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creature, whose thin attenuated form, and pale sickly-looking hands, anxiety or weakness had rendered tremulous, as he clasped the crutch and his burden.

The clouds that hung over the metropolis began to fulfil their threatenings, and a shower descended, that fell almost unheeded on the comfortable waterproof cloak of Mr. W., but soon completely wetted the tattered raiment of the porter. Kindly cheering the poor fellow with promise of shelter and refreshment at the end of their journey, the task was at length completed, and a dwelling, that seemed to realize by its look the wise man's wish, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," opened to receive the wayfarers.

Two rosy children hailed with shouts of glee Mr. Willoughby's return, while a dog made his congratulations, felt as well as heard, by jumping up among the little ones, to greet his master. The wife and mother, busying herself for the comfort of her husband after his wet walk, the poor porter was for an instant left in the pas-sage and forgotten.

Mr. W., however, soon recollected himself, and gave orders to let the man warm himself at the kitchen fire. After this the porter was sent for into the parlour, and the old hat being now removed, Mr. W. was struck with the countenance and the demeanour of the mere youth who stood before him. Sickness and privation had anticipated time, in stamping traces of care upon the fine open brow—suffering had sharpened every feature, but could not wholly destroy their native comeliness.

"You are in bad health, I fear," inquired Mr. W., handing at the same time a glass containing spirits, and adding, "drink that, my man, it will do you good."

A deep flush passed over the young stranger's face, and an unusual light sparkled in his eyes, as drawing himself up with an air of modest yet firm resolution, he said with apparently involuntary energy. "Don't offer it me, sir—take it back—take it back—I DARE NOT drink that."

"Indeed!" said Mr. W., startled and somewhat offended, "it is but a small glass—I would give no one an improper quantity; and as you have been exposed to the wet, I think it necessary; however I press no one: let me know your charge, and I will pay you."

The altered tone in which these words were said, smote on the young heart, that had begun to open to the cheering words of sympathy, previously uttered, and after a momentary conflict with his feelings, the youth burst into tears.

"Oh, sir, let me explain," said he, as well as his agitation permitted. "You are the only person who has shown me any kindness for months—you have not des-

THE RECRUIT IN THE BRITISH LEGION.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY CLARA BALFOUR.

On a gloomy evening in the spring of 1837, as Mr. Willoughby alighted at the Elephant and Castle, from a stage coach, tired of confinement, after a day's journey, he looked for a porter to carry his carpet bag, determining to walk home, some distance up the Kent Road.

A little way from the throng and bustle, leaning against a post, was a man of tall stature in miserable attire: an old sailor's hat, slouched down concealed his countenance, and the faded remains of a soldier's red jacket hung about him in tatters, while a crutch under his arm showed that poverty was not the only evil he had to contend with.

This miserable being, observing the enquiring glance of Mr. Willoughby, as quickly as his lameness permitted, went towards him, and with a manner indicating eagerness and timidity—asked if he was looking for a porter?

"Yes, my brave fellow," was the reply, "but you are not able to walk, I fear?"

"I'll do my best, sir," sighed the suppliant with a beseeching gesture, that arrested Mr. W.'s attention.

"Well, my man, we can none of us do more," was the kind reply, and the bag was given to the lame porter.

The slow pace at which, in consequence of the porter's infirmity, they were obliged to walk, afforded an opportunity to Mr. Willoughby to scrutinize the singular appearance of the person engaged. He had never beheld a human being so completely wretched—he had not seen his face, but the clustering hair, that in uncut luxuriance curled beneath the slouched hat, was presumptive evidence of the youth of the unfortunate

pised my poverty—my misery. I know your motive is good, but if you knew all, you would not wonder that I loath and detest the draught you offered me. Oh, sir, it has debased me into the wretched thing I am, and its curse has not rested there, it has reflected sorrows on me that have made me ready to defy my Maker, by rushing into eternity, to escape the pain of a wounded spirit."

"Compose yourself, my poor fellow," interrupted Mr. W., drawing a chair to the fire, and motioning the youth to be seated. "I am sorry if I have unintentionally wounded your feelings; I confess what you said has excited, I hope, better feelings than curiosity, and I feel desirous of knowing what unfortunate events can have placed a youth like yourself in your present melancholy circumstances."

"I hardly know, sir, whether you will have patience to listen to an account so full of folly and ingratitude, as that which I have to relate, but your kindness encourages me. Two years ago, sir, this summer, I had a happy home, and kind parents; I was the second child, and only son of a family of five. My father was a respectable tradesman, in the environs of London, and I was apprenticed to a near neighbour of his, whose son was my constant companion and fellow apprentice. I had been religiously trained by my parents, and they looked forward with hope and joy to the time when I should be a comfort to them, and a protector to my sisters, three of whom were mere children at the time I am speaking of; the eldest was some years older than myself. On the day that I completed my 17th year I obtained a holiday for myself and my master's son, who was one year older, and we purposed going to town to visit the British Museum. It was a beautiful morning, in the end of June, when we set out, and our way laying through St. James's Park, we loitered to listen to the band. While so engaged, a respectable man accosted Henry (my companion) and myself; we insensibly got into conversation with him; he seemed to us a very well informed person, and his remarks were chiefly eulogies on the military profession. As I had been taught to think differently on this subject, I entered into an argument with him, but he overruled or confuted all my opinions, with such an air of easy agreeable banter, that I soon began to think I was wrong. Henry, as well as myself, was much impressed with his conversation; he began to speak of the British Legion going out under General Evans; on the admirable opportunity it would afford to our young men of seeing the world, instead of wasting their time in learning mechanical trades; then he entered into such an animating description of Spain, where he said he had been, of its orange groves, its vineyards, and myrtles, its beautiful women, with their picturesque costume, and the distinction which he said would certainly fall to the lot of any intelligent, well-looking youths who might go there; in short, before he had half done with his glowing eulogy, a longing for adventure was kindled in our bosoms, and we felt very unfortunate in being "chained," as this man termed it, "to our trades, like galley slaves to the oar;" nevertheless, we had no idea of breaking from our duty, though, through the representations of this man, we felt for the first

time in our lives, sentiments of discontent at our condition in life. We were infatuated with his discourse, we knew not how to break from him, and when we intimated the manner in which we purposed spending the day, and talked of going on, he invited us to take a parting glass with him. I am ashamed to say that neither my companion or myself had sufficient resolution to refuse him; nor did we own that we had neither of us been in a public house in our lives. His compliments had induced us to think ourselves men, and we fancied it would be exhibiting a foolish relic of boyhood to plead the orders of our parents.

"We little knew the consequences of this first step in the paths of disobedience. We partook of some ale in a public-house in one of the streets leading from the park; neither of us were accustomed to drink; and spirits of any kind we had never tasted. After we had drank the ale, he insisted on our taking something stronger; the less evil paved the way for the greater, and when the rum was brought our scruples vanished, and we partook of that which proved a bitter cup of woe to both. I suppose the effects of the ale and spirits were instantaneous, for I have but a confused remembrance of anything more during the day. It seems to me that we were among a crowd of persons, and in different places, and then suddenly we were on the water; various indistinct visions passed over my mind in connexion with the events that followed, but nothing accurately. When the sun was high in the heavens next day, I was awoke by Henry, who looking at me with an expression of grief, asked me if I knew where we were? I looked about in bewildered surprise, for we were on board a crowded steam vessel, and the white cliffs of Old England were fast receding from sight.

The intolerable head-ache and burning thirst, which is the legacy of intemperance, were as nothing compared to the feelings of my mind when I thought of my fond parents, their tender care, and the anxiety and distraction I knew they would feel at my absence. My lamentations were answered with shouts of laughter from the persons, chiefly young men of desperate fortunes, who surrounded us. They assured me that I and my companion had voluntarily entered the service of the Queen of Spain as recruits in the British legion; and that we had both denied being apprentices, which in the frenzy of intoxication, I supposed, we thought derogatory; oh, how bitterly did I lament my folly but it was too late. My friend, after the first burst of natural emotion, set his mind to work to derive consolation from the necessity of the case; he told me to recollect what the man had said about the success which intelligent young men might meet with in Spain; in fact, poor fellow, he talked himself into good-humour, until I caught some of his enthusiasm, and imagined that we should come home with nothing less than officer's commissions, to solicit the forgiveness of our parents.

"You, heard sir, of the suffering that befel the legion, in that land of intestine discord. Our first station was in a Franciscan Convent at San Sabastian. It damped our military ardour to find ourselves chosen as officer's servants, which, though we in our pride despised, many thought us fortunate in obtaining. The privation that most afflicted the British troops was scarcity, and bad-

ness of provisions. At Bilboa and Ara our sufferings from insufficiency of food was intense, and the excessive cold in our marches through the mountainous sierras of the country, with the heat of the valleys, added to the diseases which famine was engendering. At Vitoria I fell sick of the fever that committed such ravages on the 3rd and 5th regiments that they were broke up. My constitution triumphed over the illness that was mowing down hundreds around me, when just as I began to recover, poor Henry was brought into the hospital. I was sufficiently recovered to take care of my friend, who was dear as a brother to me. Poor Henry lingered only three days, he died quite delirious in the delusion that he was nursed by his mother; it was heart-rending to hear the poor fellow address me in that character, and ask forgiveness with such touching expressions of filial affection as wrung tears from many an eye unused to shed them. After his death I became gloomy and despondent; I could not muster resolution to write the tale to his relations. I slowly regained a tolerable state of health, my master having died, I had to do duty in the ranks.

"In May, 1836, I was in the engagement at San Sebastian, and received the wound that has produced my lameness. Neglect, and previous bad health, aggravated my case, and kept me long an invalid; after some months my lameness being found incurable, I was no longer fit for service, and in the autumn, I, with several others, was sent home and landed in a state of destitution. One valuable thing adversity had taught me, when I reflected on my folly; the most prominent and culpable act was the sinful intoxication which commenced, and was the gate, as I may term it, that led to my miseries; and often, often, did I pray for strength to enable me to persevere in a resolution I had formed, never more to taste the accursed draught that had betrayed to ruin and death, two youths; who but for that fated act of intemperance might have been happy themselves, and the cause of happiness to others. It was morning when we landed at the Tower. I loitered about till night-fall, not liking to appear in my father's neighbourhood in my wretched apparel. I cannot describe my feelings as I approached the home I had so ungratefully left, and I thought I would turn back and hide my misery from my parents for ever; but then I called to mind the returning prodigal, and knowing that my father was a Christian, I encouraged the belief that he would rejoice to say, 'This my son was dead and is alive, was lost and is found.' As I drew near the house, sick at heart with anxiety, I perceived that it seemed strangely altered, and on venturing closer the dear name on the door was erased. I looked through blinding tears again and again, hoping to find myself mistaken, when the parlour window was opened. 'What do you want there, fellow?' said a stern man; oh! how unlike the face I dreaded but longed to see; 'go away peeping about my door in that suspicious manner.' I ventured to ask if Mr. Price lived there. 'No—no, you know that, there is no such person here, so begone, unless you want me to call a policeman.' My heart was too full to reply, I turned away and wandered into a narrow street in the neighbourhood, with my mind filled with such dreadful apprehensions, that I dared not for fear and shame inquire of the neighbours. As I lingered, not knowing what to do, I saw several poor women

standing in a group at the corner of a court, trying to comfort a little girl who was crying bitterly. I recognised in the child my youngest sister; pushing the women aside I called her by name; she knew me instantly, but her tears and cries redoubled, and when she called me her lost brother the pity of the women seemed to increase. 'Oh, don't take the poor fellow into the house,' they cried; but the child broke from them, and running down the court, I followed her into a miserable house, and up the stairs. When near the top of the second flight, 'Stop,' I cried, 'stop, Jane, where is our mother?' 'Here, George,' screamed the child; opening a door I rushed into the room. Oh, sir, how shall I tell you, my mother was indeed there, her coffin was the first, indeed the only object I saw on entering the room; my heart seemed suddenly to stand still with a sort of desperate calmness. I cannot account for it; I went forward and removed the lid, and there was the dear face that had always looked on me with a smile; I could not bear the cold sepulchral look that seemed to reproach me with my ingratitude. A film gathered over my eyes, and nature granted me temporary insensibility to my sorrow. When I recovered, I found my three young sisters weeping around me.

