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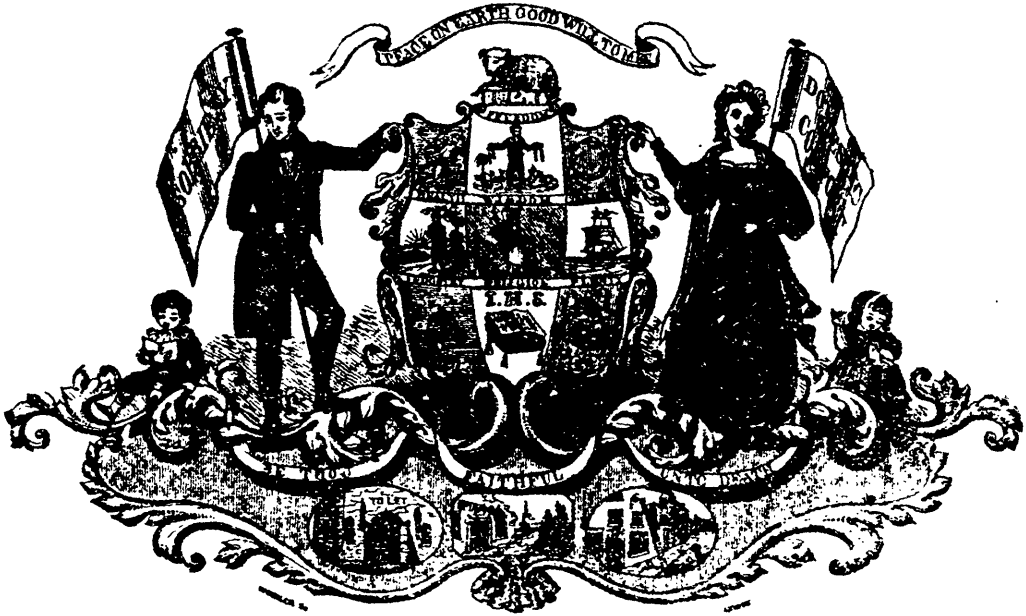
# Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 1.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1840.

VOL. VI.



## CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, MAY, 1840.

### "THE TRAFFIC" IN THIS CITY.

Our object in publishing this document is to lay before the public generally, and more particularly our magistrates, legislators and rulers, the following statistical statements:—

1st. The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in Montreal.

2d. The quantity of these drinks sold, and the cost of the same.

3d. Their effects upon the community.

In executing this design, we will abide as much as possible by facts advanced upon official authority, which a committee appointed for the purpose have been at very great pains to collect, and we hope, with the Divine blessing, to hold up the traffic in intoxicating drinks to the public view, and more particularly to the view of persons engaged in it, in its true colors.

Every street, lane, and alley of the city and suburbs, have been visited, and a list carefully made out with the names and residence of all who announce to the public by sign-board, casks or decanters,

that they sell intoxicating drinks; as well as of all wholesale merchants, whom we know either by personal acquaintance or by their advertisements to be engaged in the same traffic. This list was intended for publication, but it would take up too much of the *Advocate*. We shall, therefore, only give the results, reserving the list for future reference.

There are sixty-eight commercial establishments, including commission houses, which sell intoxicating drinks wholesale. There are fifty-three which sell wholesale and retail, or retail by the gallon or quart. And there are two hundred and sixty-seven houses which sell by the glass: making THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT places in Montreal for the sale of the drinks which make drunkards!! besides from one to two hundred places, which display crackers, pipes, apples, &c. in their windows, many of which, we are informed, sell without license!

In looking over the list a number of reflections occur to us.

First,—A great number of the places where liquor is sold by the glass, are mere dram shops, or drunkeries as they are expressively called in the United States, and not a few of them are evidently made to serve other disgraceful purposes besides the sale of liquor. This is more particularly true of a number of houses much frequented by soldiers. Now, whatever may be said respecting the licensing of inns, there can be no two opinions about the effect produced on the community by the establishments in question: it is evil and only evil. Magistrates of Montreal, wherefore do ye license these houses? Answer to your country, to your conscience, to your God! Again, some of the more genteel dram-shops are connected with billiard tables and gambling houses, where many a promising youth

is led headlong to destruction. We are informed that in one gambling house, there was, or is one room for the masters and another for the clerks, (in order, we suppose, that, to use an expressive phrase, the candle may be lighted at both ends) nay, we have heard of one conservator of the peace, who is said to be a part owner and constant frequenter of one of these places. We sincerely hope there may be no truth in the report.

Magistrates, to you again we address ourselves, for you alone have the power to relieve society from this intolerable burthen. Reflect, we pray you, that your own sons may be among the victims of these establishments, and then say if ye will continue to license them.

*Second.*—We perceive in the list of wholesale dealers, as well as amongst the retail grocers, the names of several gentlemen who hold prominent places in Religious and Charitable Societies. The attention of these gentlemen we particularly solicit to the facts which we herein after present to them, in order that they may see whether their business be compatible with these offices. The reformation should begin with the most enlightened and respectable, who will naturally be imitated by others. If Presidents of Religious and Benevolent Societies, and above all, if officers in the Church continue to sell the drunkard's drink, how can we hope for the closing of the dram-shops?

*Third.*—The Sign-Boards deserve notice, as some ingenuity has been shown in devices calculated to lead astray the unwary. And at the outset, we must protest against using such inscriptions as "Dinna Forget"—"Forget me Not"—"Waterloo"—and others which are calculated to awaken interesting recollections, and associate them with drinking usages. In another point of view, these inscriptions are appropriate enough, as it is not likely that any one who frequents a dram-shop much will ever forget it; and the carnage of Waterloo was a mere trifle compared to the tens of thousands slain by intoxicating drinks. As a portrait of Shakspere has been adopted as a sign for a tavern, in justice to the immortal bard his own lines should have been inscribed beneath it, viz:—

"Oh thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—devil."

"Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, revel, pleasure, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!"

Some of the devices are singularly inappropriate. For instance, a "Bee Hive," and "Speed the Plough." The people who frequent bar-rooms, instead of laying up stores for the future like the industrious bees, are spending their substance and constitution in idleness and intemperance; and strong drink has done more to retard the plough than perhaps all other causes put together. If any man doubts this fact, let him observe the farmers coming out of some well-known houses in town at the close of a market day, and he will doubt no longer.

