded the resolution, and referred to the progress of the temperance cause in Sherbrooke, where Mr. Coles, a temperance lecturer, a year and a-half ago, got up an excitement which far exceeded the expectations of its movers. Many thought that this excitement would soon blow over. The rumsellers jingled their change, and said it would soon be at an end, believing that they would pocket the fools' pence once more; but notwithstanding many low efforts to put it down, this wholesome excitement has continued till the present time, weekly meetings being still kept up.

Rev. H. WILKES moved the second resolution as follows:—

2. This meeting takes encouragement from the fact that an increasing measure of public attention is called forth, both in this and the parent country, to the manifold and fearful evils of intemperance, and fervently hopes that one happy result will be the attempt on the part of every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian, to exert his utmost influence for its suppression.

He then read several extracts from the "London Christian Witness" respecting the World's Temperance Convention, partly to show the abuse with which it was assailed by many of the political and other papers, and partly to show the efficient support that the cause was now receiving from influential evangelical ministers and editors. He also read a certificate vouching the correctness of the four propositions or principles announced by the Convention, signed by sixty-one of the leading medical men of Britain, among whom were four of the Queen's physicians, and others of the very highest standing. These propositions are as follows:

I. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease, and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

II. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, &c.

III. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually after a short time.

IV. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

Mr. W. had read the extracts to show that there was a good deal of healthy excitement respecting the temperance cause in Britain, especially in the press. In this city there was also a great change in the public papers; every day produced its new cases of death from intoxicating drinks, and the press by recording these facts has become excited and made remarks favorable to the temperance cause. One of our judges has published statistics to show the fearful extent of intemperance as a cause of crime. It is surely then a legitimate hope that the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian will take an interest in this cause. The patriot must see that education cannot prosper so long as intemperance prevails; nor the public interest, so long as a considerable portion of the food is converted into intoxicating drinks. So far from thinking that great distilleries are beneficial manufactories, he looked upon them as a great loss in a mere economical point of view, and as a great moral curse. The philanthropist must wish well to the health and peace of his fellow-men. The physicians had told us that intoxicating drinks did no good, and he, Mr. W., could affirm that without the doc-

tors. Then the Christian must care for the soul; we know little of the soul, but we know that intoxicating drinks do not benefit it. It is, said the speaker, the soul that awakens our sympathies. Ministers are called to bury the dead, and my heart has bled when knowing that the individual to be interred had died either from the effects of intemperance, or perhaps in the very state of drunkenness. I ask the question in such cases, where does that soul go? I may not answer this orally, but I reflect that the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven, and there is only one other kingdom. Should not the Christian, therefore, be active in this cause? He believed that the best way to suppress intemperance was total and entire abstinence; but for his own part he would hail any who are willing to go any length towards the desired end. Many say they do not like the Temperance Society: he would say to such, so be it; but do something—take your own way, but do something—do not spend your strength in opposing Temperance Societies—that is not the way to put down intemperance; all good men must take some way to suppress intemperance, their conscience cannot be clear unless they do something. If you are patriots, philanthropists, or Christians, I beseech you seek the suppression of this fearful—the soul-destroying vice.

Mr. WADSWORTH, in seconding the resolution, said, from official returns it was ascertained, that there were seven millions three hundred and five thousand five hundred gallons of intoxicating drinks consumed annually in Canada, for a population of little more than a million of souls, giving an average of nearly seven gallons and a half to each; but if children, females, and teetotalers were deducted, the quantity consumed by those who did drink must average twice or three times that quantity: and this at an annual cost of three millions fifty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty dollars. The result of all this was fearful. It was calculated that we had forty thousand drunkards in Canada, of whom at least two hundred died annually in Montreal. Now it did grate on his ear to hear about all these drunkards dying off through their intemperance. No: it was possible to reform them. We had striking instances of this in Montreal, where some who had reached the depths of intemperance were now, and had long been, highly respectable citizens, and some of them members of Christian churches. Let us put forth every effort to accomplish this reformation.

