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# Canada Temperance Advocate.

*Temperance is the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from things hurtful.*

No. 2.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1840.

Vol. VI.



## INTEMPERANCE.—STEP THE FIRST.

### THE NURSERY.

MOTHER.—Why, I thought, Nurse, Mr. Julep told you to be sure not to give me any thing heating! Mr. Julep is a man of experience. NURSE.—O yes, I dare say he's a man of 'perience. But Doctors don't know every thing. I've had 'perience too; and I know 'twill do you good.—Now do try. If you won't take it for your own sake, take a little drop for the sake of poor baby. Bless it! how it cries!

MOTHER.—Well, I'll try. But it must be a very little drop.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT JAMES STREET TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the St. James Street Temperance Association was held in the American Presbyterian Church, on Wed-

nesday evening, April 29th, 1840. Mr. JOSEPH FRASER was called to the Chair, and explained the object of the Meeting in a short, but appropriate speech. The Secretary then read the Annual Report, when it was—

Moved by B. WORKMAN, Esq. seconded by Mr. J. M'WATTERS.

1. *Resolved*,—That the report now read, be adopted and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. HENRY LYMAN, seconded by Mr. C. BREWSTER.

2. *Resolved*,—That as the use of intoxicating drinks has uniformly led to intemperance, and produced the most appalling evils in Society,—*Resolved*, that it becomes the duty of all who love their fellow men, to impress upon the young the importance of entire abstinence, and the danger of any degree of indulgence.

Moved by the Rev. C. STRONG, seconded by Mr. J. C. BEERS.

3. *Resolved*,—That the success which has attended the Temperance cause throughout the world, and particularly this Society, calls for devout thankfulness to Almighty God, and we are thereby encouraged to labor with more diligence and zeal, in promoting its object.

Moved by Mr. B. LYMAN, seconded by JACOB DE WITT ESQ.,

4. *Resolved*,—That the following persons be the Officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. JOSEPH FRASER, *President*.  
Mr. S. HEDGE, *Vice President*.  
Mr. C. L. BIGELOW, *Treasurer*.  
Mr. S. H. MAY, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. J. M'WATTERS, T. M'LAREN, H. LYMAN, G. HAGAR, A. ADAMS, J. HALLIDAY, W. HARDIE, and B. WORKMAN.

At the close of the meeting 18 new members joined the Society. We are sorry that our space only permits us to give the following brief extracts from the excellent report which was submitted on the occasion, and which many of our readers must have perused with pleasure in the columns of the *Montreal Courier* [Ed. C. T. Ad.]

During the two past years, your Committee have distributed over 2000 numbers of that excellent publication, "*The Canada Temperance Advocate*,"—the good produced by such a number of publications, will only be known at the last great day. We cannot, however, refrain from mentioning a few instances, which have come under our notice, of the good resulting from this little Messenger of Peace.

One of the distributors writes:—"J. S. was once in good circumstances, but was daily in the habit of using ardent spirits; the habit soon became so firmly rooted in him, that his friends were persuaded in their own minds that, unless he abandoned his cups, he must soon fill a drunkard's grave; humanly speaking, their worst fears were about to be realized,—but, in a sober moment, the *Advocate* was handed to him, and he entreated to desist from his habits of intemperance, and attentively to read this little herald of mercy:—he did so, and the result was, as might have been expected, he resolved from that time forward to touch not the unclean thing. He has now regained a part of his property, and if he should continue sober and industrious, as at present, will, in a few years, accumulate property sufficient to support himself and family in his old age."

Others, though not habitual drunkards, have discontinued the use of all intoxicating drinks, and say, that nothing would induce them again to indulge in the use of them, as their families are more comfortable, and their own health much improved.

Another distributor says:—"I have distributed ten copies of the *Temperance Advocate*, monthly, during the past year;—the result has been, that eight confirmed drunkards, in my sphere of labour, have become total abstinence men, besides a very extended influence amongst others. It is worthy of remark, how decided the cases of total abstinence are."

Another writes:—"As the result of my labors, five moderate drinkers and one confirmed drunkard, have given up the use of all intoxicating drinks;—three have joined the Montreal Temperance Society, and three the Catholic. The case of the confirmed drunkard is so striking, that I could not but notice the change a few months of abstinence had produced. His house and furniture, (though of the plainest description,) are neat and clean—his children at the day and Sabbath school,—and he, himself, attends church regularly on the Sabbath. Of these seventeen cases of reformation, two only have united with our society; twelve, with the Montreal Temperance Society, and three with the Catholic."

If these were the only instances of good effected by your Society, you would be more than amply paid for your labour; but the influence does not stop here. We think that it can be said with in-

fallible certainty, that this is but a small part of the good resulting from your efforts. How can it be otherwise? Suppose each *Advocate* should find its way into a family consisting of six persons,—from this it would appear, that more than 500 individuals would be under the influence of temperance principles, every month. Eternity alone will reveal the whole effect of your self-denying efforts in this noble cause of benefiting your fellow-men.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SAGERSFIELD ST. ARMAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Committee, in laying their first Report before the Society since its renewal on the principle of abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, have the pleasure of congratulating the Society on the unanimity and consistency which has prevailed among its members since the adoption of the teetotal pledge; and to it they ascribe, as a principle reason under Divine Providence, that so few cases of violation of the pledge have come to their knowledge—as of 114 who had subscribed the pledge, only two have been expelled; and they being but sojourners for a short time among us, have now left the place. One man on New Year's-day yielded to former habits; but he still ranks among us, as he came forward and acknowledged his contrition, and his desire to continue a consistent member. Five have moved to other parts, leaving 107 members, among whom are more persons come to years of discretion than ever before were enrolled in this place under the partial abstinence pledge—a pleasing proof that our new pledge is held in higher estimation than the old one.

