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# THE CANADA Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE IS THE MODERATE USE OF THINGS BENEFICIAL, AND ABSTINENCE FROM THINGS HURTFUL.

No. IV.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1835.

VOL. I.

## Selected Articles.

### A Complete View of the Principles and Objects of Temperance Societies.

BY THE REV. JOHN EDGAR, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, BELFAST.

[Continued from our last.]

These general statements may appear to some of you far from the sphere of your own observation. Look, then, to the neighbourhood and family circles of your acquaintance, and find illustrations for yourselves. In one neighbourhood with which I am acquainted, two brothers of the principal family were driven deranged by drinking, and the third is a periodical drunkard; four brothers of another family, all in the prime of life, killed themselves by drinking; and, of another family, within half a mile of the last, one brother was killed by a fall while drunk, a second drove his horse into a river and was drowned while drunk, a third lay in bed and drank till he died, and a fourth is following the same course. At the formation of a Temperance Society, in a remote district of the country, a respectable young man stated that, within five miles of where he lived, twenty-two persons of his own acquaintance, many of them respectable, had all perished miserably from drinking—nine of them were drowned, and their corpses found in the water afterwards; three of them were taken out of the water so exhausted that they died in a few hours; five of them perished in the ditches, at the sides of the road; the rest were carried home drunk, and laid on that bed from which they never rose. About eight years ago a young man of notoriously intemperate habits was killed by a fall in a drunken sleep. He was buried on a Sabbath morning. That morning his five companions were seen drinking in the very grove where he had been killed. Of these men, at that time in the prime of life, only one is living now; the last of them died two years ago; another had been killed on the Sabbath, through his own madness, while drunk. That survivor is a drunken, beggared bankrupt; his eldest son, not yet eighteen years of age, is a drunkard; and

his house, which was once the pride of the country and the home of revelry, is now a heap of desolation.

The fell destroyer, that in these cases left so many widows and beggared orphans, and that filled so many graves, was spirituous liquor.

*These illustrations are not taken, do you say, from your district; and with you intemperance does not produce the same desolation? Now, then, I reply, is the time to wake up all your strength—now is your time for reformation: begin now, before intemperance has entrenched itself behind inveterate prejudices and evil customs, before evil habits have been confirmed. Oh, begin now, before the rising generation have been contaminated, and all that is pure, and lovely, and of good report, has been swept away.*

Strong drink produces the same ruin on nations as on families—the genius, and morality, and whole prosperity of a people melt away before it. Famine, and pestilence, and the sword, are not once to be named in comparison with it; and no scourge that ever incensed heaven sent forth upon the world has furnished such an illustration of those burning words of God's righteous retribution—"I will rise up against them, saith the Lord of hosts, and I will cut off the name, and remnant, and son, and nephew, and I will sweep with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts."

Our American brethren conceive that they have good grounds for believing that three-fourths of all the beggary in their country may be justly traced to the use of spirituous liquors; and why should I question their calculations, when I have known of a beggar asking alms at the way-side who drank twenty-one glasses in a day, and of an individual who had been in respectable circumstances being obliged to lie at night with the whole of his clothes on, to prevent them from being pawned by his wife for drink—and when I know not only many persons, earning from ten shillings a week to ten shillings a day, whose houses would not afford a seat to sit down upon, but others who are actually in the habit of pawning for drink, not

only all their own wearables with which they can possibly dispense without absolute nakedness, but actually at times stripping naked their own children for the purpose of procuring whiskey? *Every drunkard knows well, while he is drinking himself and his wife and children to beggary, that, whether there are or are not poor law in the country, the temperate must support him. Do not deceive yourselves, temperate men, with the notion that you have no concern with the drunkard; he is as truly and certainly your heir as one of your own children; and either at your door, or in the hospital, workhouse, or jail, you will be obliged to support himself or his family.* A man, able to make five guineas a week, was last year in a house of correction, his wife was in jail, his children in a poor-house—all supported by the public. The cause will be easily learned from the fact that in less than a month his employer, who kept a spirit-shop, had a bill of £21 against him for whiskey.

Calculations, made on extensive observation in the United States, give warrant to believe that three-fourths of all the crime of the country may justly be traced to the use of ardent spirit. Not only are all the persons confined in the penitentiaries intemperate, but the great majority of them were intoxicated at the time when they perpetrated the crime for which they were imprisoned. Counsellors at the bar, and judges on the bench, have published, as the result of their experience, that all manslaughters, and all murders, with a few exceptions, are connected more or less directly with drinking. All enquiries made on this side the Atlantic give appalling certainty to these declarations. The Recorder of Dublin states that four-fifths of the cases of crime which are brought before him are to be traced to the use of ardent spirits as their proximate cause. The calculation is not extravagant, which I have heard made by one well qualified to judge, that eight out of ten of all the men in jail, throughout the United Kingdom, have been led onward, and hardened in crime, by the use of spirituous liquors. There is reason to believe that, in Scotland, nine tenths of the inmates of prisons

may trace their ruin to ardent spirits. In those houses where ruffians of all names are kept and trained, it is customary to give each individual two glasses of spirits before sending him forth to the work of plunder or blood. What a thought for every supporter of *moderate use*—that while he is regaling himself and his friends and presenting to his children and servants what he would have them consider a good and wholesome beverage, at the same time some robber or murderer, some Burke or Bishop, is preparing himself, by the same article, for deeds of horror which, without such a means of raising a blood-thirsty courage, even his conscience would not allow him to perpetrate; It may be laid down as a general position respecting all robberies, and burglaries, and murders, and the like horrible atrocities, that they are planned under the inspiration of spirituous liquor, and perpetrated under its madness.