Rev. Mr. NEWTON, from Vermont, felt that the question was not whether we would join this great movement, but when. There was no doubt as to its success; we cannot withstand its progress. In Vermont each county decided for itself whether it would have licenses or not, and he learned a few days ago that the commissioners in his county who were put in last year for the very purpose of granting licenses, were this year on the other side by having been led to watch more carefully the nature and results of the business for a single year; and on the first Tuesday in March they are to come forth by their votes, speeches, and influence, to counteract the views of the very portion of the people who had put them in. The cause must be successful, and it was a pleasant thing to believe this. When a child he had seen an aged man near a grocery with a glass in his hand, weeping and saying that he must drink and go to a drunkard's grave, his first was so raging. There was no Temperance Society then, but things are changed. He was called a short time since to pass through the State of Massachusetts, he noticed that there was no appearance of intemperance any where, and was told that the reformation had nearly completed its work. Four years before there was in one city four hundred paupers, now only eleven. At another place there was a military gathering, but on the posts he saw notices that

The town authorities would attend to watch that there was no violation of the temperance law, and it was believed that there had been no violation. Seeing these results, and from the nature of the case, we may take courage, feeling that we are engaged in a good work, which must and will prosper.

Rev. Mr. GRADLEY moved the third resolution as follows:—

3. That the press is justly esteemed a powerful instrumentality in carrying on the Temperance Reform; and, in order that all classes may be reached through this means, it is important that suitable Tracts on the subject be distributed from house to house at regular intervals, thereby obtaining access with information to all, and especially to those who do not read the Temperance periodicals.

He had often contemplated this reform as some tall monument deeply founded in truth, and with the smiles of heaven lighting its summit. Is the doctrine of Teetotalism an ultram? It does not strike at any one's rights, nor controvert any thing said in Scripture. It merely dissuades from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. It is just the apostolic injunction, Do thyself no harm. We violate this injunction by the use of alcoholic drinks.

We have no right to injure myself by taking poison; and the most scientific physicians and chemists of the age has declared alcohol to be a poison. In its concentrated form, fifty drops would kill a rabbit. It was the product of fermentation. Go into one of those splendid edifices that flank your town, and you will see large quantities of alcohol distilled or run over out of the fermenting mass, but the alcohol was in that mass. Fermentation was the process or result of decomposition. It never exists but in the destruction of animal or vegetable substances. Some say there is alcohol in bread or corn. It is not so. The kernel must lie before the alcohol is produced. No, Sir, said the speaker, there is no more alcohol in corn than there is a boat in a cow-side, though both may be produced out of the respective articles.

When alcohol is taken into the stomach, it does not digest, it is taken up by the absorbents, and floats down the stream of life in its unchanged state. It goes to all parts of the system, even the brain, from which pure gin has been taken after a debauch. A man who is sufficiently saturated with alcohol will burn like a candle. There is ten times as much port wine drunk in Britain and the United States as all that ever comes from Oporto. Where did it come from? The dark caverns or wine cellars of London and New York. Yes, the greater part of the port and champagne was a mixture of cider, whisky, sugar of lead, nux vomica, strychnin, logwood, &c. &c. As a proof of this, Dr. Nott, after describing the manufacture of wine in the caverns of New York, asked an old wine merchant if he had said truly. "Ah," said the latter, "It is all true. God forgive what has been done in my cellar." He would allude to the habit of giving strong drink to the young. It was an awful habit, and there were perhaps more drunkards made in the nursery than in the bar-room. How was this? By giving children sweetened wine, &c. A young man, who was executed a short time ago, said to his father at the place of execution, "Father, it was your giving me the leavings of your glass that brought me here."

It is a well known law that stimulants increase the demand for themselves, and therefore the habit of using them has a continual tendency to increase. Whoever uses intoxicating drink is kindling up a law in his stomach, the operation of which is as sure as that of the law of gravitation. And it produces its chief effect on the nervous system. The drink he has used has destroyed his nerves; he shakes like an aspen; and the more he drinks, the more he wants.