Some of the devices are, on the other hand, very appropriate: such as a Cat with a Mouse in her mouth, for no mouse is more tantalized and tormented, or tries un-successfully to escape oftener, than the poor victim of dram-drinking, but all is unavailing as long as laudroids hold out every bait and lure, and coolly pocket his miserable pittance in return for that which is ruining him body and soul. A sign with people drinking, and the motto, "We three loggerheads be," will be also admitted to be appropriate.

We can, however, suggest a few devices, which we conceive would be fully as suitable as any of the foregoing. Say, for instance, a Spider sitting snugly in a corner of his web, watching for any unwary fly that may venture within its meshes; or a Vulture knawing the vitals of a prostrate victim. One might have a picture of the Poor-house above his door, another of the Prison, a third of the Hospital, and a fourth of the Orphan Asylum. Two or three might adopt the device of a Man in the last agonies of *delerium tremens*; but a Coffin should be the favorite sign, for certainly if the testimony of Physicians and Coroners be worth any thing, no instrumentality in the country fills so many coffins prematurely. Perhaps, however, the most appropriate sign is one which we have sometimes seen, namely: a man lying dead drunk at the door.

*Fourth.*—It has heretofore been customary for all grocers to keep liquors, but a reformation has commenced; and we are happy to have it in our power to announce that there are now five temperance grocery establishments in Montreal, viz:

Samuel Mathewson, St. Paul Street.  
William Addy, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb.  
Thomas Bryson, do. do. do.  
A. Stephenson, Wellington Street, Griffintown.  
John Minshall, Main Street, Quebec Suburbs.

And we trust that these individuals will so prosper as to be able to give up the rum trade also.

*Fifth.*—It is particularly deserving of notice, that many of the houses occupied as taverns, or dram-shops, change tenants often—the old ones frequently dying of drinking, or becoming bankrupt. We know places where three or four occupants have perished from the effects of their own business in a few years: yet others can be found in rapid succession to fill their places and expose themselves to the same danger. Some times both husband and wife meet the same fate. In these cases, the husband usually dies first; and the widow, after following him in the same business for a short time, follows him to the grave also. We have it on the authority of a Montreal dealer, who gave up business some time ago, that of twenty-two tavern-keepers on his books, seventeen had either run away or died drunkards. That the family of the dram-seller, as well as himself, are peculiarly exposed to the formation of intemperate habits, will be apparent from the fact, that two little girls, of about eight and ten years of age respectively, have been observed in a dram-shop in town (kept by their mother, their father having already fallen a victim) drawing and drinking raw spirits when they happened to be left alone in the bar-room.

Respecting the quantity of intoxicating drinks sold in Montreal, we can only arrive at a probable result. The quantity imported from sea is, we can state upon good authority, as follows:

*Statement of Wines and Spirits imported into the Port of Montreal for the year ending 5th January, 1840.*

Wines.....	326,963	gallons.
Foreign Spirits .....	369,671	—
Rum .....	44,263	—
British Spirits .....	11,873	—

And into the Port of St. Johns, L.C.

Rum.....	98,601	—	very strong.
Wines.....	48,041	—	

899,432

This does not include the quantity imported at Quebec.

The quantity of whiskey manufactured in the District of Montreal cannot be ascertained with perfect accuracy. We are, however, informed upon good authority, that the following is near the quantity:

One Distillery produces.....	60	punchoons weekly.
Another .....	40	—
A third.....	25	—
A fourth .....	22	—
And 8 others produce jointly about	42	—

189

The time that Distilleries are in active operation is estimated at thirty-five weeks per annum, which gives the enormous quantity of 6615 punchoons, or, at 120 gallons to the punchoon, 793,800 gallons of whiskey manufactured in the year—the greater part (or whole) of which is sold in Montreal. We are informed, that on the average 25 lbs. of grain are required to produce a gallon of whiskey; so that, taking the average weight of oats, rye, barley, &c., 500,000 bushels of grain must be destroyed to produce the quantity above-mentioned.

It will be seen that we have already 1,693,332 gallons, to which, if we add all the whiskey imported from Upper Canada (of which we can get no return), all the liquors entered at Quebec, but sold there, all the malt liquor imported from Britain, which is a large branch of business, and all that is manufactured in seven breweries here—we shall, not to speak of cider, have a probable total of two millions and a half of gallons of intoxicating drinks,—the wholesale price of which cannot be much short of £500,000 paid in Montreal for intoxicating drinks in one year. Is it surprising that the country should be poor? No doubt a portion of the 2,500,000 gallons goes to different parts of the country; but we presume

does its work of destruction wherever it goes. The effect which is produced by what remains in Montreal, may be seen in part by an account of our visits to the under-mentioned places.

The CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT very kindly showed us the Record of the last term. There were thirty-six cases recorded, five of which were different counts against the same person, and ought, so far as our object is concerned, to be counted as one; leaving thirty-two cases recorded. The following, he told us, were attributed directly to intemperance—the prisoners being drunk at the time of committing the crime.

- Augustin Welling, grand larceny.
- William Bryant, a soldier of the 11th Regt., burglary at a tavern at Chambly—sentenced to be executed on the 24th of April.
- Thomas Elliott, assault with intent to murder, by drawing a bayonet, &c.
- Hugh McLaughlin, assaulting a Policeman.
- William Elliott, alias Johnson, highway robbery, drew a knife—sentenced to be hung on the 24th of April.
- Esther Winterringham and Charlotte Jenkins, grand larceny.
- Charles McCarty was the other party—all drunk.
- James Hodges, servant to an Officer of the 7th Hussars—robbed him of £120.
- James Horn, assault with intent to ravish.
- Marie St. Louis, petty larceny.
- Charles Grenier and Louis Daigneau, grand larceny.
- Joseph Bergeron, burglary.
- John McCormack, grand larceny.
- Pierre Corbeille, petty larceny—notorious drunkard.
- James McCartney, grand larceny.
- Samuel Craddock, murder.

Fifteen out of thirty-two crimes committed under the immediate influence of intoxicating drink. The Clerk further informed us, that of the remaining cases, many of the prisoners were habitually intemperate, although he could not affirm that they were intoxicated at the time they committed the crimes with which they were charged.