Horrific as these views of ardent spirits are, we have worse still in reserve. Their effects upon the bodily frame have only a parallel in their effects on the mind. More than twenty of the most cruel diseases spring from drinking as its natural fruit; and these are hereditary, increasing, if the cause continues, till the family becomes extinct. All regular use of ardent spirits is productive of disease; and habitual drinking, if universal over a nation, would soon exterminate it. Dr. Willan calculates that one-eighth of all deaths, in persons above twenty, are caused prematurely by drinking. The proportion, however, is far greater; for his estimate is founded on his own experience and the bills of mortality; but the bills of mortality only record the immediate and not the remote cause of death,—of drunkenness, for example, as the proximate cause of death, but not of drunkenness as the cause of a fracture or apoplexy, which produced death. One medical practitioner lately told me that one-third of all his cases, during the last year, originated in drink; and a physician of high character stated at a public meeting, a few days since, that one-half of all his practice arises from the same cause. One of the highest medical authorities living has justly described the use of distilled spirits as “the chiefest of the chief causes of disease.”

One of the most afflictive diseases produced by spirituous liquors is madness in lunatic asylums for the poor has this one cause. Of 286 lunatics at present confined in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum 115 are acknowledged by their friends to have been made mad by drinking. Among those who have been driven mad by a degree of *moderate* drinking which perhaps

never amounted to drunkenness there is scarcely an instance of cure. Many of these wretched victims of insanity have murdered fathers, brothers near friends; for those whom they formerly loved most dearly are now the objects of their bitterest hatred. I know a powerful, strong man, who, in a fit of drunken madness, dashed out the brains of his own sister; and though under remorse of conscience, he wished to plead guilty on his trial for the murder, he has frequently been deranged from drunkenness since.

The effects of distilled spirits upon the mind are violent and destructive. From the intimate connexion between the body and mind we should expect this. Since the establishment of Temperance Societies in the United Kingdom, many families, by no means deserving the character of intemperate, have been astonished at the peace and harmony which succeeded the banishment of the bottle. They had never dreamed of what a ruinous influence ardent spirits exert upon the temper. The hero of the social board is the petty tyrant of his own family. While every thing good in the human breast is laid dormant by ardent spirits, all that is bad is quickened into tenfold energy; and the continued exercise of the bad passions, under intoxicating stimulus, strengthens them as certainly as exercise strengthens the members of the body. Not only does the spirit-drinker besot his own understanding, and strengthen his own evil propensities, but he procreates, as the burden or curse of another generation, a race of idiots or villains. It has been long since observed that the child of a drunkard has never a good brain; and with a bad brain, he could no more think well than he could walk well with a bad leg.

The worst, and by far the most alarming, of all considerations is that the habitual use of distilled spirits is calculated to destroy the immortal soul. It is calculated to let loose the tongue in folly, to awaken and strengthen lusts, to withdraw the actions from the control of the will, and to harden and sear the conscience. There is no task more hopeless than preaching to a congregation who, with a reputation for sobriety, are lovers of strong drink. They detest drunkenness, no doubt, but they drink from a bad habit as well as the drunkard; and the chief distinction between him and them is that they are more wary in their cups. They may whine and go through the grimace of outward decorum, under the preaching of the Gospel; and they may draw the rein of discipline tight, even to breaking; yet give me a congregation of profligates rather than these.

Suppose, then, that there should be invented tomorrow some new article of meat or drink, and that you were to introduce it to your table; suppose that, by the exercise of your matured judgement in its moderate use, you should not observe any evil effects resulting to yourself, but that you should observe a most melancholy change upon your household—some of your children have become disobedient, others dissipated; some of your servants have become profligate, and been driven to the perpetration of flagrant crimes, while others of them have been driven outrageously mad; and certain of your visitors, influenced by the respectability of your example, but not possessing your self-command, have been hurried on to irreparable ruin—suppose that, on strict enquiry all these evils were found to be the consequence of having admitted among the customary articles of food a substance of most pernicious qualities—what, in the name of common sense, would be your conduct? Would you hesitate a moment, on making the astounding discovery, to banish from your house the curse and plague? For the world, as well as for each individual, the discovery has been made. We call on the world to act the part to which reason and revelation, and their own interests for time and eternity loudly call, and banish from all ordinary use that which is the cause of three-fourths of all beggary and crime, one half of all madness, and which, each year, sends more victims to premature graves than any ten of the most fatal diseases that ravage the human frame.

The time was, two centuries ago, when all the labour and all the intercourse of life was going forward, in these kingdoms, prosperously and well, without any assistance from distilled spirits. As an article of common use they were wholly unknown. From the period of their invention, our fathers had either been wholly unacquainted with their use, or had employed them only as a dangerous and expensive medicine, measured out in drops, or sold by drachms. What influence has produced the unparalleled change, that an article, a few years since measured by drops from the apothecary's phial, should now be handed round by hospitality and friendship at every social meeting—should be interwoven with the frame work of society—should flow in rivers from enormous distilleries? It would be a libel on the community to say that drunkards produced this change. In their hands alone drinking could not become respectable; in their hands alone the trade in ardent spirits could not continue to exist. Temperate men have produced the change; they have given respectability to the whole business of drinking; they have

supported and indemnified the manufacturer and seller, to enable them to sell to the drunkard; and by their false opinions and evil practices, with respect to the use of ardent spirits, they have been the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness.

(To be continued.)