A young man, a friend of his, learned to drink at college, graduated with honours, was highly connected, and settled as a law-

yer with much reputation. No one suspected him of being a drunkard. His doctor was called in for him when in an epileptic fit. It was terrible. He recovered. He said, "Doctor, you do not know my disease; it is drinking. My family do not know it; but I drink from a pint to a quart of brandy every day." "You will die," said the Doctor. "I know it." "You must stop." "I will if I can." He tried it, but fell, and was attacked by a second fit. He partially recovered. The Doctor appealed to him on account of his wife, two little children, and all his friends. He acknowledged that he had as strong motives to induce reformation as it was possible for a man to have, but said, if a glass were placed before a loaded cannon, and he knew that taking it would discharge that cannon upon himself, he must take it. This is the law of stimulation.

He would relate another instance, although almost too disgusting to mention. A drunkard lost his wife, and the time she was lying a corpse, liquor was kept from him by his friends: but it was the custom there to have a bowl of spirits near the corpse in which from time to time to dip the cloth which covered her face. Well, the law of stimulation had taken such hold on this poor man's appetite, that he crept, in the dead of night, to the room where his wife's remains lay, and drank the bowl of spirits.

He pitied no man so much as a drunkard. That man had kindled up a disease that he nor no one else could tame or overcome. He could not bear to hear a drunkard reviled; the poor man was most wretched. The great error lay in his kindling up this quenchless fire in his stomach by moderate drinking.

He believed that many moderate drinkers were willing to do right if they only knew what was right, but argument and appeals often failed to overcome their prejudice. Prejudice was like an arch, the more you pressed it, the stronger it became: prejudice was often excited by speakers; but let us circulate tracts, they are less likely to arouse it.

Mr. JOHN DOUGALL, in seconding this resolution said, the ladies told us they needed tracts to distribute, and could we refuse their appeal? He suggested that the ladies' society might with much advantage hold their anniversary next month as a public meeting, and intimated that ladies desirous of co-operating in this excellent work were requested to meet in the basement of Zion Church on the second Tuesday of March, at three o'clock P. M.

Dr. FISHER moved the fourth resolution, as follows:—

4. That the laws of physiology, which are inflexible in their requirements and certain in their operation, require the total disuse of intoxicating drinks.

He stood there to give a professional opinion of the use of alcohol. When paid for his advice, it was usually better followed: on this occasion, he did not give altogether a gratuitous opinion; he owed a debt, a debt which all owed, some to a much greater extent than he, on account of the greater talents they possessed. Let none such repudiate that debt. There were certain natural laws which all admitted: if he put paper in the candle, it would burn; if he throw up a stone, it will come down again; if he put lead in water, it would sink. We know, equally well, that if we take certain substances into the body, they will be injurious, and alcohol is one of these. In any quantity, it is a poison; in a large quantity would directly produce death. The habitual saps and use shortens life. In order to counteract disease, it is often necessary to administer other poisons, such as arsenic; and yet so injurious are they, that it is some times a question whether the remedy be not as bad as the disease. A gentleman had once used much persuasion to convince him (Dr. F.) that a small quantity would not do any harm, and that tem-

perance people were very officious in trying to take away his reasonable enjoyment because others abused it; but he could not, with cross-questioning, discover what the person considered a small quantity in his own case. He said it was sometimes more and sometimes less. This man has since fallen a victim to brandy and water, yet all the time thinking himself a moderate drinker. I hold, sir, that there is no such thing as a moderate drinker. All drink for the purpose of producing some effect, and, so far as an effect is produced, it is bad. Most drink for stimulation—but does a stimulus supply any nutrition or strength? No; it is the whip to the jaded horse—at first an application may produce a trot, but it soon subsides again; the next application must be greater, or it will produce less effect. He would relate an experiment. A medical gentleman took two of his children of the same age; he gave one an orange after dinner, and another a glass of sherry, for several weeks. At the end of this time the child who had the fruit was fat and healthy, while that which had the wine was languid and sickly. He reversed the experiment, and found, at the end of a like period, the effects reversed.

He endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Gridley, they were medical truths, and worthy of universal acceptance.

Mr. H. LYMAN seconded the resolution.

Mr. WILKES suggested that it was a most important matter for Temperance men to second the efforts of the Municipal Councils, to get the licensing power into their hands; and then, when there could be no irresponsible interference, endeavour to elect Temperance Councillors.