We next visited the POLICE STATION HOUSES; and were permitted, by the kindness of the Captain of Station B, to take from the Record Books the number of persons arrested, and the offences for which they were arrested, from the 1st January to 31st March last, inclusive. They were as follows:

Drunk in the streets, &c.....	293
Vagrancy.....	48
Theft.....	45
Disturbing the peace.....	34
Disorderly Houses.....	42
Interfering with and assaulting the Police.....	12
Begging.....	11
Suspicion of Theft.....	26
Insane.....	8
Seeking Lodgings.....	18
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	3
Soldiers out at night without a pass.....	2
Fighting.....	9
Indecent conduct.....	3
Rape.....	1

540

Out of 540 arrests in three months, 283 were for being drunk in the streets. From Police Station A, we were unable to procure so particular a statement, on account of the books being now at the Government House; but the number confined for drunkenness, during the same time, is 163; and we may fairly suppose the proportion is about the same. From the character of the charges in the above list, we may fairly infer that almost the whole of them were indirectly the effects of drinking intoxicating liquor. But these we will not inquire into, as the fact of more than one half of the commitments being for drunkenness in the street, is sufficiently startling. In regard to the number of arrests, one of the Captains told us that they were far less now than formerly; and the Clerk showed us a book where twenty-six were committed in a day, and an apparent average of not a much smaller number. There were also memorandums on the books against certain tavern-keepers in

the city for selling liquor on Sunday, for interfering with the Police when in the discharge of their duty, and for keeping their houses open after ten o'clock, P. M.

We next visited the JAIL, and by the polite attention of the keeper and clerk, learned the appalling fact, that of about 250 prisoners now in confinement, fully 200 were brought there by intemperance. Seventy-seven of the whole number were females, of whom only four were temperate. Seven prisoners are under sentence of death, all habitual drinkers. Two are yet to be tried for murder, one of whom is for the murder of his Mother, while in a state of intoxication. There are six state prisoners, seven debtors, and twenty-two lunatics; all the rest are for criminal offences. We went into the criminal ward where the prisoners are not yet tried, and the first man we asked what he was accused of, answered, "Nothing, only for breaking some windows when I was drunk." Only one man said, he never drank any in his life, but when arrested he was in the company of those who drank.

We went into the condemned ward, and found three of the condemned on their knees at prayer. And while waiting for them to finish, the thought was almost overwhelming, that these massive walls and strongly barred doors had been, and still would be, the last earthly residence of many fellow-mortals. The first we spoke to said he was intoxicated at the time the burglary was charged upon him, but he denied having committed the act. He enlisted as a soldier some years ago, which he would not have done but for intoxicating liquor. How did he acquire the habit? His father was a tavern-keeper in Ireland. The second said he was not guilty of the murder with which he was charged, but acknowledged he was drunk at the time specified, and that he was in the habit of drinking to excess. The third confessed to a part of the crime charged, and stated that he was drunk when he did it. He is only seventeen years of age, and his relatives are all in England.

We waited upon the JUDGES OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, and were informed by Judge Pyke, that, respecting the adult offenders tried before him, nine out of ten, he might say nineteen out of twenty, were persons of intemperate habits; but a great number of offences were committed by young persons who could not be called intemperate themselves, though they had been brought up in idleness and vice, and in almost every case were the children of drunken parents.

We called at the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, and ascertained that 200 patients had been admitted the quarter ending 31st March. Of these, three had died, and their deaths were clearly attributable to habits of intemperance. No memorandum of the habits of the patients had been made; and consequently nothing precise could be stated; but there was no doubt of intemperance being a most fertile source of disease. Although cases of delirium tremens are usually excluded from the Hospital, yet ninety-five have been forced upon that establishment within the last ten years.

A valued correspondent saved us the trouble of visiting the LUNATIC ASYLUM, by giving us the following heart-rending account of a case, with the circumstances of which he was acquainted:

"I knew Mr. — about fifteen years ago, and for a long time considered him a respectable, honest, and obliging man, but a moderate drinker. He married an amiable and handsome woman, and had a fine family of children. It pleased Providence, however, to remove his partner by death; and instead of seeking consolation from Him who chasteneth whom he loveth, he sought relief from the bottle. Step by step he went on, till fairly clenchd in the iron grasp of intemperance; he was gradually carried down to the lowest depths of misery and depravity, until offended nature began to revolt against the repeated outrages committed upon her; and disease withered not only the body, but the mind. Reason forsook her seat, and he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum. His progress through the different stages of insanity was rapid; and it soon became necessary to strap him down to his bed, leaving no power of motion except to the head, which, when I visited him, was rolling from side to side with horrible contortions of countenance. He turned his eyes towards me with a wild and frightful glare, and with loud and terrific shrieks pierced my very soul—leaving an impression never to be eradicated. He died two days

after; and his body, which was a perfect skeleton, was a most pitiable picture of human wretchedness."

Reader, recollect that it is well-known, and generally admitted by medical men, that more than half of the cases of insanity which occur, are caused by intoxicating drinks.

And now, Merchants and Tavern-keepers of Montreal, that we have laid before you as complete an account as we are able of the nature, extent, and effects of your business, it only remains for us to ask you, if you conscientiously believe that it does enough of good, either to yourselves or the public, to counterbalance the fearful load of misery and vice which it unquestionably imposes on society? For our part, we believe that its effects are evil, and only evil; and we think that you only need to investigate the matter as we have done to be of the same opinion. You may, no doubt, say that it is the abuse of the article in which you deal that causes the harm we complain of; but we pray you to consider if there is any other article of traffic, the abuse of which causes the same desolation in the community. And if there be not, then the traffic in alcoholic drinks stands by itself, and must be regarded as one of the great enemies of mankind. There is to be seen one other trade to keep you in countenance, and in almost every respect it is closely analogous to your own,—we mean the opium trade in China and other Eastern countries. Perhaps you will not be proud of the affinity between that business and your's, for it is probable that most, or all of you, consider that traffic to be about as bad as piracy or murder. Nevertheless we call upon you to acknowledge the relationship, and point out wherein it materially differs from the traffic in alcoholic drinks.