"As soon as we had regained a little composure, I asked for my father and eldest sister, and with many interruptions from their grief, I learnt that my parents had never known a day's happiness, or prosperity, since my ungrateful departure—that my eldest sister had married imprudently a few months after, and offended my father in consequence; that she had gone with her husband to the North of England, and had never written. Business losses, combined with the ingratitude of one child, and uncertainty about the fate of another, gave my father a disgust to the neighbourhood, and he determined, hoping to better his condition, and provide for those, who, as yet, had not disappointed him, to emigrate to America. He went out in the spring, but unable to take the family with him, he hoped to send for them in a short time; six months had elapsed, they had received a letter and a small remittance, but as yet he had not been able to send for them, and they told me my poor mother never complained, but gradually declined in health, fading away by such imperceptible degrees, that though she was ill, they did not think her near death, until a few hours before that event took place, three days previous to my return. I attended the funeral, the melancholy donation of the parish, on the day following, and on the humble grave 'renewed my vow of abstinence from all drinks that could intoxicate.'

"Nothing could exceed the poverty in which she died, and we all did our utmost to keep together by striving to exert ourselves in industrious pursuits. I obtained such employment as my miserable appearance would permit. My leg, however, got worse, and I was at length compelled to seek shelter in an hospital; I was there two months, and though better, yet my limb is irrecoverable.

"My little sisters, industrious and skillful in needlework, beyond their age, procure themselves a scanty livelihood at shirt-making. I grieve that I cannot help them as I ought. We have hitherto escaped the work-

house, our principal desire next to hearing from our father; his last letter, received after my mother's death, spoke of his going to the Far West with favourable prospects. I have written to his old address at New York, trusting the people there will forward it to him."

"And your friend's parents, where are they?" said Mr. W.—"what became of them?" "They had sold their business, and had gone to live in their native country in South Wales. I wrote them a full account of the death of poor Henry. I think, sir, after what I have told you, your anger and astonishment will cease at my refusing to take the glass that you, with mistaken kindness, offered me."

Mrs. Willoughby, who had been an attentive listener to the narrative, said mildly, "I think in future, my dear, we must reflect on the sad consequences of a single act of intemperance, and never offer a beverage liable to produce such misery. The circumstances I have just heard, remind me of the saying of a friend of ours, 'that there are only two recruiting sergeants in Her Majesty's service—sergeant Alcohol and sergeant Flattery;' and these two separately, or combined, bring in most of the deluded recruits."

"Yes, I confess I have learnt a lesson," replied Mr. W., "but we must endeavour, if possible, to serve this poor youth."

Tears of gratitude were the only thanks the stranger could return. They found him an asylum in their house, until a letter arrived from his father, containing information that a passage was taken for him and his sisters, on board the packet ship that brought the letter. The kindness the youth had experienced from his protectors, had re-established his health, though his lameness was fixed.

In the autumn he received a statement from the father, of his and his children's prospects, particularly of that one who had learned wisdom from the stern teaching of adversity. The Temperance Reformation began to be agitated in the neighbourhood where Mr. W. lived. He soon dedicated his energies to the sacred cause, and his wife and children with him, warmed into exertion by the remembrance of the effects of a single act of intemperance, in the case of the "Recruit in the British Legion."

### THE ADULTERATIONS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

The first intention is to increase the quantity, and this is effected by water. Thus, is necessitated, in order to conceal the first fraud, a second and far more terrible kind. With what pain do I record the guilty catalogue!—oil of turpentine, Guinea and Cayenne pepper, cherry laurel water, spirit of almond cakes, sulphuric acid, lime water, alum, acetate of lead, carbonate of potash, grains of paradise. The merest tyro in chemistry knows that several of these substances are among the most virulent poisons known to science. Homenade wines of the worst kind, by a little ingenuity, are converted into either port or sherry; and this is not, as might be supposed, a mere *jeu d'esprit*, but a most notorious and painful truth. If a deep-coloured wine is wanted, it is made

by adding a deep-coloured dye; and every other vinous attribute is simulated in the same way, even to communicating what is termed by those who know when "the wine behaves itself aright," the *bouquet*. To such an extent has scientific ingenuity come to the help of the adulterators, that what would otherwise appear altogether an impossibility is easily effected; in the course of a few hours all the flavour which, without art, it would take years to produce, is perfectly accomplished by the addition of suitable ingredients. If I were to make a rough estimate, I should be disposed to say that, if the figures 3000 represented the amount of wine consumed in Great Britain, 1000 would about represent the quantity actually imported, the remaining 2000 being manufactured at home. Occasionally ingredients of a highly poisonous kind are found in wine; nor is it to be wondered at, when we find such a lamentable ignorance of the properties of bodies as is exhibited in the directions given in receipt books for making wines. Thus a popular treatise recommends the introduction of lead into wine for a particular purpose; and the inevitable result would be that all who partook of it would suffer more or less from the poisonous effects of this substance in a solution, even in small quantities. At the commencement of the last century, so persuaded were the authorities in Germany of the deadly effects of this poison in wine, that, finding that laws of extreme severity were ineffectual in putting an end to the practice, they determined to make an example of one individual as a terror to the rest; and him they beheaded. Other dealers, who had been persuaded by him, to make the same deadly experiment, were heavily fined, and the poisonous wine was thrown away. It is not long since that some wine was seized at Paris, at the Halle aux Vins, which was supposed to contain some poisonous substance, and it was ordered to be all thrown into the Seine. Soon afterwards dead fish in great quantities appeared on the surface of the stream—a sufficient evidence of the existence of a strong poison in the fluid. Would that the same vigilant Board which watches over the health of the Parisian population, and whose duty it is to scrutinise all articles of food exposed for sale, had its parallel in our own land!—*The Church of England Magazine*.

### GOV. BRIGGS ON TEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the "Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society," met lately at the State House and was organized by the choice of Governor Briggs as President for the ensuing political year, and Lt. Gov. Reed as Vice-President, with any number of Managers. Gov. Briggs, on taking the chair, made an address of one hour in length. He stated that it was the sixth time he had been elected to that post; and he renewed his pledge to be true to his trust, here and everywhere; in his personal and political relations. He rebuked those members of the Legislature who boarded at public houses where liquor was sold in violation of law, thus by their example sustaining those violations. He stated that the pauper-tax would show that ten thousand paupers are now supported by the State, at a cost of \$200,000.

who were made so by the use of intoxicating drinks, and that to support these paupers, it cost the State more than the salaries of all the commonwealth, including the Legislature. He drew a contrast between a rum-house in Boston in which a young man, of whom he had been told, took the first glass that made him a drunkard for life; and one of our temperance houses, in which by accident a young inebriate passed the night, was present at family devotions, and went out a sober, and saved man. He referred to the report that intemperance is spreading on all hands; that there was a reaction, &c. To this he replied, that if it were so, the cause was as sacred as in its palmier days—drunkenness was as great a curse—and the demand was louder than ever to temperance men, and men in official life, to stand out, and stand firm, and be true to the last. His Excellence was followed by his honour Lt. Governor Reed.

We have, it cannot be denied, some dark spots—yes, clouds in our temperance horizon. In Boston, the sale of liquors, and the opening of new dram-shops have increased the past year in an alarming degree. The Sabbath-traffic, and the boldness with which it is done, are startling. But all is not dark. When you have said this, you have said all that can be said in proof of re-action. Much is cheering. Take the noble temperance society in the Legislature. It is a beacon-light on Beacon Hill, a watch-fire on the summit, that tells to desponding friends and exulting foes of men on duty. It never before was so large. Members join it each year and renew their pledge. So many never before signed it at so early a period of the session. At its head stands the Governor of the state, true as steel on this subject; then follows the Lt. Governor; the Secretary of State; the State Treasurer; many of the Council, and a large number of both houses. All the officers referred to, make their home at temperance houses in the city, and may be found at morning and evening, uniting in the family devotions of the houses at which they reside during their stay here. In respect to the position of its public officers on this subject Massachusetts, I presume, is the model State. The friends of the cause generally were never more numerous or decided. Some of them may be asleep; but they are not dead. The sale of liquor has been banished from 150 taverns in the State. The traffick driven from the interior, has concentrated in Boston. But by far the larger portion who sell, and who drink, are foreigners. We have here a great work to do. I never attended a temperance convention which had better features about it, than the meeting at the State House. The tone was such as men possess in times of peril—calm, deep, decided. We shall see good results, I doubt not, before the session is over. It is three years since we have had a State Temperance Convention. One is now called for. The old license law will be remodelled or essentially changed. The cry is heard on all hands—“Let us unite and build.” God speed the work.

### THE FATAL GLASS.

It was a lovely morning in June, when Mr. B. and his two daughters set sail for the coast of France. Not a cloud was in the sky, nor a ruffle on the deep. The blue waves lay calm and untroubled, as an infant in soft

slumber; and the sea seemed as if it were of glass. How delightful to set sail on such a morning! They paced the deck to and fro enjoying the lovely scene, and the hours of the day flew past as if on golden wings.

Amongst other preparations which they had made for the voyage, they had taken with them a bottle of brandy, thinking that a little of its contents would prove effectual in preventing sea-sickness, or in curing it should they be overtaken with it. Ah! had they only foreseen the desolation that that bottle was destined to cause, they would have trembled to touch it, and would gladly have dashed it to pieces on the ground, or cast it into the depths of the sea.

The day had come to a close, and night had drawn her dark curtains alike around the earth and sea. Mr. B. and his daughters had retired to the cabin, and were enjoying supper before going to rest. The bottle of brandy stood upon the table, and it was proposed that the captain of the vessel should be requested to accept of a glass. He was accordingly called down, and very cheerfully took the glass in his hand, and after wishing each of them ‘a good health,’ he swallowed its contents, and soon left them. They went to bed and slept soundly till midnight, when they were awoken by a noise upon the deck. It resembled the hurrying to and fro of many feet, and the confused cries of many voices. Mr. B. arose from his bed and went on deck to see what was the matter. What was his astonishment and dismay to learn that the captain of the vessel had fallen over the deck, and was lost in the sea. The boat was launched forth, and all eyes were strained in looking to see if his body was not visible on the surface of the deep. But their search was in vain; the darkness of midnight was against them, and the captain’s body could not be found. On Mr. B.’s enquiring into the cause of the captain’s mournful fate, how was his horror increased when he learned that it was to be traced to the glass which he himself had given him. The captain was fond of rum; the glass of brandy set his appetite in a flame, and he drank on until he became so intoxicated that he could not keep his own feet, and having lost his balance, fell over into the sea.

Ah! how bitter must have been the self-reproach of Mr. B. and what would he not have given if he could only have recalled that *fatal glass*. But the thought was vain, and words could not now bring back the lost man. Let others take warning. Let them remember, when they present the glass to the lips of a friend, that it may be the *fatal glass*, and may drive him who takes it to deeds of madness, or death.

There is one deeply touching incident in connexion with the loss of the captain, which must not be overlooked.