Moved by H. Lyman, Esq., seconded by Mr. P. V. Hibbard. That the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number, viz.:—

JOHN DOUGALL, *President.*

J. R. ORR, D. P. JAMES, H. LYMAN, and J. HOLLAND,
Vice-Presidents.

JAMES COURT, *Treasurer.*

JOHN McDUGALL, *Recording Secretary;* R. D. WADSWORTH,
Corresponding Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

John M'Watters,	S. Hedge,
John C. Beckett,	A. Gemmill,
G. Purkiss,	F. F. Blackader,
C. Alexander,	A. Fisher, M. D.
A. Adams,	J. Milne,
T. Clarke,	W. Hodgson,
Robert Irwin,	Andrew Russell,

The meeting was closed by the benediction, pronounced by Mr. Gridley.

The collection amounted to £4 8s. 9d.

A special subscription was also commenced for the printing of Temperance tracts, to which two or three names were affixed on the spot.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

On the 25th, the Tabernacle was filled to its utmost capacity by a most attentive audience. A large proportion of it were ladies. President, the Hon. James Harper. Mr. Oliver read the petition to the Legislature of this State, to which signatures are now being obtained. The petition remonstrates against the repeal of the excise law of 1845, and asks that its provisions may be extended to this city and county, believing it to be conducive to the best interests of the people. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the increase of taxation, pauperism, and crime, resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, calls for prompt and united action; that the repeal of the excise law would be an out-

rage on the people; that the section of that law which excluded this city from its wholesome provisions, is unjust and Anti-democratic, and demands that the privileges extended to other parts of the State be extended to them. The Rev. Dr. Patton addressed the meeting on the Anti-democratic section of the excise law. A rummy attempted to interrupt the speaker, but was speedily silenced. An original Temperance song, appropriate to the occasion, was then sung. Gerrit Smith addressed the meeting on the evils of the drinking usages of society, urged the duty of the civil government to do what it could to protect society from these evils, and concluded by urging the friends of the cause to adopt the immortal precept of John Hampden, "A Retreat," and also that of Baxter, "God with us, God with us." Dr. D. M. Reese followed with severe remarks on the law licensing 4000 drunkard makers in this city. L. Chapman next addressed the meeting on the evils of the rum traffic; and, having been in the trade himself, he could do it well. The meeting soon after adjourned, having been in session nearly three hours. It is evident the people of New York are awaking; and we may the rumsellers be fearful; their doom is sealed; it is only a question of time, and that not a very long one.—*New York Correspondent of Montreal Witness.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not know whether the signature Bertha is intended to represent a lady or not, but with thanks for the kind intentions of poetical correspondents, we must say once for all, that we decline communications in verse, as we feel assured that our readers generally, will be much better pleased with the selections we are able to make from British publications.

News.

We have received an account of the capture of Charles F. Dwyer, the party who lately defrauded Boston and New York merchants to the amount of about \$23,000, and for whose apprehension \$500 was offered. It appears from the information received by us, that Dwyer proceeded to New York and Boston under false credentials, succeeded in making purchases to the amount of the above named sum, in goods of different descriptions, which he exported to different parts of Canada, where cash was realised for them. Dwyer and his wife then hired themselves as servants to a gentleman, named Larocque, residing near Cornwall, in whose employment he was arrested. Information was given of his whereabouts, by a person named Currie who immediately communicated his information to Capt. Wiley and W. Wilson, of New York, the Agent for the defrauded parties. Mr. Jeremie, our well known and zealous Police Officer, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, proceeded to arrest the delinquent, which was, through the extraordinary tact of Mr. Jeremie, accomplished.—Dwyer was brought to town by Jeremie and lodged safely in jail. We are sorry to learn, that Jeremie will not receive any part of the reward offered. Currie, who was the first to communicate information respecting Dwyer will receive the full amount.—*Herald.*

DESERTING.—On Tuesday a man was brought before James M'Farlane, Esq., J. P., charged with enticing some soldiers of the 46th Regiment to desert. He was committed for trial. He wore part of the American uniform.—*Argus.*

Lieut. Waghorn has stated that the Pope knows more about the condition of England than half the people who talk by the hour in the House of Commons.

