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# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

**PLEDGE.**—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 discountenance their use throughout the Community.

[Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

No. 3

## BRANDY AS A PREVENTIVE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Concluded.)

For all Mr. Hobart had expressed himself so warmly in favor of brandy, and had avowed his freedom from the old appetite, he did not feel altogether right about the matter. There was a certain pressure upon his feelings that he could not well throw off. When he went home in the evening, he perceived a shadow on the brow of his wife; and the expression of her eyes, when she looked at him, annoyed and troubled him.

After supper, the uneasiness he had felt during the afternoon, returned, and worried his mind considerably. The fact was, the brandy had already disturbed the well balanced action of the lower viscera. The mucous membrane of the whole alimentary canal had been stimulated beyond health, and its secretions were increased and slightly vitiated. This was the cause of the uneasiness he felt, and the slight pains which had alarmed him. By ten o'clock his feelings had become so disagreeable, that he felt constrained to meet them with another 'mouthful' of brandy. Thus, in less than ten hours, Mr. Hobart had wronged his stomach by pouring into it three glasses of brandy; entirely disturbing its healthy action.

The morning found Mr. Hobart far from feeling well. His skin was dry and feverish, and his mouth parched. There was an uneasy sensation of pain in his head. Immediately upon rising he took a strong glass of brandy. That, to use his own words, 'brought him up,' and made him feel 'a hundred per cent, better.' During the forenoon, however, a slight diarrhoea manifested itself. A thrill of alarm was the consequence.

'I must check this!' said he, anxiously. And, in order to do so, another and stronger glass of brandy was taken.

In the afternoon, the diarrhoea appeared again. It was still slight, and unaccompanied by pain. But, it was a symptom not to be disregarded. So brandy was applied as before. In the evening it showed itself again.

'I wish you would give me a little of that brandy,' said he to his wife. 'I'm afraid of this. It must be stopped.'

'Hadh't you better see the doctor?'

'I don't think it necessary. The brandy will answer every purpose.'

'I have no faith in brandy,' said Mrs. Hobart. Poor woman! She had cause for her want of faith.

'I have, then,' replied her husband.—'It's the doctor's commendation. And he ought to know.'

'You were perfectly well before you commenced acting on his advice.'

'I was well, apparently. But, it is plain that the seeds of disease were in me. There is no telling how much worse I would have been.'

'Nor how much better. For my part, I charge it all on the brandy.'

'That's a silly prejudice,' said Mr. Hobart, with a good deal of impatience. 'Every one knows that brandy is a remedy in diseases of this kind; not a producing cause.'

Mrs. Hobart was silent. But she did not get the brandy. That was more than she could do. So her husband got it himself. But, in order to make the medicinal purpose more apparent, he poured the liquor into a deep plate, added some sugar, and set it on fire.

'You will not object to burnt brandy at least,' said he. 'That you know to be good.'

Mrs. Hobart did not reply. She felt that it would be useless. Only a disturbance of harmony could arise, and that would produce greater unhappiness. The brandy after having parted with its more volatile qualities, was introduced into Mr. Hobart's stomach, and fretted that delicate organ for more than an hour.

'I thought the burnt brandy would be effective,' said Mr. Hobart on the next morning. 'And it has proved so.' In order not to lose this good effect, he fortified himself before going out with some of the same article, unburnt: But, alas! By ten o'clock the diarrhoea showed itself again, and in a more decided form.

'Oh dear!' said he in increased alarm. 'This won't do. I must see the doctor.' And off he started for Doctor L—'s office. But, on the way he could not resist the temptation to stop at a tavern for another glass of brandy, notwithstanding he began to entertain a suspicion as to the true cause of the disturbance. The doctor happened to be in. 'I think I'd better have a little medicine, doctor,' said he, on seeing his medical adviser. 'A stitch in time you know.'

'Aint you well?'

'No,' and Mr. Hobart gave his symptoms.

'An opium pill will do all that is required,' said the doctor.

'Shall I continue the brandy?' asked the patient.

'Have you taken brandy every day, since I saw you?' inquired the doctor.

'Yes; twice, and sometimes three times.'

'Ah!' The doctor looked thoughtful.

'Shall I continue to do so?'

'Perhaps you had better omit it for the present. You're not in the habit of drinking anything.'

'No. I haven't tasted brandy before for five years.'

'Indeed! yes, now, I remember you said so. You'd better omit it until we see the effect of the opium. Sudden changes are not always good in times like these.'

'I don't think the brandy has hurt me,' said Mr. Hobart.

'Perhaps not. Still, as a matter of prudence, I would avoid it. Let the opium have a full chance, and all will be right again.'

An opium pill was swallowed, and Mr. Hobart went back to his place of business. It had the intended effect. That is, it cured one disease by producing another—suspended action took the place of over-action. He was, therefore, far from being in a state of health, or free from danger in a cholera atmosphere.

There was one part of the doctor's order that Mr. Hobart did not comply with. The free use of brandy for a few days rekindled the old appetite, and made his desire for liquor so intense, that he had not, or, if he possessed it, did not exercise the power of resistance.

Sad beyond expression was the heart of Mrs. Hobart, when evening came, and her husband returned home so much under the influence of drink as to show it plainly. She said nothing to him, then, for that she knew would be of no avail. But, next morning, as he was rising, she said to him earnestly and almost tearfully.

'Edward, let me beg of you to reflect before you go any farther in the way you have entered. You may not be aware of it, but last night you showed so plainly that you had been drinking that I was distressed beyond measure. You know, as well as I do, where this will end, if continued. Stop, then, once, while you have the power to stop. As to preventing disease, it is plain that the use of brandy has not done so in your case; but rather acted as a predisposing cause. You were perfectly well before you touched it; you have not been well since. Look at this fact, and, as a wise man regard its indication.'