When morning came, and the vessel was approaching the French coast, Mr. B. stood on the deck with a telescope in his hand, and looking at objects in the distance. Amongst other things he beheld a house on the shore, which attracted his attention. A window in one of the upper flats of the house seemed to be thrown open, and a tall lady-like figure stood at the window, waving a snow-white handkerchief in her hand. After gazing upon it for some time, and wondering what it meant, he at

length called a sailor, and pointing it out to him, asked, if he knew what it could mean. The rough weather-beaten tar drew his jacket sleeve across his eyes to wipe away a tear, as he replied, "The captain's lady; she is waiting his return." It appeared that the wife of the captain was accustomed thus to show her joy for her husband's safe return when the vessel came in view.

This must have been another arrow to the heart of Mr. B., when he thought of the fearful tidings that awaited that affectionate woman.

Think not, my young readers, that this case stands alone. There has been many a *fatal glass* besides the one of which I have now told you. There has been many a glass of strong drink swallowed, which has driven on him who took it to deeds of cruelty, madness, and death. Shun it altogether, then; and when at any time you are either asked to drink, or see the glass held out to others, think for a moment, and remember the story of the *Fatal Glass*.

### Progress of the Cause.

MURRAY, THIRD CONCESSION, January 9th, 1849.—Two years ago, the society which had formerly existed in this place, became disorganized through the supineness of some of the officers, but last October it was re-organized, chiefly through the exertions of these staunch and indefatigable friends of temperance, John F. Sherman and Henry Squires of Brighton: the proper officers were appointed, and the operations of the society have been resumed under more encouraging circumstances, than ever existed at any former period. The names of the officers are Robert C. Struthers, President; John C. Pake, Vice President; Charles P. Warden, Secretary; James C. Pake, Treasurer; and a committee of seven, with power to add to their number. The committee have been very active in procuring signatures to the total abstinence pledge, and through their exertions two or three "pretty hard cases" have been enrolled among the sons of temperance; may the good Lord keep them there! Our society will soon number one hundred members, our monthly meetings have been well attended, and a great interest evinced for the advancement of the temperance movement.

We trust that our Legislature will soon be induced to take some decisive steps towards banishing the foul fiend "Intemperance" from our shores. That this may be the case, let it be "agitated" in your useful paper, that Temperance men organize throughout the length and breadth of the province, and make use of every lawful means in their power to have none but temperance men returned to the Legislature at the next general Election.—R. C. STRUTHERS, President.

OSNABURCK, January 10, 1849.—We have much cause of thankfulness to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for that degree of success which has attended our efforts during the past year. We acknowledge with gratitude the assistance rendered us by friends of the cause—and we would especially mention Mr. Hagerman, our district lecturer, and Mr. Wadsworth, travelling agent, whose service has been of much worth; but mainly we attribute our success, under God, to our devoted and very worthy president, Mr. George Purkis. Our efforts have been, to hold 14 meetings during the past year, and to exert our private influence as we were able. There have been added to the Society since last Report 194, making a total of 387, all of whom we hope are in good standing. We have dropped by request 2, and cut off 3, making the whole number, as stated above, 387.—JOSEPH A. BOCKUS, Rec. Sec.

WOODSTOCK, January 19th, 1849.—Of the various most interesting departments, in your (I hope) widely circulated

paper, none is read with more interest by me than the head "progress of the cause," or "correspondence." But I am fearful that this communication would not be worthy of a place under the head "progress," but rather under "retrogression of the cause," if you have such a department. We have some *truc, tried*, talented, and thorough teetotalers here, but from different causes, or indeed many causes combined, we have not been able to do, or at all events we have not done much for the past year. There has lately been an other effort made here to revive the cause, having lately been fortunate enough to enlist some two or three real working members to our society. We have this year adopted a new constitution and appointed a new, and I trust a working set of office bearers, viz., Rev. W. H. Landon, Superintendent C. S., President; James Scoff, James Laycock, and John Hatch, jun., vice do; H. R. Burk, Treasurer; R. H. Burk, Recording Secretary; T. S. Shenston, Corresponding Secretary; and Messrs. James Kintrea, John Allen, John McCull, Peter Betton, John Roberts,—and Governor Dixon. An effort was lately made to reduce the number of low taverns, a form of petition was adopted by the society, and put in circulation, and some 500 names were soon subscribed to it, and a committee of some five or six was appointed to present it to the Judge and Magistrates, at an adjourned session, in December last. From the Judge they received the greatest courtesy: he said, every case would stand on its own individual merits, nor could he, as the petition prayed for, "decrease the number of taverns," except the committee was prepared to object, on good grounds, to any one, as they should apply for a license. The committee succeeded in getting some three or four refused the renewal of their license; but I am informed that they all got them at the last general Quarter Sessions held about two weeks since, the committee not being there. It would be necessary, as the law is at present constituted, for such a committee to be in attendance every moment, of every day, of every general or adjourned Quarter Session held in the whole year. This will I fear be a task we will be unable to accomplish. We try to get subscribers for the "*Advocate*" at most of our meetings. There is a society in this neighbourhood, I understand, a good deal split up on the question,—whether or not a Teetotaler may raise grain and sell it to the brewer and distiller, for the purpose of having it made into drinks, which they in their pledge promise to "discourteance in all suitable ways." Would you give us the opinion of the Montreal Society on this subject? other societies may perhaps be benefited by it.—T. S. SHENSTON, Cor. Sec.

What the opinion of the Montreal Society may be on the above question, we have no authority to declare. Without pretending to lay down a rule which will meet every case, the following plain principles, we think, should be kept in view. *First*, A farmer is as fully at liberty as any other person, to take his goods to the market, and dispose of them to the best advantage, "asking no question for conscience sake." *Second*, The farmer is not under a greater obligation to inquire of the merchant what use he is going to make of his grain, than the seller of cloth or groceries, or any article whatever, is to make a similar inquiry. *Third*, The farmer who raises grain with *intention or design* of taking it to the distillery, to be converted into alcohol, acts inconsistently with the teetotaler's pledge; he makes himself, in fact, the distiller's partner. *Fourth*, The real way to stop the traffic, is to put down the custom of drinking; let all teetotalers bend their efforts to this, and not fritter away their energies on smaller matters.—*Fifthly*, We must add, as a condition to the whole, "wisdom is profitable to direct:" nothing else can.

DARLINGTON, 9th Feb., 1849.—I have been very anxious for the continuance and advancement of your valuable paper, and yet my practice apparently contradicts my pro-

fessions. The truth is that I have been so taken up for about three months with religious meetings of a most unusually interesting character, in my own and a neighboring vineyard—many having been turned to the Lord—that I could not take the time necessary to do justice to the agency, nor can I yet. I have, however, picked up a few names which ought to have been forwarded to you some time ago, and would have been, only that I did not wish to give you unnecessary postage to pay, thinking that I would have time from week to week to get more names, before I would write you. I send you enclosed a list of subscribers, and hope soon to send you more, and will do all that I can as your Agent, to forward your paper. Those who pay, I will mark *pd.* I will not forward any names unless those of persons who I think will pay by July.

I have thought that it would be well if you would have a corner for the clergy exclusively, showing them their responsibility in reference to the Temperance movement, laying down some plans for them, as many young ministers have not plans, and yet would thankfully receive suggestions. Your Agents might communicate any thing regarding the injury done to church members by intoxicating drinks. As far as my experience reaches I have to state that I have little hope of the reformation of a drunkard. Scarcely ever are there any brought to the Lord. The greatest difficulties occur in carrying out church discipline connected with alcohol. I have seen drunkards feel so keenly under the truth that they would have to leave the meeting to find relief to their convictions. I have prayed for them, I have urged them to flee to Christ, but all in vain; after a few days or weeks, I have seen their impressions passing away like a morning cloud; and I must add, that the most hopeless spot in all the field of ministerial operations, is that on which rests the *blight* of alcohol. Oh! my God, how long will it be ere the ministers of the gospel arouse from their apathy, and spread their guarding influence over the young shoots that are budding for eternity. Oh! give this poor ruined world men of *ardent desires*, who shall "be ready to every good work." My dear sir, I think that every church ought to have regular services periodically, held by their ministers for the express purpose of devising and carrying out means for the suppression of intemperance. Surely an evil of such magnitude requires immediate attention. "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully—and cursed be he that holdeth back his sword from blood."

Wishing you every success in your important sphere, I am, my dear sir, yours, &c.—J. CLIMIE.

BROWNSVILLE, February 12, 1849.—In the midst of much gloom an event took place here on New Year's day, which has given us a start. Two members of our Society, after returning from the Township meeting, feeling elated at the success of their party at the Township selection of office-bearers, &c., gave what is generally known as a *treat* for all hands, without any restrictions being laid upon the treated what they should drink. The two members are not, therefore, accused of drinking intoxicating liquors themselves, but of treating others with it, and paying for it. This has created quite a sensation amongst our men of principle, and we have had two pretty fair meetings, one of which was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Caswell. What with these two meetings, and the canvassing of the neighbourhood round by two of our female members, I am enabled to send you ten dollars.—J. G.

We are glad to see that the Society has taken up the question of "treating" in this manner. It seems to us to be a direct violation of the pledge; for what is the meaning of these two clauses, "that we will not provide them as an article of *entertainment*, and that, in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community?"

One great object of the Temperance Association is to put down the "drinking customs" that are, unhappily, so common; but if members of the Society may keep them up, at their own expense, how can this be obtained?—ED. TEM. ADVOCATE.

RESSORVILLE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.—*Report for 1848.*—On entering upon their work, your Committee, deeming it necessary to circulate the *Canada Temperance Advocate* among the members of the Society, appointed a sub-committee to obtain subscribers for it, and the result was a circulation of twelve. The fact that so few were taken, may be ascribed first to the general scarcity of the circulating medium; and secondly to what seems to have been a want of proper views among our members of the vast importance of procuring every information in their power, as it regards the extent of the evil, and the best means of suppressing it, in order to be prepared to render efficient aid in the work of Reformation.

We would here remark that several in our vicinity, who have not as yet given us their names to the pledge, have notwithstanding become subscribers to the *Advocate*. And we ardently hope that the disposition to read a work professedly advocating our principles, may be still further manifested, and we doubt not that in many cases persons will be induced to give us their names and influence by this means.

Our meetings have not been kept up for the year, as has been desired. This is attributed to the difficulty of procuring speakers. However, several meetings have been attended with interest. The lecture given us in the beginning of the year by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, in which he exhibited Cruickshank's plates respecting the "progress of the bottle," was well calculated to make lasting impressions on the minds of his hearers.

At the commencement of the year, our Society numbered 63 members in good standing, we now have 85, showing an increase of 23. In accordance with the circular of the Montreal Society of July, we brought their case before a meeting called by a canvass of our Village, and the result was a subscription in aid of that Society to the amount of £2 10s—and a circulation of 25 copies of the *Advocate* for the year 1849.

Your Committee in resigning their trust for the year now ending cannot but regret that their efforts for the suppression of intemperance in our vicinity have been so limited, and in view of the great work to be done, before the *monster* is banished from our village, we recognise it as a duty devolving upon us as a Society to raise our voice against him, and unitedly to oppose his devastating progress. In closing this brief report, we are desirous of recording our gratitude to God for the success attending the efforts to advance this moral reform in the world, and we hail with pleasure the deep interest manifested by the magistrates of our District at their adjourned session in January, 1849, by resolving to petition the Legislature for an amendment of the system of Licensing.

#### PROGRESS OF FATHER CHINIQUY.

I hasten to inform you, that in consequence of the eloquent and persuasive teaching of Mr. Chiniquy in the parish of St. Martin, not less than 2381 persons of that parish have embraced Total Abstinence, renouncing forever the use of intoxicating drinks.

