

children, raging anger, an abusive tongue, a clenched fist, a coiling cow-skin, a bruised body. No wonder she would utter with tearful eyes, "I hate to see those bags." Nor was it any unmeaning truth, when she said, "Little do they think who carry them to the distillery, what misery their contents will create for innocent wives and children." The seller pockets the money and returns unharmed to his house; but the avails of his distilled grain creep into the drunkard's bottle, and thence down his throat; and this at the expense of his reputation, the peace, the comfort, and even the lives of his family, as well as his own certain ruin. It is no sacrilegious use of the divine word, to say of distilleries, "The smoke of their torment ascendeth up," and shall we add, "forever and ever"—Let the grain growers of our community decide.—*Maryland Temperance Herald.*

THE TEMPERANCE PAPER.

S. Chipman, Esq., an able and indefatigable temperance agent who travelled through New York, Vermont and Maine, thus speaks of the temperance papers as the means of advancing our cause:—"I cannot close this report without remarking that in all my travels in promoting the temperance cause, I have never met with so few temperance publications as in this county. In fact, there are but two or three places where I have met with a temperance paper, and these were the places where I have found the cause in the most prosperous condition. This is as might be expected, for whatever other agencies may be used, the cause must languish without publications to diffuse information and keep up an interest; they alone keep the subject blazing before the public mind. Temperance lecturers may arouse the people from their slumbers, make some new converts, strengthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and reclaim wanderers; but the temperance publications come too often with their cheering accounts of the onward progress of the cause, with their interesting facts and anecdotes, and with their stirring appeals, to permit the interest wholly to subside, or the slumbers of the temperance men long to remain undisturbed. If the arrival of the temperance paper does not excite a special interest in the breast of the father, the children hail it as they would the return of the long absent friend; they gather around the domestic fireside—they devour its pages, and its contents are read and repeated with all the glee and enthusiasm of childhood and youth; and with the stated return of such a monitor, the interest is kept up and the cause advances. In Vermont and Maine, where they have within two years established their temperance papers, the beneficial effects have been apparent in the rapid and uninterrupted progress of the cause. Their efforts and expenses have been abundantly repaid by witnessing a vastly increased interest; indeed, by what might almost be considered an entire resurrection of the cause."—*B. T. Journal.*

THE FIRST GLASS OF WINE.

Young Ladies, read it.—Young Men, read it.

Mr. Hiram J. Thomas, in giving some account of his history and experience, related the following thrilling occurrence:

"When I was about 18 years old," said Mr. T., "and a resident of Wayne county, Indiana, I became very intimate with two young men. They were moral and respectable. We often met in the social circle. At a party one evening I saw a young lady—and a lovely young lady she was—offer my young friend K—a glass of wine. I saw him falter and hesitate, for he was a total abstinence man, though he had never signed the pledge. Upon her insisting on his drinking, I saw him shrink back from her importunity; yet, as she continued to insist, he could not refuse, for she was his affianced bride.

Two years after, she was the mother of an infant child, and the wife of a drunken husband. In the autumn of '38, he sought a refuge from those who had witnessed his degradation, in the wilds of Iowa. Only last March, my other friend, of whom I have spoken, was travelling in the territory, and he thought that he would enquire about our mutual friend K—. What do you imagine were his feelings on being told the sad tale of the end of K—. About a year and a half ago, a neighbour of K— called in one morning to see how the family were, and there within his death-cold hand was the fatal knife, with which he had

murdered his wife, his child and himself. They there lay prostrate upon the floor, weltering in their blood together.

All this was the result of drinking that first glass of wine, of which he loved the danger, and to which he was invited by her whom he knew better than any other being on earth.

But that glass of wine cost the poor thoughtless, but then gay girl, her life—the life of her child—the life of her husband? From that single glass of wine he went down to a drunkard's grave, and a suicide's and a murderer's eternity.—*Amar. Paper.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

MR. BLACK'S JOURNAL.

DURHAM, Nov. 6, 1841.—I reached Danville on the 18th of Oct., the same evening that Mr. Wadsworth delivered his lecture there. On the following day I commenced operations; and although I was uniformly received with kindness, and often with marked attention; yet I felt considerable disappointment in consequence of the coolness manifested by many, toward that cause which I had come to advocate. Visited 12 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 13 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 20.—Visited 14 families to-day, distributed 6 *Advocates*, obtained 19 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting in the evening, in Nicolet school-house; got 4 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 12 more signatures to the temperance pledge.

Oct. 21.—Felt much discouraged to-day, houses widely scattered, many of the people from home, and more indisposed to identify themselves with the cause of temperance. Visited 10 houses, distributed 5 *Advocates*, got two subscribers to *Advocate*, and only 2 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 22.—Went a few miles out into the bush, woods almost impassable. Felt all my labour amply compensated, when, at night, I was able to number 19 signatures to the pledge. Visited 10 houses to-day, distributed 4 *Advocates*, and got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*. Lodged in the settlment, and in the morning, Oct. 23, visited several families whom I had been unable to visit the previous day. Several individuals of intemperate habits also joined the society. Visited 10 families to-day, distributed 4 *Advocates*, got 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 13 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 25.—Visited another settlement, met with great encouragement; visited 12 families, distributed 6 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 39 signatures to the pledge; several of those individuals were also persons of intemperate habits.

Oct. 26.—Visited 6 families to-day, distributed 3 *Advocates*, obtained 1 subscriber to *Advocate*, and 11 signatures to the pledge.

Oct. 27.—Visited 14 families, distributed 7 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to *Advocate*, and 24 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting at night in the school-house near Mr. Richardson's, 12 more signatures to the pledge, in all 36.

Oct. 28.—A barren field to-day. Held a meeting at night in the house of Mr. Mathews, obtained 11 signatures to the pledge, called upon 14 families, distributed 6 *Advocates*, got one subscriber to *Advocate*.

Oct. 29.—Visited 15 families, distributed 10 *Advocates*, got 2 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and 20 signatures to the pledge. Held a meeting at night; no immediate results, but I trust a spirit of enquiry has been awakened, which will, in the end, be beneficial to the cause.

Oct. 30.—Visited a little settlement about 8 miles from Danville, in the Township of Tingwick, established a small society there, called the Tingwick Auxiliary to the Danville Temperance Society. Spent the Sabbath among the people, got a few of them out to a meeting; found between 40 and 50 children in the settlement, but neither day-school nor Sunday school; urged the parents to turn out and put up a temporary house for a school, this they promised to do, and I went round the settlement in order to engage two or three individuals in the meantime, to commence a Sunday school, that the children might not be altogether destitute of instruction. I was aware, that in this case, I was exceeding the bounds of my commission; but when I heard one man say, that although the settlement was only of three years standing, he believed that not less than 300 dollars had been expended on ardent spirits! and when I heard another affirm, that the rum had