

to herself (it was the tale of Johnny Hodges the Blacksmith), but at length she listened to hear it read and seemed to be very attentive. The next morning she declared that for the future she never should be won the worse of liquor, and by all accounts she has kept her word, for she has not since appeared to have tasted strong drink. She keeps herself and her children clean, purchases better food for her hard working husband, and he returns with delight and happiness to enjoy his dally hard earned wages in the society of his reclaimed wife and prattling children, who show by their present appearance that they also are partakers of the blessings of Temperance.

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.—*Macnight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1838.

THE AGENT.—We are happy to state that an individual has been engaged at a moderate salary to go round the city and distribute Tracts, &c. Under the head of original articles will be found the account of some interesting circumstances which came under his notice. During the last month he has distributed 190 Tracts, more than half of which have been among seamen and the military. It is intended that the Tracts will be changed at least once a month, the names of those receiving them being taken down.

PRELIMINARY AID.—This is much wanted at the present time. The credit of the Society must be sustained by punctual payment to the printers for the *Advocate*, handbills, &c.; while the contingent expenses attending public meetings, correspondence, &c. cause a constant drain from the resources of a few individuals. Besides these ordinary expenses, the Society has lately engaged a public lecture room, an Agent, and has contributed to pay the expenses of the Rev. W. Taylor on a temperance mission to Bytown, &c. All these objects require funds; and surely all that are true friends of the cause will contribute according to their means.

PUBLIC WEEKLY MEETING.—Most of the Members of the Society seem to have forgotten that there is a temperance meeting every Thursday evening in the rooms of the Society. Every exertion is made to procure new speakers, and give interest to the exercises; and it is to be expected of the friends of temperance, that they will show themselves, at least occasionally, and bring their families and neighbours. Probably they may labour under the mistaken idea, that having read much on the subject, they do not need further light. Acting on this feeling, they will assuredly become lukewarm in the cause.

THE REFORMED DRUNKARD.—This is a miracle, a sight seldom seen, and to be viewed as an instance of the infinite power, as well as love, of God. By a reformed drunkard is meant one that has stood for years, and not one of those whose names are frequently set down as belonging to the class, their pretensions being founded on a few weeks, or months, abstinence. On this point the friends of total abstinence, in their desire to spread the blessings of their cause, are apt to err, and, in so doing, to take away from the drunkard himself the only hope he has of standing, namely, a sense of the insecurity of his situation. When an intemperate man has signed the pledge, and the appetite for liquor is subdued for some time, he begins generally to become forgetful of his former condition, neglects

attending meetings, as not needful of further information, talks censoriously of weak brethren, or of inconsistent professors of religion, who use or sell liquor, and is not afraid of going into a tavern, or lingering with former improper companions. The consequence is, that he is thrown into some strong temptation unprepared, his moral power undermined, gives way, and he falls back to his former wretched state.

If drunkards, who have been reformed only for a time, would continue so, let them feel that their condition is almost hopeless, nothing short of the power of God being able to save them. They must live as on enemy's ground, and be ever on the watch against surprise. They must labour to feel their own utter weakness, and be instant in prayer for Divine support. They must, in short, desire to become new creatures in Christ Jesus, and hate their besetting sin as dishonouring Him, and excluding them for ever from his presence and glory. No lower motives, in most cases, will save the drunkard from even temporal ruin.

EXTRAORDINARY WALKING.—Molloy, of No. 7, Rose street, Soho Square, has now entered his sixth week, having started May 20, to perform the Herculean task of walking one mile and a quarter every hour, for one thousand successive hours, being one thousand two hundred and fifty miles, with the additional difficulty of abstaining from anything intoxicating in its nature, or, in fact, stronger than tea, coffee, or ginger beer. On Tuesday afternoon Molloy accomplished his arduous undertaking. This feat of pedestrianism exceeds that of Captain Barclay considerably.

We are highly delighted with the 'additional difficulty' referred to in this paragraph. Had we been at the ear of the writer, we would have told him, that the addition of this difficulty was the very thing which enabled Molloy to overcome all the rest. His exploit will stand unrivalled, we presume, till some other teetotaler shall arise, willing to struggle with this additional difficulty. The whole world of rum drinkers, whether moderate or immoderate, cannot furnish a man to match this. By the way, there is nothing like the "additional difficulty" for enabling a man to get over the ground, or to make progress in any undertaking whatever. It is generally found that those who get home most speedily from markets, fairs, &c., instead of keeping their families waiting till midnight, wishing and fearing their return, are the men who encounter "the additional difficulty of abstaining from any thing intoxicating in its nature."

WHO ARE THE TENANTS OF OUR PRISONS?—From a report of the City Government of Boston, we learn that out of 614 persons, sent to the house of correction during six months ending June 1, 1838, 219 were sent there as common drunkards. More than one third of the whole number were sent there for the crime of drunkenness. The rest were committed as lewd, wanton, lascivious, night walkers, keepers of houses of ill fame, thieves and vagabonds;—and how many of these does any one suppose were temperate? Probably not one. Out of 358 in the Commonwealth Jail, 42 were sent there expressly for drunkenness;—the rest for all that variety of crime, which is known to be the invariable results of intemperance.

In addition to the results furnished by the above paragraph from the *Maine Temperance Gazette*, the statements published monthly by our own Police fully show the connection between drinking and crime. The number of persons brought before the magistrates in August last was 394, of whom 108 were charged with drunkenness alone. From more minute enquiries we ascertained that in addition to these, 70 cases of drunkenness were not brought before the notice of the magistrates, and that of the cases above mentioned more than nine out of ten were the result of drinking. Surely our