During three days the church was completely filled by an immense crowd of the faithful, all eager to hear the Canadian apostle of Temperance, raised up in our midst by Divine Providence to regenerate our country, and to efface from the front of my countrymen the hateful stain of drunkenness which has made, to the present day, such ravages amongst us. And to use the words of this apostle, it is



the practice of temperance, and the complete renunciation of intoxicating liquors, that this fine country, Canada, will prosper; and it is by temperance and education that we will become strong and united, and capable of competing in science and in industry with civilized nations. What acknowledgement, temperate Canadians, do we not owe to our zealous countryman, Mr. Chiniquy, who has left a superb living, goods, fortune, relatives and friends, to travel over all the parishes of this great diocese, to establish amongst us the fair and holy work of Temperance.

That acknowledgement shall be this:—Mr. Chiniquy is the apostle of Temperance among all the Canadian population; he is therefore their father and most familiar friend. He has given up the large revenues which the fine living of Kamouraska yielded him to draw his fellow-countrymen from the infamous vice of drunkenness; he is now without income: well! our Temperance associates will pay an annual tribute to this father, this friend; by means of a few pence given by each Temperance associate, we will raise a considerable sum which we will hand over to this zealous apostle, who, I am sure, will not fail to make a noble and holy use of it. We know well that Mr. Chiniquy asks for nothing; but we must know also that he is without resources, and that none are under greater obligations to support him than we, Temperance associates; to him are we indebted for the saving of considerable sums that most of us throw each year on the counter of the greedy tavern-keepers. With Temperance we shall be generous—generous to pay the little tribute—generous for education.

UN CANADIEN.

St. Ours, 7th February, 1849.

—Melanges Religieux.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.—Temperance continues its glorious march over all the country. There is the greatest enthusiasm in favor of this regenerating Society: the population of the diocese of Montreal run from all sides at the eloquent voice of Mr. Chiniquy, to range themselves under the banners of Temperance and of sobriety. Since Twelfth-day the progress of this excellent Society has been not only most satisfactory, but very remarkable. Mr. Chiniquy, since Epiphany, has been occupied in preaching this holy crusade in the parishes to the west of Montreal; and there, as elsewhere, the members are counted by thousands, as the following table shews:—

Parish of Sault au Racolet, .....	1200
Parish of St. Vincent, .....	1300
Parish of St. François de Sales, .....	750
Parish of Ste. Anne des Plaines, .....	1150
Parish of Terrebonne, .....	1250
Parish of L'Assomption, .....	2400

8050

—Melanges.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Berthier held on the 23d ultimo, attended by about 800 persons, the following resolutions was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting, sensible of the immense benefits defused, and which will be continued to be diffused by temperance in this country, and thanking Providence and after it the ardent apostle raised up by it to disseminate among us, and cause us to taste the advantage, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, believes it is bound to entreat the Legislature to lend a hand in this philanthropic work: Consequently it thinks it its duty to call the immediate attention of the administration to this subject and to ask a reform of the Laws which

permit the manufacture and sale of liquors. To make taverns what they should be, houses for the reception of travellers, not drinking places for the inhabitants of the locality.

"That no person should have a licence to keep a tavern unless he has ten bed rooms for travellers, and ten stalls in his stable, and that all licences be granted by the municipal and local authorities in public sessions, and that the power of the Governor in this matter be abolished. That no merchant (other than tavern keepers) shall have a right to sell in quantities less than five gallons, except on the certificate of a physician and except bottled wines. That the taxes raised should be levied on the manufactories of intoxicating liquors in this province, and a double tax on those which are imported."—*L'Echo des Campagnes.*

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Change—a true Narrative," and the communication from Plympton and Richmond will appear in our next. R. M. L. P. will please "send on that Grindstone."

In answer to several enquiries respecting the price of the Advocate, in the event of parties sending for a number of copies for a year in one order, we would remark: hitherto the Advocate has always been published at a loss. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, the present proprietor, unwilling to allow so valuable a periodical to stop, undertook to keep up the paper, yet he did not expect that his loss would be great if the country came up to his help, as he had a right to expect; nevertheless, to say the least of it in this point of view, it was a hazardous experiment. Formerly it was the practice of the Committee to vary the price of the Advocate with the number of copies taken; instead of this plan, it was thought advisable this year, as all admitted that the paper was low enough in price, to charge 2s. 6d. for each copy, irrespective of the number taken, supplying one copy to agents gratis. For the present year, at least, we must adhere to this practice.

#### 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.—Macneil's Translation.

#### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1849.

#### TAVERN LICENSES.

We beg to call attention to the following petition of the Magistrates of the Home District, C. W., to the Provincial Parliament, on this subject. It is an important document. It is a gratifying evidence of the state of public opinion, when the Magistrates of a whole district entertain sentiments so favourable to the temperance cause, and unite in urging them, in firm yet respectful language, on the Legislature of the country. It must produce an effect.

We agree with the petitioners in the main. We have often felt, however, that the traffic has too long been digni-

sified with the sanction of Government. The permission to sell intoxicating drink should have some other name than "License." We apprehend that the very name and the sanction above referred to, are too often deemed an excuse for the traffic, and cover its naked deformity with a cloak, which not unfrequently satisfies even good men that it is all right. Nevertheless, we think with the petitioners, that the sale of intoxicating drink cannot be put down by mere legislative enactment in the present state of "public opinion." But while this backward state of public opinion in these Provinces is to be lamented by all good men, on this vitally important subject—the prevailing use of intoxicating drink—instead of seeing in this a reason to do less in the way of advance, we should steadily hold on, and regard it as a powerful incentive to increased exertion, until the public mind be leavened with the principles of the temperance reformation, to such an extent as to produce a general desire that taverns should be prohibited; and then let the Legislature, in discharge of its duty to "protect" the public welfare, put the whole system under its ban.

In the meantime, all that we can hope to do is to check the evil, and confine it within as narrow bounds as possible; and the various clauses of this petition seem admirably calculated to accomplish this. If, for example, it were enacted that the "names of all Magistrates who sign applications for tavern licenses shall be published," the press would soon make these gentlemen feel, that to put their names to such documents, would be the same as to send them to the pillory. And if all persons intending to open a tavern in any locality, were required to "post a public notice of such intention, in the neighbourhood, a month previous to the period for granting tavern licenses," it would let the inhabitants of that place know what was coming; and we venture to affirm, that, after such warning, there would be a greater number petitioning and protesting against it, than "recommending" it.

But a conviction, that the opening of taverns should be prohibited by law, will be produced in the public mind only by slow degrees; and in some localities it will be produced sooner than in others. We have no doubt that in some of the parishes visited by the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, that conviction has been produced already. In some parishes, containing several thousand inhabitants, there have not been left more than ten or twelve individuals who have not taken the pledge; and yet any one of these twelve can come to Montreal, get a license from persons who know nothing about the circumstances, and return and open a tavern in the midst of these teetotallers, in spite of any opposition which they may make. Such is the state of the law. Is it right it should be so? Unquestionably not. And therefore we argue that the power of granting or refusing licenses should be left in the hands of the people themselves. They will know best when public opinion has been so far changed as to make it safe to legislate on the subject; and they should have the power to give that opinion free expression, whenever it is formed. To whatever body this power may be committed, whether Municipal Councillors, School Commissioners, or the Magistrates of each parish, the jurisdiction of that body

should be confined within narrow territorial limits; and thus every section of the country will have it in its power to cast out from it "the accursed thing," as the light of the reformation proceeds on its way.

Since writing the above, we have just seen the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th ult., from which we find that a requisition has been presented to the Mayor, to call a public meeting "to consider the causes of intemperance, and address the Legislature" on the subject. The list of names appended to it must amount to several hundreds. It is headed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and contains the great body of the clergy—Protestant and Catholic—and the most respectable inhabitants in the city, both in point of station and character. We understand that the Montreal Temperance Society has taken up this matter also, and that a committee has been appointed to confer with other temperance bodies in this city, with the view of effecting a united effort. This is a great movement. Let petitions be poured into Parliament from every Temperance Society in the Province without delay:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners have long been convinced, that in order to lessen the number and improve the character of the Taverns in this District and throughout the Province, as well as to promote the moral interests of society generally, it is necessary that the laws relative to licenses, as they now exist, should be amended.

That any Act for the amendment of the existing laws should embrace the following provisions, to wit:

That in order to erect some barrier to the licensing of unnecessary and improper houses of public entertainment, and to the progress of immorality and crime, no licenses should be granted but at one period of the year, when the Magistrates generally throughout the District may be expected to be present: Provided that in case of a *bona fide* sale of a licensed Tavern, or of the death of any person holding a Tavern License, or of the removal after six months' occupation of any Tavern-keeper, the License previously granted to any such party or parties, may be transferred to another party, in the manner now prescribed by law. That the rate of duties on Tavern Licenses should be fixed at not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty pounds for such License, at the discretion of Magistrates in Session. That no petition for a Tavern License should be granted if such petition be signed by any person or persons interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

That the name or names of all Magistrates signing applications for Tavern Licenses shall be published, when the ordinary lists of the licensed houses shall be published by the Clerk of the Peace: That before any petition for a Tavern License shall be granted, or taken up by the Magistrates in Session, a certificate signed by the Town Clerk, or by one of the Councillors, or by one of the Magistrates resident in the Township, shall be produced, shewing that the petitioner had posted a public notice in the neighbourhood of such proposed Tavern, declaring the intention of such petitioner to apply for such License, and that such public notice had been so posted for at least one month previous to the period for granting Tavern Licenses.

That the omission in the Act, 3rd Vic. ch. 20, passed in 1840, relating to Beer Licenses, which imposes no penalty for the violation of its provisions, and which has, therefore,

for many years, done great injury to the morals of the community as well as to the revenue, be corrected: that a fine equal in amount to the penalty now affixed to the violation of the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, be imposed; that the duties charged on Beer and Spirit Licenses be the same: or that, as a better provision and in order to the suppression of all houses not actually required for public accommodation, and to the lessening of human wretchedness and crime, the sale of beer and spirituous liquors, in quantities less than five gallons, be confined wholly to licensed Taverns.

Your petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the matter herein referred to, into your serious consideration, with the view of effecting an amendment of the existing laws for granting Tavern, Beer, and Shop Licenses, and with the view of introducing into such amended Act the provisions hereinbefore recommended, or such other provisions as your Honorable House may seem meet.

Your petitioners avail themselves of this occasion to express their opinion, that with the view of lessening the enormous evils arising from the retailing of intoxicating drinks, it is highly desirable, and your petitioners humbly urge upon the consideration of your Honorable House, that the more salutary principle may be adopted, of making the business of manufacturing and dealing in alcoholic drinks bear its appropriate and just share of the public expenses connected with the poverty, disease and crime which they create; or, otherwise, to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks, so soon as public opinion shall justify the adoption of such a course.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

We are so much pleased with the following epistle, and the spirit displayed by our juvenile correspondent, that we make no apology for presenting it to our readers. The letter contained a *dollar*:

“WOODSTOCK, February 14, 1849.—Mr. Becket: I hope you will not be offended because I did not send the money before. I asked my master for half a dollar, and he gave me two dollars, and said that it was easier to give me that than it was to give one shilling some time ago—so that was the reason I did not send it sooner. As I told you before, I am an apprentice boy; but if I live another year, I hope I shall be able to purchase some more. If you please, continue my papers another year, and send a copy to my uncle, William W—, M—, near L—, England.—I remain yours, H. W.”