The Committee find great cause to be grateful that this neighbourhood is not much exposed to the temptations of drunkard-makers; and although but few bad cases have come within their sphere, yet they are not without instances of the good effects of this Society; and they can point to individuals, who, by its influence, have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance. And while your Committee rejoice at the success of all who are engaged in honourable worldly pursuits, they cannot withhold their expressions of satisfaction, as seeing the drunkard's flag struck, and at the knowledge that the only tavern in this village has lately died a natural death;—and they would earnestly call for your united prayers, that the hearts of all who continue to deal in the bitter waters of strife, may be enlightened; and that in this place especially there may not be a single individual found holding open the flood-gates of ruin.

The lack of talented men to create an interest has prevented your Committee from calling as many public meetings as they would. For the addresses you have had, they would remind you of your obligations to the Rev. Mr. Squires, who has on every application come cheerfully forward; and we have reason to believe that his labours have been blessed. The address given you by the Rev. Mr. McDonald on last Christmas evening (when thirty-two new members were obtained) had the effect of knocking the "prop from under" at least one stiff moderationist. "He which converteth a sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." In the absence of public meetings, your Committee are gratified to know, that almost every family has been supplied with that excellent substitute for them—the *Canada Temperance Advocate*; and they would earnestly recommend that it be more extensively subscribed for during the ensuing year.

In conclusion, your Committee hope that the time draweth nigh, when total abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and from manufacturing and dealing therein, shall no longer be "a church question," but that it shall be a decided "test or condition of membership" in every Christian Society.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, Sec.

Letters to the Editor.

LOWER CANADA.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, INVERNESS, COUNTY MEGANTIC.

INVERNESS, April 20, 1840.

A meeting was convened on the 17th ult. (St. Patrick's Day) in the Chapel at two o'clock, P. M., which was numerously attended. W. Hargrave, J. P., President, resigning the chair on the occasion

to Mr. Booth, who was so kind as to come up purposely from Quebec to attend the meeting. He opened the meeting by a most appropriate and acceptable address, shewing the degrading and demoralising effects of intemperance, and making some most pertinent allusions to the state of this County at the time of the late election, and complimenting the Township on the fact of there not being a single tavern in it, and only one store where the accursed thing (alcohol) can be obtained. He also alluded to the journal of Wolf for proof that the Total Abstinence Society instituted by Jonathan, the son of Bachab, is still flourishing. Several resolutions were then moved, and unanimously adopted. They were ably supported by the different speakers, in particular Mr. Hough, whose address was both instructive and amusing. There was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church present. He rose at the close of the meeting, and said he highly approved of the object of the institution, and would embrace some future opportunity of giving his opinion on the subject. In hopes that our next meeting will prove to be that opportunity, we anxiously wait for it.

The result of the meeting was, teetotal new members. . . . 27  
Removed from the old pledge . . . . . 32

The Society consists of 150 members. The old pledge is about dying a natural death.

By order of the Committee,

J. COOKE, Sec.

L'ORIGONAL, April 15, 1840

SIR,—I feel pleasure in telling you that the Temperance Reformation is advancing in my station. Several extra numbers of the *Advocate* are ordered; and I have recently given lectures in support of Temperance Societies in different parts of this and the adjoining Township. The consequence has been an increased interest in efforts for the promotion of Temperance principles, and many accessions to our Society. If ministers, in different parts of their stations, would occasionally give lectures on the subject, much good might be done. It is necessary to strengthen those who have joined in our ranks, and we should endeavour to reclaim the intemperate. I think, Mr. Editor, that the latter point is too much lost sight of in Canada. In England, many reformed drunkards are found in our societies, and numbers of them, through Divine grace, are converted persons. I recently received the signatures of two persons, who have been for years addicted to excessive drinking, one of whom has passed "three-score years and ten." I trust with God's blessing, that these men are more than reformed.

The tea-party of which mention was made in one of my papers was obliged to be put off, as we had no suitable place to meet in; but we are making some arrangements to hold such a meeting in June, of which further particulars will be given. It would be well for teetotallers to hold a social meeting in honour of the Queen's marriage. Yours, in Christian love,

JAMES T. BYBNE.

Mr. John Graham, of Ormstown, writes, that "A man who lived on the Chateaugay River sent his child for drink. The child, who had learned from its parent's example, drank the liquor by the way, was found lying on the road, and soon afterwards expired." Parents, will ye not be warned!

TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS, COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, April 27.

SIR,—I am requested by the Committee of the Leeds Total Abstinence Society, to give you some information relative to the advancement of the cause of temperance in this township.

About three years ago the friends of temperance in this place, alarmed at the increasing use of ardent spirits, considered it their duty to endeavour, as far as lay in their power, to arrest the progress of intemperance. A society which adopted the moderate pledge was accordingly formed, frequent meetings were held, and the society consisted at one time of nearly one hundred members. At length, however, from various causes, the principal of which was the inefficiency of the moderate pledge, the Society began to decline,

and for upwards of a year no meetings were held, nor were any further additions made to it.

About three months since the committee, arising from the lethargy in which they had so long indulged, called a meeting of the society, the first act of which was to abolish the pledge which it had at first adopted, being convinced from experience and observation, that nothing but total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors can effect that entire and permanent reformation, which it is the design of temperance societies to produce.

Monthly meetings of the society are now held, for the purpose of keeping alive the interest which it has excited, and although the evil effects of intemperance are still seen and felt to a great extent, public opinion seems to have undergone a favourable change with reference to the utility of such institutions; and many, although they cannot prevail upon themselves to renounce what they term the moderate use of intoxicating liquors, profess themselves friendly to the object which the society has in view.

The society at present consists of sixty-three members, with every reasonable prospect of considerable additions being made to its numbers.

Receive four dollars, and address fourteen copies of the *Advocate* to me. We trust soon to procure additional subscribers.

I am, &c., WILLIAM HUNTER, Sec.

BLACK RIVER, L. C., May 18, 1840.

SIR,—It becomes my duty to inform you of the progress of the temperance reformation in this quarter, which I do with pleasure, for it exceeds any thing I have seen, considering the population, either in the United States or Canada, since I gave my heart and hand to this noble cause,—

Which sees the aching bosom rest,  
And carries joy to every breast,  
And makes the wretched drunkard blest  
By living soberly.