We have advanced a brief, a very brief, account of some of the miseries caused by your business; but we could, if necessary, multiply tales of woe till the ears tingled and the heart grew sick. Surely ye do not address ourselves to men who have no touch of pity and remorse in their natures! Your hearts can feel, and do feel, for the miseries your business creates. Your consciences cannot be at peace if you reflect on the matter at all. Turn, then, oh! turn from this business that is so deeply fraught with danger to your neighbours and yourselves:—turn from it, we beseech you, and have no further hand in the making of widows and orphans—of paupers and criminals—in fattening church-yard—and filling the kingdom of Satan. Above all, if ye be professed followers of Him who came to bind up the broken-hearted, and who went about continually doing good, do turn from this business; and be assured, that however much ye may fear pecuniary loss in giving it up, you will never have reason to complain of the justice of that Providence which watches over us, and which does not punish men for doing what is right.

We are gratified to learn that the Recollect Church Catholic Temperance Association is still on the increase: it now numbers over 1396 members, and promises soon to embrace the entire community over which the zealous and indefatigable Rev. P. Phelan has any cognizance.

The Rev. David Dobie writes from Hingham, under date of 8th April:—"We are still prospering here, and the vendors are beginning to say, 'If the people don't want whiskey, we won't keep it to sell.'" We have also learned that the people of a whole settlement in his vicinity have become teetotallers.

The Rev. Roderick McLeod, of the Isle of Skye, a minister of the Church of Scotland, is a teetotaller himself, and a zealous advocate of the temperance reformation. We notice this fact, because we believe the gentleman alluded to is generally and favorably known to the inhabitants of some parts of Canada.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the *Advocate* may do so at the Book Store of Mr. William Greig, St. Paul Street; at the office of Mr. Court, Commissioner Street; or to Mr. William Morton, who delivers the paper to subscribers in town, and who is authorised to receive subscriptions for it. The subscription in town is One Shilling per annum.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Kingston Temperance Society. It is very neatly got up, and shows that the Kingston teetotallers are in earnest.

The following extract from a letter dated Windsor, 5th March, should have been noticed in last number:—"We had an excellent meeting last night. It was crowded to excess, and a great number could not get in. The Rev. Mr. Smith from Detroit, and a private soldier named Miles, made excellent speeches. Messrs. Tyns, Carmichael, and the writer, also spoke; and our efforts were crowned with good success, as fourteen joined the Society, making the whole number upwards of eighty. JAMES DOUGALL."

FOR THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

#### ANOTHER FACT.

*Mother's look at this, and then!*

A man and his wife on their way home from Dorchester to this place (Muncy Town) obtained a jug of whiskey, of which they drank freely. Night came on, and weary and heavy laden they sought shelter in a shanty. Some time in the night the shanty was discovered to be on fire, by a person at a distance, who on hearing it, found it was inhabited, and with great exertion succeeded in rescuing the mother uninjured. But oh! her dear babe! the devouring element had roasted it to a cinder, while poor John, what with the liquid fire inside, and the raging flame outside, was so burned as to be quite helpless, and almost senseless. Judge of the mother's feelings while she scraped the bones and cinders of her sweet innocent babe from the embers, and carefully packed them up, carrying them after the jumper on which a friend dragged her poor husband home, where they were put into a box and buried. I visited them, and endeavoured to improve the painful visitation by exhorting them to seek religion, and in future to abstain from the use "of their enemy the fire-waters."

S. WALDRON.

MONTRÉAL, April 2, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR,—In my last, dated Cobourg, I omitted to say that I received whilst at Toronto earnest invitations to attend meetings at the Carrying Place, Consec, and Picton. I was enabled to comply with the first, but the state of the roads and my other engagements prevented me from attending to the other two. At the Carrying Place (Murray) I found a very interesting Teetotal Society of thirty-nine members, which owes its existence and efficiency chiefly to the exertions of C. & R. Biggar, Esqrs. of that place. At the close of the meeting held there, which was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Allison and Cossford (Wesleyans), Mr. Biggar, and myself, eleven names were added to the pledge. As a considerable portion of the meeting consisted of Class Leaders and Local Preachers, some of whom had come from a distance, I considered it one of great importance; and I had the satisfaction of hearing appointments given out for four different Temperance meetings, to be held at different places in the vicinity. Truly, if the people of Canada come up to the work in this way, the triumph of the Temperance cause cannot be far distant. The Murray Society takes forty copies of the *Advocate*, and the Consec Society, a few miles distant, containing 230 members, takes a larger number. I may mention that the two largest lumbering houses in this vicinity allow no liquor to their men.

At Belleville I found a very active Committee, and was ably assisted in addressing a public meeting by the Rev. Messrs. E. Ryerson and Cossford (Wesleyans), the Rev. Messrs. Greenleaf and Reynolds (Episcopal Methodists), and B. Flint, jun. Esquire. The Society, which had only been in existence a week, numbered fifty-four members, and received at the meeting referred to an addition of thirty-nine. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds is President, and Mr. Holden Secretary, to whom 100 copies of the *Advocate* are to be sent. Several persons of influence here, as well as elsewhere, have suggested that it might be profitable to the cause to hold a Convention, say in Kingston, at some suitable time next summer, to consider the best means of carrying on and completing the Temperance Reformation in Canada.

At Kingston I found things in a flourishing state. Two meetings were held when I was there; the last, for discussion, proved rather interesting. The weather, however, was very unfavorable, and the meetings thin; twenty new subscribers to the pledge were obtained, making 124 in all. This Society has produced such an influence on public opinion by the unwearied exertions of its excellent officers, that temperance principles now form a general topic of discussion in Kingston. A Society had also been formed amongst the military at Fort William Henry, which was rapidly increasing.

A gentleman present at the last meeting in Kingston stated that there is in Newburgh Camden East, a Teetotal Society of 102 members, and that a merchant of that place, who is also a tavern-keeper, had stated that his business had prospered with the prosperity of the Society, for though he sold less liquor he sold a great deal more cloth and calico.

At Gananoque the attempt to form a Society two years ago had proved abortive, and the place has been much afflicted with intemperance. The ministerial influence here is adverse to Societies on the total abstinence principle; and wherever that is the case, I have observed that intemperance abounds, and great difficulties attend the formation or carrying on of Temperance Societies. The meeting at Gananoque was a full one, and 101 signatures were obtained to the teetotal pledge, in addition to twenty-two before. A Mr. Legg of this village, who has been left almost alone to labour in this cause, paid me for twenty copies of the *Advocate*, which he means to distribute round the country, and an order for subscribers in the village was obtained for as many more.