Truth was so strong in the words of his wife, that Mr. Hobart did not attempt to gainsay them.

'I believe you are right,' he replied, with a good deal of depression apparent in his manner. 'I wish the doctor had kept his brandy advice to himself. It has done me no good.'

'It has done you harm,' said his wife.

'Perhaps it has. Ah, me! I wish the cholera would subside.'

'I think your fear is too great,' returned Mrs. Hobart. 'Go on in your usual way; keep your mind calm; be as careful as you have been in regard to diet, and you need fear no danger.'

'I wish I'd let the brandy alone!' sighed Mr. Hobart, who felt as he spoke the desire for another draught.

'So do I. Doctor L—— must have been mad when he advised it.'

'So I now think. I heard yesterday of two or three members of our order who have been sick, and every one of them used a little brandy as a preventive.'

'It is bad—bad. Common sense teaches that. No great change of habit like this is good in a tainted atmosphere. But you see this now, happily, and all will yet be well I trust.'

'Yes, I hope so. I shall touch no more of this brandy preventive. To that my mind is fully made up.'

Mrs. Hobart felt hopeful when she parted with her husband. But she knew nothing of the real conflict going on in his mind between reason and awakened appetite—else had she trembled and grown faint in spirit. This conflict went on for some hours, when, alas! appetite conquered.

At dinner time Mrs. Hobart saw at a glance how it was. The whole manner of her husband had changed. His state of depression was gone, and he exhibited an unnatural ex-

hilaration of spirits. She needed not the sickening odor of his breath to tell the fatal secret that he had been unable to control himself.

It was worse at night. He came home so much beside himself that he could with difficulty walk erectly. Half conscious of his condition, he did not attempt to join the family, but went up stairs and groped his way to bed. Mrs. Hobart did not follow him to his chamber. Heartsick, she retired to another room, and there wept bitterly for more than an hour. She was hopeless. Up from the melancholy past arose images of degradation and suffering too dreadful to contemplate. She felt that she had not strength to suffer again as she had suffered through many, many years. From this state she was aroused by groans from the room where her husband lay. Alarmed by the sounds, she instantly went to him.

'What is the matter?' she asked anxiously.

'Oh! oh! I am in so much pain!' was groaned half inarticulately.

'In pain where?'

'Oh! oh!' was repeated, in a tone of suffering; and then he commenced vomiting.

Mrs. Hobart placed her hand upon his forehead, and found it cold and clammy. Other and more painful symptoms followed. Before the doctor, who was immediately summoned, arrived, his whole system had become prostrate, and was fast sinking into a state of collapse. It was a decided case of cholera.

'Has he been eating anything improper?' asked Doctor L——, after administering such remedies, and ordering such treatment as he deemed the case required.

'Nothing to my knowledge,' replied Mrs. Hobart. 'We have been very careful in regard to food.'

'Has he eaten no green fruit?'

'None.'

'Nor unripe vegetables?'

Mrs. Hobart shook her head.

'Nor fish?'

'Nothing of the kind.'

'That is strange. He was well a few days ago.'

'Yes, perfectly, until he began to take a little brandy every day as a preventive.'

'Ah! The doctor looked thoughtful. 'But it couldn't have been that. I take a little pure brandy every day, and find it good. I recommend it to all my patients.'

Mrs. Hobart sighed. Then she asked—'Do you think him dangerous?'

'I hope not. The attack is sudden and severe. But much worse cases recover. I will call around again before bed time.'

The doctor went away feeling far from comfortable. Only a few hours before he had left a man sick with cholera beyond recovery, who had, to his certain knowledge, adopted the brandy drinking preventive system but a week before; and that at his recommendation. And here was another case.

At eleven o'clock Doctor L—— called to see Mr. Hobart again, and found him rapidly sinking. Not a single symptom had been reached by his treatment. The poor man was in great pain. Every muscle in his body seemed affected by cramps and spasms. His mind, however, was perfectly clear. As the doctor sat feeling his pulse, Hobart said to him—

'Doctor L——, it is too late.'

'Oh, no. It is never too late,' replied the doctor. 'Don't think of death; think of life, and that will help to sustain you. You are not by any means at the last point. Hundreds, worse than you now are, come safely through. I don't intend to let you slip through my hands.'

'Doctor,' said the sick man, speaking in a solemn voice. 'I feel that I am beyond the reach of medicine. I shall

die. What I now say, I do not mean as a reproach. I speak it only as a truth right for you to know. Do you see my poor wife?"

The doctor turned his eyes upon Mrs. Hobart, who stood weeping by the bedside.

"When she is left a widow, and my children orphans," continued the patient, "remember that you have made them such!"

"Me! Why do you say that, Mr. Hobart?" The doctor looked startled.

"Because it is the truth. I was a well man, when you, as my medical adviser, recommended me to drink brandy as a protection against disease. I was in fear of the infection, and followed your prescription. From the moment I took the first draught, my body lost its healthy equilibrium; and not only my body, but my mind. I was a reformed man, and the taste inflamed the old appetite. From that time until now I have not been really sober."

The doctor was distressed and confounded by this declaration. He had feared that such was the case; but now it was charged unequivocally.

"I am pained at all this," he replied. "In sinning I sinned ignorantly."

But, ere he could finish his reply, the sick man became suddenly worse, and sunk into a state of insensibility.

"If it be in human power to save his life," murmured the doctor, "I will save it."