At the annual sale of Mr. Murray, publisher, London, lately, the sales exceeded any that have been made for the last seven years. Messrs. Layman had an equally active demand on a recent occasion.

The purchase of arms goes on to a great extent in Ireland still. All Ireland is crying out for a stoppage of the distillation from corn. Relief Committees, Soup Committees, and Boards of Guardians, unanimously demand it.

The new Governor General arrived on the 25th ult., and was sworn into office next day. His reply to the address presented on the occasion of his entering the city has been generally approved of as shadowing forth a liberal policy.

The annual examination of the boys' school, in connection with the French Canadian Missionary Society, took place at the Institute, Point aux Trembles, on the 20th ultimo. The gentlemen present expressed their satisfaction in the most marked manner, particularly with the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures possessed by the boys. There are now 49 pupils.

The anniversary meetings of the various religious societies took place here in the week commencing 25th January. All of them were of much interest.

A remarkable proof of the extent to which temperance principles are recognized and acted on in that country, may be given by the fact that a *thirsty* traveller, lately come from the Old Country by the way of New York, complained that he could not get a drop of brandy all the way from that city until he arrived in St. John's, without resorting to the low expedient of flogging himself sick, and obtaining it as a medicine.

At a public meeting held here on the 1st inst., a large committee was appointed to collect funds for erecting a monument to the memory of Lord Metcalfe, the subscriptions of each to be limited to one dollar.

A new Gas Company has been formed in Montreal. The Governor General has consented to become the patron of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.

A meeting was lately held in the Montreal Insurance Company's office, and arrangements partly made to form a new burying-ground here.

The citizens of Quebec are proceeding with their scheme of an electric telegraph to Halifax.

An inquest was held in Kingston lately, on the body of Mary Kelly at the Toronto General Hospital. A verdict was returned, "Died from intoxication and exposure to cold."

An inquest was also lately held at Dundas on the body of Mrs. Morrison, widow. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and in the opinion of the medical attendant such habits induced an apoplectic fit.

A tailor named James McKay died at Concession on the 21th ult., respecting whom a Coroner's jury brought in the verdict, "Died from the effects of ardent spirits."

A young man lately met his death by sleeping in the conservatory of Mr. Guilbault, florist, here. The carbonic acid gas, evolved by the plants, was the cause. He had been repeatedly warned against it.

A pension of £160 a-year has been offered by the Crown to Father Matthew, as a public benefactor. He daily serves the poor with excellent soup and bread at his house. He was obliged to decline pressing invitations of the Committee of the Liverpool New Temperance Hall, to open the building last week.

By the last English papers, we learn that Government proposing making a considerable addition to the army, the new soldiers to be enlisted for only ten years. The threatening appearance of affairs in Ireland had also induced the cabinet to call Parliament together for the 19th of last month, a fortnight earlier than usual.

The remonstrances of the West India Planters against the diminution of their protection on sugar, has induced government, as a compensation, not only to permit the free importation of labourers from Africa, but to send Government steamers to transport them.

Lord John Russel is expected to bring a plan for national education before next parliament.

The advances by the last steamer of the rise in the price of provisions in England, have given great impetus to prices of grain here and in the States. Flour has gone up to \$7, wheat to \$1 50, and freights to 6s 9d sterling, per barrel, in New York.

It is reported on the authority of a passenger who crossed with Lord Egin, that his Excellency expressed himself very freely in favour of three great measures which would prove of incalculable importance to Canada. First, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; second, the consolidation of the Customs, and thirdly, the remodelling of the Post Office after the British plan. Should these be carried, his administration will constitute a marked era in Canadian history.

An inquest was lately held in Rivetville on the body of Robert

Friars, who died suddenly. The Jury found that his death was caused by excessive drinking. When will these things end?

The Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, some time ago offered a premium for the best temperance songs based on the principles of total abstinence. The fruits of their resolution have just appeared in the shape of a small volume entitled "Prize Temperance Songs."

The teamsters of Philips, Maine, have not only pledged themselves to abstain from all intoxicating beverages, but also not to be instrumental in any way in bringing ardent spirits into the place for the use of others.

TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN PITTSBURGH.—Every ward in Pittsburgh gave a majority against the sale of liquor. The total majority in the city was 1211. The heart-cheering result is thus announced in the *Pittsburgh Telegraph*:—"Victory! Victory! Victory! Temperance forever!—It is hereby announced to the friends of temperance throughout the length and breadth of the land, that on the 5th January, 1847, the detachment of the American Cold Water Army stationed in Pittsburgh achieved a signal triumph over the many acturers and venders of intoxicating liquors in all the wards of the city, and totally routed their combined force—horse, foot, and dragons."

Fifteen days additional news from England by the *Sarah Sands* steam-propeller, reached Montreal on the 11th inst.

There had been a further advance in the price of flour.

Affairs in Ireland are growing worse every day. Riots are prevalent, and the poor people are daily starving to death.

Parliament commenced its Session on the 19th ult., and was opened by the Queen in person. In Her Majesty's Speech she referred to the condition of Ireland, and recommended the Parliament to take into consideration, whether by increasing, for a limited period, the facilities of exporting corn from foreign countries and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

Monies Received on Account of

Ailorate.—J Wilkinson, Chingacousey, 7s 6d; Rev J Cairns, Henryville, 2s 6d; W Tariff, Motis, 5s; D R Osgood, St Davids, £1 5s; Rev J Low, Manningville, 2s 6d; Mr Bradford, Abbotsford, 2s 6d; G Poppis, Dickinson's Landing, 2s 6d; J Bockus, Osnaburck, 2s 6d; O Laxwell, Buckingham, 5s; W Cantwell, Russelltown, 7s 6d; P Pack, York, 10s; A Schooley, Port Colborne, £1 10s; W Irwin, Stratford, 15s; J M Ker, Norwich, £1 10s; Miss Smechil, Laclute, 2s 6d; C Pier, Pictou, £1 5s; Rev R J Williams, Owen Sound, 10s; T W Vaughan, Lindsay, 15s; A Muir, Lanark, 10s; *Sundries per J. Christie & Son*—H Wademan, Stonyville, £1 5s; F Starr, P Bogart, J M Kay, A Corgeil, R Shrigley, J Millard, R H Smith, Newmarket, 17s 6d; J Dennis, Weston, 2s 6d; Mrs J M Ross, J M Nab, A M Glashen, A Angus, J R Armstrong, T Hutchinson, T Laiky, T W Anderson, J Craig, T Gattie, J Dempsey, J Boyd, of Toronto, £1 7s 6d; J Christie & Son, Toronto, 2s 6d; M Bean and W Aberow, Toronto, £1 5s; A Fairwell, Oshawa, £2 10s; Rev G Miller, Pictou, 10s; (due B Gs 3d, A 5s, M 5s, in all 16s 3d;) A Garratt, Wellington, £1 10s; W Hargrave, Inverness, £1 7s 6d; H G Stearnes, Williamsburg, 5s; J Black, Garden Island, £2; C Partridge, Barrie, £1 5s; S M Thomas, Wmchester, £2 15s; J L Greene, Waterford, £1 5s; L Misener, Marshville, 15s; R Aylesworth, Ernest Town, 10s; E Stanburgh, Allanburgh, £1 5s; M Hay, Port Hope, £2 10s; (W P's £1, was duly received) Mr Dutton, Chambly, 17s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, 17s 6d; P S Timmerman, Mill Creek, 5s; J Campbell, Goderich, £2 10s; A C Singleton, Brighton, £2 10s; A Kouffman, Preston, £1 17s 6d; J Brethour, Brock, 5s; John Kerr, Scotland, 2s 6d; Rev W Hewson, St Catharines, 2s 6d; Rev R H Turinton, Oshawa, £1 12s 6d; Rev John Chalm, Bowmanville, £1 5s; Elihu Rogers, Pickering, 5s; A Chapman, Marshville, £1 5s; W Cunyng, Hawkesbury, £1 5s; P M Kim, Waterloo, 15s; Rev J Greener, Clarendon, 5s. (pays to January 1, 1848); R Holden & Co, Bellefleur, £2 10s; C Underhill, Colborne, £1 5s; H E Collins, Howard, 5s; Rev P J Robin, Agent for Sundries in Port Hope and Cahawg, £1 10s; J M Kerdy, Amens, £1; D Cattenach, Lochuel, 5s; A M Kenzie, Kingston, 17s 6d; P Gillie, and Mr Godfrey, Cornwall, 5s; George Wigginton, Crapaud, P E I, £1 5s, (no back volumes—postage 3d each on almanacs); W C Trowan, Charlotte Town, P E I, £1 5s. [See next page.]