This “apprentice boy” cannot be in the receipt of great wages; yet he gets a paper for himself and another for his uncle in England, and *pays for them too*. Here is an example which both journeymen and apprentices would do well to imitate. If, instead of treating their friends to a “friendly glass,” they would treat them to a copy of the *Advocate*, they would do more good both to themselves and their relatives. Who will follow this example, and send us a similar order? If Henry holds on, we predict that he will be a “master” in a few years. That young man will rise.

TESTIMONY OF THE FREE CHURCH.—The Synod of this church appointed a deputation in 1845, to visit all the churches in the Province, under their superintendence, “to ascertain the state of religion within the bounds,” and report. That Report has been presented; and under the head of “Prevalent Sins,” the Deputation say—“In almost every instance intemperance was found to be the proximate or direct cause of those sins which rendered the

exercise of discipline necessary; the committee would strongly urge that, in any pastoral letter which the Synod may issue, the subject of intemperance should be very particularly dwelt upon, together with the kindred sin of Sabbath profanation. Your Committee would also notice the close connexion of habits of bodily indulgence and laxity in Sabbath observance, with the growth of infidel opinions and licentious practices. O how many young people are corrupted, to their utter ruin, by the vulgar rbadry and the profane scoffs and jests, to be met with daily and hourly, in the well known haunts of intemperance! Your Committee, however, observe with pleasure and gratitude to our Heavenly Father, that, in several districts, the decline of intemperate habits is especially noticed, and particularly in connection with what are called loggings or raisings. The Committee wish it were in their power to speak thus of the general state of the province, but their impression, from these reports, has been, that the sin of intemperance has been, of late, generally on the increase.

At Lochiel, on the 29th January, one of the farmers had a portable thrashing machine employed to thrash his grain. He gathered some of the neighbours to assist him, not forgetting the old custom of providing liquor. Towards evening one of the company—“the only son of a widow”—got rather boisterous; and in attempting to feed the machine, (which he thought he could do better than any other) had his right hand snapped off at the wrist-joint: it had to be cut off above the joint by a surgeon. By this one instance of intemperance, a wife and child, a helpless sister and an old widowed mother, have been thrown into a state of trouble and distress.

#### TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

We extract a few paragraphs from a spirited notice, in the *St. Catharines Journal*, of a soiree held in the village of Grimsby, on the 12th ultimo. By the way, we were not aware until very recently that we had such an important assistant as this Journal seems to be. In the number for January 18, we see that much attention is devoted to the great work in which we have been so long engaged. We hope that its services will be duly appreciated, and that it will obtain a wide circulation.

On Friday evening last, the village of Grimsby presented quite an interesting appearance on the arrival of the Temperance procession, which had been formed at Beamsville, according to the notice duly issued by the committee of management. The line of cutters, sleighs, and wheeled vehicles, occupied about a mile of the road, and was marshalled by Mr. Smith with great prudence and order, starting from Rowley Kilborn's, Esq., where the Rifle Band stopped for refreshment. The procession advanced to the village of Grimsby. Nothing could exceed the good conduct of the various gentlemen owning the teams; the line was preserved unbroken, and as far as the scanty sleighing would permit, occupied its proper position on the road. Here we must observe, that the scene was really delightful—horses prancing, flags flying, the band playing, joyful countenances, and happy hearts, conscious of the goodness of the cause which had brought them together, presented a *cortege* worthy the Temperance men of Beamsville and the Forty.

When we arrived at the church in which the soiree was held, we found it occupied by a large assembly—we should say between 500 and 600; the church decorated with evergreens, a temporary orchestra for the band and the Louth

choir, as also a stand for the speakers and chairman, the tables groaning with provisions, &c., presenting a *tout ensemble* of the most interesting kind.

This soiree was under the management of the right sort of men, and we beheld there many of the magistracy of that part of the district, many of the most comfortable farmers, and certainly a large proportion of the youth of the neighborhood. The ladies turned out well, and it seemed to us as if all the beauty of the district had agreed to assemble together; bright eyes and happy faces met us on every side, and on the whole, we must pronounce the Grimsby soiree to be one of the best it has been our good fortune to attend. The men of the Forty will always secure a good attendance on their soirees, if they conduct them all as they did this; it seemed to us as if they calculated on keeping open houses during this jubilee, for all Temperance men who came from any distance. A dinner table was laid at R. Kilborn's, Esq., for the Band, at Beamsville, and we ourselves were taken to task most severely for going to dine at a tavern on an occasion of this kind.

What locality will hold the next Temperance soiree? We pause for a reply; don't keep us in suspense long; all we want in St Catharines, is a house suitable; will any of our kind friends obviate this difficulty, and put us in a position to issue our cards of invitation? we have no doubt but we could soon form a committee of ladies, who would do their part of the work. There is a reaction in favor of Temperance; let the members in every locality in the district now stir themselves, and immediately regain what has been lost by inactivity; we have the materials in every part of the district, and hope to see them worked in to the cause without delay.

Re-organize every society that has been permitted to go down; open new roll books; fly to the rescue, for you have the only remedy against drunkenness that was ever discovered, namely, *total abstinence*. Keep this city of refuge open for the poor inebriate; don't close the gates, but let him that flies for his life have a place to rest in, and protection from the many snares which beset him on all hands. A great deal has already been accomplished in this district, and it would really be disgraceful were we now to permit the cause to languish. Agitate, agitate, agitate the subject, until action in the premises be taken by the legislature, and let our magistrates follow the example of those of the Home district, who so nobly met last week, and so nobly performed their duty, by the resolutions passed on that occasion. We give those resolutions in this impression, and sincerely hope that a similar expression of feeling will be given by all the districts in Western Canada. The Home district has taken the initiative; which of our districts will have the honor of standing next in the order? It is said that the Niagara district has a majority of temperance magistrates; it is the next western district to the Home; we hope to see it next in this noble cause—the cause of humanity.

#### BYTOWN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bytown Total Abstinence Society took place in the Congregational Church, on Thursday evening, the 18th ultimo. It is gratifying to know that the house was crowded. The *Ottawa Advocate* says this Anniversary Meeting was the largest we have ever seen in Bytown, and on the whole it went off exceedingly well.

The Meeting was opened with the singing of a hymn by an excellent Choir which was in attendance; together with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Finley. After a speech from the Chairman, whose name by the way seems to have been

omitted, the Secretary read the Report, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Lochhead, and seconded by Mr. Peacock,—

*Resolved I.*—That the Report now read be adopted, and that a copy of it be transmitted for publication to the Bytown papers, and *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Matthews,—

*Resolved II.*—That viewing the Temperance Reformation in its general bearing, its great and manifold objects, and its cheering success, we feel bound to praise Him from whom all blessings flow, to sympathise with those who have been instrumental in advancing its interests, and to increase our exertion for its prosperity.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Wardrope, and seconded by Mr. George Hay,—

*Resolved III.*—That we greatly rejoice in the assistance heretofore afforded by the Ladies and Juvenile portion of our Society, and fondly hope that they will continue heartily to co-operate in every effort that is likely to advance the Temperance cause in this town and neighbourhood.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bird, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Budge,—

*Resolved IV.*—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the office-bearers and Committee for their services during the year that has closed.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, and seconded by W. Stewart, Esq.,—

*Resolved V.*—That the revised Constitution, which has been read, be adopted as the future Constitution of this Society.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Finley, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Duncan,—

*Resolved VI.*—That the following gentlemen be the Office-bearers and Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number when deemed advisable:—

President:—John Durio, Esq.

Vice Presidents:—Messrs J. Mathews, and J. Peacock.

Secretary:—Rev. James T. Byrne.

Treasurer:—Mr. George Hay.

Committee:—Messrs. E. McGarry, A. Scott, J. D. Fuller, Roland Carter, William Tracey, J. Linfoot, Donald Kennedy, James Brough, William Bowles, Corporal Goudie, and the Ministers of the Gospel in the town who are members of the Society.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, and seconded by W. Stewart, Esq., and carried with loud and continued acclamation:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Editors and Proprietors of the Bytown papers for their liberality in admitting into their columns frequent notices of the meetings of this Society; and to the Ladies and Gentlemen, composing the choir of this evening, for their services, in so greatly interesting the audience by the hymns and songs sung on this occasion.

#### REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1848.

As the year has now closed which terminates the labours of your Committee, they hasten to report what has been done by them during the period of their official relation, what is the present state of this institution, and the reasons which call for renewed and augmented effort to advance the enterprise in which you and others are engaged.

They desire, in the first place, to recognize the hand of God in this benevolent and moral reformation; not only in its existence as an instrumentality designed and adapted to effect great and important results, but in the abundant success which, by His blessing, has been realized. So many obstacles exist to the progress of your Society, as to render inadequate the best concerted means unless accompanied with the Divine benediction, the bestowment of which your Committee acknowledge in the past, and sincerely and earnestly crave on behalf of those who shall succeed them in office.

While your Committee have to lament a degree of apathy among many of the friends of this noble cause, and have perhaps just reasons to complain of themselves for neglect and want of

sufficient zeal, they feel that they have not been idle, and they are assured that they have not labored in vain. Frequent Committee meetings have been held with a view to consider and promote the interests of your Society, and several Public Meetings have been called together to advocate the great principle by which we are chiefly characterized as an organization. On these occasions many names have been added to our numbers. The roll has also been increased by the labours of our juvenile friends in the circulation of the printed pledges committed to their trust, which we mention to the honor, and for the encouragement of our young Teetotallers. Some of our public meetings, we regret, have not been so well attended as they should have been. One reason for this may be, the want of a more general and active co-operation from the Protestant Ministers of the Town. We sincerely trust that this and every other obstacle will be speedily removed, and our meetings henceforth be more largely attended. In this way, the cause will assuredly gather strength.

The Montreal Society, you are aware, sent printed circulars to this and other Societies in the Province, with a view to elicit information on many questions bearing on the Temperance enterprise, and to secure aid to support the "Canada Temperance Advocate," and to pay off their debt, a debt incurred chiefly for the benefit of the entire Province. Your Committee took some pains to reply to the queries submitted to them, the result of which many of you have seen in the *Temperance Advocate*, published shortly after the Montreal Convention; a convention attended by Mr. Brough, one of our number, who kindly consented to act as your delegate on that occasion. Among the items of information transmitted to the Convention, your Committee beg to acknowledge two letters which they received from Doctors Hill and Van Cortlandt. If these letters were not all that they could desire, still they bore testimony in favour of our principle, and will doubtless produce a good effect upon the discerning and discriminating portion of the public.

Your Committee beg leave to remind you that in replying to the queries above mentioned, they promised in your name, that a hundred copies at least of the *Temperance Advocate*, would be taken, and that five pounds would be paid during the present winter to aid in paying the Montreal debt. These pledges they hope you will enable their successors to discharge speedily. They feel it their duty, moreover, to state that your own funds need replenishing in order to meet a few debts that have been contracted, and to pay the current expenses for the future, the necessity of which will be apparent from the Treasurer's account now to be submitted—about £7 liabilities.

At our last annual meeting we had 363 adult and 235 juvenile members enrolled in our books, making 598 names in all. Since that date, 273 adult names have been transferred to our list from a previous roll book, the whole having been carefully reviewed by a sub-committee. By means of public meetings and other efforts 244 new names have been added to the number, making a total of 1115 members. There are deductions, however, to make, to which we beg now to direct your attention. During the year the names of 40 members have been cancelled for a violation of the pledge, 55 have removed from this town and its locality, 4 deceased, 2 have withdrawn, and 14 whose names were inserted by mistake. But after all these deductions we have a goodly number who have subscribed to our pledge, and who are associated with us in our benevolent enterprise, there being 660 adult and 340 juvenile members on our rolls, making a total of 1,000!