Through the whole night he remained at the bedside, giving, with his own hands, all the remedies, and applying every curative means within reach. But, when the day broke, there was little, if any change for the better. He then went home, but returned in a couple of hours.

"How is your husband?" he asked of the pale-faced wife as he entered. She did not reply, and they went up to the chamber together. A deep silence reigned in the room as they entered.

"Is he asleep?" whispered the doctor.

"See!" The wife threw back the sheet.

"Oh!" was the only sound that escaped the doctor's lips. It was a prolonged sound, and uttered in a tone of exquisite distress.—The white and ghastly face of death was before him.

"It is your work!" murmured the unhappy woman, half beside herself in her affliction.

"Madam! Do not say that!" ejaculated the physician.

"Do not say that!"

"It is the truth! Did he not charge it upon you with his dying breath?"

"I did all for the best, madam; all for the best! It was an error in his case. But I meant him no harm."

"You put poison to his lips, and destroyed him. You have made his wife a widow, and his children orphans!"

"Madam!—" The doctor knit his brows and spoke in a stern voice. But, ere he had uttered a word more, the stricken-hearted woman gave a wild scream and fell upon the floor. Nature had been tried beyond the point of endurance; and reason was saved at the expense of physical prostration.

A few weeks later, and Doctor L——, in driving past the former residence of Mr. Hobart, saw furniture cars at the door. The family were removing. Death had taken the husband and father; the poor widow was going forth with her little ones from the old and pleasant home, to gather them around her in a smaller and poorer place. His feelings at the moment none need envy.

How many, like Mr. Hobart, have died through the insane prescription of brandy as a preventive to cholera; and how many more have fallen back into old habits, and become hopeless drunkards! Brandy is not good for health at any time; how much less so, when the very air we breathe is filled with a subtle poison, awaiting the least disturbance in the human economy to affect it with disease!—*N. Y. Organ.*

## THE GLASS OF PORTER.

It was an evening to be remembered in the city of S——; the bachelor's ball was the gayest of the season, and many a young heart beat happily, as group after group of the gay and lovely entered the splendidly decorated room. At last a pair approached who fixed all eyes, and a murmur of admiration went round the apartment. The taller of the two was a young man of perfect figure, his full black eyes, his high forehead, his air, his manner, all spoke him to be one, *comme il y en a peu*. Upon his arm leaned his sister Caroline, who captivated one hardly knew why. Not truly beautiful, and yet so graceful, so fascinating, so witty, that she was the reigning belle of the season. A proud and happy being was young Henry Willington, as he marked the triumph of his idolised sister.

"And which of her many suitors does Carry W. honor by accepting," asked a young lady of her companion, "I suppose it will be Corning, now he has received an appointment to the court of——. She will like to figure in a royal saloon."

"You are mistaken, Adaline," was the reply. Cousin Carry is engaged to Camlen, he is a business man, without fortune. Papa does not admire the taste of his niece, but as Mr. Camlen is of good family, and has fine manners and good morals, why, if my pretty coz prefers love in a cottage to the same sentiment in a palace, she must e'en have her own way."

Eighteen years passed away, and the pleasant May had strewn the earth with loveliness and beauty. But it was a rainy evening, and as we sat round the tea table, we amused ourselves by conjectures as to the probable cause of detention of our eloquent and accomplished hostess. She came at last, and announced that her sister-in-law, Mrs. Camlen, was taken suddenly ill, and the youngsters of the party were forbidden to enter her room, or make any noise. We rose from the table, and Mrs. Willington taking my arm led me to the sick room. We entered, and never will my memory lose the picture there presented. Upon a chair were carelessly thrown the bonnet and shawl, I remembered to have seen worn by Mrs. Camlen, and on the bed lay the wretched woman literally dead drunk. By the bedside stood a confidential servant, who occasionally dropped into the half-opened mouth a little milk. Sickness oppressed me. I rushed from the chamber and mechanically followed my friend up stairs. There lay the daughter of the poor object we had just left in the strongest hysterics. We stood a few moments by her side, when suddenly recollecting her aunt Willington she buried her face in Mrs. W.'s bosom, and relieved her breast by a flood of tears. "For years have I carried about with me this load of sorrow," sobbed the poor girl, "and would have done so patiently, would my mother but have spared herself and me this open disgrace."

I learned afterwards the particulars of which I was then ignorant, and found that Mrs. Camlen, having been sent away by her friends at Jonesburgh (where she had been visiting) on account of her sad habits, had reached Mrs. W.'s the preceding afternoon, and that morning had risen and gone out none knew whither. She was found by a relative asleep in a low shop by the wharfside, and by him was carried to her friends.

From her own lips I learned the sad story of Caroline's downfall. Her husband was not a Christian, but was seriously disposed, and soon after their marriage carried home to her a family bible. She laughed at it, jeered him, and threw it carelessly upon the table.

A year of her married life passed away, and she was the mother of a daughter. The physician and nurse recommended a glass of porter daily, to increase the supply of nourishment for her babe. Mrs. Camlen assured me that at that time the habit of intemperance was formed. The quantity gra-

dually increased. Her house was neglected, her temper raised, and her husband finding his house thus uncomfortable, betook himself to places of dissipation, and near the time of her fatal exposure recorded above, sank into the grave; who could have recognised in him the noble looking Edward Camlen—his bright parts obscured—his mind degraded—his soul—

But to return to his wife. The physician announced that Mrs. Camlen was subject to a kind of hysterical fits, and the vile habit was known only to her own family, though suspected by many. Poverty, wretchedness, dependance had been their lot, and for years had the daughter sought to conceal from the eyes of others the shame of her she called mother.

