

stimulant can be obtained purer in ardent spirits than in wine, wherein lies the wickedness of using it? And wherein lies the filthiness of the practice? Is it not easier for every individual to mix his alcohol with what quantity of water, and sugar, he thinks best, than to take into his stomach a mixture, of which he neither knows the ingredients nor the consequences?"

Why do not the opponents of Temperance Societies, try to give this book more extensive circulation? Is it because they are not satisfied to see the subject handled in so superficial a way? If so, we give them credit for their judgment; for we are almost inclined to think, that were those lectures perused by a judicious and candid enquirer, while his face was kept towards moderation, and his back turned against total abstinence, yet his situation would resemble that of a person in a row-boat, while he looked one way, he would very probably advance just in the opposite direction.

P.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

"In reference to the gratuitous distribution of the *Advocate*, I may mention a case. On the Friday preceeding the Communion Sabbath in this place, a day set apart among Presbyterians for "fasting, humiliation, and prayer," a teacher from this neighbourhood named B———, was present, and in the afternoon he became so intoxicated, that his life was despaired of. On the following morning, he called at the post office for *Advocate*, there being two numbers there for him, which he received. About an hour afterwards he was seen stopping on the street, scarcely able to walk, and two numbers of the *Advocate* in his pocket. Now such cases as this give the enemies of the cause much room to speak against it."

The above is part of a letter from a valued correspondent in Glengarry, which, with other reasons set forth by him, such as the apathy or hostility of ministers; induces him strongly to recommend that the numbers sent gratuitously be discontinued; but this very opposition or apathy of ministers, and intemperance of teachers, are, we think, strong reasons for continuing the gratuitous distribution, if by any means we may win some. If all were thorough tee-totalers, there would either be no need of a temperance paper, or they would gladly pay for it.

We cannot see why teacher B———'s open drunkenness, and the fact that he is supplied with the *Advocate*, should hurt the cause, unless it be considered that every man who receives our paper is a pledged tee-totaler, which, however desirable, is certainly not the case. If no effort were made to reclaim such a man, who, if recovered would probably be a valuable member of society, we think the enemies of the cause would have still more room to speak against it. The amazing progress of the temperance reformation in the United States, is mainly under providence owing to the distribution of temperance documents by millions; and the backwardness of the same cause in England and Scotland, may be, in a great measure, attributed to the niggardliness of temperance societies in this matter. Which example shall we imitate?

POLICE COURT.

The police reports in our daily papers continue to be little more than a mere catalogue of drunkenness. We give a single day, taken by random, as a specimen, and that by no means the worst, Monday being usually the day which affords the greatest harvest of police cases, growing out of drinking. All are, however, very similar, and corroborate the astounding evidence given by Police Magistrates generally, that nine-tenths of the offences against the peace grow out of drinking.

The wisdom of licensing the traffic which reduces these offences, and keeping up costly police establishments, to punish them, and partially to protect the public against them, is not very apparent.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, 1843.

W. ERMATINGER, ESQ., COMMISSIONER.—J. B. Turcotte, found lying drunk in St. Paul Street; William McGregor, found lying

drunk in the street; James White, found drunk, and looking for shelter; Joseph Bouchett, found lying drunk on the wharf; Eugene Labarge, found lying drunk under the market; Thomas Lamourie, found drunk; John Bonis, found drunk; James Anderson, for loitering on the streets at night; Donald McDuffie, found drunk and noisy on Commissioner Street; were discharged. Thomas ———, for suspicion of theft, discharged for want of evidence. Thomas Beattie, 71st Regiment, found drunk in a yard, sent to Barracks. James Brennan, and John Mahar, for making a noise and using bad language to a carter in great St. James Street, at half-past 10 o'clock, last night, held to bail for trial to-morrow.—*Herald*.

THE LAST OF THE NANTICOTES.—"Murder.—Two Indians who had been drinking at a tavern in the Township of Gosfield, C. W., on the evening of May 8th, quarrelled, while returning to their wigwams, and a scuffle ensued, in which one of them plunged his hunting knife into the abdomen of his antagonist. The wound inflicted was mortal, the bowels protruding through the incision; the man lingered until the morning of the tenth, when he expired. The unfortunate victim was known as Bill Bell, and was the last of the Nanticotes tribe, and generally of quiet habits. The murderer has been arrested and committed to prison"—*London Enquirer*.

The above paragraph, intended for insertion at the time, had fallen aside. Where is the murderer now? Where is the murdered? How do the distillers and tavern-keepers feel on the subject? Are they prepared for the time when inquisition shall be made for blood?

EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A woman residing in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, was found dead in her bed on Saturday evening from the effects, it is supposed, of drink. Scarcely a week passes that we have not to record some startling event of this kind.—*Transcript*.

[This is one of four or five cases (two of them women) which have happened in Montreal lately, and we could count up a long list of those who bid fair to fall victims in a very short time.—*Ed.*]

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Thursday last, a labouring man named Hughes, whilst under the effects of drink, laid himself down in a lime-kiln in the Quebec Suburbs, and fell asleep. Whilst in this situation, a quantity of lime fell down upon him, and, horrible to say, consumed him, or at least, burnt him in such a dreadful manner as to render it difficult to recognize the being, man, in the loathsome remains left behind. This is another instance of the awful results of intemperance—and we trust it may be a warning to all drunkards.—*Id.*

[And we may add moderate drinkers, from which class Hughes came.—*Ed.*]

EDUCATION.

WAR.

Men's sensibility to the evil of war has been very much blunted by the deceptive show, the costume, the splendour in which war is arrayed. Its horrors are hidden under its dazzling dress. To the multitude, the senses are more convincing reasoners than the conscience. In youth, the period which so often received impressions for life, we cannot detect, in the heart-stirring fife and drums, the true music of war, the shriek of the newly wounded, or the faint moan of the dying. Arms glittering in the sunbeam do not remind us of bayonets dripping with blood. To one who reflects there is something shocking in these decorations of war. If men must fight, let them wear the badges which become their craft. It would shock us to see a hangman dressed out in scarf and epaulette, and marching with merry music to the place of punishment. The soldier has a sadder work than the hangman. His office is not to dispatch occasionally a single criminal; he goes to the slaughter of thousands as free from crime as himself. The sword is worn as an ornament; and yet its use is to pierce the heart of a fellow-creature. As well