Such is a brief detail of the operations of your Society during the past year, and such is its present state as to membership. Your Committee would further remind you that they have given medals to several juvenile members of this Society, and they have more in readiness for other applicants. They respectfully suggest the propriety of directing more attention in the way of encouragement to the youthful members. Many of them have acted nobly, and they will all, under God, prove invaluable coadjutors in our great enterprise, and distinguished blessings to the future generation.

The present state of this Society, your Committee conceive, presents many grounds for joy, many reasons for renewed and augmented exertion. Great things have been effected, although greater might have been accomplished. Your Society exerts a beneficial influence in the town and neighbourhood. It cannot be laughed at and ridiculed, nor be spoken of in contemptuous terms. It is respectable, popular, and influential, and it may be made more so. Your Committee have no doubt of its achieving

yet greater good. By unity of counsel and co-operation, by fervent and believing prayer, and by devoted and earnest zeal, obstacles will flee apace, and increased success be realized. The work is great and noble. It is deserving of intelligent, devout, and zealous attention. It confers honor on those who are engaged in it. It awakens many pleasant emotions. It develops and strengthens the principles of faith and benevolence. It imparts various benefits on those who are the objects of our exertions. It yields a reward to those who are engaged in it. And it will produce abundant fruit on the future advances.

Having succeeded so far, your Committee have no doubt that you will see it your bounden duty to advance with yet greater strides. You cannot surely look back, nor go back. You are fairly committed to the work of extending your principles throughout the community, and we would add, throughout the District. You cannot relax your efforts without sustaining great injury yourselves, and inflicting great injury on the cause. Many eyes are directed towards you. Your position in this rising town claims more than ordinary zeal to carry out the objects of your association. You have already acquired celebrity in the Province. Your influence is far more extensive than may at first appear. Many interests are involved in your labours, all of which increase your obligations to act consistently and faithfully, as those who must give account.

In retiring from office your Committee beg to thank you for your countenance and support during the year, and they hope you will increase these manifold to their successors. May you and they prosper abundantly in whatever you undertake. May the year on which you have entered be prosperous and happy, and much fruit be found to the glory of God!

**MISSISSQUI COUNTY.**—We are informed by Mr. Wm. Hickok, in the capacity of secretary, that according to previous announcement, the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Missisquoi County Total Abstinence Association was held in the Wesleyan Chapel on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, at 2 P.M. Mr. Briggs of Stanbridge, President, in the chair. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Fisk. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved. The Rev. J. Fisk introduced and read a petition to Parliament, respecting an amendment of the License Law. Its merits were discussed by the Rev. Messrs. Scott and Fisk, Wm. Morgan, Esq., and others. A committee was then appointed to draft Resolutions to be proposed at the evening meeting.

Adjourned to meet at 6 P.M.

Wednesday evening, met according to adjournment. After singing and prayer, addresses were delivered, based on the following Resolutions:

Moved by Rev. J. Fisk, seconded by Rev. W. Scott.

*Resolved 1st.* That the continuance and spread of the temperance reformation is a subject of lively gratitude to Almighty God.

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Foster.

*Resolved 2nd.* That in view of existing obstacles and apathy, more sternness of principle connected with our impulses, and more patience and untiring perseverance in action are demanded of us all, in order to secure the perfection and permanency of the temperance cause.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Wm. S. Holsapple.

*Resolved 3rd.* That it is incumbent upon the friends of humanity to pursue firmly and unflinchingly every means to relieve society of the great evils which flow from the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

*Resolved* 4th. That a committee of three, consisting of the Revds. Messrs. Fisk and Scott, and Wm. Morgan, Esq., be appointed to draft a petition to be laid before the provincial Parliament, praying an alteration in the license system. The petition to be circulated through the country.

Cordial thanks were voted to the choir for their kind assistance toward enlivening the exercises, and to the President for his superior ability in conducting the business of the meeting.

The debates were conducted with skill and energy, and were well calculated to promote the temperance cause.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Wm. Scott, and the meeting adjourned.—*Gleaner*.

UTILITY OF THE TRAFFIC.

(From the Journal de Quebec.)

I have often asked myself,—*What good are taverns doing in our country?* What end is proposed in giving, with such facility, licenses to keep houses, which are known to be good only for demoralizing our worthy fellow-countrymen. Tell me, what reasons of necessity, convenience, or public utility, are there for multiplying them as they have been? You will never prove to me that taverns are necessary for such a people as ours, and that they cannot be replaced by Temperance hotels, open to the wants of travellers. Can any one possibly believe that, at the present time, taverns are everywhere needed by our worthy fellow-countrymen, and that they do not like a hundred times better to lodge in a Temperance Hotel than in a Tavern, where, by their own confession, they are exposed to lose the temperance they have embraced, and where they cannot enter without repugnance.

In times which happily are no more, a tavern could accommodate almost all travellers, because then Temperance, that benefactress of the nineteenth century, had not yet come down from heaven to establish her reign on earth; but now that so many have bowed to her with inexpressible joy, and are enrolled under her banner, should we still expect that the legislators of the people will sanction by law houses, whose end is to favor the reign of intemperance, and to oppose the regenerating march of this amiable sovereign?

The legislators of the nineteenth century fall short of this mission, and of the sacred duties of their charge, each time they pass a law to allow or facilitate the traffic in intoxicating drinks, because by so doing, they furnish the opportunity to those whose interests they ought to sustain, and whose well-being they should seek to advance, of demoralizing and impoverishing themselves, and that without any other motive than to favor some individuals who wish to make money by a traffic which they can easily exchange for another.

In a time when the numerous Temperance Societies have proved, and continue daily to prove, that the health, and temporal well-being, and the morality of the people result, in a great measure at least, from the disuse of strong drink, shall it yet be thought, that the sale and consumption of these liquors are necessary to our fellow-countrymen, and ought to be authorized, when thousands of facts shew, whoever has eyes to see, that since the establishment of Temperance Societies, all those who have been admitted to them have reaped benefit—that many of them have repaired the breaches made in their properties, and that a great number of families enjoy domestic happiness and ease since they have left off the use of intoxicating liquors.

Canadian Legislators, who cannot be ignorant of these happy results, obtained by the retrenchment of strong liquors,

and who know that drink has ruined a very great number of our countrymen—that it has brought down to the grave crowds of young men, brought trouble into the bosoms of thousands of families, swallowed up more riches than would clear, and ameliorate, all the waste lands of Upper and Lower Canada; in fine, has given birth to the greatest part of the crimes which have brought an immense number of their countrymen to poverty, to disgrace, to prison, to the Penitentiary, or to the gallows—will Canadian Legislators have the hardihood to give their voice and their support to a law, which tends to continue the sale or traffic in a liquor, which has been the occasion of so much loss and so much unhappiness to their countrymen? Are they ignorant that the legal sanction to sell strong drink has been, is now, and always will be, the great plague of Canada, and the gulph where has been, is now, and where will be swallowed up for our misfortune as a people, more money than would be required to educate all our children, as I have shewn in my first article, without taking into account the monies spent on beer.

This idea of the complete abolition of the sale of strong liquors in Canada, and which I have already supported by several authorities in a preceding article, is also that of twenty-three parishes of different counties of the district of Quebec. As I have supported myself by a public fact, I do not fear to be contradicted in giving the names of these parishes, because the protest which they have made against the sale of strong liquors in their respective localities, is alike honourable to them, and worthy to be known by all who love to hear of the happy results of Temperance.

These are the names of the parishes which have unanimously protested against the traffic in intoxicating drinks, either by formal resolutions or by embracing total abstinence: St. André, (some dealers in liquor excepted,) Kamouraska, St. Paschal, St. Dennis, Riviere Ouelle, St. Anne, St. Roch, St. Jean (some merchants excepted,) L'Plot, DuCap, St. Thomas, St. Charles, St. Isidore, St. Gervais, St. Claire, Beaumont, Becancour, St. Gregoire, Isle aux Condres, Des Eboulement, St. Péné, Ste. Agnes and Malbaie.

I forbear to mention several other parishes, which have likewise embraced total abstinence, or protested against the sale of strong drinks, because they have not come under my personal observation.

WILL TEETOTALISM INJURE THE FARMER? OR, WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE BARLEY?

Suppose an individual to consume the very moderate quantity of one pint of beer per day; in the year it amounts, at twopence per pint, to £3 0s 10d; with this amount of money, at different times in the course of the year, the teetotaler might purchase—

29 lbs. of meat, - - - - -	£0 12 1
8 stone of good flour, - - - - -	0 18 0
12 lbs. of butter, - - - - -	0 12 0
3 sacks of potatoes, - - - - -	0 12 0
6 stone of barleymeal, - - - - -	0 6 9
	£3 0 10
	s. d.
Take off profit to the butcher, - - - - -	1 3
Ditto to the baker, - - - - -	2 7
	0 3 10
And a nett sum of - - - - -	£2 17 0

is left to the farmer for the produce of the soil. When this sum is expended for beer, how stands the profit to the farmer?

To make 365 pints of twopenny beer, about five bushels of barley is required; this is purchased of the farmer for 16s 8d, and that is all he receives of the money.

[The remaining £2 4s 3d goes to pay duty, licenses, and the brewers, distillers, and publicans.]

Under the teetotal system the farmer receives	£2 17 0
out of £3 0s 10d	
Under the drinking system	0 16 8

Leaving a balance of £2 0 4  
in favor of agriculture, by carrying out universal sobriety.

Here are plain facts and figures! Let the farmer or his laborer carefully examine them before he again inquires, What is to become of the barley!

"If the people spend their wages in drink, they have less to spare for clothing and other necessaries. The more they expended in articles of manufacture, the better it would be for themselves. Of 20s expended in spirits, the amount paid for labor was only about eightpence; but if 20s were laid out in articles of manufacture, from six to ten shillings went into the pocket of the artisan."—*Speech of Jos. Brotherton, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons.*

Supposing the population of Great Britain and Ireland to be twenty millions, which is under the mark, and supposing each individual to spend twopence daily on intoxicating liquors, the resulting sum in a year will be sixty millions, of which the farmer will receive about sixteen, and the government and the trade the remaining forty-four millions!

If the same sum were spent on meat, flour, butter, potatoes, and barleymeal, the farmer would receive fifty-seven millions of the sixty, and the remaining three millions would go to the baker and the flesher.

Under the drinking system, not much more than a fourth part of the money finds its way into the pockets of the productive laborer, the remaining three-fourths going partly into the pockets of government—a very expensive and troublesome personage—and partly to support a locust swarm of destructive laborers; viz: distillers, brewers, and publicans.

Whereas, under the abstinence system, the whole sixty millions would be divided amongst productive laborers; not a farthing would go to government or the traffic.

Under the drinking system, the sixty millions goes to produce as much pauperism, disease, and crime, as requires sixty millions more to support, cure, and suppress these enormous evils.

Whereas, under the abstinence system, these fearful drawbacks on the national industry would be almost entirely removed, and the sixty millions would go to increase the health, strength, and comfort of the people.

Under the drinking system, the laboring classes are excluded from citizenship, and lend their assistance, by every glass they drink, and every pipe they smoke, to swell the revenues of the government, and to fill the pockets of the pensioners and placemen, whom they accuse of crushing them to the ground.

Whereas under the abstinence system, the laboring classes, and all other classes—the united people of Great Britain and Ireland—would soon be able to govern themselves.

There ought to be engraved on every loom, hammer, and spade, in the empire; and painted on the

walls of the home of every working man in the three kingdoms, the great truth, that *the surest way to get into Parliament is to come out of the public-house.*

We have seen how the sixty millions would affect the condition of the masses, if spent on articles of food. Let us now observe its effects, if spent on clothing.