That daughter has shone the star of brilliant assemblies, and is now the happy wife of one who can appreciate her. Yet will she never forget the wretchedness through which her youth passed, and will turn with horror alike from the friendly glass of wine, and the medically recommended tumbler of porter.—*American Paper.*

### BRITISH PERIODICAL PRESS AND TEMPERANCE.

(From the *Teetotal Times and Essayist.*)

A few years ago the temperance press had to do battle for the principles of perfect sobriety single-handed and alone. Against the "mockers" and that which is "raging," the various periodicals, sacred and profane, entered no solemn protest. The enemy held undisputed sway, so far as they bore witness. Behold a glorious change! Many of the magazines now issuing from the press are doing good service to the cause of true temperance; though there is still room for a more decided espousal of our cause. The sun in the South has not yet risen in meridian splendour; its rays are genial, but not powerful.

Turning northward (paradoxical though it may seem) a sunnier day is felt. Edinburgh has long been famed for its literature, its magazines, and reviews. It is now sending forth two excellent representatives of our cheap periodical literature, *Chambers' Journal* and *Hogg's Weekly Instructor*. Both these popular and widely-circulated journals are doing much for the temperance movement. I refer more especially to the parts for the present month. The article in *Chambers'*, *Plain Truths for England*, is pungent, forcible, striking, and deserving of separate publication as a tract, to be circulated in thousands and tens of thousands, through the length and breadth of our land. Take an extract, and see the folly and madness of thousands of our clever artists and mechanics mirrored. Would that they did "behold themselves!" "The ordinary tale of the masters of great works, and it must be to some extent true, is that the men of large wages are usually the most dissipated, and bring up their families in the least creditable manner. The usual report of the gentlemen who conduct savings' banks is, that the poorer artisans and the agricultural laborers, whose wages, also, are on a low scale, are the chief depositors; the well-paid workmen of towns are seldom seen at those establishments. Gentlemen have set themselves to gather the statistics of dissipation, and we hear of Glasgow, with its three thousand taverns, consuming a million worth of liquor annually; Greenock its £120,000; nay, even a small country town of two thousand inhabitants, and no sort of manufactures to bring in wealth, will be found to devote £5000 annually to liquor, though it must be a mystery where all the money comes from. Then the estimate for the whole empire is well known to be sixty-five millions, or considerably more than the annual revenue. Why is there no Crabbe among the living poets, to give rhetorical force to these facts, to paint the English working men of these latter times of inordinate wealth, and consequently elevated wages, worse off as a class, than their own narrow-circumstanced

ancestors, to show them actually less miserable in many cases with small than with large returns, with short than with full time, because then possessed of less means of ruining their health, and corrupting that morality in which resides happiness; to paint the swelter and reek of low public-houses, where men fall back to something worse than the savage; to show women, and even children, drawn into the magic circle of debauchery, so as to leave nothing pure or healthy in the poor man's home? Oh kind heaven, to think of so many who might be better if they choose, thus left year after year to be their own destroyers!"

Turning to Hogg, there is an admirable article on juvenile depravity. We present an extract:—"Lying and begging, which are generally associated with drinking, are often the first steps in a career of crime, which is finally expiated on the gibbet, or in some penal colony. We may give a specimen (and it is only one out of hundreds that might easily be adduced) of the readiness with which young beggars will retail a tissue of the basest falsehoods, in order to impose upon those whom they assail for charity, which specimen came under our own notice. Passing along the streets of Edinburgh one evening, we were accosted by a youth, who solicited us for a few pence. It was just getting dark, and was a raw, cold, misty evening. The boy was ill-clad, and we could discern by the light of the street lamp a wanness in his eye, and a bloodlessness about his cheek, which seemed to betoken the first stage of a wasting consumption. We felt arrested by his appearance, more than we do in ordinary cases, and we stood still and put to him a few enquiries. He said he was very hungry and had tasted nothing that day; and truly there was nothing in his appearance to belie his statement. He said his parents were very ill at home, and that they were starving from want of food. He had also one or two (we forget which) little brothers or sisters, who were in the same sad and painful condition. The way in which the whole case was stated was such that we felt more than half inclined to believe it, and could not help putting a trifle into his hands. He had no sooner left us than the thought struck us that the story after all might be a fiction, and we were instantly seized with the curiosity to follow him for a few paces, and see whither he went, or how he disposed of himself. We accordingly kept our eye upon him; but what was our mortification to see him walk into the very first spirit establishment that came in his way!"

Such are the sentiments which now find place in the two brilliant "northern lights," and may they shine with still increasing brightness on the path of temperance.

### DOINGS OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

*Dissipation and Suicide.*—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held at inquest at the Salutation, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden, on the body of Charles Mills, aged thirty-five, assistant to Mr. Baker, linen draper, in the above-named street. The deceased, it appeared, had lately been exceedingly irregular in his habits, often staying out all night, and keeping the worst of company. He was frequently intoxicated, and at such times was in very low spirits. At last he neglected business so much that he received notice of dismissal. On Monday night last, while sitting at the Blue Anchor, he asked the servant to buy a rope to hang himself. Early the next morning he went to his employers, and at the time he should have been taking down the shutters he hung himself against a pillar in the shop. Verdict, "temporary insanity."—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper*, Nov. 5, 1848.