Within about two months seventy-eight persons have been pledged to total abstinence from all that intoxicates, which far exceeds any thing we anticipated in this thinly settled country; which is the uppermost settlement on the Ottawa River, embracing the townships of Westmeath and Pembroke in Upper Canada, and the vicinity of Black River and Almet Island in Lower Canada. There has been two societies formed, one in Pembroke and the other at Black River, by the assistance of the Rev. Mathew Conner of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Black River Society was formed the 37th April; where after prayer by the Rev. M. Conner, it was

*Resolved*,—That notice of this meeting be forwarded to the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

*Resolved*,—That we tender our sincere thanks for the gratuitous numbers of the *Advocate* forwarded to this section through the medium of the Westmeath post office.

Dear sir, I bid you God's speed in all your labours of love, and unite with you heart and hand in that cause which already has proved, under God, such a blessing to mankind, and is opening such an effectual door for the reception of that Gospel whose mild and gentle rays never can dawn on that heart which is enwrapped in intoxicating fire.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN J. PIERCE, Sec.

UPPER CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

PRESCOTT, April 22, 1840.

SIR,—According to the custom of our Society, I beg to acquaint you, in a few words, with the proceedings of our last Quarterly Meeting, held at the Methodist Chapel of this place on the 20th instant.

We expected to have been addressed by the Rev. P. C. Campbell of Brockville, but his being disappointed in the conveyance which was to have brought him here, deprived us of his services. As a substitute, a pamphlet containing a most powerful sermon from the Rev. E. N. Kirk of Albany on the text "Thou shalt not kill," was read by the Secretary, and if we can judge by the very spirited remarks of some of our distillers and alcohol vendors in relation to

It, we may conclude that the medicine took effect in the right quarter.

The reading of the pamphlet was followed by some appropriate remarks of the Rev. H. Wilkinson, after which eight persons offered their names for the "Total Abstinence pledge." The meeting was then concluded with prayer by Mr. G. B. Butcher.

On the 7th March, a special meeting was called and addressed by J. M. Dougall, Esq. of Montreal. It was the most numerously attended of any meeting we have had, and all appeared to be much interested, and I trust were profitably entertained by the address. At its close, the names of eighteen persons were offered for the pledge. Between that meeting, and our last of the 20th instant, four persons called on the Secretary to have their names entered to the pledge, which makes altogether, an addition of thirty since our annual meeting in January last. I remain, Sir, very respectfully yours,  
W. D. DICKINSON, Secretary.

RICHMOND, U. C., April 24, 1840.

SIR,—We would say to your committee that we witness much good through the circulation of the *Temperance Advocate* here, as temperance principles are getting more generally into the minds of the people, and will, we think, ultimately prevail. We had a temperance meeting on the first of this month; a discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, when twenty-four members were added to our society: we adopt the total pledge, which we deem altogether the best.

We are sorry that we had not the pleasure of receiving a visit from the President of the Montreal Temperance Society. However, we are glad to hear of the good results that have emanated from his labours in Upper Canada. May God enable him to press on in his labour of love, and may they who are being spent in the cause of temperance live to see the day of feeble things become mighty; and as the grain of mustard seed spring up and overshadow the people of the Canadas, until our land be freed from the bane of any thing that can intoxicate. Enclosed are five dollars for the *Advocate*, and a list of school teachers. I am, &c.,  
JOSEPH HINTON, Sec.

Mt. St., April 15, 1840.

SIR,—I have made every effort in my power to obtain subscribers for the *Temperance Advocate*, but have not succeeded as I could have desired. You will continue, however, to send the twenty-five numbers monthly as usual. I have sent you one pound ten shillings. I will obtain other subscribers if I can, and send their names, &c. as soon as possible.

I meet more enemies than friends to the cause of temperance; more persons whose appetite govern their judgment, than persons whose judgment govern their appetite. Our cause, however, like the gospel, has its ardent friends as well as its virulent opposers. In the name of the Lord of hosts may it prosper. I am, &c.,

STEPHEN BROWNELL, W. M. Minister.

FOURTH CONCESSION, VAUGHAN, April 15, 1840.

SIR,—Your excellent little paper being the only one of its kind published in the Canadas (to my knowledge), and as its circulation in this part of them is now, or is soon likely to become general. I have been requested, and authorized, by the Temperance Society in this place, to transmit to you some account of the progress of the good cause in the Township of Vaughan.

About six years since, a society was formed in our own immediate neighbourhood on what has been sometimes (and without much impropriety) termed "the botheration system." From the time of its formation till the year 1833 it was difficult to discern whether its movements were retrograde or otherwise. Seeing that vigorous measures must be adopted, or the Society suffered to sink, we concluded on holding our meetings monthly. By reference to the books I find that the Society at that time numbered 30, it has since augmented to 175, being an accession of 145 members in little more than a year. So much for the monthly system. An effort was also made to remedy the defect in the pledge by adding an article to the constitution, which reads thus, "no member of this Society shall make an intemperate use of wine, beer or cider, or any other kind of intoxicating drink." But alas! this did not lessen the laxity of the

pledge, for each was allowed to be his own judge of what was enough, or how much was a temperate use; consequently this sage expedient left us just where it found us.

Nearly one third of our members have had T A affixed to their names. But as there is no corresponding rule in the constitution, we shall not believe ourselves safe from the storms of temptation, till we are anchored fast on the rock of Total Abstinence.

Mr. R. Murray, a young gentleman from England (in contradistinction to the Rev. gentleman of Oakville of the same name) in conjunction with the Rev. G. Poole (Wesleyan), an able and zealous advocate of the cause, and myself, in January last formed a Society in the northern part of this Township on the only safe and correct principles, viz: Total Abstinence—24 signed the pledge at the time of its formation, and 36 at the two subsequent meetings, making an aggregate of 60 Teetotalers. In March last, we held a meeting in the adjoining Township of Albion, and formed a Society, when 25 solicited membership. On our return through the Township of Etobicoke we met our indefatigable friend Rev. G. Poole, and several other zealous advocates, where a meeting was held, a Society formed; and 25 more nobly asserted their independence of alcohol. During the last eight months we have attended upwards of twenty meetings; at most, if not all, the *Advocate* was introduced, and the people earnestly recommended to subscribe for it. I obtained of Mr. Christie, your Agent at Toronto, six copies of volume five, for the use of our own Society; and have ordered 15 copies of the ensuing volume. So, Sir, you may perceive by the above, that (although our exertions are circumscribed) we are making some progress in this good work.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your's, &c.,

WILLIAM McDUGALL, Sec.