#### THE BIBLE ON TEMPERANCE.

(Concluded from last number.)

Third, we notice those texts which shew the evil effects of drinking.

Gen. ix. 21. The effects in the case of Noah were truly mournful.

Gen. xix. 32. The effects in Lots case are too shocking to be named.

Lev. x 1. It is generally believed that Nadab and Abihu were under the influence of drink when they offered strange fire. Directly after it, follows the law against the use of wine and strong drink, ver. 8. The result to these young men was death. Fire came down from God and devoured them.

1st Sam. xxv. 36. Nabal drank, and "the Lord smote him that he died."

Dan. v. 1. How mournful were the consequences of Belshazzar's revel! They are well described by a poet:

"But they drank from the cups of the house of the Lord, And were swept from the earth by the breath of his word."

Isaiah xxviii. 7. "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink," &c.

Hab. ii. 5. "Yea, also, because he transgresseth by wine," &c. This probably relates to Belshazzar, and we have seen what transgressions wine led him to commit.

All these are individual cases which show the sad consequences of drink.—The following passages describe its effects in very striking language.

Prov. xx. 1. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Prov. xxi. 17. "He that loveth wine shall not be rich."

Prov. xxiii. 20, 21. "Be not among wine bibbers—for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." How often do we see these declarations verified!

Prov. 23, 29. "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" Read to the end of the chapter.

Hosea iv. 11. "Wine and new wine take away the heart." Yes, drink will harden the heart—it will destroy the nobler feelings of the soul it will burn up the affections of a father and husband, and cause

him to abuse his offspring, and to strike and murder the wife of his bosom—it will consume every virtuous feeling of the heart—it will turn a man into a brute, a devil

The above passages set before us the evil effects of drinking. We have seen those effects. How numerous, how mournful they are! No Christian can behold them without sorrow. And can a Christian behold them and not try to stop them? Can he countenance the use of ardent spirit, which produces all these ills? I will ask only one more question. Is it christian, or human, or patriotic, or moral or honest, to traffic in that which has overflowed our land with these tremendous woes, and people hell with its victims?—

#### GREAT AUCTION SALE.

To the People of the United States.

As I have come to the resolution to put up at public auction all my estate, consisting of the following articles, I beg the attention of the public to this advertisement. I find upon looking over my memorandums and by *Kitteredge's Address*, I am possessed in fee simple, of the following amount in property, personal and real; and as it is a very extensive establishment, I offer the whole at public auction, on very advantageous terms of credit,—or if it suits the purchaser better to pay the cash down I will make a discount of 50 per cent. as I am determined to part with the whole, having in view to remove from my present place of residence, and to engage in other business. The sale will commence on the premises of the advertiser on the 19th inst. in *Bottle-Hill Village*, county of *Hazardall*, in this State: to wit, all that parcel of real estate which may be summed up by the name of the *Old Stand*, *Bottle-Hill Township*, long the residence of the subscriber. and well known by the inhabitants as being in a state of high cultivation, and well watered. The following are the articles which belong to the establishment; viz. a carbuncled or red nose, sickness at the stomach, pukeing of bile, or a discharge of frothy phlegm, bloated face, disgusting belchings, a gradual decay of appetite, swelled limbs, obstructions of the liver, eruptions on the skin, epileptic fits, jaundice, dropsy, not unfrequently phrenzy or madness, forms of gout, exposure to death, in the street, in the wagon, in the field, in the shop, in the bed, with terrible reflections in every lucid interval. Every article of the above accompanied with stinking breath and a loathsome body. The following are the inseparable furniture of the house. Strife, contention, needless thumping or beating of children, waste, grumbling, poverty, fear of creditors, or sheriff, misery, a mourning

wife, once lovely, but now a prey to continual sorrow, and in dread of coming evils from day to day, because she is tied to a brute and chained to a tyrant. Forsaken children, looking upon a sottish father and inheriting his name, growing up in idleness, ragged, and soon to be cast upon a wide world, without a father, who is dead and gone, and whose memory was drunken.—In addition to the above, the following pieces of property lying without the premises, will also be offered for sale and made over to the highest bidder, viz:—The loss of that tenure known by the name of good credit,—also reputation, friendship, with the acquisition of deception, low company, imposition, vulgar swearing, together with various other articles, too numerous to be detailed. The whole of which, including the following inscription, written by those who prize it, in letters of gold, and engraved on the very frontispiece of the house, of eternal consequence to the purchaser, namely, "*No drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven*," will then and there be put up at public vendue; and as there can be no postponement the subscriber is desirous that those who feel themselves interested or concerned, to inherit the above property will give due attendance on said day.

The Subscriber,

NEIGHBOR DROP.

Or as some call me, *Janes Ardent Spirits*.  
Bottle-Hill Village, County of Hazardall.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A young man in one of our southern States has, for several years, been attached to a young lady of merit. Their friends knew they loved each other and thought seriously of marriage. One evening, in company with several friends, he addressed her in the following manner. "Jane, the world have expected long that we should be married; let us stop their talk at once, by entering into the expected union."—She looked seriously and stedfastly at him for a moment, and replied; "Charles, I am willing to acknowledge to you and to all our friends, that I love you; the only objection I have to marrying you is—your cups. 'Till I can have better evidence that you will relinquish your cups, and be a temperate man, I can never consent to marry you. I could not make you happy, and you would make me wretched." A deep silence ensued till broken by a friend. Charles, instead of relinquishing his cups, took a journey to divert his mind. How very strong men's attachment to ardent spirits! If all females would be thus decided, some reformation would be effected. The expectation of a female to reform an intemperate man by marrying him is vain.