*Awful Effects of Drunkenness.*—B. Harrison, a coal-bigger, of Bedworth, was at Coventry with his horse and cart, and after his day's labor, he proceeded, according to custom, to get drunk. On returning home, and when about

one mile from Coventry, he fell headlong from the cart, and the wheel passing over his body, he was instantaneously killed.—*Temperance Gazette.*

**Forgery.**—Robert Whalley, aged twenty-six, son of a deceased physician, has been convicted of uttering a forged cheque for £10; he passed it on a publican to whom he owed money, obtaining an advance of £2. The young man had fallen into habits of intemperance, and mixed with bad society. He has a wife and two children. A short time ago he received a legacy of upwards of £400, but soon squandered it away. Though the prosecutor recommended the convict to mercy, Mr. Justice Williams could not inflict a less punishment than seven years' transportation.

**A female Drunkard.**—A female of intemperate habits, known as Kate Fisher, was found dead in a pasture in Preston, Connecticut. Verdict, "died by intemperance and exposure." Close by the woman lay her husband, so much intoxicated as barely to retain a breath of life. A rumjug stood sentinel over the two.—*New York Organ.*

**Another Victim.**—A deranged woman named Harriet Fernee, drank a quart of raw gin at Francesville, recently, which caused her death. Of what sane person did this deranged woman obtain the quart of gin?—*Ibid.*

**Dead from Drinking.**—On Tuesday week a man named Hugh Worthington came by his death at Styl, near Wilm-slow, from drinking a quantity of ale for a wager. A person named Yates, a hatter from Denton, made the wager with him, which was seven pints of ale. Worthington was to drink seven pints of ale in fifteen minutes. If he accomplished the feat, Yates was to pay for the ale; if not he was to pay for it himself. He succeeded in forcing into his stomach six pints of the liquor, and he then became sick. He was observed to put his hand to his mouth as if to stop the ale from running out, and he then laid his head upon the table, and immediately expired. An inquest was held, and verdict returned, "died from excessive drinking."—*Standard of Freedom, Dec. 1.*

**Man Killed.**—During the night of Wednesday, as the market train connected with the East Lincolnshire railway was near the signal-post at Steeping, Lincolnshire, a foreman to the plate-layers was accidentally run over, and so mutilated as to cause his death in a few minutes. The man was intoxicated at the time: his name was Walker.

**Wifful Murder.**—Some persons were drinking at Bad-mington, Gloucestershire, when a quarrel arose, and some time afterwards one of the men, named J. Watts, was found dead and covered with blood in the tavern yard. Another of the drinkers, named Hobbs, was taken into custody, and a verdict of wifful murder has since been returned by a jury. Hobbs is now in gaol, awaiting trial on this capital charge.

**A Man Poisoned.**—A man named Dutton undertook the other day, at Stockport, to drink a dozen gills of ale in ten minutes. He had disposed of eight, when he became stupefied, was taken home, and died the same night.

**Fatal Accident.**—A inquest was held at the Cross Keys, at the Skewer, near Neath, on Monday last, before A. Cuthbertson, Esq. coroner, on the body of William Phillips, copperman, who, on the preceding Friday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, when returning home from a neighbouring sale much intoxicated, in company with his daughter, whose guidance he could not attend to, fell a height of about thirty feet into a quarry, from the effect of which he died on the following day. Verdict, "accidental death." The deceased left a wife and large family. This is the third instance of death from drunkenness that has required the same coroner's attendance within the last month.—*Cambrian, Dec. 8, 1848.*

### THE LADY'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Cary relates the following anecdote:—At a temperance meeting where he was called to lecture, in a country town he found on inquiry, that there was but one woman present who had not signed the Pledge. He went and spoke to her privately, and asked her if she had become a member of the Society. "No I hain't," said she with the bitterness of a real Tartar. He learned from her that her husband was grossly intemperate.

"Now," said Mr. Carey, "perhaps if you will sign the Pledge, your husband may be induced to sign." At once softened a little by his kind address, she replied, and she drew him a little closer, and almost whispered as she said it, "I have a complaint that renders it necessary for me to take a little liquor myself; and if my husband signs, I'm afraid he will not give me any."

Her husband did sign that very night, and is now a sober man. After meeting was over, Mr. C. enquired of some of her neighbors what that complaint was.

"Why," said they, "her complaint consists in her being the greatest drunkard of the two."

Poor woman! she must die of her complaint, for her husband, as she anticipated, since he has become a Washingtonian, will give her no more liquor.

Now, when we see a lady refuse to sign the temperance pledge, we are prone to think that she has a "complaint."

### THE MARRIAGE ALTAR.

Judge Charlton in a recent eloquent address before the Young Men's Library Association at Augusta, Ga. thus sketches the marriage scene:—

I have drawn for you many pictures of death; let me sketch for you now a brief, but bright scene of beautiful life. It is the marriage altar: A lovely female, clothed in all the freshness of youth and surpassing beauty, leans upon the arm of him, to whom she has just plighted her faith, to whom she has just given up herself forever.—Look in her eyes, ye gloomy philosophers, and tell me, if you dare, that there is no happiness in earth. See the trusting, the heroic devotion, which impels her to leave country, parents, for a comparative stranger. She has launched her frail bark upon a wide and stormy sea; she has handed over her happiness and doom for this world, to another's keeping; but she has done it fearlessly, for love whispers to her that her chosen guardian and protector bears a manly and a noble heart. Oh, woe to him that deceives her! Oh, woe to him that forgets his oath and his manhood!

Her dark wing shall the raven flap,  
O'er the false hearted,  
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,  
Ere life be parted:  
Shame and dishonor sit,  
On his grave ever:  
Blessings shall hallow it,  
Never! Oh, never!