A Correspondent writes from Wallaceburgh under date 15th April, 1840:—"We did not succeed in forming a Teetotal Society so soon as we expected. An astonishing number of frivolous objections being brought against the system, notwithstanding which, we have on the Teetotal pledge nearly one third of the old Society, and the number is daily increasing. Some of the most habitual drunkards of the place have subscribed the Teetotal pledge, and many, who at first opposed us, have argued themselves into the belief that we are on the right side of the question. We have had several meetings, at one of which the Rev. Mr. Baxter, (Wesleyan) an eloquent and zealous advocate, delivered an excellent address."

RICHMOND, M. D., U. C., April 24, 1840.

SIR,—About ten years ago when intemperance was making rapid strides in our neighbourhood; when a birth, baptism, marriage or death, could not be attended or solemnized without the use of alcohol frequently to shameful excess; when it could be found in every house; when bees of some kind or other occurred almost every day, frequently several in a day; when the poison was poured down without mercy generally producing bloody noses and irritated feelings; and when the road teemed with kegs filled with whiskey continually, then a few patriotic temperance men erected and rallied around the temperance standard, though, at the first meeting, they were but ten in number. From this small beginning, amidst opposition and ridicule, we persevered, and in one year our society numbered 100 members. In 1837, many of the members having removed, and a few cases of relapse having occurred, it was thought best to amend the constitution. The pledge has again been circulated and been signed by about 100 members, who, with few exceptions, have kept it inviolate. There are many who were formerly members that have not yet had an opportunity of signing, who still remain staunch temperance folks. Several of our members were confirmed drunkards, some of whom are now zealous office-bearers in the society. Since the society was formed there has not been a meeting. The tenth anniversary will be held in May next. We have received the *Advocate* for the year past. It has been sought after most anxiously, and perused most faithfully, and has been instrumental in bringing some tipplers over to the sober side; we wish and expect to take more this year than the last year. The most of our business is now performed upon cold water. The people have become sober and respectable, chiefly church members.

I am, &c.,

T. BERMAN, Sec.

KINGSTON, April 15, 1840.

SIR,—About twenty-four miles west from Kingston lies the village of Napanee in the midst of a thriving country. Though this village is in a prosperous condition as yet, there are fears that it will not long continue to be so. Why? Because there is in it a distillery erected by an M. P. P., and carried on by the leading magistrate in the township, where about sixty bushels of grain are distilled daily. There are two breweries, one by an official character in the church, where about 1000 bushels are used quarterly, the other by a deputy sheriff. There are, also, four spirit stores, three of them by magistrates. Also, four taverns besides three groceries, making in all fourteen places where intoxicating drinks are sold in this village.

There are five ministers who have regular appointments in the village, chiefly temperance men, besides several who have occasional appointments; also a pretty good religious society. And yet, there is no temperance society! These things ought not so to be. Let ministers and members arise and form a temperance society, and save this village from degradation and ruin.

OBSERVER.

We have received a letter from Mr. Ferguson, Secretary of the Consequon and Pleasant Bay Temperance Society, in allusion to a remark in a communication in our Supplement of March 16, respecting the want of co-operation which the Prince Edward Total Abstinence Society found from Ministers of the Gospel in that neighbourhood. Mr. F. states, that, on the contrary, the cause of total abstinence, and especially the circulation of the *Temperance Advocate*, has been greatly promoted by the labours of the Rev. Messrs. Allison, Cosford, and M'Mullen, Ministers in connection with the Wesleyan denomination. We are happy that the mistake has offered an opportunity of noticing the exertions of these gentlemen: at the same time we feel satisfied the former communication referred to another part of the country than that to which Mr. Ferguson alludes.

KEMPTVILLE, U. C., April, 1840.

A material change in the aspect of the Temperance cause has taken place. Where there was formerly a slothful indifference, there is now a manifest delight taken in the benevolent enterprise. It is also worthy of remark, that with but few exceptions, such as have taken a prominent stand in this work have espoused the total abstinence pledge, which is now considered, by foes as well as friends, the only principle upon which the temperance cause can be effectually and permanently based.

At our last meeting, which was held on the 28th ult., four persons subscribed the old pledge, nineteen subscribed the tee-total, and five had their names transferred from the former to the latter; so that the old pledge decreased one whilst the new gained twenty-four. I am happy to add that the *Advocate* is read with increasing interest. I have been particularly acquainted with some persons who have confessedly been influenced to join the Society by reading it. It would be well for this place were it still more extensively circulated.

D. BEACH.

CORNWALL, April 23, 1840.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A horrible event occurred on Wednesday evening the 22d instant. A man by the name of James Knowledge had been drinking at a place called Eamer's Corners, third Concession of Cornwall; he was about to leave for home, and purchased two bottles of liquor, putting the one in his trousers pocket, the other he carried in his hand. He went about a quarter of a mile, and stopped at one Wm. Milroy's; drank some more, and then started for home between sundown and dark. As he was leaving Milroy's, going down the steps he fell, but got up immediately, and went about two acres farther. As he was making sad lamentation, he was heard by one James Eamer, who went out to see what was the matter, and found Knowledge, but did not perceive that he was hurt, though he complained some, and said some body had poisoned him, and asked for a drink. They gave him a bed, and he lay down. Through the course of the night he asked two or three times for a drink, which was given him. About three o'clock in the morning, he asked again for a drink: Eamer got up, lighted a candle, and gave him