At Brockville the meeting was rather thin; the people of that place generally appearing to treat the matter with great apathy. Nevertheless, there is a Society of about 100 members, of which Paul Glassford, Esq., an influential magistrate, is President, and Mr. Watson Secretary; and at least one minister of the town, the Rev. Mr. Campbell (Scotch Church), is an able and zealous advocate of the cause. The Rev. Mr. Mulkins (formerly Wesleyan, now Church of England) has also aided the Society, but he declined taking any part in the meeting above-mentioned. There is a good Temperance house kept in Brockville by Mr. L. Houghton, one of the most active officers of the Society.

I was here informed that at Farmersville (behind Brockville) a Society formerly existed on the moderation pledge of 300 members, the expulsions from which were four or five a month. They have now a Tee-total Society of 135 members, from which the expulsions have only been two in two years!

At Prescott I had the pleasure of addressing one of the fullest and most respectable meetings that I have seen; and I think the audience were prepared for the consideration of the subject by some awful events which have lately occurred there. No fewer than eleven inhabitants of Prescott have been hurried by strong drink into eternity within the last few months; and I was appalled to hear it stated as a fact, by several intelligent persons, that three out of every four deaths that had taken place amongst the adult male population of the place, for about two years back, had been caused by intemperance. The details connected with many of these deaths are horrible; and if I may judge from appearances, many more of a similar kind will soon follow. Could any war be waged against Prescott more relentless, more cruel, more fatal, than that which the traffic in intoxicating drinks is now waging? Yet its own most respectable, wealthy, and, I may add, public spirited citizens, are engaged in this traffic. Is the wealth that is gained from such a source not steeped in the tears of widows and orphans? Is it not accompanied by the groans and blasphemies of the victims who are hurrying to a drunkard's grave, to a drunkard's eternity? Is it not deeply stained with blood? Is it not the fruits of a traffic which is prying upon the vitals of society? Can it be followed with a blessing? These are serious questions. It is not necessary to answer them to me; nevertheless they must be answered some day to God. I by no means intend by the foregoing remarks to convey the idea, that Prescott is worse than other places; the same thing is going on almost every where; but the victims have been counted in Prescott. If they were counted every where, surely the public would be awakened from the fearful delusion respecting intoxicating drinks, which at present prevails.

If all the miserable victims of intemperance that have been hurried to a premature grave in Upper Canada during the last few years

could be mustered before us, some of them swollen and bloated from drowning, others with their brains blown out by their own hands, others frozen to death, others mangled and crushed by waggon wheels, others shrieking and convulsed with delirium tremens, others bloated up into one hideous mass of corrupt humours, others emaciated to the last degree, others gashed and gory with wounds inflicted in drunken brawls. If all these (and they would amount to thousands) could be arrayed in one hideous battalion, would this sight not put an end to drinking for ever? I am afraid not. If men willfully shut their eyes and understanding to the voice of reason and experience, they would not be convinced though all these rose from the dead.

At Prescott I received invitations to address temperance meetings at Ogdensburgh N. Y., and Cornwall. The meeting at Ogdensburgh was respectable, and I was treated with much courtesy and kindness. I there understood that an Academy, which was established some time ago in the village, had not succeeded, because there were so many saloons and drinkeries about Ogdensburgh, that parents did not like to send young men there for education;—a fact to which I call the attention of the gentlemen concerned in King's College Toronto; Queen's College Kingston; and McGill College, Montreal.

At Cornwall the meeting was held in a small place, which was, however, well filled. All the influential folks (magistrates, officers, ministers, and merchants) in Cornwall stand aloof from the temperance cause, though the lamentable effects produced by intoxicating drinks are staring them in the face in every direction, and leave this great reformation to be carried on by two old men, who, besides earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, find time and means to contend with the prevailing intemperance. I never felt more humbled for human nature, than to see the rich, the learned, the young, and the strong shrinking from the contest with intemperance, or quietly submitting to its chains, and leaving two grey-haired old men to fight the battle almost alone. A few signatures were obtained on the night in question, and a Society has since been organized.

I find that I am still obliged to defer my remarks upon a portion of the magistracy of Upper Canada for the next number of the *Advocate*; but I cannot conclude without expressing devout gratitude to the Almighty for enabling me to keep all the appointments which I announced (not without many misgivings) in the columns of the *Christian Guardian*, as well as several others to which I was invited by the way. I have also to express my best thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I was every where received, and the excellent arrangements for meetings and speakers that awaited my arrival in the different places.

I am, your obedient Servant,  
JOHN DOUGALL.

### Letters to the Editor.

LAPRAIRIE, April 25, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—It affords me great pleasure to be able to state, that the cause of temperance is progressing in this place. Since my last, we have had another public meeting; the speakers were Messrs. Dougall, Crofts, and Morton, from Montreal. The facts stated, shewing the awful prevalence of intemperance, with its invariable attendants—poverty, misery, crime, and death—produced a very powerful impression on the minds of all present. At the close of the meeting, twenty-two persons signed the pledge. Our number in society now amounts to forty-six. In proof of the increased interest which is now taken in the temperance cause in this place, may be mentioned the increased demand there is for the *Advocate*: no less than twenty-seven persons have given in their names as subscribers for the *Advocate* since our first meeting. We are looking forward with anxiety to another meeting, which we hope to hold in about a fortnight from this time; for we are conscious that the best method for spreading temperance principles is, to bring the subject of temperance before the minds of the people as often as possible; and we hope, that ere long, by the circulation of the *Advocate*, public meetings, and individual effort, Laprairie will be raised to that rank

among temperance towns and villages, which her importance to the country parts of the Montreal District on this side of the river demands. Wishing you every success in the great work in which you are engaged, I remain, your's respectfully,

L. CAMPBELL.

RUSSELLTOWN, March 30, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—The Russelltown Temperance Society meets regularly once a month, and now consists of about one hundred members; and I rejoice to say it has not failed to experience a gain at every meeting. At the last regular meeting a most thrilling address on temperance was delivered before the society, by the Rev. Barnabas Hitchcock, Wesleyan Minister, who with his son the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, are very zealous and active advocates, and by their unwearied exertions promise to do much good for the cause. May the God of temperance bless and prosper their labors. But to return to the address. A copy of it has been requested and promised for the press, but on account of the Reverend gentleman's assiduous attention to his clerical labors it has not yet been obtained, but it is still hoped to be and handed to the public, as it consists of a most vital and solemn appeal to the conscience on the pernicious tendency of manufacturing, vending or drinking any kind of alcoholic poisons, proving by various and striking illustrations that he or they who may be engaged in the abominable traffic in any way whatsoever, are as chargeable with murder as those who administer arsenic or any other deadly poisons for the immediate destruction of their fellow-creatures; for although more slow in its effects, it is, nevertheless, as destructive and fatal in its consequences.

