ant, for ingratitude is a heinous sin-

For these weighty considerations we call ! mon all our readers to assist distilleries in accomplishing still more effectually the great object they have in view, for if they have done good by taking one half of the labouring man's loaf from him, by the same reasoning they would accomplish the double, if they could take the other half too. And we humbly take it upon us to say also to distillers, and their friends and supporters, especially to their learned advocate, on whose judgment we are commenting, go on, " be not weary in well doing, for in due season ve shall REAP!" We would urge you to do so from a view of the difficulties that lie in the way of your benevolence. First-You are fighting against the whole world-your object is to make bread scarce, and thereby increase its price, but the whole world is labouring to make bread plentiful and cheap-let this consideration stimulate you. Second-You are fighting against nature-she has kindly enriched the earth with astonishing powers of production, one great object of which is to furnish "bread which strengtheneth man's heart:" your object is, to make it scarcelet this consideration also stimulate you. Third—You are fighting against God—" he watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater," but your object is to destroy what it "bringeth forth," that the eater may have less-let this consideration also stimulate you.

But, to speak seriously, we are no less surprised than gratified by this declaration of the editor of the Herald respecting the use of distilleries. Temperance Societies have long maintained that distillation tends to make bread scarce, by destroying the grain which God hath given to be converted into bread,-but their opponents have shown an extreme reluctance to admit it. The editor of the Herald grants it at once, and very ludicrously considers it an argument in favour of distillation. We thank him for the concession, and we promise him not to for et it. While we maintain, therefore, that distillation absorbs a large portion of the earnings of the labouring man, and, consequently, leaves less to be spent in

that remains to him, which is also import- | procuring the necessaries of life, it is admitted by the Herald that it increases the price of those necessary articles at the same time, so that the moiety of the labouring man's earnings that are spent for this purpose does not go so far as it would otherwise do. We shall resume the consideration of this subject at another time.

> CLUB DINNERS .- A public journalist, who excels in his " powers of description," gave us, some time ago, a very interesting account of one of these phenomena, a club dinner. We regret that we cannot lay it verbalim before our readers, but, so far as we can recollect, it was to the following purport :- " Thirty Scotchmen sat down to an excellent dinner, after despatching which, they regaled themselves with 'mountain dew,' Athole brose,' 'toddy,' and other such exquisite viands; and they were so charmed with one another's company, and the foregoing rare entertainment, that they could not part till a very early hour." The journalist, in particular, assured us that the utmost "conviviality and hilarity" prevailed as usual. We forgot to mention that a large snuff-mull was circulated, much to the edification of the delighted guests.

We hate humbug-let things be called by their right names, and then the account will be nearly as follows:-Thirty Scotchs men determined to have "a bouse," but they thought it expedient to conceal their real design under the pretence of a public dinner. They accordingly met, and after despatching the roast beef and plum-pudding with all speed, proceeded to the proper business of the meeting. They swallowed poison, in various forms, for a considerable time, till their reason was drowned, and every faculty that God had given them grieviously injured. The meeting became a scene of noise and disorder; many were speaking, but none could be heard,—there was much laughing, without any thing to to some mistake, have only recently come to -and the name of God was grossiv profaned. Some of them at last went home, others were carried, and a few remained on the "field of battle." Next day all of them laboured under the effects of the poison.

What a feat these men performed! how deserving of being recorded in a public journal, especially in the bombastic unmeaning terms referred to at the beginning of this article. We would just remind these thirty Scotchmen of the following anecdote: -An Indian was asked if he was a Christian Indian,—to which he replied, with great simplicity, "No, I whiskey Indian.

## PROGRESS OF The Temperance Reform.

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,	Prelighsburgh	Cooksyille	Women's }	Brought forward	Name of Society		('ontin
	Do. Town and Vicinity	St Armand, East.	Whole Parish of		Extent or Poundaries	(For former part see Extra printed and circulated gratitiously in March last)	('ontinuation of Table of Returns made to the late Temperance ('onvention.
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•	The re	tur	ns i	ron	n the above Socie	eties,	owin

The returns from the above So hand; but as statistical information is of the greatest importance, we hasten to publish them, and only regret that we have not returns from every town or parish in Lower Canada, that we might, at future stages of this great work, look back to our present state, and see how much was gained. Upon these returns we may remark, that the taverns and stores in the Township of t. Armand, being mentioned in one report are kept out of the others. The quantity of liquor now consumed, is estimated at one third of the consumption previous to the formation of the Societies. The Frelighsburgh Society reports three drunkards reformed. Some cases of delerium tremens and some accidents, occasioned by intoxication, are also reported; and they all agree that a very great improvement has taken place in the morals and happiness of their re girbourhood.