a drink. He then perceived some blood on his hand, and some small cuts wound a number of times round his arm. He alarmed some near neighbour; and on examination they found him busy with the other hand pulling his entrails out. He desired them to cut them off. They then examined, and found a broken bottle in his pocket, and found that it had cut him so as to let out his entrails, which he had broken—the one end being wound round his arm, and the other end having a knot tied on it. There were some pieces of the bottle found in his inside. A physician was sent for. His entrails were put back with the exception of a piece three yards long, which was taken from him altogether. When the Doctor was about to sew up the wound, Knowledge desired him to let him die in peace; but the Doctor insisted on sewing it up. He then desired the Doctor to give him something so that he might not feel his death; but the Doctor replied, "No; your time is short. You must make your peace with God and man; and if you have any business to settle, do it immediately, for you will not live twenty-four hours, and probably not half the time." The Doctor then said, "I will give you a little spirits and water, and you won't feel the pain of sewing up the wound." Now hear his resolution. "No, not while I live shall there come a drop of the accursed thing in my body." Had he formed this resolution twenty-four hours sooner, it would have been well with him; but, alas! it came too late. He had to go down to the drunkard's grave, and no doubt meet an angry God. So much for alcohol; so much for tipping. I trust that this may be a warning to all tipplers and retailers. This is a correct statement from the man of the house, taken by me, Jacob B. Noble, one of the Committee of the Cornwall Temperance Society.

OSOON, May 15, 1840.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in acquainting you for the information of the friends of Temperance, that an interesting meeting, under the auspices of the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, was held in the Methodist Chapel on the 15th April, when Mr. Richard Hepinstall was nominated Chairman, and myself Secretary.

An excellent address, in favor of the total abstinence principle, was delivered by Mr. Jeffers, the result of which was 18 signatures to the total abstinence pledge, and 5 to the moderate. The meeting then adjourned until the 8th instant, when, in a different quarter of the township it was again commenced, and the Rev. D. M'Phail in an impressive manner demonstrated the superiority of the total abstinence over the moderate pledge. On this latter occasion 18 additional signatures were obtained, making in the whole, total abstinence 36, moderate 5. Thus, under the blessing of Providence, the principle of temperance has been established in this populous neighbourhood, promising in its prospective results to become deeply rooted, and widely extended in its influence on the minds and habits of society. Perhaps the most convincing argument which I can adduce, of the interest that has been excited on this subject is, the accompanying list of subscribers for the *Advocate*, the amount of which I herewith enclose. A Committee has been appointed to circulate the pledge and obtain signatures for the *Advocate*. I remain, Sir, very sincerely yours,

HENRY HANNA.

BRIGHTON, U. C., May 5, 1840.

SIR,—I send you inclosed herewith one pound five shillings, being subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*.

A public meeting was held on the 7th March for the purpose of reviving the cause of temperance in this place, which, from various causes, has suffered a declension. The evils of intemperance becoming daily more numerous and apparent, called for renewed efforts and active perseverance on the part of the friends of temperance. Being a good attendance, Rev. R. C. Allison addressed the meeting; after which the society was re-organized as before, embracing the total abstinence principle. Believing it to be both consistent and efficient, nineteen persons subscribed the pledge at this meeting, thereby erecting a standard which, we hope, through the divine blessing, may ever be maintained. Prospects at present are assuming a much brighter aspect, and a happy influence is already experienced from the assiduous exertions of the officers and society in general, which, at present, numbers one hundred. One of our

merchants, who were about to erect a distillery, has since seen proper to resist, and a general interest is manifest by frequent enquiries for meetings and copies of the *Advocate*. I am, &c.,  
A. C. SINGLETON, Sec.

RIDRAU CANAL, April 26, 1840.

SIR,—Intemperance long had an extensive influence in this part. Nevertheless, of late a few of the inhabitants dare to be singular, and oppose this monster vice. We are happy to inform you that we are much encouraged from the general good feeling existing at present towards the total abstinence cause, and the good resulting from our last annual meeting. Lately, through the medium of the *Advocate*, we have been highly gratified to know the general good effected (under God) by the above cause. It is our heart's desire and prayer to God, that it may prosper more and more, and continue to be actuated by the principles of "light and love," until every evil caused by intoxicating liquids shall be counteracted. I herein send enclosed for the *Advocate*, twenty-five shillings, with the names of sixteen subscribers, which you will please have the goodness to forward in parcel to the care of S. G. Burns, Bytown, Long Island being fifteen miles distant, and no post office there.

HEMAN HURLBURT,

Secretary Long Island Temperance Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The valuable extracts sent by "*An Advocate of Tee-totalism*" will be kept in view. We cannot yet find room for the "*Old Soldier*," "*Reflexions for Grog Sellers*" deferred. We omitted to give credit to the *Missouri and Illinois Temperance Herald* for suggesting the idea of the "*View of the Liquor Trade in Montreal*," published in our last number.

## 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.—*Macnight's Translation.*"

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1840.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Roman Catholic Temperance Association of this city was held on Sunday last, in the Recollect Church, when the Rev. P. Phelan, President, delivered a very eloquent address to a large audience. He stated, that though the Institution had only been in existence three months, the number of members was 1508—of whom, upon the most careful investigation, he could only learn that twenty had violated their pledge, and they had all confessed their error with tears, and promised to be tee-totalers in future, with the exception of one man, who he understood had gone to Boston. But if he (Father Phelan) found, upon full investigation, that this man had broken his pledge, and then left the city without coming forward and having his name publicly erased from the books of the Association, he would follow him, and bring him to account; and if he could not do it in person, he would do it in another way.

The Rev. gentleman then went on to say, that the good fruits of this great and holy enterprise were already conspicuous. Tradesmen who before had squandered their week's wages in drunkenness and debauchery, on Saturday night and Sunday, abused their wives when they came home, and been sick all Monday, Tuesday, and perhaps Wednesday, were now working diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, and bringing home their earnings to a happy family; so that comfortable clothing, children going to school, and a good joint of meat at table could now be seen, where there was nothing but rags, idleness, and starvation a short time ago. Indeed, master workmen, could now get as much work done by seven men as they could before by thirty, and the men were saving money fast.