It is the sincere wish of the writer, that whoever may get his or her eye on the above remarks, may not only view them with a mere passing glance, but reflect sincerely, ruminate thereon, and profit thereby.

JOHN MANNING, *President.*

COENWALL, March 31, 1840.

SIR,—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.: James Carnegie, *President*; Messrs. J. Gillie, and L. Prouty, *Vice-Presidents*; John Duncan, *Treasurer*; Wm. Glassford, *Secretary*; with a Committee of ten. The number of members belonging to the Total Abstinence Society, up to the 26th of March, is thirty-five. The Rev. George Ferguson, Methodist Minister, delivered a noble address here on temperance last Thursday evening, the 26th inst. There was a good number present. I hope the Lord will arouse our Ministers and principal men to take an active part in the cause.

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GLASSFORD, *Sec'y.*

CLARENCE, April 7, 1840.

SIR,—It is with pleasure I am enabled to inform you that the friends of temperance here continue to maintain a firm and advancing position against the common enemy.

The present aspect of things with us is quite cheering, in reference to this important subject, not that our numbers are swelling by fresh accessions (although we fondly anticipate this result,) but a general disposition obtains among persons whose opinions and practice have hitherto been at variance with the principles of Temperance Societies, to examine the subject through the medium of the *Advocate*. This gratifying appearance enables us to double our order for papers this year; and we fondly trust the extended circulation of the *Advocate* on the Ottawa will prove a very great blessing. The zeal of our committee of late has been quite praiseworthy, the members have divided the settlements of both sides of the river into districts, and assigned to each his sphere. In fulfilling this mission, each house was visited without distinction—the subject of temperance recommended; and the utility of the *Temperance Advocate* pointed out. With few exceptions, success followed their efforts. Enclosed you will find £2 13 9 to pay for *Advocates*; the remainder, namely, nine shillings and a penny, you will please receive as a small donation from our funds to assist in your gratuitous distribution of the *Advocate*.

W. EDWARDS.

WHITBY, March 27, 1840.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure that I again, by request, inform you of the progress of temperance in this vicinity. The friends of the cause have at present here, and I apprehend throughout the province generally, brighter prospects than at any former period. There has been for a considerable time, a growing excitement upon this question, which is gradually leading to the formation of societies. In the Township of Pickering I was lately discharging official duties, when it was intimated to me that a few individuals wished to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Temperance Society, and that it would be agreeable if I would lend some aid, if they should resolve to try. At the close of my other duties I stated the proposal, and requested those concerned to wait and talk a little about it, and probably arrange for having a lecture on the subject. The whole meeting waited, and I was immediately informed that it was unnecessary to take any trouble about the affair, as nobody there wanted any thing of the kind, but *two men*; but a third soon spoke out, and a fourth, and a fifth, till I saw that at all events a lecture would be listened to, and accordingly a time was fixed upon. After its delivery the enrolment of names was much beyond expectation, and now, after but a very short time, the Society consists of 52 members and 43 upon the Total pledge. I have adverted to the circumstances at the formation of this Society, believing that it illustrates the propriety of the friends of the cause always trying. In the case referred to, I believe the numbers are already treble what the few known friends anticipated. I am requested to enclose for this Society *three dollars* for the *Advocate*, a few copies of which I have distributed among them at different times, which have attracted much consideration. Along with this you will also receive 10s. for the same purpose, from a Society lately organized in the Township of Darlington. It is just starting, consisting of 29, of whom I rejoice to say, 18 are upon the Total principle. You will please enclose their papers, with those coming here, to my direction.

A very general regret prevails in this vicinity, that Mr. Dougall did not give us a call, and help us a little forward. Although we are, upon the whole, doing well, there are many who cannot be attracted to the consideration of the question, but by *something new*.

The accompanying lines have been put into my hand to send to the *Advocate* to be inserted there, if you think them worthy of a place. It may be proper to observe that it is the production of a poor man, who cannot write a word of his own effusion. The lines were occasioned by a most barbarous murder, lately committed here at a tavern, and solely, I believe, owing to intemperance. There are several things in the life of the murderer which I understand are fitted to produce a strong testimony against intoxicating drinks; but I wait till the result of the trial is known, when they can be noticed with more propriety. If any thing in the above is of use, you are of course at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. H. THORNTON.

[We have to reserve the poetry for want of room.—Ed.]

LONDON, U. C., March 14, 1840.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge my obligations for your gratuitous number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* which you have favoured me. Its decided, yet temperate tone, has not only pleased but benefited me. As it periodically arrested my attention, my prejudices to your movement were overcome, and though, in the first instance, I subscribed your pledge by way of example, yet I can now do it from a conviction of the correctness of your principles and a choice of your course. We have been much gratified with the presence and advocacy of your President, John Dougall, Esq. I had the pleasure of meeting him at Amiens and London, when seventeen at the former and forty-eight at the latter enrolled themselves as members of the Society. Since then a temperance total society has been organized at each place. At Amiens there are thirty-three members, and in London fifty-eight. I should have much pleasure, could I inform you that our respectable officials and leading merchants had lent us their countenance and influence in stemming the tide of intemperance in this increasingly intemperate town; but "nil desperandum" they may yet be won. Thanks be unto God, we have more than ten righteous men, and I record it as a cheering fact that one of the four police magistrates

recently chosen is a teetotaler, and his election was effected upon abstinence principles.

Be so good as to forward us forty additional numbers of the *Advocate*.

I recently attended a very interesting temperance meeting in the bush, in the township of Bozanquet, when out of a very crowded house only one person left without signing the pledge. Here embosomed in the forest are one hundred and thirteen members of the total abstinence society. A day or two afterwards, a meeting for the same object was called in the township of Warwick, in rather a tippling neighbourhood, when seventeen signed the pledge.

I rejoice with you that the good cause is rapidly progressing, while I subscribe myself, your's truly.

W. CLARKE, *Congregational Minister.*

LONDON, U. C., March 14, 1840.