Under the drinking system, only two millions come back to the working man, as his share of the sixty; whereas, under the abstinence system, he would actually receive in wages not less than from twenty to thirty millions out of the sixty!!

"What is to become of us, and of our wives and families?" cry the trade. We reply, "You never asked 'what is to become of the wives and families of the drinkers, on whose wretchedness you thrive and grew fat.'" "You must give us compensation for our loss," cry the trade. We reply, "You gave no compensation to the community for the losses you caused it to suffer, that you might become rich; you offered no compensation for the taxes the community was compelled to bear, that your ill-gotten gains might not be lessened by feeding the miserable beings you had first fleeced, and then turned out upon the streets." "What are we to do?" cry the trade. We reply, "Work—or starve! and meet the fate you have ten thousand times inflicted."—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

#### NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

In nearly every department of trade and commerce increasing activity prevails, and greater buoyancy and hope abound. Cotton is still advancing slowly. The grain trade has been more than usually steady for the last fortnight, and prices have been well sustained. Cured provisions, ashes, navy stores, and other articles of American production are in active demand at remunerating prices. Holders of goods are firm, and sanguine as to a good spring trade. The stock and money markets are unusually buoyant, at 2 per cent. Public securities and Railway shares are on the advance. The demand for United States six per cents. still continues at advancing rates.

LIVERPOOL.—10th Feb. 1849.—The expiration of the corn laws has operated favourably upon bread-stuffs; the trade has been steady since the 1st, and the tendency since that time has been upward. The market is now a little duller, and in a languid state. American flour quoted at 26s to 27s for Western, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans; for Ohio, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; for American and Canadian White Wheat, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; and Red at 6s 6d to 7s. Indian corn has latterly declined, and prices have receded; present prices, 30s to 31s for White, and 31s 6d to 32s for Yellow.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The Speech from the Throne is rather lengthy. The doctrines of Free Trade, entertained by the Government, are to be steadily carried out. Lord J. Russell said, in debate, that he had been formerly in favor of a fixed duty on corn; but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, but having chosen to set corn entirely free, I hope that no attempt, above all no successful attempt, will be made at rendering any duty upon that new article of sustenance. Sir H. L. Bulwer is to be Minister to the United States.

The ravages of the Cholera continue. The Californian excitement had greatly increased; numerous expeditions were fitting out.

Later intelligence from India has been received, but it is without interest.

The excitement created in Europe by the report of the boundless riches found in California, which had somewhat subsided under the news by the last packet, has once more aroused a spirit of enterprise; the newspapers again teem with notices of all kinds of shipping adventures in connection with the auriferous region.

IRELAND.—C. G. Duff has been brought up before the courts

on a new bill, and is to take his trial at the present term, under the Crown and Government Act. It has been recommended by the Lord-Lieutenant to renew, for a limited period, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and the bill has already been read a first time in the House of Commons.

**FRANCE.**—Very little news from the Continent of importance or general interest, except as regards France.

Immediately after the sailing of the *Niagara*, a real or sham plot was discovered to the French Magistracy. Paris again resumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by not less than 80,000 men, and General Changier plainly intimated, that the first barricade that was raised would be the signal for a general slaughter. In the National Assembly, on the 26th ultimo, the Minister of the Interior announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present bills against the clubs. It was impossible that confidence could be restored, whilst clubs were permitted to exist. It formed a State within a State, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**—February 23—*W.*, *P.*—Ashes. Sale of 100 barrels Pots at \$6.37; Pearls, \$7.50.

**Flour and Meal.**—Sales of Flour to a fair extent. Some 3000 barrels at \$5.56 to \$5.69, and \$5.75 for Pure; \$6 is freely paid. Included in the sale were 500 barrels Western, in store, at \$3.50. Some inquiry for good brands for the East. Meal held at a little higher since the steamer arrived—\$2.94 to \$3 asked for Jersey. Rye Flour, \$3.44 to \$3.50.

**Grain.**—Wheat in moderate inquiry, and holders are firm. Sales of 4000 bushels Ohio at \$1.15, and some Long Island at \$1.10 to \$1.15; Grasses held at \$1.30 to \$1.32. Holders of Corn generally advanced their views, but no buyers appeared at any improvement. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 52 cents for New Orleans; 55 cents for White Southern; and 60 to 61 cents for Yellow. Rye, 66 cents. Oats without change—40 to 42 cents.

**Provisions.**—The market for Pork continues rather heavy and inactive. Sales of 400 or 500 barrels Mess at \$10.75 to \$11. Prime nominally \$10 and \$2.75. A sale of 500 barrels Mess yesterday at \$10.75. Beef quiet. Lard heavy.

**Groceries.**—Generally firm and in good demand. The Tea sale went off at 3 cents improvement.

**Freights.**—Vessels engaged for Ireland at 10d for grain. 8000 bushels corn, for Liverpool, at 7 1/2d.

**NEW-YEAR'S-DAY IN GLASGOW.**—The first day of the year, was observed as a universal holiday. The foolish practice of first-footing, of late years falling into desuetude, was perhaps kept aloof from more upon this than any previous occasion. The day being pleasant, crowds of well-dressed people perambulated the streets, and beyond the usually proportion of drunken people carried to the Police Office, there is nothing in the catalogue of events worthy of notice.

#### BIRTHS.

Montreal—5th instant, Mrs. O'Reilly; a daughter. 7th instant, the wife of the Hon. S. DeBeaujeu; a son. Mrs. David Aird; a daughter. 8th instant, Mr. F. X. Desève; a son. 8th instant, the wife of Dr. Stratton, Surgeon, R.N.; a daughter. 11th instant, Mrs. J. G. Shipway; a son. 14th instant, Mrs. W. Goodier; a son. 6th instant, Mrs. C. F. Hill; a son. 14th instant, Mrs. James Ross; a daughter. 16th inst., Mrs. E. Wilson; a son. 22nd inst., the wife of Dr. David; a son. 21st inst., the wife of Robert Godfrey, M. D.; a daughter. St. Catherine's—2d instant, the wife of Roland Macdonald Esq.; a daughter.

Point Levy—17th inst., the wife of Rev. John Torrance; a daughter. Grimsby—1st instant, Mrs. P. B. Nelles, twins, a son and daughter. Gananoque—14th instant, Mrs. W. S. McDonald; a son. Lachute—11th instant, the wife of Rev. Thomas Henry; a son. Trafalgar—1st instant, Mrs. Levi Wilson; a son. Extraordinary Birth.—On Sunday, the wife of a poor shoemaker, residing in Rochester Row, Westminster, was delivered, by Mr. G. Russel, Surgeon, of Holywell St., Milbank, of FIVE well-formed still-born children. The mother is 23 years of age.—Standard, Jan. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

Carillon—8th ult., Mr. A. Oudric, to Catherine, youngest daughter of William Clark. Godert h—6th instant, Mr. James G. Haskett, merchant, of Oneida, to Miss Lucy Gayner, of Goderich. St. Cesaré—13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Turcot, Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, to Miss Mary Ann Maguire.

#### DEATHS.

Montreal—9th instant, Henry Pilon, aged 47. 10th, Mrs. J. C. M'Laughlin, aged 19. 11th, Mr. Stephen Scanlan, aged 60. 15th, Thomas, son of James Smith, N.P., aged 6 years and 8 months. Harriet Eliza,

infant daughter of Mr. H. Irish, aged 6 months. 17th, of locked jaw, George Watson, eighth son of Dr. Mount, aged 10 years and 6 months. 21st inst., of consumption, Christiana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Cohnle, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Preston, C. W.—5th instant, Adam Ferris, Jun., Esquire, second son of the Hon. Adam Ferris.

Quebec—13th instant, Charles A. Augustin, son of Joseph Cauchon, Esquire M. P. P., aged 4 months. 12th inst., Mrs. Delphine Dufoy wife of Z. B. Sauvageau aged 41 years and 4 months.

Lyndhurst, near Toronto—3d instant, of scarlet fever, Edith, second daughter of Frederick Widder, Esq., aged 11 years.

Sophiasburgh—13th ult., Colonel James Cotter, aged 78.

Toronto—23th ultimo, Mrs. Jane Lindsay, aged 78. 5th instant, R. Muttiebury, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 35.

Lachute—18th January, Mary Chambers, wife of the late Andrew Graham, Chemist, formerly of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 84 years.

Lochiel—18th January, Mrs. John McPhee, aged 82.

Lochiel—6th instant, Hester Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Lawson.

Original—7th instant, J. F. Seybo d, aged 57 years and 6 months. Lachenaie—6th instant, Mrs. Narcisse Mathieu, aged 17 years and some months.

Sorel—30th ultimo, Mr. Arthur, Starkey, aged 93.

Belleville—2nd instant, Mary Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. R. F. Coleman, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Berth—2nd inst., Mr. John E. merchant, aged 33 years.

Dumfries, Scotland—Thomas Crofton, Esq., of Auchincroch, Writer in Dumfries.

Glasgow—15th January, 1870, Gordon Place, John Young, Jr., Esq.

#### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Monday Noon, February 19, 1849.

**FLOUR.**—Sales at 24s 3d for consumption. No speculative business doing.

**GRAIN.**—Nothing doing except on the market, and prices without much change.

**ASHES**—Pots, 27s 3d to 27s 6d; pearls, 28s to 28s 6d.

**PROVISIONS.**—Nothing doing.

**STOCKS.**—Mining Consols have receded to 15s. No other quotations of stocks have transpired.

**EXCHANGE.**—Bank continues at 1 1/2 per cent. premium, but this rate is rather drooping.—*Montreal Witness.*

**MONTREAL MARKETS February 16, 1849.**—Wheat per mtnot, 4s 4d to 4s 9d; Oats, do, 1s to 1s 1d; Barley, do, 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Peas, do, 2s. 3d to 2s 6d; Buck wheat, do, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Rye, do, 2s 9d to 3s; Flax, seed, do, 4s to 4s 9d; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Beans, American, do, 4s to 5s; Beans, Canada, do, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; Honey, 5d; Beef, per lb. 3d to 6d; Mutton, per qr., 1s 8d to 5s; Lamb, do, 1s 6d to 3s; Veal, do, 9s to 10s; Pork, per lb., 4 1/2d to 6d; Butter, Fresh, do, 10 to 1s; Butter, Salt, 6d to 7 1/2d; Cheese, do, 4 1/2d to 6d; Lard, do, 6d to 7 1/2d; Maple Sugar, do, 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 6d to 7d; Turkeys, old, per couple, 5s 6d; Turkeys, young, do, 2s 9d to 4s; Geese, do, 4s to 5s; Ducks, do, 1s 8d to 2s 6d; Fowls, do, 2s 6d; Chickens, do, 1s to 1s 8d; Partridges, do, 2s to 2s 8d o Pigeons, tame, do, 7 1/2d to 10d; Hares, per pair, 4s to 7s; Oranges, per box, \$4 to \$4 1/2; Apples, per barrel, 1s to 15s; Onions, do, 3s 4s; Flour, quintal 10 to 11s 8d; Oatmeal, do, 8s to 9s; Beef per 100 lbs, 20s to 26s 6d.