## End of Moderate Drinking.

The Montreal Morning Courier of the 19th July states that an Irish labourer, named Donegani, was found lying in a dying state, from wounds received the preceding evening; and the Herald of the 20th July states intoxication to be the cause. We envy not the gain of the person who sold him the pernicious liquor.

An individual in this city lately deceased, whose name we do not think it prudent to mention, died, it is believed, from disease brought on by drinking. In his last moments he called repeatedly for rum, and the nearer he came to eternity the stronger he wished the rum to be. The Scriptures declare that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. Let the individual who sold this poor drunkard the poisonous liquor reflect upon how far he has been instrumental in hastening his end and his doom.

An individual living in the neighbourhood of this city, calling himself a man, but more like a fiend, is in the habit of often coming home at night drunk, and beating his wife to such a degree of severity as to make her fly in her night-clothes to some of her neighbours, in the dead of night, for refuge from his cruelty. He has several sons, who are following their wicked father's steps, and who are also very unkind to their mother. If any should exert their energies and influence in promoting the Temperance Reform it is females—for they owe fully more to it than the men.

**Death by Intoxication.**—Yesterday morning, (16th) a man, named Henry Russell, aged *eighty* years, a native of, we believe, Dublin, Ireland, met with his death under the following circumstances:—He came to the boarding-house, or tavern, of a person named Melhegan, in Commissioner-street, on the night of the 16th instant, at about nine o'clock, and appeared quite stupified from the effects of liquor. Next morning at about six o'clock he was discovered, lying upon the floor, by the woman of the house, who, supposing him still to be in the same state of insensibility, endeavoured to awaken him—but, to her no small astonishment, discovered him to be dead! A coroner's inquest was held at eight o'clock, and a verdict returned of "death from the effects of intoxicating drink." We were struck with horror upon beholding the body—the silver locks of his hoary head hung in disorder upon his shoulders, the many wrinkles of his careworn countenance were blackened, and a

stream of blood had flowed from the nose. It is said he was once in the army, and has left children and grand-children. He had property below or about Quebec, where he lived with his son; but in consequence of some family discord he parted from them, and has resided in Montreal for the last two years. He had once been in good circumstances, and was noticed through life for his upright conduct, but of late had been much reduced.—*Communicated, Herald, 17th June.*

A correspondent from Colchester, U.C., writes us, that a Canadian in Gosfield upset his horse and cart while intoxicated, and was killed on the spot, leaving a wife and five or six children. And at the same place, not long since, a man named Whitting fell dead off his chair in a tavern; he was a habitual drunkard. Moderate drinkers beware—your end may be like theirs.

An unfortunate woman, named Conway, was taken out of the bay, near the wharf, on Monday morning, into which it is supposed she had fallen the preceding night, and, lamentable to say, while labouring under the effects of intoxication! An inquest was held by George Duggan, Esquire, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned. Some severe bruises appeared about the head of the deceased, and the hands belonging to one of the steamers were closely interrogated by the coroner. It appeared that she had been in company with some of the sailors, and most probably fell off the plank on returning to the wharf. How truly awful the termination of the day's debauchery! and what a lesson to the intemperate!! A respected Alderman mentioned to us the other day, that nearly the entire charges brought before himself and brother magistrates arise out of that curse to thousands—ardent spirits.—*Toronto Recorder.*

A woman named Brady was detected at a late hour last night on Feehan's wharf, under circumstances which induced a belief that she was about to destroy a fine male child, which she carried in her arms. She was taken into custody, and the case is now under investigation.—*Ib.*

The poor woman whose case was under investigation when our paper was put to press on Saturday last, for a supposed attempt to destroy her child, if not herself, has been humanely forwarded to some of her friends in the country, and the child placed at nurse. *She had been drinking also!* and was not, it appears, of very sound mind.—*Ib.*

The following unbiassed testimony of the shocking scenes to which spirit drinking leads is given by Lieutenant Moodie in a work lately published in London, entitled ten years in South Africa:—"The Hottentots, though incapable of resentment, are passionate, savage, and cruel to their women and children, on the slightest provocation. \* \* \* On these occasions, the brutal husband often beats his wife in the most cruel manner, treads her under foot, and uses her in a way that would be death to a more delicate female. The wife, on her part, is by no means deficient in the artillery of her sex, and uses her other natural weapons with great effect, scratching, biting, or tearing the hair with the most undaunted courage, until she sinks to the ground with exhaustion; but the tongue still wags with unabated volubility in an overwhelming torrent of oaths and contumelious terms, which aggravates her punishment, until the infuriated husband is driven half frantic with disappointed rage. These shocking scenes are generally occasioned by drinking, to which vice they are very much addicted." How many similar scenes may be witnessed in this civilised land, arising from the same cause.\*

## Original Articles.

PRINCIPLES OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.  
No. III.

(Continued from last number.)

In my former articles, I have adduced evidence to show that ardent spirits are not necessary.

They are not necessary—

1st. *As an ordinary article of diet.*

2d. *Nor in cases of exposure to fatigue—wet—cold—heat.*

I shall now proceed to the second general principle of Temperance Societies.

ARDENT SPIRITS ARE PERNICIOUS.

The following are the opinions of Dr. Hosack, one of the most eminent physicians of the city of New York:—"I verily believe spirituous liquors to be altogether injurious to persons in health, more especially during the excitement of the system by hard labour and severe exercise."

I will now proceed to answer some of the more important questions contained in the Circular addressed to physicians.

