

to the influences that have proved so disastrous to many temperance papers."

"Influences that have proved so disastrous to many temperance papers." What those "influences" are, or from whence they proceed is not stated. It would, perhaps, have been impolitic to have dwelt on these, when about to introduce a friend into new company. We shall not ourselves presume to "guess" in this particular case, but there are general reasons which lie at the foundation of this and similar failures. Those can tell something about the matter who have toiled long and often to promote the circulation of temperance papers. We shall not dwell upon the subject,—the position now gained by the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*," has not been gained without great expense on many sacrifices;—and it never could have succeeded, but for the joint efforts of the present publisher, and those numerous worthy friends, in every part of the country, who have gratuitously aided the enterprise by procuring subscribers and forwarding the money. Along the "*Advocate*" has made its way, and whatever competitors, or rivals or co-workers it has, or may have, we trust the great cause of temperance will, by the efforts of all, be permanently promoted. From the observations we have been able to make as it respects some of the states of the neighboring republic, we are quite sure this has been the case; but it is evident that experience teaches our republican friends that the union of skill and capital will do more for the good of the country, than the dividing of these into several minor efforts, with certain failure or pecuniary loss. Thus we have now on our table, a capital paper, one of the best in New England, with a truly sentimental poetic panoramic heading or vignette. But it has enough of titles to suggest all the well sketched illustrations—here they are "*The Massachusetts Cataract—the Worcester County Waterfall—the Massachusetts Temperance Standard, and the Bristol County Dew Drop, BEING NOW ALL UNITED*," &c. Four papers now constituting one. We may have drawn incorrect inferences from the facts before us, but such is not our present conviction. It will still be our endeavor to roll away the reproach of intemperance from our fair and lovely country, by a cordial co-operation with all the teetotal societies in Canada, of whatever form or constitution, having a rational and scriptural basis. As ever in the past, so now our motto is "Success to all, Disparagement to none."

More Slaughter from Rum.

Our whole sheet would not be large enough to chronicle the disastrous effects of drinking, as they exhibit themselves even in Canada. We find a record of two or three recent cases, in the "*Brockville Recorder*" which we abbreviate for the information of our readers.

A most deliberate murder was committed on the 25th of June, at Palmerston in the township of Bromley. Without any alleged provocation Robert Pool shot Jean Carrière with a musket. The murderer was on the Coroners warrant committed to the Perth jail for trial. The *Lanark Observer* says, "that intoxicating liquor has been the instigating agent in this case."

The "*Recorder*" of July 10th says—

"A shoemaker named Charlton, residing in Buell Street, committed suicide early this morning, by hanging himself in a cellar beneath his own house. The unfortunate man had been drinking hard for several days. Thus has the monster intemperance robbed another family of its protector."

Again, the "*Recorder*" of July 17th, contains an article headed "manslaughter. It appears that some persons belonging to Kitley Corners had been to Frankville, to celebrate the 12th of

July in an Orange procession. They had been drinking together and on returning home quarrelled. John Peoples, when in liquor was apt to be rash. His acquaintances, bearing the same name enraged him, and he dismounted his horse for a settlement by fight. In the quarrel deceased fell between the fore and hind wheels of the waggon in which his friends were riding. The hind wheels passed over him about the neck and shoulders, and he died in about two hours. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "manslaughter" and the Messrs Peoples—father and son were committed for trial. Thus we see the fruits of liquor drinking, and yet the law authorizes and permits its manufacture and sale.

Editorial Morals and Civilities.

When we take original articles, either communicational, or editorial, from any of our exchanges, we are ever careful to credit them accordingly, and we should be happy to find all of our exchanges reciprocating the favor, both as a right, and as a duty.—Uncredited articles from the "*Cataract*," in several successive numbers of the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*," a paper whose ability, and devotion to the cause, we have often commended, seem to show, that its editorial judgment and taste are much superior to its editorial courtesy and morals.

We clip the above from the *Massachusetts Cataract*, and must acknowledge, though very severe, it is no more than the desert of any paper that would act in the way we are accused of acting. We cannot plead guilty, however, to the charge; for we pretend to be rather particular on this very point, namely, giving all our exchanges full credit for the use we may make of them; and if our respected contemporary will point out the articles he refers to, we will make the suitable acknowledgment, and we promise in future to be more particular. But why does Brother Goodrich take us so severely to task? Is he not sometimes to blame himself for the same offence? In the number before us, August 7, 1851, we see more than one article, without credit, which we think the *Cataract* has no claim to. We notice one especially, with a new heading, which we strongly suspect was taken from our columns, without credit. "*Cherry Brandy*," we mean.

Soldier's Canteens.

We have hailed with delight every appearance of progress to ward the adoption of our principles, from whatever quarter we have had intimation of the same; and in no case did it please us more than when we heard of its being promulgated by the "*Duke*" himself, that henceforth no intoxicating drinks were to be sold in the Stores or Canteens, from which the soldiers of our Queen receive their principal supplies. We felt this was a great stride in the right direction; but it would appear, from the following communication, from one who knows, "a Rifleman," that that hope was but an illusion:—

—, August, 1851.

Dear Sir,—The prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in Canteens has failed to effect any material improvement in the habits of the military, for the same reason that the Moderation Societies failed with the public; namely, it does not go to the root of the matter. Ale, Beer, Porter, Wine, and Peppermint, &c., are still allowed to be sold in the Canteens, and it is a well-known fact that the Peppermint sold in Canteens and grog-shops is intoxicating in a high degree, being little else but whiskey, and a small quantity of the essence of peppermint, to give it the proper taste and smell. I have known men get drunk on it. Indeed, I think it is doubtful whether even the entire exclusion of strong drink