#### Monies Received on Account of

*Advocate*—Richmond, W. Harkins, 2s 6d; Waterloo, W Woodward, 2s 6d; G. H. Richardson, 2s 6d; Enn, A. M'Laren, 30s; Napance, T. Newton, 20s; Goderich, T. P. Dickensons, 15s; Berlin, H. Kropp, 50s; Westminster, A. D. Hyde, 15s; Metis, D. Smith, 2s 6d; Cowansville, Rev. B. Hugh, 2s 6d; J. Farr, 5s; Lacolle, Rev. F. Hunt, 2-6d; Georgeville, Rev. L. P. Adams, 3s 9d; Vaughan, Rev. T. Demorast, 20s; Reesorville, H. P. Crosby, 5s; Oakville, W. Hay, 10s; Ormstown, S. Fax, 2s 6d; Galt, J. Lours, 100s; Lachute, M Barber, 2s 6d; Darlington, Rev. J. Chmie, 10s; Yonges Mills, J. M'Nish, 25s; Norton Creek, J. Hamilton, 2s 6d; Picton, R. B. Conger, 25s; Brantford, H. Wade, 50s; West Oxford, T. Holcroft, 5s; Bytown, Rev. J. T. Byrne, 25s; Elora, A. Smart, 2s 6d; Penetanguishene, R. Buchanan, 2s 6d. Mr. Cuff, 2s 6d; Flos, G. Turner, 2s 6d; Leeds, W. Hargrave, 25s, Rev. W. Hulbart, 5s; Mill Creek, P. Tumerman, 10s; Chippawa, J. W. Fell, 20s; Newmarket, J. Webb, 5s; Lloydtown, John Graham, 50s; Fingal, E. Wilson, 25s; Kenyon, Mr. M'Sweeney, 1s 3d; Matilda, J. A. Carmen, 5s; Woodstock, H. Weeks, 5s; Waterloo, S. Burkholder, 5s; Simcoe, Rev. W. Bell, 2s 6d, C. B. Davis, 42s 6d; East Williams burgh, R. Loucks, 2s 6d; Sault au Recollet, G. W. Weaver,



24 6d; St. Scholastique, J. Dobie, 2s 6d; Compton, A. Parker, 2s 6d; Barnston, J. Staer, 2s 6d; Smiths-fall, R. Bartlett, 7s 6d; Kingston, S. Chown, Sundries, 10s. Montreal—Mr Burgess, 2s 6d; P. Redpath, 2s 6d; J. Struthers, 2s 6d; A. Thompson, 2s 6d.

*Per A. Christie, Toronto*—On account. 10s; W. Parker, Oro, 2s 6d; A. Ferguson, Pickering, 2s 6d; E. Johnston, do., 2s 6d; R. Irwin, York Mills, 2s 6d; John Law, Scarborough, 2s 6d; J. S. Howard, Toronto, 2s 6d; Mrs Mortimer, Thornhill, 2s 6d.

*Per R. D. Wadsworth*—Bath, T. C. Johnston, B. Ham, 2s 6d each; Mill Creek, James Seward, 2s 6d; Morven, Rev. T. Plato, W. Anderson, J. M. Fretts, F. Kellar, Esq., 2s 6d each; Belleville, Mr. Relyea, Rev. J. Reynolds, G. P. Bosart, B. Pashley, 2s 6d each; Holden & Sawyer, 15s; Colborne, G. Inglis, 2s 6d; Haldimand, M. C. Dorr, C. W. Moore, A. Hare, A. Bradlev, 2s 6d each; Cobourg, H. A. Massie, A. Alcorn, A. Mlne, W. Brewer, J. Culbert, A. Jeffrey, 2s 6d each; Seymour East, W. McKenzie, 2s 6d.

*Consignments*—E. D. Priest, Bath, 15s.

*Donations*—Berlin Temperance Society, £2 15s; Reesorville Temperance Society, £2 10s.

### PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS.

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

Purposes visiting the following places at the dates specified, and requests the friends and supporters of the Temperance cause to prepare for the meetings, giving them as much publicity as possible.

Monday,	March	19,	Hamilton,	Anniversary Meeting.
Tuesday,	do	20,	Ancaster,	Evening.
Wednesday,	do	21,	Dundas,	do
Thursday,	do	22,	Rock Chapel,	do
Friday,	do	23,	Guelph,	do
Saturday,	do	24,	Fergus,	do
Sabbath,	do	25,	Elora,	Morning.
Do	do	25,	Guelph,	Evening.
Monday,	do	26,	Berlin,	do
Tuesday,	do	27,	Preston,	do
Wednesday,	do	28,	Galt,	do
Thursday,	do	29,	Beverly, at Mulhollars,	Evening.
Friday,	do	30,	St. George,	Evening.
Saturday,	do	31,	Paris,	do
Sabbath,	April	1,	Do	Morning.
Do	do	1,	Brantford,	Evening.
Monday,	do	2,	Scott's Sch.-house,	Morning.
Do	do	2,	Town of Brantford,	Evening.
Tuesday,	do	3,	3d Congregational Chapel, Barford, Mor.	
do	do	3,	Springfield Methodist Chapel, Evening.	
Wednesday,	do	4,	Mount Pleasant,	Evening.
Thursday,	do	5,	Salt Springs,	do
Friday,	do	6,	Jersey Settlement,	do
Saturday,	do	7,	Glanford,	do
Sabbath,	do	8,	is left for Banton and Hamilton, as they may arrange.	
Monday,	do	9,	Hamilton Monthly Meeting.	
Tuesday,	do	10,	Lyon's Chapel,	Evening.
Wednesday,	do	11,	Waterdown,	do
Thursday,	do	12,	Hannanville,	do
Friday,	do	13,	Palermo,	do
Saturday,	do	14,	Milton,	do
Sabbath,	do	15,	Stewarttown,	Morning.
Do	do	15,	Georgetown,	Evening.
Monday,	do	16,	Do	do
Tuesday,	do	17,	Middle Road, Van Norman's.	

Collections will be taken up at each of the above meetings, to relieve the Montreal Temperance Society of its present debt; and also an opportunity will be given for subscribing to the *Advocate*.

### LIST OF AGENTS FOR ADVOCATE.

<i>Acton</i> —Rev H. Denny	<i>Amiens</i> —Rev A. Kennedy
<i>Adelaide</i> —N. Eastman	<i>Aylmer</i> —W. Corey
<i>Alnwick</i> —R. F. White	<i>Ayr</i> —R. Wylie
<i>Ameliasburgh</i> —J. B. Way	<i>Barnston</i> —Rev J. Green
<i>Amherstburgh</i> —A. Bartlett	<i>Barrie</i> —Jus Edwards

*Barton's Corners*—J. Monaghan  
*Bath*—C. James, P. Aylsworth  
*Bayham*—O. Wheaton  
*Bedford*—B. W. Ellis  
*Belleville*—S. B. Shipman  
*Berlin*—H. Kropp  
*Bloomfield*—F. Donnelly  
*Boumanville*—Rev J. Climie  
*Brantford*—H. Wade  
*Breadalbane*—J. Stewart  
*Brighton*—R. C. Struthers  
*A. C. Singleton*  
*Brockville*—John Andrew  
*Brome*—C. H. Cuyler  
*Brooklin*—C. Campbell  
*Buckingham*—O. Larwell, sen  
*Bytown*—Rev J. T. Byrne  
*Cherry Valley*—Rev G. Miller  
*Chinguacousy*—J. Wilkinson, senior.

*Chippawa*—J. W. Fell  
*Clarence and Luchaber*—Rev J. Edwards.

*Clarenceville*—T. G. Brainard  
*Cobourg*—Rev R. Hurley  
*Cooksville*—H. Shaw

*Couva Landing*—R. McIntire  
*Cowansville*—Jabez Farr  
*Crowland*—Jesse Yokom

*Darlington*—W. Williams  
*Dickenson's Landing*—J. N. McNairn

*Dunham Flatts*—E. Finlay  
*East Farnham*—H. Taber  
*Easton's Corners*—W. Hutton

*Edwardsburgh*—W. S. Aikin  
 J. A. Bailey

*Embro*—Dr Hyde, G. C. Groat  
*Erin*—A. McLaren

*Ernest Town*—John Cameron  
*Escott*—P. B. Webster

*Farmersville*—J. Carpenter  
*Fergus*—J. Watt  
*Fingal*—E. Willson

*Fredericksburgh*—J. St G. Doctor  
*Frelighsburgh*—J. B. Seymour

*Galt*—Isaac Sours  
*Georgetown, C. W.*—Rev. J. Clarke

*Glenburnie*—E. Waggoner  
*Goderich*—T. P. Dickenson

*Granby*—W. B. Vipond  
*Grimsby*—D. Palmer

*Hallowell Mills*—R. B. Conger  
*Hawkesbury*—John Lamb  
*Hemmingford*—Rev J. Douglas

*Kilnarnock*—J. Telford  
*Kingston, Portsmouth, and Barriefield*—S. Chown

*Kingston, 6th Concession*—Juo Graham  
*Kitley*—H. Holmes

*Lachine*—G. Menzies  
*Lachute*—A. Hodge  
*Lanark*—Rev T. Fraser

*Lancaster*—W. Dunn  
*Leeds*—W. Hargrave, Rev W. Hulbert

*Lindsay*—J. Bigelow  
*Lloydtown*—John Graham  
*London*—B. Smith

*L'Orignal*—H. W. Stone  
*McKillop*—Thos Sproat

*Madoc*—G. A. Olmsted  
*Manningville*—W. Cantwell

*Malahide*—W. Murray  
*Marshville*—A. Chapman

*Martintown*—C. F. Pourroy  
*Matilda*—J. A. Carman

*Merickville*—H. McCrea  
*Millbrook*—M. Knowlson

*Millcreek*—P. Timmerman  
*Moira*—G. Embury

*Moulinette*—S. D. Bagg  
*Napanee*—Thos Newton

*Nelson*—A. G. McCoy  
*Newburgh*—John Black

*Niagara*—A. S. Christie  
*Norwich*—John McKee

*Oakland*—W. Hay  
*Oakville*—J. W. Williams

*Orillia*—J. Cuppage  
*Oshawa*—Rev R. H. Thornton

A. Farewell  
*Owen Sound*—Rev R. J. Williams

*Paris*—E. G. Hill  
*Percy*—W. Christie

*Perth*—W. Allan  
*Philipsburgh*—Rev W. Scott,  
 Rev J. Fisk

*Pictou*—C. Pier  
*Port Colborne*—I. Boardman

*Port Hope*—Rev R. L. Tucker  
*Portland, Midland District*—  
 E. Shibley

*Portland, Johnston District*—  
 S. S. Scovill

*Port Sarnia*—A. Young  
*Port Robinson*—S. Johnston

*Preston*—A. Z. Gotwals  
*Quebec*—G. Mathison

*Rainham*—J. Root  
*Reesorville*—H. P. Crosby

*River Trent*—J. Simmons  
*St Johns*—W. Coote

*Sharon*—C. Haines  
*Simcoe*—C. B. Davis

*Smith's Falls*—R. Bartlett  
*South Potton*—Jos Manson

*Stanbridge East*—W. Jersey  
*Storrington*—F. Bond

*Streetsville*—J. Glendinning  
*Three Rivers*—W. Gimnis

*Toronto*—A. Christie  
*Vankleek Hill*—J. B. Ferguson

*Vanlunan Mills*—J. A. Lamb  
*Vaughan*—Rev T. Demorest

*Warwick*—S. Shepherd  
*Waterloo, C.E.*—Dr R. Parmelee  
*Wellington*—W. Wright

*Wellington Square*—Rev A. McLean  
*Westminster*—A. D. Hyde  
*Weston*—J. Pirritoe

*Westport*—J. Cameron & Co  
*Whitchurch*—J. P. Hughes  
*Williamsburgh East*—J. R. Ault  
*Williamstown*—Jas Cumming  
*Yonge Mills*—J. McNish  
*York Mills*—Jas Davis  
*Zone Mills*—W. Webster

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

*Charlottetown*—J. S. Bremner  
*Crapaud*—W. Wigginton

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