We have all read the story of the husband, who in a moment of hasty wrath, said to her who but a few months before had united her fate to his, "If you are not satisfied with my conduct, go, return to your friends and to your happiness." "And will you give me back that which I brought to you?" asked the despairing wife. "Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go with you; I covet it not." "Alas!" she answered, "I thought not of my wealth—I spoke of my maiden affections—of my buoyant hope—of my devoted love; can you give these back to me?" "No!" said the man, as he flung himself at her feet—"No! I cannot restore these; but I will do more—I will keep them unsullied and unstained: I will cherish them through my life, and in my death; and never again will I forget, that I have sworn to protect, and cheer her, who gave up to me all she held most dear." Did I not tell you that there was poetry in a woman's look—a

woman's word? See it here! the mild, gentle reproof of love winning back, from its harshness and rudeness, the stern and unyielding temper of an angry man.—Ah, if creation's fairer sex only knew their strongest weapons, how many of wedlock's fierce battles would be unfought; how much of un happiness and coldness would be avoided!?"—*Tennessee Organ.*

### THE PAST YEAR—PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE.

In reviewing the progress of our cause for the past year, the events to be noticed may be classed under two heads: those which relate to direct efforts to promote the Temperance Movement, and those which, whilst not immediately connected with this movement, have yet an important bearing upon it.

Amongst the latter class we would assign a prominent place to the laudable efforts made by the Earl of Harrowby in the House of Lords for the gradual repeal of the Beer Shop Act, and which, after an interesting debate, resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, from which we anticipate the happiest eventual consequences, and we trust that the public attention, which were so forcibly directed to this subject last year, will not be diverted from it until a legal enactment for the entire extinction of this prolific source of demoralization and sin has past the Imperial Legislature.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Working of the Acts for the Sale of Beer, consists of the following Peers, and to whom petitions may properly be intrusted:—

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Duke of Richmond     | Bishop of Salisbury |
| Marquis of Salisbury | Bishop of St Asaph  |
| Earl of Carlisle     | Lord Camoys         |
| Earl Nelson          | Lord Beaumont       |
| Earl of Chichester   | Lord Reddesdale     |
| Earl Harrowby        | Lord Wharnccliffe   |
| Earl Granville       | Lord Ashburton      |
| Earl of Yarborough   | Lord Hatherton      |
| Earl of Lovelace     | Lord Portman        |
| Earl Fitzhardinge    | Lord Wrottesley     |
| Viscount Sydney      | Lord Montagu        |

Very important aid in the same direction has also been given by the fearful disclosures contained in the Prize Essay on Juvenile Depravity, by the Rev. Henry Worsley; and the Essay on the same subject by Mr. Thomas Beggs. The logical arguments, the eloquent appeals, and the array of undeniable statistical facts, can hardly fail to produce a most powerful impression in favor of our cause; and we heartily desire that both of these works may enjoy a circulation in some degree commensurate with their intrinsic value, and their practical importance at the present juncture.

In addition to these Essays, another has just been announced, which promises to be of the greatest service to the Temperance cause;—we allude to the Prize Essay on the effects of alcoholic drinks on the human system, for which the sum of 100 guineas has just been awarded to the writer, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, of London. This is reported to be a first-rate production, and remarkably calculated to remove those erroneous opinions respecting the nature and properties of strong drink which have so largely contributed to promote their use both as a beverage and a medicine.

The operations of the Temperance Society have been carried on by the same means as formerly, during the past year; and we have been gratified, of late in observing evidences of increased vitality in some of these organizations.

The Grand Monthly Meetings at Exeter Hall, London, originated by Mr. John Cassell, which have been addressed by some of the most eminent and popular advocates of our cause, are calculated to be of much benefit, attracting, as they do, by their popular and interesting character, a class of hearers who could scarcely be induced to attend the ordinary meetings of the society.

The Bristol and Somerset Travelling Agency, which it

had been found expedient temporarily to discontinue, has been again resumed, with considerable success. In our city the weekly meetings held at the Tailors' Hall have been kept up as heretofore. The interest of these meetings is on the whole well sustained, and they are at times crowded. The number of signatures to the pledge obtained during the year has been about 1000; and within the same period near 40,000 copies of the *Herald*, and 60,000 tracts have been issued from the Depot.

In addition to the above named efforts, a Town Missionary has been employed during most of the year, in visiting some of our most neglected districts, conversing with the inhabitants as opportunities offered, distributing tracts, &c. For this service a special fund is opened, and we hope our fellow-citizens generally will contribute to the furtherance of an effort which has already proved of great service.

With increased attention to the Temperance Movement our conviction of its importance also increases, and we would earnestly appeal to all who desire the removal of those numerous moral evils so prevalent amongst us, to endeavor to ascertain the extent to which they result, directly or indirectly, from the use of intoxicating drinks. Were this fairly and impartially performed, we cannot but believe that many, now busily engaged in remedying those evils, would soon be sensible that their time and substance may be much more profitably and availingly employed in preventing them. Unceasing and laborious efforts to rid a sinking vessel of its water, with scarcely an attempt to stop the leak, is but too correct an illustration of many of the philanthropic movements of the present day.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

## Progress of the Cause.

### ENGLAND.

**STOCKPORT.**—A tea meeting was held in the Hall of the Lyceum on Monday, Dec. 3. 402 persons sat down to tea, and were supplied by a member of our committee, Mr. Joseph Long, who keeps the Temperance Hotel near the Railway Station. This meeting realised something more than £20, which was given towards the erection of the new Temperance Hall. This is noble, and I hope many more such men may be found. After tea we had one of the best meetings ever held in Stockport. The chair was taken by Mr. Bradley, who did his duty; and the meeting was addressed by the following able advocates. Mr. Wm. Candelet, of Portwood; Mr. Geo. Bramall, late of America; and Mr. Long, the person who had kindly given the tea. The latter said that had it not been for teetotalism he could not have given anything, much less tea to 400; but temperance had done much for him, and in return he meant to do something for temperance. Next came Mr. B. Glover, and made a most powerful and telling speech. Great good was done, and many who were not in the habit of attending our meetings, say that for the future they will attend. Mr. Glover again addressed us on the 13th December, when we had a great treat, and much good was done. Our cause was never doing better.