"Yet," added he, "there are some among you (agents of the Devil he might call them) who tried to oppose this holy cause of Temperance; who tempted the members to break their pledge, and rejoiced if they succeeded. But his hearers were not to blame these men too much, seeing they were instigated by the Devil, who was too ugly and loathsome to appear upon earth himself, and there-

fore employed agents to do his work. They were rather to pray that these men might be turned from the error of their ways." He also exhorted these men to take the counsel which Gamaliel gave to the Scribes and Pharisees: "For if this work be of men, it will come to nought, but if of God, they could not overthrow it."

The earnestness of Mr. Phelan's manner evidently produced a great impression; and we could not help feeling that the days of drinking are numbered amongst our Irish Roman Catholic population. A sense of justice constrains us to add, as our solemn conviction, that if every minister of religion in Canada, were as earnest and faithful to suppress intemperance in his congregation, the country would be nearly, if not altogether, freed from that dreadful scourge in a single year from this date. Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, will ye not come forward in this work, and save your suffering flocks from the worse than wolf-like ravages of intemperance!

At the close of the meeting 29 new members were added, making the whole number 1537.

We have much pleasure in announcing that a Temperance Boarding House has been opened by Mr. Edward Barlow in St. Joseph Street, Recollect Suburbs, where he proposes to accommodate permanent or occasional boarders, and provide refreshments for visitors.

Our friends and correspondents must excuse us for not publishing poetical effusions, unless we find them possessed of two qualities—excellence and brevity. Addresses delivered on particular occasions are generally too long for the *Advocate*, although several that have been forwarded to us are very excellent compositions. What we chiefly want are facts, related in a plain and concise manner; and to such correspondents as furnish them we tender our grateful thanks. We would beg leave to suggest also to all our correspondents the propriety of signing their names to their respective communications. Certainly no one need be ashamed of laboring in the Temperance cause. Several interesting original articles are excluded to make room for the reports of Societies.

We regret that our friends in Quebec do not forward us accounts of their meetings for publication. We have seen in the newspapers that at one recently held, Dr. Douglas manufactured a quantity of port wine before the eyes of the audience, which could not be distinguished from that sold as genuine. At another, the Captain of a vessel, with his mate and some of his crew, delivered addresses, which were followed by a number of additions to the Society.

We extract the following paragraph from a St. John's (New Brunswick) paper, and recommend it to the attention of Rectors and Captains in Canada.

"For the information of the inhabitants of Sussex Vale, we are authorized to state, that in compliance with a request made some time since to Capt. O'Halloran, 69th Regiment, that gentleman intends to deliver a speech on the subject of Temperance, at Sussex Vale, on Thursday the 21st May next. We are informed that he will be accompanied by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish."

A shocking homicide, which we understand may be directly attributed to intemperance, was committed a short time ago at Rawdon. As the case is undergoing judicial investigation, we shall say nothing more about it at present, but will lay the harrowing details before our readers when they appear in an authentic form.

The city of Montreal only takes 510 copies of the *Temperance Advocate*, whilst there are 4390 copies sent by mail to different parts of Upper and Lower Canada. Surely Montreal might take at least 1000 copies.

## ANECDOTES.

A distiller near Consocon, Upper Canada, happened by mistake to let his whiskey run into the hog trough. The hogs, to the number of about a hundred, partook of it along with their other food, and soon became what a toper would call glorious. A colored lad, who superintended them, was observed laughing immoderately,

and when asked the reason, said, "he never did see such fun in his life. The hogs looked just like so many drunk men."

A distiller in Upper Canada, who takes in pigs upon shares (that is, receives a certain number of lean pigs and delivers half as many fat ones) has been somewhat put about by getting letters through the post office addressed to him "At the pigs' boarding house, W—."

A man making a temperance speech, after dwelling upon the poverty, quarrelling, law-suits, and executions for debt, caused by intoxicating drinks, wound up his discourse by assuring his audience, that if the temperance reformation succeeded, they would soon see two lawyers and a sheriff riding on one horse.

HOW TO BE SAFE.—"Doctor," said Esq.—, about five years ago, after reading over the prescription of a distinguished friend of Temperance, whom ill health had obliged him to consult,— "Doctor, do you think that a little spirits, now and then would hurt me very much?" "Why, no Sir," answered the Doctor very deliberately; "I do not know that a little—now and then—would hurt you very much, but, Sir, if you don't take any, it won't hurt you AT ALL."

TO DROWN MELANCHOLY.—Tipplers often say they drink ardent spirit to drown Melancholy. Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy gives them a proper answer: "As good be melancholy still, as drunken beasts and beggars;" from which proposition we think ev sober men will dissent.

### Miscellaneous.

The following article from the *New York Sun* appears to be written by a person well acquainted with the subject, nevertheless we dare say it will have as little effect upon wine drinkers as the knowledge that ale and beer are frequently mixed with tobacco juice, coculus indicus, grains of paradise, and the essence of dead cats and eggs, (see the report of Mr. Delavan's trial at the suit of the Albany brewers) has upon the lovers of malt liquor.

ADULTERATED WINES.—The vine not being extensively or successfully cultivated in this country, we are dependent on other climes for our supply of wines, and we have a right to expect that the article we buy shall be what the name it is sold by imports.—To sell a mixture of logwood, brandy and quassia for port wine, is as fraudulent an act as to pass a plated counter for pure silver; yet the practice is so common that it seems to us a special law is desirable to prevent and punish it. If a man be sent to Sing Sing for uttering a spurious piece of coin, which cannot endanger the receiver beyond the actual loss of its pretended value, why should he not suffer for vending a poison?

In A. D. 1817, 1,445,754 gallons of wine were imported into the U. States; in 1827, 2,785,150 gallons, and in 1837, 5,951,934 gallons, the latter amount for home consumption. There are about 30,000 pipes of wine produced annually in the Island of Madeira, of which not more than a fifteenth part is ever brought to this country, as is proved by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, yet it is no less true than strange that at least 50,000 pipes of what is called Madeira, are annually expended in the public houses of the United States; not to speak of the great quantities manufactured for private consumption.