SIR,—On the 18th ult., a meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, London, U. C., at the instance of John Dougall, Esq., of Montreal, who addressed the meeting at some length, showing the importance of taking higher ground in the cause of temperance, as the old pledge was quite inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended, and showing the bad effects arising from the use of all wine and cider, as well as from other intoxicating liquors. The meeting was also addressed by our able chairman, the Rev. W. Clarke, Congregational minister, and by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of the Wesleyan connection; after which forty-nine persons gave in their names in favour of forming a society on the teetotal plan. The meeting then adjourned until the 2d instant, when it was proposed that a society should be formed to be called the London Reformation Temperance Society.

1st. Moved by Mr. S. Morrill, seconded by Mr. James Odell, that the Rev. William Clarke be President.

2nd. Moved by Mr. S. Morrill, seconded by Mr. Joseph Gibbon, that Mr. E. Lyman be Secretary.

3rd. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Byers, seconded by J. W. Van Wormer, that Messrs. Pringle, S. Morrell, and J. Odell be Vice-Presidents.

4th. Moved by Mr. S. Morrill, seconded by Mr. D. Morrill, that Messrs. J. W. Van Wormer, Joseph Gibbons, — Angus, William Wadley, Ephraim Pierce, David Wright, be the Committee of management. They then adjourned to the first Monday in April.

E. LYMAN, *Sec.*

BRANTFORD, April 8, 1840.

SIR,—I hasten to inform you that we had a meeting on March 2d, when we re-organized a total abstinence society in this place, at which meeting I was appointed Secretary. We have had another on the first day of this month, and an address delivered by the Rev. William Ryerson of the Methodist connection; the address was very good, and the meeting well attended, at which time there were fourteen names added to our number, which now amounts to about sixty in all. I have since collected by personally circulating the subscription list, one pound more, with what I had in hand, which I herein enclose to you for the *Advocate*, of which you will please forward thirty-three copies. I am, &c.,

JOHN W. TUPPER, *Sec.*

ST. CATHERINE'S, April 7, 1840.

SIR,—Thinking that you would be pleased to hear of the success which has attended the efforts which have been lately made in a part of this (the Niagara) District to form Temperance Societies, I take the liberty of troubling you with the following. About ten weeks ago, a Society was formed in this (St. Catherine's) village, on the principles of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, when seventy persons came forward and gave in their names: since which, at two other meetings, there have been added to their number forty more, making in all 110. We have also formed another Society in the village of Allenburgh, about nine miles distant from this, which numbers forty. Meetings have been held in other places, where we expect Societies will also be formed.

Had I time, I could tell you much about the effects which have been produced by these meetings, but must omit this for some other more convenient moment, when, with your permission, you will hear from me again. We have also obtained eighteen subscribers for the *Advocate* at Allenburgh, and a number more in St. Catharines, which will be sent in due time. Your's truly,

SAMUEL ROSE, *Wesleyan Minister.*

[The following testimony in favor of Total Abstinence, is worthy the attention of every one, particularly every minister of the Gospel. The venerable writer is known throughout the religious world as the author of "Jay's Prayers, Jay's Morning Exercises," &c.—Ed. C. T. A.]

Letter of the Rev. W. JAY to the Secretary of the Bath (England) Temperance Association.

PERCY-PLACE, December 24, 1839.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Circumstances will prevent my accepting your invitation to attend 'The Tee-total Christmas Festival,' on Friday evening. I am thankful that all through life I have been a very temperate man, and for more than twenty-five years generally a tee-totaler; but for the last six years I have been one constantly and entirely. To this (now I am past seventy) I ascribe, under God, the glow of health, and evenness of spirits, and freshness of feeling, and ease of application, and comparative in exhaustion by public labours, I now enjoy.

"The subject of tee-totalism I have examined physically, and morally, and christianly; and after all my reading, and reflection, and observation, and experience, I have reached a very firm and powerful conviction that, next to 'the glorious Gospel,' God could not bless the human race so much as by the abolition of all intoxicating spirits.

"As every man has some influence (and we ought to employ usefully all our talents), and as I have been for near half a century endeavouring, in this city, to serve my generation by the will of God, I have no objection to your using this testimony in any way you please; and am willing that, both as a *pledger* and a *subscriber*, you should put down the name of, my dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"WILLIAM JAY.

O, CONSCIENCE! CONSCIENCE!

"O, that Conscience were not encased in a leathern bag,  
Which is, alas, too seldom perforated by simple truth."

One of the most active, self-denying friends of temperance in the town of Oyster-Bay, in Queen's County, is Mr. M——. He once retailed intoxicating drinks, and felt it was both a lawful and an honourable business. Beside him lived a family which had become much reduced in circumstances, in consequence of the intemperance of the husband and father. Mr. M—— was in the habit of selling the poison which had formed and now fed this vile appetite. One cold night in winter, this ruined man returned home from Mr. M——'s, after taking his usual portion. He abused and beat his wife, and cut a deep gash in the fleshy part of her arm, and drove her he had sworn "to protect and provide for," with their infant, only a few weeks old, into the piercing frost. The mother, with the wound all bleeding and undress, took shelter in the barn, and covered herself and little infant in the hay. The next morning, "early as the day began to dawn," the mother, bloody and wounded, with herself and infant half frozen, were seen at Mr. M——'s, as he was opening his rum establishment. "See here!" said the heart-broken woman, in mild but piteous accents, "Mr. M——, see what you have done!" And then giving a brief narration of facts, and holding up the gaping wound, and with the other arm pressing her shivering infant to her bosom, she said, "You have done all this, and our Father in heaven will hold you accountable." That day, Mr. M—— turned out of doors all that could intoxicate; and with self-denial and diligence has laboured ever since to make amends for his "sins of ignorance."—*Albany Temp. Recorder.*