**BRISTOL.**—On Monday evening, Dec. 10, an interesting meeting, numerously attended by the working classes, was held at the Tailors' Hall, when addresses were delivered on the excellence of teetotalism, by men of various trades and occupations.

Samuel Capper, Esq., being called to the chair, said the object contemplated by holding that meeting was to furnish several working men with an opportunity of giving their testimony in favor of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and it afforded him peculiar pleasure to attend such a meeting, inasmuch as he had always taken an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the fundamental and practical classes of the community.

Joseph Hignall, steam engine maker, said that though he had only been a teetotaler for sixteen months, he had derived much benefit from being such. During the period in which he had abstained, he found that he could work a great deal better without strong drink than he could with it.

James Webb, plasterer, had been a drunkard for twelve years.

respecting the misery and wretchedness of which he could say much; he rejoiced now in being a teetotaler, and as such he could testify that he was better able to do his work without beer than with it. He felt he was a very different man since he had abstained, healthier in his body, calmer in his mind.

Thomas Oliver, shoemaker, observed that teetotalism had benefited both his body and mind, and had enabled him to follow his employment better than when he was drinking.

Christopher Webby, collier, regretted to say that in his time he had drunk by far too much strong drink.—His labour underground was hard, but he could do it easier without beer than he used to do with it.

Charles Scott, fireman, stood before them that evening as a teetotaler of four years' standing, and he could testify to his ability to do his work, which was of an exhausting nature, better than when he was a drinker.

Henry Cavin, plasterer, said that since he became a teetotaler, twelve months ago, he had been a happy man. During the year he was a drunkard, he never knew what happiness was. He could follow his calling better, and with more comfort to himself and satisfaction to his employers, than when he was a drinker. His son, who had been a teetotaler eight years, though only twelve years old, used to say to him when he was sick after some debauch, "Father, why don't you sign the pledge and be a sober man?" thus, his little boy presented to him an example which, as a parent, it was his duty to have manifested to his child.

Henry Harmer, labourer, after being a drunkard for nine years, thought it was time to turn about and follow a different course, and hence he became a teetotaler, and he was glad to say that it was a good thing that he had ever done so.

Mr. J. Busson observed, that from the statements they had heard that evening, all reasonable persons must be convinced of the desirableness of promoting the extension of principles which conferred so many blessings upon their fellow men, and which produced so much of comfort to their families, and increased their usefulness to the community.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**HOBART TOWN.**—We have no official report this month from the societies at Hobart Town, but the cause we understand is still progressing throughout the different societies in the capital.

**LAUNCESTON.**—The meetings of the Tasmanian Teetotal Society, held alternately with the meetings of the Rechabite order, are kept up with great spirit, and the attendance uniformly good. Considerable numbers have recently signed the pledge.

The usual monthly teetotal meeting, conducted by the members of the independent order of rechabites, was held on Tuesday evening, July 17, 1849 at the temperance hall. The chairman, Mr. Tevelin, opened the meeting with some very appropriate remarks on three classes of mankind; viz., the drunkard, the moderate drinker, and the teetotaler. He dwelt on the misery and wretchedness of the drunkard, and remarked that of all classes the moderate drinker was the greatest enemy the teetotal society had to contend with. It was his opinion, and also of many others, that one moderate drinker did more harm by his example than twelve drunkards, because the drunkard set an example likely to be shunned, whereas the one set by the moderate drinker was calculated to draw mankind into the snare, and prepare them for confirmed drunkards.

Mr. Chick stated he was once what was called a moderate man. He had been asked why he became a teetotaler, and referred the meeting to his seven children then with him on the platform as seven reasons why he became a teetotaler. The meeting was much affected at this touching appeal. He then remarked that for years he had been troubled with severe headaches, and could not get relief even from medical men; but had found a perfect cure by drinking cold water in the morning. He concluded by calling on all who had not signed the pledge to do so at once.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather the hall was filled. The teetotal band enlivened the meeting during the evening; it was opened and closed by singing two verses of a temperance hymn. At the conclusion twelve persons signed the pledge. We trust much good will be effected by the teetotal society and the order of rechabites uniting their whole strength in this great cause.

**PERTH.**—On the evening of Monday, the 30th of July, a meeting was held at Perth, the Rev. Alfred Stackhouse presiding. Mr. Denny, from Launceston, addressed the meeting with great effect, and was followed by the Rev. H. Dowling and the president. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings of the evening, and at the conclusion six persons signed the pledge.