In the year 1812, 135 pipes and 20 hogsheads of genuine Port wine were shipped from Oporto to the island of Guernsey, and in the same year 3545 pipes and 162 hogsheads were landed in London from Guernsey, of wine pretended to be Port. It is as notorious as any thing can be, that there are immense breweries of counterfeit wines in France, where the business is carried on openly, and is not considered disreputable. One house alone has annually shipped 100,000 bottles of spurious champagne to the United States, and large quantities of counterfeit wines are constantly sent from Marseilles to Oporto and Madeira, thence to be distributed all over the world. The business is not a new one—it was extensively carried on in the reign of Queen Anne, and was censured by Addison in the *Tattler*.

We think it is not exceeding the truth to say that nine-tenths of the light wines consumed in this country, are not what they are pretended to be, and that the product of very many distilleries is vendes as the juice of the grape. At all events, it is demonstrable that the importation of wine is in a very small proportion to the consumption of concoctions sold by that name. It may be inferred, from these facts and remarks, that a large portion of the liquid that passes the Custom House as wine, contains, no grape juice, or that that article is villainously sophisticated with drugs and alcohol in its various forms. Taking likewise into consideration the further alteration it may undergo here, the extent of the imposition can only be guessed.

Nor is this all. If the persons concerned in this nefarious practice would be satisfied to cheat without poisoning us, we might endure without grumbling; but while we are obliged to pay the price of wine for logwood, quassia, deadly nightshade, henbane, pearlsh, opium, sugar of lead, cupperas, oil of vitriol, cherry laurel, brandy, alum, chalk, copper, antimony, arsenic and coculus indicus, (the learned name for fisher's berries,) all of which enter into the home manufacture of wine, we have a right to complain; ay, and to call for protection and redress. Some of the ingredients of made wines are not poisonous; but others, says Orphila, on poisons, "cannot be swallowed without giving rise to symptoms which may even sometimes be followed by death." How are you to know which is genuine? asks the *Temperance Journal*, and then infers that these poisons can only be avoided by total abstinence from wine as well as from alcohol. [By alcohol, we presume, is meant spirits; for all fermented wines, however pure, contain alcohol, and therefore are to be avoided as well as the adulterated wines described above.—*EDITOR.*]

The Western Scottish Temperance Union appears to be carrying on operations with great vigour; and the following extract from the *Aberdeen Herald* will show that the Eastern is not far behind:

PROGRESS OF TEE-TOTALISM.—Mr. Mason, in his journal, states that Aberdeen is roused from "its centre to its circumference," but, if we may judge from the account we have received of his doings in the north, the agitation would seem to have become universal. A correspondent in Fraserburg says that that community has literally become teetotallers; and the Peterhead folks are almost in a position to enable them to make the same boast, Mr. Mason having roused that town to a high state of excitement in favour of the movement. On Tuesday evening, he lectured in Mr. Donald's Church, to upwards of 2000 people, including all the clergy of the town, the Provost, Magistrates, and many other respectable parties. Nor does this agitation terminate with Mr. Mason's visit, for we see by the papers in the north that it has taken deep root in every community where he expounded the principles of the cause. Among those of the higher classes who have lately joined the association, we notice Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart., and Lady Mackenzie, whose influence will, no doubt, be attended with much good. We state this fact on the authority of a letter addressed by Sir Francis to Mr. Mason.

As much interest has been awakened about Kilsyth, we extract the following paragraph from the *Scottish Temperance Journal*, premising that Mr. Law has been labouring diligently and efficiently through a great part of Scotland for some time past.

KILSYTH.—Mr. Law lectured in this place on the 9th November. The place of meeting was crowded to the door. The audience looked happy; cheerfulness was mingled with Christian gravity. At the conclusion, there was a large accession to the Society. The Society numbers about 360. There are 19 public houses in Kilsyth still; it is expected they will soon give up the ghost; one of the publicans has given up the traffic from conscientious motives. In addition to the collier, mentioned in last *Journal*, as having been led, from his connection with the Tee-total Society, to think on the things that belong to his eternal peace, there are many more, to whom tee-totalism has paved the way for the actual enjoyment of the blessings of salvation. It was a practice among the colliers in the neighbourhood, when a "new hand came to the work, for the incomer to give the wages of a day's work, and each of the men to give sixpence: this money used to be spent in intoxicating liquor. On the admission of a stranger to the work, the other day, the usual



amount of money was given, but not a fraction went for the drunkard's drink. Plenty of loaf bread was procured from the baker, and an abundant supply of sweet milk from the farmer: thus provided with the blessings of Providence, they all sat down together, uncovered their heads, and asked a blessing on the "offered mercies." This was a delightful sight. Mr. Law says, respecting the revival, that "after a careful and impartial examination of the facts of the case, tee-totalism has been a mighty forerunner to the revival, that, humanly speaking, it was produced and carried on by the instrumentality of young William Burns, the Methodists, the Independents, and Tee-totalism." Mr. Burns, jun., is a tee-totaller. He speaks of the public houses as "a near hand cut to hell." The Methodistists, according to the account of one of their members, are all tee-totallers; every one of the members of the Independent Church is the same. Those individuals in Kilsyth, who have been hopefully converted to God, almost universally identify themselves with the temperance cause.

The following extract will show that our friends are not idle in England.

**LIVERPOOL.**—I feel happy that I have an opportunity again to state that our cause is going on well in this town and neighbourhood. At Birkenhead the society is blessed with the assistance of a Rev. gentleman belonging to the Church of England. In Wales, I saw the system going on at a rapid rate. In Havarden and Buckley Mountain and its neighbourhood, much is doing. The Rev. Mr. Jones exerts himself greatly to promote the cause. A meeting has been held by different officers of our societies, with a view of sending advocates to different places, and receiving others from them. I think this will be another step to promote the cause. I have great pleasure in saying that the Catholic societies in this town are doing much good. I have taken some pains to find out whether they as a body are firm to their pledge, and most truly I can say that no body of Tee-totallers can be more faithful to it than they are; the Rev. Mr. Parker, and Messrs. M'Inteeer and Ewing are able and good friends. The Clarence foundry men are doing much. I must not forget to say, that our females are likewise spreading our principles much in the town. I cannot, in short, say that one society does more than another to promote this our good and happy cause. J. COLBERT.

