

Some people, it seems, imagine that it is proper and becoming to express their Christian gratitude and joy on such an occasion, by drinking rum. This was done, therefore, on the occasion in question, according to custom. They not only made themselves happy on the Sabbath afternoon, but resumed the festivity on the forenoon of the following day; about mid-day, however, the godmother fell down in a state of insensibility, and the company became so alarmed as to judge it necessary to send for a medical man. Her husband, himself drunk, was dispatched; after procuring a doctor, and giving him directions how to find the house, the wretch was heard to declare, a declaration which shows the power of drunkenness to quench every finer feeling, and transform man into a brute—"he believed his wife would be dead before the doctor could reach, and indeed *he did not care*—she had been nothing but a curse to him, she was so much given to drink—he had nine children born to him, but only one of them was alive, for *all the rest had come by their death in consequence of the intemperance of the mother, and her neglect of them while she was drinking.*" The conjecture of the husband was correct. The surgeon found the mother dead, and her only surviving child playing on the floor beside her.

The testimony of the Coroner which we have just given, and the facts with which we have accompanied it, are a terrible illustration of the "benevolence" of distillers and retailers, the wisdom of our Magistrates in licensing so many taverns, and of all those who have any hand in furnishing the public with the destructive liquid. "One half of the sudden and violent deaths on which the Coroner reports, are caused by excessive drinking;" and of the remainder, "eight out of every ten may be traced to the habit of drinking!" Let us suppose, for we have no means of knowing the precise number, that twenty sudden and violent deaths occur annually in Montreal, by the foregoing statement, eighteen of them are to be ascribed to drink, so that if the public would abandon it, instead of twenty, we would have only two!

Let the friends of Temperance Societies then be diligent. Since they are fighting against a practice that produces such deplorable

results, it is impossible they can be wrong. let scoffers say what they will, and it is impossible that their zeal can be too great; and, we would earnestly call on the inhabitants of this city generally, to join in the philanthropic endeavour, and make a simultaneous effort to banish the accursed drink from society, and put a stop to its ruinous ravages.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We see that several Societies have reported some cases of reformation, and some relapses amongst the intemperate who had joined the society. We request the Secretaries to transmit to us the particulars of all such cases, if interesting, that they may be published in the *Advocate*.

PROGRESS OF The Temperance Reform.

Lower Canada.

GODMANCHESTER AND HINCHINBROCK TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Account of a meeting held April, 26: from H. Armstrong, Secretary.

"At the appointed hour, a numerous and respectable audience attended. After the initiatory exercises, the Rev. W. C. Mason delivered an able and appropriate address from Prov. 20 chap. 1st verse: 'Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.'

"In this address, he pointed out in vivid colors the manner in which mankind are mocked by wine and strong drink; and took occasion to answer in a clear and satisfactory manner, the principal popular objections to Temperance Societies in general, and to Total Abstinence in particular. No sooner had Mr. Mason sat down, than a gentleman present rose, and objected to Total Abstinence, on the ground that it was unscriptural, and in support of his position, referred to the miracle wrought at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. Mr. Mason, in a very few words returned an answer so clear, full and satisfactory, as completely to silence the objector. After this, two others addressed the meeting in favour of Temperance, and displayed much wit and talent in support of the cause.

"The good effects of this meeting were soon apparent. A person present who had objected to Total Abstinence, found them so completely removed that he immediately signed the Constitution, and requesting a copy; he exerted himself with so much zeal and activity, that in one day he obtained twenty signatures to the pledge of Total Abstinence. What would be done if all would imitate conduct so praiseworthy?"

Foreign.

INDIA.—We have received Serampore papers to Sept. 24, 1835. They contain some facts, which will be both new and interesting to our readers.

TEMPERANCE.—The "Ahmednuggur Artillery Temperance Society" was formed, Nov.

20, 1834, with 20 members. The members solemnly promised never to drink any ardent spirits themselves, nor offer it to others, except when prescribed as a medicine. The constitution provided, that any member who should "make an improper use of vinous, malt, or any other intoxicating liquor," should be expelled. March 11, 1835, there were members present 22; removed to Bombay, 5; deceased, 1; expelled, 20. Of the number expelled, were several "temperate men," who thought it advisable to draw their ration of liquor on the march, being unable to get wine or beer, and having bad water.

At Trichinopoly, a Temperance Society was formed, Feb. 19, 1835. By the latter end of April, the number of members had increased to 530, and the reformation of morals among its members was most striking. A taste for religious reading and conversation had greatly increased among them.

Another Society was formed at Disa, early in March, with 23 members. In May, they had increased to 42. Another was formed at Poona, April 15. In May, it had 38 members. Another had been formed at Hyderabad, in June. The greater part of the members of these societies belong to the British army in India.

TEMPERANCE IN CHINA.—As an envelope to the papers which reached us on Thursday, from Canton, we received the following placard:—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

"*The Sailor's Coffee Shop; with good wares at fair prices.*—No Samshoo, Grog, or poisoned Rum sold at this shop.—*Sailors!* a friend warns you against the stuff sold to you in Canton for Rum. Much of it is not rum; it is fiery Samshoo, with sugar and tobacco, and sometimes arsenic (which you know is deadly poison) mixed up with it; all intended to stupefy you as fast as possible, that you may be cheated or robbed, by the bad people who deceive you and sell this abominable stuff to you. By drinking it you are not only easily cheated out of your money; but your bowels and health are injured; so as to make dysentery, and by and-by death not unlikely occurs. The death of many sailors in China is occasioned by their drinking the nasty samshoo sold at Whampoa and Canton. There is no nourishment in any spirituous liquors. You are recommended to try the above shop, where you can have bread and tea or coffee to refresh you, for a few cash; and so, keeping your sound senses, lay out your money to the best advantage; preserve your health; avoid punishment from man; and not by drunkenness sin against God."

AUSTRALIA.—Our esteemed friend, Mr. J. Backhouse, in a letter from Sidney, to one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, says:—"The cause of Temperance makes more progress in this colony among the thinking classes, than I had ventured to expect. Several able advocates have turned up from among the settlers, and there is ground to hope much will be effected among this truly drunken population, who without the friendly council and help of the Temperance Society, might very generally be considered as verging towards destruction in the whirlpool of inebriety. John Saunders