Consignments.—A Sables, Wellington, 5s.
Donations.—Mr Bires, Montreal, 2s 6d; Mr Stovenson, Montreal, 2s 6d.
 N. B.—November 2, 1846, sent off a parcel of Temperance stock, addressed Mr Irwin, Messrs. Daly & Mickle, Stratford; care of R Juson & Co, Hamilton, C. W.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—FEB. 15.

ASHES —Pots. 24s 6d a 25s 0d Pearls 25s 6d a 25s 0d	BEEF per 200 lbs.— Prime Mess (do) 50s 0d a 00s 0d Prime - - (do) 45s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR — Canada Superfine (per brl. 196 lbs.) - - - 33s 9d a 35s 0d Do Fine (do) 32s 0d a 33s 0d Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d Do Mid. (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	PORK per 200 lbs.— Mess - - - 75s 0d a 80s 0d Prime Mess 40s 0d a 45s 0d Prime - - - 55s 0d a 00s 0d
American Superfine (do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 7½d
Wheat, U. C. Best, (per 60 lbs.) - 6s 6d a 7s 0d	CHEESE , per 100 lbs.— American - - 40s a 50s
PEASE - per min. Nominal.	LARD per lb. - - - 5d a 6d TALLOW per lb. - - 6d a 6½d

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Philip Roblin, agent of the Newcastle District Temperance Union, will deliver temperance addresses on the following days and places mentioned below, the meetings to commence at half-past six o'clock.

Feb. 17, Shaw's School House,	Darlington,
18, Smales School House,	do.
19, Mellic's School House,	do.
20, English Corners,	do.
22, Melville,	do.
23, Perry's,	do.
24, Williamson's,	do.
25, Curtis School House,	do.
26, Ira Burk's,	do.
27, Salem Chapel,	do.
T. March 1, Bowmanville,	do.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle District Temperance Union will be held in Cobourg on Thursday the 4th of March. The officers of the society and the delegates from the various auxiliary societies will meet precisely at 9 o'clock a. m. the same day for the transaction of the business of the society.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each of the above mentioned meetings, to defray the expenses of the agent and aid the funds of the society. The Agent is authorized to receive all moneys that may have been subscribed in aid of the funds of the society, also subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, for all of which a correct account will be rendered in the annual report of the Society.

The officers of societies and the friends of total abstinence generally are respectfully requested to render the agent all the assistance in their power in carrying out the design of the District Society, in effecting the organization of local township and town societies, auxiliary to the District Society, according to the plan which the agent will lay before the friends at the several appointments through the District, in order the more effectually to bring the energies and influence of the District to bear upon the common foe.

The friends of the cause will please to assist the agent in getting from one appointment to another, and also urge upon the consideration of the public the necessity of coming prepared to the appointments to contribute liberally, that the society may not be embarrassed for the want of funds in carrying out its benevolent designs and operations.

At those appointments designated by a 'T' at the left hand side of the column it is designed to organize Town or Township Societies, auxiliary to the District Society, of which the friends will please try and attend.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Newcastle District Temperance Union.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Sec.

Colborne Dec. 3, 1846.

ORDERS FOR THE

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, 2s 6d per annum in advance.	
PEOPLES' MAGAZINE, 5s do do do	
SABBATH SCHOOL RECORD, 1s do do do	
WITNESS, 15s do do do	17s 6d } credit

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Published at New York, 2s 6d per annum in advance,

CRYSTAL FOUNT and RECHABITE RECORDER, Published at New York, 5s per annum in advance,

May be sent under one cover, enclosing Remittance and Post-paid, to

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January 15, 1847.

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