## Miscellaneous.

**THE BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.**—It was at the house of one of our wealthiest merchants, who gave away his daughter in marriage to a young lawyer of a neighboring city. The company was numerous, but mixed, and with a good portion of young men not at all backward for any degrees of jollification admissible on such an occasion. The marriage ceremony was, as it always should be, solemn; carrying the mind forward to all the joyful and adverse scenes, till we come to the marriage supper of the Lamb. The refreshments and the supper which followed, were all rich and excellent, but without any thing to intoxicate. No wine, brandy, punch, porter—nothing but lemonade and pure water were seen during the evening. The consequences was, that no incident occurred during the whole, in the least wounding to the purest mind. The whole circle were cheerful and happy, to a degree to attract particular notice. Several of the young men, accidentally met the next morning, and the remarks pleasantly made by one to another were, well we have no headache to-day—fine wedding. It will long be remembered with great pleasure, and contrasted too with some bacchanal scenes even in Christian families, where, under the plea of "Good authority for wine at weddings," the brain is stolen away, and the minister and the sober are compelled to retire from a consciousness that it is no longer a suitable place for them. May the time soon arrive when no intoxicating liquor shall pass the threshold of any Christian family, to mar and spoil the brightest joys of Paradise left to man.—*American Temperance Journal.*

**TESTIMONY OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER.**—At the celebration of the opening of the Temperance Hall, at Pocklington, Yorkshire, Rev. R. Tabraham, a Wesleyan, said, "During a period of 47 years I have been almost a stranger to spirituous liquors; and though for a part of that time I was sojourner upon the stern rocks of Shetland, and have often been tossed upon the billowy surges surrounding those tempestuous shores, in my passage from island to island, I never felt any real necessity for the assistance of intoxicating liquors. It is about 20 years since I commenced the responsible office I hold as a minister of Christ, and I then saw my way so clear as to the use of ardent spirits, that I resolved never to drink any. I also determined to limit my use of wine to a single glass at a time, and to be very sparing in the use of all liquors. Five years ago I made up my mind to leave intoxicating drinks altogether, and I can truly say I have not felt the want of them. I stand here as a living proof that abstinence may be safely adopted by any Wesleyan Minister; and if the great Founder of Methodism could rise from the dead and revisit us, I feel assured he would call upon the Wesleyan body to for themselves into one great united Abstinence Society. The writings of Wesley so entirely show what his views were on this subject, that I have no hesitation in making such an assertion."

**A PARTNERSHIP.**—A man on the Hartford road determining to have a frolic on Christmas day, drove his cow to the grog-shop, sold her, and frolicked on the money. It was the last and only dependence of his wife and seven helpless children. The milk was their chief diet, yet, the wretch, for it would be abusing the name of father to call him such, regardless of their tears, and cries, and sufferings, must have his grog. But what shall we say for the sordid and avaricious wretch who at such a price as this, would, to add to his unhalloved gains, take the bread out of the mouths of the poor and needy? And what must we say of our legislators, who, in despite of the mass of evidence which is daily heaped up before them, continue to license such wretches as these to do the work of death and destruction. It is a partnership in which the Devil is more largely concerned than it is easy to make men believe: but they will find out ere long, to their eternal cost; and while they have shared a few farthing's-worth in this world, the devil will claim their souls and bodies as his choice, in the world to come. This is plain talk; but it is as true as it is plain. It never was God's work to destroy and deface his own image. Whoever does this opposes God, and does the devil's work; and it is to Brelzebub, the prince of devils, he can alone look for his reward. And depend upon it, he will get it.—*Temperance Herald.*

The Charlottetown P. E. I. Temperance Society have adopted measures to have a petition presented to the Legislature, praying for the prohibition of the importation and distillation of ardent spirits,

The Dublin Total Abstinence Society, commenced in November, has 6000 members already. The Catholic Priests all over the country are following the example of Father Mathew, and placing themselves at the head of the temperance movement. Father Mathew had administered the pledge to more than a million. At Fermoy, county Cork, the applications for whiskey licenses had fallen from 80 to 5.—*English Paper.*

**FEMALE INFLUENCE.**—like the main-spring of a watch, although it lies concealed, it influences the whole machinery; may it ever be exerted on the side of TEMPERANCE—and may the tear of wretchedness never blanch the cheek of female virtue.

Facts justify the belief, that if 100 men should give 100 dollars annually to promote the cause of temperance, they may be instrumental in annually saving ten thousand lives and ten million dollars.—*Per. Temp. Doc.*

Temperance Societies should avoid getting in debt. I O U are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men than all the rest of the alphabet put together.

**SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.**—A man named Cain Able, keeps the Adam and Eve tavern in Eden, Vermont.—*Exchange Paper.*

Yes, and no doubt the Serpent can be found there too, as busy as ever in destroying 'Adam and Eve's' children.—*Honeye Stand.*

The following remittances have been received for the *Temperance Advocate*, during the last month, by mail: S. Waldron, Munceytown, 5s.; R. H. Thornton, Whitby, 10s.; W. Dunbar, Pickering, 15s.; Wm. Edwards, Clarence, £2 5s.; W. D. Dickenson, Prescott, £2 8 4; J. M. Tupper, Brantford, £1; Military Temperance Society, Isle aux Noix, 15s.; S. Brownell, M'Nabb, £1 10s.; Samuel Rose, St. Catherine's, £1 7s.; H. Brundage, Port Trent, 18s.; Charles Biggar, Murray, £1 2s.; Andrew Thomson, Smith's Falls, £4 10 6.

## Notices to Correspondents.

A Friend in the Grenadier Guards—J. R.'s Poety—an interesting report of temperance operations carried on amongst the military of Isle aux Noix, from Corporal J. S. Dowie—an article entitled "The true position of our Society"—a letter from Mr. M. Ferguson—a letter from Rev. Stephen Miles—an article from an "Old Soldier"—a letter from R. v. James T. Byrne—a letter from Rev. Samuel Rose, and one from Mr. W. Dickenson—are all necessarily deferred for want of room.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

**THE COMMITTEE** of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION notify, that in addition to their ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOKS, adapted for Sunday Schools, a FRESH SUPPLY OF LIBRARIES has just arrived from London; and recommend Schools not already supplied to make early application. Each Library consists of 101 Vols. of the most Select Works, and cost £6 15s. Sterling. By the liberality of the Tract Society, London, this Society is enabled to give them for £3 10s. Currency. Applicants must forward that amount, and also the application signed by at least three responsible individuals, pledging themselves that proper instructions will be given in the Schools for which the Books are required;—that the Books will be carefully preserved;—that on the 1st of January of each year, a report of the School will be transmitted to the Recording Secretary of this Society, embracing the number of Teachers and Scholars enrolled, with their average attendance;—the state of the Library, and any interesting facts relative to the religious condition of the School.

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

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary and Depository, at Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKET'S, Place d'Armes Hill.

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