Question 1. Is the use of distilled liquors, by persons in health, ever beneficial for the preservation of health, or for the endurance of fatigue or hardship?

\* The truth of the above is fully confirmed by a gentleman of this city, formerly a resident at Cape Town.—*Editors.*

I answer—In *no case whatever* in which there is health and vigour of constitution.

Ques. 2. What is the decision of the most approved medical authorities concerning the effect of the continued use of alcohol upon the healthy human system?

Ans. That disease and death are the inevitable results; that the continued use of ardent spirits cannot be indulged in without the *certainty of injury*. The system in health requiring only *nutriment*, the addition of a stimulant so powerful as alcohol is altogether foreign to its wants; is not only superfluous, but positively injurious, by the depression and debility consequent upon inordinate excitement.

Ques. 3. Does ardent spirit operate as a prevention of epidemic and pestilential diseases? or is it frequently the exciting cause of such diseases?

Ans. *Never* the former; *very generally* the latter.

Ques. 4. What is the effect of a frequent moderate use of such liquors in the production or the aggravation of diseases?

Ans. To create the appetite for an *increase* of the noxious draught.

Ques. 9. What is the effect of alcohol on the moral sense of those who use it?

Ans. To impair and vitiate it; analogous to the physical effects upon the system in producing various diseases both of body and of mind, so does intemperance operate in impairing and destroying the moral principle of our nature, and those finer feelings of the heart, which elevate man to the rank he holds in the scale of moral being, and which are the source of his greatest earthly enjoyments.

Ques. 11. How far does the use of alcohol destroy the susceptibility of the system to the operation of medicine, and thus prevent the cure of disease?

Ans. That the disease of an habitual drunkard will for the most part run its course *uninfluenced* by medical treatment; that in the *exhaustion* so produced by intemperance, medicines are oftentimes useless, and the disease for the most part proves fatal: whereas, the diseases of the *water drinker* are comparatively few in number, in general readily controlled, and when the malady is removed the constitution is easily restored to its original health and vigour.

Ques. 12. What proportion of the deaths among adults, (that come under your observation) are fairly attributable, directly or indirectly, to the use of alcohol? and in what way?

Ans. Certainly a large proportion of the deaths, particularly from inflammatory diseases; dropsies and hæmorrhages are thus produced, and are so produced by the expenditure of the vital powers pre-

vious to the invasion of the disease.

Ques. 13. What would be the effect upon the business and practice of the medical profession if the community were generally to adopt the principle of total abstinence?

Ans. We may reply to this question in the language of the poet—

“The first physicians by debauch were made,  
Excess began, and still sustains the trade.”

GARTH.

I would also answer this question in sober prose, by observing, that the chances for vigour health and long life are in favour of him who altogether abstains from the use of ardent spirits.

Ques. 14. To what extent is insanity the effect of intemperance?

Ans. Spirituous liquors are the most common source of that disease; as will be seen by a reference to the reports of the various asylums for maniacs in every part of the world, and that they operate by producing *inflammation* of the brain, as well as other diseases of that organ, and of the nervous system in general.

Ques. 15. Has the moderate use of alcoholic drinks a natural tendency to produce the drunken appetite?

Ans. Most certainly.

Ques. 18. Is alcohol a digestible substance? or is it carried out of the system without undergoing any change in its chemical character?

Ans. It is directly absorbed and conveyed into the blood vessels; a portion of it, by mixture with the carbon of the blood, becomes converted into fat, hence the *bloated appearance of the sot*; but the larger part of the febrile excitement of the system constitutes *obstructions* of the different viscera, and produces dropsical effusions into the various cavities of the body; and in some instances, upon examining the body after death, the peculiar spirit, whether gin or whiskey, that had been the cause of dissolution, had been recognised by the bystanders in the fluids of the brain so effused.

Ques. 20. Is it safe to use it as a family medicine in cases of ordinary indisposition?

Ans. A very dangerous medicine, and only should be employed when prescribed by the *physician*.

Ques. 21. How does the delirium tremens compare with hydrophobia in its horrors and frequency?

Ans. In some few instances the one is as incurable as the other; but in its *general prevalence* delirium tremens is infinitely *more dreadful* in its consequences to the community than in the poison of the rabid animal.

(To be continued.)

CANADA TEMPERANCE STATISTICS  
NO. II.

In the first article under this head, it was shown that the cost to the two provinces of foreign spirituous liquors was between four and five hundred thousand pounds annually, to which, to form something like an estimate of the total cost of spirituous liquors, there must be added the amount of those manufactures in the country, together with the direct loss incurred by the additional expenses of the criminal judicature and the destruction of property caused through intemperate habits, &c. At the same time it was remarked that the statement of the pecuniary loss exhibited yet the brightest side of the picture which might be drawn of the evils arising from the use of spirituous liquors. The consequences, as seen by this view of the subject, are not necessarily felt beyond the temporal distress which poverty occasions, but when viewed in connection with the cause of crime and immorality, of destroying the happiness of society and of ruining the eternal interests of mankind, they appear incalculably injurious. That they are so in respect to the cause of crime will be seen from the following statements.

I. Crimes punished capitally.

Through the kindness of Captain Holland, keeper of the jail of this city, the table below is given, showing the names of those unfortunate individuals executed in Montreal since 1824.

