

them, members of a total abstinence society, and signers of a regular teetotal pledge.—*Id.*

OUR NAVY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* writes:—"The U. S. Frigate, *Cumberland*, Commodore Smith, is probably the only man-of-war of any nation, in which the temperance cause has been fairly tested. Three hundred of her crew have signed the pledge, and only three persons on board draw their grog. The men are allowed to go on shore frequently, and have rarely broken their pledges; a fact that reflects the highest honour on these brave tars, who have thus shown that they can conquer their most deadly enemy."—*Id.*

The following petition signed by one thousand ladies of Cabotville, was presented to our selection, and read before the town meeting on Monday last. The ladies, almost universally, are the fast friends of temperance. A cause must prosper when they lend their influence to it.

"To the voters of the town of Springfield:—

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, impressed with the evils which the use of intoxicating drink inflicts upon society, and especially those produced by its extensive use in our community, respectfully petition you to use all legal measures for the suppression of its sale."—*Hampden Washingtonian.*

DISTILLERIES.—The *Salem Observer* has compiled from the latest authorities a table of the number of distilleries, and the quantities of spirits annually produced in them, in the United States. The whole number of distilleries is 10,306, and the quantity of spirits, 41,602,607 gallons.

New York is the most extensively engaged in distilling. Ohio next, Pennsylvania third, and Massachusetts holds the fourth rank. The whole quantity of distilled spirits, if sold at 20 cents a gallon, would produce \$8,320,501 40.

New York, with 212 distilleries, produced 11,973,815 gallons; Ohio with 390 distilleries, 9,429,467 gallons; Pennsylvania with 1010 distilleries, 6,240,113; Massachusetts with 37 distilleries, 5,177,910 gallons.—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union.*

NEW HAVEN.—GRATIFYING.—We were told a day or two since, by a gentleman who has resided at one of our principal Hotels since the commencement of the present Session of Legislature, that he had not seen a drop of wine or other intoxicating liquor at the dinner table; nor had he heard anything of the kind called for in the house, but in one instance—and that by an apparent stranger, who made a short stay at the house. How entirely different is this from what might have been seen at the same place only two or three years since!—*Fountain.*

## POETRY.

### THE FLAG OF PEACE.

Come rally round the glorious flag,  
The abstinent appears;  
And help to bring the Drunkard back  
In penitence and tears.

Your pay shall be in woman's smiles,  
In childhood's grateful love—  
In cheerful hearths—and happy homes—  
In worth all gold above.

Come rally round our peaceful flag,  
The banner is unfurled;  
Our army is all human kind,  
Our battle field the world.

Will any heart refuse the call,  
Pity and mercy make?  
Who would not joy to see a man,  
The path of woe forsake?

Women of England—mothers—wives!  
Can you refuse our call?  
For you our standard is upraised;  
Will you assist its fall?

Forbid it, gentle woman's heart,  
Her sympathy and love—  
Forbid it, all her hopes below,  
And all her trust above.

## 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—*Uncle Tom'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 DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1841.

### AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

In a former number it was said that the value of things consists in the effects they produce, and that therefore the value of intoxicating drink consists in intoxication. Some may say that the same reasoning may be applied to food leading to gluttony, or that food may be abused as well as drink. There may be gluttons, but I do not know them. I suspect, however, they chiefly belong to the lovers of drink, and that their gluttony is very much the effect of their drinking what is debasing their mind, depraving their appetite, and leading them to make a god of their belly. I think this evil is less common among cold water men. But let men abuse food ever so much, what has that to do with the present argument? The proper, peculiar, uniform effects of food are to nourish and strengthen the body, promote health and comfort, and thus fit men for the various duties of life. The proper, peculiar, uniform effects of all intoxicating drinks are to derange the mind, injure the body, and so unfit men for the duties of life, and fit them for the works of death. If any say that there are good effects which are peculiar to them, or which other things would not produce, let such effects be named and proved. Their evil effects are as notorious as they are numerous; let their votaries then name some good which their favourite drinks have done to soul or body, or some good which men have done while under their influence which could not have been done as well without them, or be silent about their goodness.

It is very strange that any would refer to the abuse of food to justify the use of a poisonous drink. Food however palatable has no tendency to destroy reason, and bewitch people so as to take more than enough. Reason, and other guards, curb appetite; but what shall we say of a drink, which creates and provokes appetite, and destroys or suspends reason, so that it cannot curb it? And what though there should be a few gluttons what a small matter is it compared with the crimes and miseries of intemperance? Do some eat till they cannot walk, or stand, or sit, or others till they rise, fight, and commit murder? Are we commanded not to look on food? Have we a black list of crimes recorded in the Bible as the effects of eating food? Food cannot be wanted, and God provided it before he made man. Did he provide intoxicating drinks? "He made the elements of which it is composed." Well, let them use these elements, if they please, as he made them, without altering their properties and nature, and thus marring the work of God to get a stupefying poison. But "there is poison in every thing." Where is the proof of that? But admitting, as indeed we may, that there is just as much poison in every thing as God saw good for us, why then do men change the nature of things, and destroy the bounty of God to get more poison? There was no alcoholic drinks when man was made, for there was nothing in a state of decay and fermentation to produce any thing of the kind. "But fruit in a certain state will ferment of itself." Well, let it ferment,—let the fermentation go on till it ceases; leave nature to do her own work