**ANGLESEA.**—By a late account from the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Beaumaris, it appears that the island of Anglesea, contains about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 24,780 have signed the total abstinence pledge. Amongst them were at least 1000 drunkards, of whom a number are now members of christian churches.

*From the Dublin Weekly Herald.*

Mr. Mathew is himself a remarkable man, and the most likely to lead or originate a movement of this kind. It is now three and twenty years since he joined a community of Capuchin friars in this city, and his career has ever since been marked by numerous acts of practical philanthropy. He is allied by kindred and by blood to one of the highest families in the kingdom, and has always been reputed the most sensible and useful man in this country. He has been much assisted in his endeavours by the Rev. Mr. Dunscombe, a Protestant clergyman, and a liberal and enlightened man; and the Rev. George Sheehan, a young Roman Catholic priest, has also co-operated with him in his exertions. Where this movement will stop, I know not.

Some people have endeavoured to give a political aspect to these proceedings; but, as far as I can see, nothing can be further from the truth. Mr. Mathew is a man who never mixed in politics, or ever interested himself in anything of even a politico-religious tendency. Others say that he is realising a large fortune by these means. If he is, he is not spending it on himself. The austere and primitive nature of his life is an ample refutation to that charge; nay more, his acts militate strongly against the dearest interests of his family, for his brother is a distiller, his brother-in-law is a distiller, and a third brother is married to the sister of a distiller. So much, then, for the charge of lucre and self-interest.

Already enough has been done to produce a social and financial revolution in this country. All the small breweries in the country towns have stopped, and nothing but the wealth and capital of the

large ones enable them to keep up at all. The moral and domestic condition of the people has improved beyond conception. The tradesmen—even the incorrigible trades—have felt the influence of the times, and adopted habits of sobriety, and the domestic happiness of families is considerably increased by the altered habits of their servants. Surely, such a state of things is worth purchasing at any price, and at any sacrifice.

*(From the Dublin Evening Post.)*

We have heard, from authority which cannot deceive, and which has no object in deceiving, that in almost all the small towns of Cork, Kenturk, Banton, Middleton, Mill Street, Fermoy, the progress has been so extraordinary that the whiskey shops are in the process of being shut up, and soup, coffee, and tea houses are establishing generally. In the small town of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, seven or eight of those have been closed within the last two months. In the county of Clare the progress also has been very great, and we do expect that we shall speedily have Galway to add to our list.

Perhaps, however; a few well-authenticated instances will convey to the reader a more accurate idea of what is doing and will be done in Ireland, than these general statements.

The greatest pork and bacon house in this part of the United Kingdom, belongs unquestionably to the Russels of Limerick. That it is a great establishment, is evinced by the fact, that it employs 180 workmen. Like most persons of their class, these people were a whiskey-drinking—of course, demoralised and ragged generation. They took a thought, as we say in Ireland,—a holy and blessed thought it was. They set off to Cork, on a pilgrimage to Father Mathew. They took the pledge—they obtained the medal or the card—they were enrolled in the Society—they returned to their homes and to their work—and from that hour to this, not one of them has violated his engagement.

A gentleman of rank—a Protestant, (we cannot, for obvious reasons, go into more minute particulars,) had addicted himself to habits of intemperance, and though he could well afford the mere wine, or brandy and water, which he consumed, yet the habit had rendered him careless or indifferent to his affairs. They fell into neglect and confusion, and his lady was reduced to a state of misery. In a happy moment he set off for Cork—saw the apostle of temperance—took the total abstinence pledge—returned home—kept his vow—and is rapidly reviving his affairs.

Neither has the success of Father Mathew been confined to his own vicinity. He has been visited by persons from Dublin and the North of Ireland—unquestionably the most drunken quarter of the kingdom. And we again repeat it, that of the sixty thousand and more, which under God's good providence, he has reclaimed from vice and misery, there has not been a single solitary relapse.—

The following remittances have been received for the *Temperance Advocate*, during the last month, by mail: L. Campbell, LaPrairie, 16s. 3d.; J. Hinton, Richmond, £1 5s.; W. Hume, Leeds, £1; T. Biernan, Nanpew, £1 5s.; Mr. Murray, Kingston, 3s.; J. Pattee, Longueuil, £1 10s.; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, £2 12s.; H. G. Stearns, W. Williamsburgh, £1 10s.; J. Musson, Quebec, £16 7 6; W. Hargrave, Inverness, £1 15s.; G. D. Greenleaf, Belleville, £3; J. Stewart, St. Catharines, £2 1 3; Mr. Weaver, Sault au Recollet, 5s.; Lieut. Blatchford, Kingston, 8s. 4d.; J. M. Kirby, Amiens, £9; D. Cattenach, Lochiel, 6s. 9d.; Sundries, Kemptville, 15s.; A. Parish, Farmersville, £1 5s.; W. G. Blanchard, St. Andrew's, £2 10s.; J. Mitchell, Franktown, 10s.; H. Hurlburt, Bytown, £1 5s.; W. Coots, St. John's, 1s. 8d.; A. C. Singleton, Brighton, £1 5s.; E. B. Palmer, Toronto, 1s. 8d.; C. Wilson, Holland Landing, 19s. 6d.; T. Harris, Richmond Hill, £1 7s.; J. C. Eaton, Chelsea, £1 0 6; H. M'Donneh, Wallaceburgh, 13s. 6d.; G. Buchanan, Colchester, 15s.; J. Wilson, Haldimand, £2; W. B. Torry, Vaughan, 1s. 8d.; T. Williams, Barrie, 8s. 4d.; W. Larkin, Barrie, 5s.; S. Brooks, Lennoxville, 15s.; D. M'Laren, Tarbolton, £1 15s.; H. Hanna, Osgood, £1 5s.; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 9s.; C. S. Beilows, Westmeath, £2; W. M. Whitehead, Burford, £2; W. Hall, Peterboro, £9 7 6; J. Knowlson, Cavan, 18s.; S. J. Lyman, Quebec, £1 5s.