Names.	Crimes.	When committed.	Remarks.
1 George Henderson.	Murder.	Sept., 1827.	Inferred to have been in the quar when perpetrated. Forgery planned in a tavern. Of irregular habits. Committed when intoxicated. Ditto. Committed under the influence of jealousy.
2 John Shields.	Forgery.	Jan'y, 1828.	
3 John Marchand.	Murder.	do.	
4 Louis Masse.	do.	Oct., 1830.	
5 Michael Kelly.	do.	April, 1831.	
6 Alexis Boyer.	do.	March, 1832.	
7 Charles Gagnon.	do.	Aug., 1832.	
8 Adolphus Dewey.	do.	Sept., 1832.	
9 John the Drunken.	do.	do.	

That the two first individuals were under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed is inferred from the following statement in the Montreal Gazette of 10th September, 1827:—

"George Henderson and John Shields were put to the bar charged with murder, in having, on the 19th day of August last, been the wilful and malicious cause of the death of one Peter Keho, by drowning him in the mouth of the Lachine canal.

"The Attorney General stated the case in short terms, and proceeded to call the crown evidence. E. Kilpatrick and E. Hughes, two young women recently arrived from Ireland, lodged in a small room of Henderson's house, where also Shields lodged. They remained in these quarters during three weeks in the commencement of August. On the evening of Sunday the 19th August the deceased came to the house of Henderson, and drank liquor with the prisoner at the bar and Henderson's wife; the drink being furnished by Henderson, who sells liquor without licence, and was paid for by the deceased. \* \* She then perceived that an altercation was in progress between the prisoners and deceased. Shields struck the deceased, and then both prisoners endeavoured to put the deceased out of the house, which he resisted by placing himself against the door. Henderson then took up a chissel lying on the counter, and said "he would settle him." He succeeded in wounding the deceased on the forehead or temple, from which the blood flowed freely, and also in finally expelling him the house. About an hour afterwards he returned again, wanted more drink, upon which an altercation took place, in which he was desired to leave the house, which he did tolerably quietly. Kirkpatrick afterwards, on looking through a broken pane in her window, saw a man lying at full length at short distance from the end of the house. \* \* On seeing him raised, by his size, dress, and by the conversation of the prisoners, she is certain it was Keho who had laid down disabled by liquor and the effusion of blood. She saw Henderson knock down Keho on his face, and then immediately both prisoners raised him up, and conveyed him in the direction of the canal. Kirkpatrick then left her room, went to the door, and followed the prisoners till she got within a yard of Shields, who stood on the top of the bank, while Henderson dragged Keho down, and she saw him plunge him into the water of the canal." \* \* \*

Louis Massé, on the scaffold, addressed the spectators, and as reported in the Gazette of 14th Jan. 1828, said—"That for the last three years of his life he had been leading a very irregular life, mingling with bad company, and totally neglecting those industrious habits of life which formerly marked his character."

The end of Michael Kelly furnishes a

still clearer and more lamentable instance of the consequences of intemperance. Before being turned off he spoke to the crowd assembled below. In his address, "he expressed his regret that after serving his Majesty faithfully for nearly twenty-one years, he was now brought to an untimely end,—an event which he attributed to his being addicted to drunkenness. Against that vice, and what was sure to follow it, bad company, he particularly warned those who heard him."

In the same paper, the Gazette of the 4th October, 1830, in relation to Alexis Boyer, is the following paragraph:

"It is again our lot to detail the destruction of a human being by another while labouring under intoxication, and that too by one who was bound by the ties of the strongest nature to protect and support the victim of his ferocity: On Thursday, one Boyer, of the parish of St. Pierre, near Laprairie, was committed to the jail of this city, accused of having murdered his wife. It appears that on the previous Thursday evening, Boyer returned from a neighbor's house in a state of intoxication, and some conversation arising between him and the unfortunate object of his violence, he in a most brutal manner attacked her with his fists and with kicks, till he deprived his unhappy victim of her existence. It seems that Boyer's mother, who was present at the time, interposed to rescue the poor woman from the attacks of her son, and received severe injury from him in her praiseworthy but fruitless endeavours to succour her daughter in law."

The Montreal Herald of 30th March, 1833, contains an account of the execution of Charles Gagnon, from which are taken the following remarks by the editor:—"In the evening of the day of their visit (alluding to his wife and children) we visited him for a considerable period. \* \* \* He was an uneducated man, of powerful and unbridled passions; amongst other things, he stated to us that he no more thought of murdering his victim when he entered his place, than he had of murdering us then present; irritating language was the cause of the first blow being struck by himself, and partially intoxicated as they both were, the struggle became desperate, and death ensued."

From the foregoing table and statements it will appear, that out of the nine who have been executed, six, at least, along with their unhappy victims, may be considered as having been brought to an untimely end, directly or indirectly, through the use of spirituous liquors. With these facts before them, independent of others which the length of this article prevents from being brought forward, will a Chris-

tian community not be entreated to favour the objects of Temperance Societies, or at least abstain from the use of these liquors?

Is not the apathy of the community strongly contrasted with what would be their behaviour in the case which is supposed below.

Were a number of persons to come on a visit to our city from a neighbouring country, and we received them kindly, and treated them hospitably in our several circles; but the return shown for our goodness was the instigating of persons to rob and murder us, by which both the innocent and guilty were brought to lose their lives; and that our visitors being accessory to these crimes was undeniably proved,—would our feelings and conduct be regulated by those shown in respect to the effects resulting from the use of spirituous liquors?

Would we again receive them into our houses as associates, introducing them to our wives, our children and our friends? Would they be admitted to our socialities, or would even Ministers shake hands with them, with mirthful welcome and cordial invitation to their tables, around which were seated some of their flock, whose souls they watched for as those who had to give account?

Would not abhorrence of their wickedness, and ingratitude, and fear for the safety of ourselves and kindred, induce every one but the abandoned to shun them? Would people be laughed at for joining together in an association to destroy them?

The opposers of Temperance Societies will surely consider the force of illustrations such as this. Their friends ask nothing but calm enquiry into their principles and objects; they do not ridicule those who will not join in such a noble and necessary cause, they will still earnestly entreat them to do so; and whenever their arguments are blessed to their conviction, they will forget all past opposition and welcome them only as fellow labourers.

#### PROGRESS OF

### The Temperance Reform

LOWER CANADA.—What are the friends of the Temperance cause doing in this Province, that we have not a single report of a Temperance meeting, or communication from any one on the subject from the country, whilst from the Upper Province we are daily receiving reports and communications. We hope our friends will arouse themselves to the battle, for the enemy is far from being conquered.

A new Montreal Temperance Society is about being formed, in which it is intended to unite the old Montreal Temperance Society, the Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society, and the Montreal Ladies' Temperance Society—this latter to be a branch Association.

*Temperance Principles gaining ground.*  
—We notice with much pleasure in an advertisement in the Herald of the 24th July, that at an illumination and grand display of fire-works, which was to be exhibited at Gibbault's Botanical Gardens on 29th July, that all kinds of refreshments will be had at the Garden *except liquors*. If all intoxicating liquors were banished from public exhibitions there would not be so much riot and disorder as there too often is on such occasions.

**PETITE NATION.**—The following is a short extract of a letter dated 6th July:—  
“We have a society established in this place, which has been in operation upwards of two years. We cannot boast of great numbers, but I think we hold our own, and the society has been productive of some good. We intend to send soon for a number of copies of the Advocate, to distribute gratuitously amongst those who are not able to pay for them themselves, in hopes they may be productive of leading some to refrain from the use of intoxicating drink.”

#### UPPER CANADA.

##### TEMPERANCE ON CAVAN CIRCUIT.

*Report of the Smithtown Temperance Society, formed March 14, 1830.*

T. Walton, President,  
Wm. Paulin, Vice President.  
T. Bolster, Secretary.

Committee.—John Reirson, J. Melbourn, W. Paulin, Isaac Melbourn, J. Bolster, and W. Robinson.

The society numbers fifty members; it has gradually increased since its formation. The spirit of philanthropy and enterprise are characteristic of its officers and members, and while they discover the baneful effects of alcohol, there is a zeal manifested to destroy them in the community. Another society formed at Peterboro' in December last, promises to do much; it has already accomplished much in doing away *drunkenness*, yea, what is termed “temperate drinking” by the lovers of it. It numbers upwards of one hundred members. In the town of Otonabee another society, formed of late, numbers thirty members; and although this

society was formed in the midst of prejudice from some who ought to have been its ablest advocates, yet its prospects are flattering. Also, in the town of Emily a society has existed for some time; it is gradually increasing, more than sixty have joined within the last six months. There are other towns where there are yet no Temperance Societies formed, and where the demon of vice holds his empire uncontrolled, which is a powerful barrier against the influence of the Gospel among the people. O! could the friends of temperance see the mass of human misery in some neighbourhoods, quarrelling, fighting, men falling from their horses in a state of intoxication; some committing *suicide*, others frozen to death, others beggaring their families, destroying their health, and ruining their souls forever—they would still be active; yes, all the sober part of the community would unite in putting down the *parent vice* of the land! Let all the sober, and those “temperate drinkers,” (so called) unite together in *entire abstinence*, and when the old stock of drunkards are gone the curse of drunkenness will cease to be among us, because there will no more be left to serve an apprenticeship to become drunkards. Where Temperance Societies have been formed on the circuit, peaceable congregations attend the means of grace; and some who have united with the Temperance Society, the Gospel has become the power of God to the salvation of their souls, and they have since united with the church, and bid fair to become united with the church triumphant.

Smithtown, June 6, 1835.

S. S.

Mr. Oliver Phelps, of St. Catherines, U.C., in a communication addressed to the Albany Temperance Intelligencer, under date 17th June last, states that a Total Abstinence Society from the use of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cordials, and all intoxicating liquors as a drink, was organised in that village on Monday 15th June last. The meeting house was filled, and a more orderly or respectable meeting has seldom been witnessed. They adopted their constitution with scarcely a dissenting voice on any article, and received between 40 and 50 signatures. He further states, that in that neighbourhood there are some sound temperance men, who will not sell their grain to distillers; and Mr. Phelps, who is the proprietor of extensive mills at St. Catherines, has refused to chop or grind the grain for distilling for the last three years. There is one large distillery in the village, who have to cart their grain past this mill, and go four

miles to get their chopping done for distilling.

#### UNITED STATES.

**TEMPERANCE AMONG SEAMEN.**—The reformation which has taken place among seamen within the last few years on the subject of Temperance, is far greater than any one would have dared to anticipate. Among the many gratifying proofs of such a change, we record with pleasure the facts stated in the following note.—*Journal of Commerce*.

*To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.*  
MONDAY, June 1, 1835.

Gentlemen;—It is with much pleasure we inform you of the remarkable fact, that we have received on board of our ships the crews of each, all in a perfect state of sobriety, and, what is more worthy of note, none of them have brought a *drop of grog on board*, there being upwards of sixty men who compose the crews.

S. H. POMEROY, 1st officer packet ship Europe.

J. M. CHADWICK, 1st officer packet ship, Chas. Carroll.

The three packet ships here mentioned sailed yesterday,—one for Liverpool, one for London, and the other for Havre. The crews were shipped by Messrs. Goin, Poole, and Pentz, who, we understand, have determined hereafter to keep a register of all seamen arriving in port.

#### ENGLAND.

**PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.**—A very large and influential meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 19th of May—the Bishop of London in the chair. It was stated that 782 British medical men have signed a declaration, that distilled spirits are not only unnecessary but pernicious, that the English societies have been increased by 28,000 members during the past year, that in the town of Preston, containing 3000 members of the society, 200 drunkards have been reclaimed; and while formerly there had been 76 commitments for crime to each Quarter Sessions, the number had immediately fallen on the establishment of the Temperance Society, and at the last sessions but one there was not a single committal; while in Colne, containing 6000 inhabitants, of whom 1500 are temperate, nine spirit and beer shops, out of eleven, have already been closed. Dr. Matheson, who has lately returned from the U. States, declared that there is hardly a single minister in that country who is not a member of the Temperance Society, and that it would be almost as much as a man's religious character was worth to refuse to become a member.



## Poetry.

## ABUSE OF THE BOUNTIES OF PROVIDENCE

God gave the gift to man;  
But man, with fatal skill,  
Incessant, form'd the plan  
To change the good for ill:  
The poison, tortur'd from the vine,  
Like Sampson, hath its thousands slain.

God gave the golden grain  
To hungry man, for food;  
But, querulous and vain,  
He spur'd the proffer'd gold:  
And Egypt's slothful sons, at last,  
Drew forth the drowsy beverage first

God gave the clustering vine;  
Ingenious man, perverse,  
Exchanged the boon for wine,  
And wretched Canaan's curse:  
The Patriarch, who had safely past  
The deluge, was o'erwhelm'd at last.

The madness came by wine,  
That wrought Belshazzar's fall;  
And caus'd the hand divine  
To write upon the wall—  
Scoffer, thy royal race is run!  
Thy work of wickedness is done!

To earth the cup becom'd,  
That holds an adder's sting;  
And let us pledge the world,  
With nectar from the spring,  
That hence, like Rechab's ancient line,  
Though prophets urge, we drink no wine.

## Miscellaneous.

*Ardent Spirits useless in Cold or Warm Weather.*—During Captain Ross's sojourn at the North, when the thermometer was sometimes sixty and a half degrees below zero! or ninety-two and a half degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit. Himself and the men who were with him were for fifteen months entirely destitute of ardent spirits. By this fact he accounts for the remarkably good health which they enjoyed during that time. In excessive cold weather, cold water is doubtless the best drink.

*Popular Poison.*—When ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by the warmth and pain experienced in that organ, and next inflammation of that part, and sometimes gangrenes. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and if taken in large quantities, cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficult breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of

Jeremiah, ch. 35.

ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered till too late for relief.—*London Med. Journal.*

*A person's friends are sometimes his worst enemies.*—This holds true in many instances, and especially in relation to intemperance.

The fond mother, who feeds her infant with alcohol, however much it may be diluted and sweetened, is a more dangerous enemy to her child, than the assassin who plots against his life; for he may be discovered and secured; but an appetite for stimulating drinks, once acquired, is difficult to be destroyed.

*Dining one day with Dr. Johnson, whose spirits the company were anxious to revive, Miss Hannah More urged him to take a little wine. His reply was, "I can't take a little, child; therefore, I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."*

*Topics.*—Dr. Johnson's opinion of drinking may be gathered from a brief but expressively ethical passage; he says, "In this the discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence."

*Just and righteous.*—A man to the east advertises that he will pay no debts of his wife's contracting, as she has deprived him of his bed and board by locking him out of his house and refusing to admit him! The wife, in extenuation, says, that she never refused to admit him when he was sober, which of late had never been the case. We commend her decision.

## Notices.

We must urge upon country subscribers who have not paid the necessity of forwarding immediately their subscriptions, free of expense, to us; for upon prompt payment rests the success of our undertaking. We would also respectfully urge upon the friends of the cause in both provinces to use their most strenuous exertions to promote the circulation of the Advocate; so that, at the commencement of a new year, our list may warrant us to lower the price. None need be afraid to subscribe from the fear of its being discontinued; for, though we should be losers, it will be carried on to the end of the volume; but our prospects warrant us to hope it will be carried on for years to come.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The unpublished address from Perth will appear in our next; also, the valuable address to spirit dealers, sent us by a subscriber.

It would save us much time, trouble and expense if those persons who act as agents would keep the names of subscribers themselves, and allow us to address the whole to them, instead of individually. To those who will do so, a copy will be given gratis for every 10 copies ordered.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance, and postage paid when sent by mail.

We hope the friends of the cause in the Upper and Lower Provinces will use their best exertions to promote the circulation of the TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE; and we respectfully request all such to act as Agents, and forward the names of subscribers as soon as possible.

We also request, that Reports of Temperance Societies and Meetings, statements of the progress of the cause in the two provinces, and short articles for insertion, may be forwarded to us free of expense.

## Advertisements.

## THEOLOGICAL BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Religious Public, to conductors of Sabbath Schools, Parochial or Congregational Libraries, that his present assortment of British and American Publications is choice and extensive, and will be sold at moderate prices. His importations from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Boston and New York in the Fall will be very extensive, and all of the newest and most popular standard writers.

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An excellent assortment of Elementary and Classical SCHOOL BOOKS.

WILLIAM GREIG;

No. 197, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, August 1, 1835.

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