**ADELAIDE.**—At the monthly meeting of the total abstinence society, at North Adelaide, on the 3rd of June, a very able and interesting lecture on "teetotalism in strict accordance with the principles of physiology" was delivered by Mr. Edward Hudson. The lecturer concluded with an eloquent appeal to the moderate and immoderate drinker to abstain at once, and for ever from the use of all alcoholic beverages, asserting that they were at variance with the laws of nature. The lecture, which was illustrated by several colored diagrams of the stomach, was listened to with great attention. We understand that a course of four scientific lectures in connection with teetotalism will shortly be delivered by Mr. Hudson, in South Adelaide.—*Observer.*

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Rev. W. Wight, A. M., secretary of the model parish, has been favored with a communication from his majesty Kamahameha, at Honolulu, and the following note will doubtless be read with considerable interest:—

*Foreign Office, Honolulu,  
March 3, 1848.*

Sir,—The annexed note, in the hand-writing of the king, orders me to thank you for your note of July, 1847, (received by the barque *Vancouver*, only on the 29th ult.) to state that he highly approves of the object of the projected model parish, and to beg your acceptance of the annexed order on his majesty's commissioner in London, for £5, as his small contribution towards so laudable an institution.

It yields me great pleasure to obey the king's command in the respect mentioned, and to add that temperance is the cardinal point of the king's internal policy, and that his majesty is at this moment endeavoring to persuade the great and philanthropic governments of Great Britain and France so to modify their treaties with this nation, as to allow him full scope to make his islands a model kingdom, in the very sense of your projected model parish.—With much personal respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

*R. C. WYLLIE,  
Minister of Foreign Relations.*

**WARNING TO YOUTH.**—Returning home rather late one night, my ears were met by the cry of "murder," I followed the sound and soon found whence it came. At the door of a house of a working man, were a father, a sister, and a young man, who was the son of the one and brother of the other. In the sister's hand was a large carving knife, with which the youth had been attempting the life of the parent, but had been prevented. What had been the cause? The answer is—"bad company and strong drink." Not soon shall I forget the looks and tones of sorrow with which the father exclaimed to the watchman—"oh, take him away to a place of safety; he has broke his mother's heart, he has robbed me, and now seeks to kill me. He will break my heart too." This is one instance of the evils resulting from choosing as companions those who frequent the ale-bench and gaming-table, and which brought this young man into trouble, and proved a source of sorrow to his friends.

**A BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.**—A speaker, while addressing his audience, and cautioning against discouragement in the temperance cause from not seeing immediate fruits, used the following beautiful simile:—"How small a thing is the coral-worm! Far down in the quiet depths of ocean—far from the noise of waves above—it toils on, never flagging, never ceasing. Moons wax and wane. Time pursues its ceaseless course. Centurs after century passes by, and is lost with the days of the flood. Still the little coral-worm toils on, never flagging, never ceasing—empires rise up, flourish, and pass away—ages yet again and a great island has appeared above the surface of the waters, resonant with life and all the sounds of active employment, where before was heard only the roar of the waves, or the shrill cry of the sea-bird." We would simply add, that the cause of temperance embraces one of the greatest moral reforms ever began, and cannot be accomplished without constant persevering effort.—*New York Organ.*



## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society, was held on Friday evening, the 25th January, in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street. The building was densely filled, there being 2750 persons present. The Chair was occupied by James Court, Esq. The meeting was opened by the Temperance Choir singing a hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Girdwood. The Chairman having made a few suitable introductory remarks, called upon the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Becket, to read the Report, which is as follows:

## THE REPORT

The past year, which was the fourteenth of the history of this Society, has been probably characterised by less activity on the part of the Committee than any of its predecessors. A state of things for which it is not difficult to account.

In the first place, one important part of the former efforts of this Society was the publication of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, which has latterly been carried on with equal or greater efficiency by private enterprise, and which the Committee take this opportunity of cordially recommending to the public. Mr. Wadsworth also, who formerly travelled and lectured in behalf of this Society, is now doing the same on his own account, with great diligence and effect.

In the second place, the Temperance Society, which was formerly united, has been latterly divided by the progress of Reclamation, and is likely to be still farther divided by the introduction of an organization designated the Sons of Temperance; and, consequently, a considerable share of the contributions, of time, money, and labor, which were formerly expended through the old organizations, find vent in those now channels. It is, therefore, manifest, without pronouncing any opinion on the merits of these later organizations, that the old one must find its means of action greatly curtailed. Meantime, so far as these organizations advance the Temperance cause, they deserve our best wishes.

In the third place, your Committee has had its energies paralyzed by a load of debt, remaining as the result of years of active exertions. Until this debt be diminished it could not, in accordance either with prudence or honesty, launch out into fresh enterprises and expenditures, which might only result in increasing its burthens still farther. And yet, without engaging in renewed efforts, the Society can hardly expect the public interest to be kept up, and the public support continued.

In the fourth place, the difficulty of carrying on the ordinary Temperance efforts, such as holding meetings, &c., is much greater than it was when the cause was invested with the interest of novelty. People are now, in this city at all events, extremely apathetic respecting ordinary Temperance meetings; and, therefore unless some speaker of celebrity can be procured, it appears a waste of time and expense to attempt to get them up.

In the fifth place, the exciting nature of public events—the visitation of the cholera, and the extreme depression of every interest which have characterised Montreal during the past year, were all unfavorable for public meetings or other Temperance efforts. For instance, shortly after last Anniversary the Committee made arrangements to hold semi-monthly meetings, in

pursuance of which Rev. J. H. Marling and Rev. J. M'Leod gave, each, interesting lectures, but in April last the plan had to be discontinued.

These reasons will sufficiently explain the comparative inactivity of the Committee for the past year, notwithstanding their continued deep interest in, and high appreciation of, the cause in which they are engaged. There have, however, been opportunities Providentially presented, of holding meetings with effect, and these the Committee have eagerly embraced. One of these opportunities was the presence of the Rev. J. T. Byrne and Rev. W. Scott, in this city in June last, both of whom kindly complied with the request of the Committee to address a meeting.

On the occasion of Gen. Riley's visit to this city also, in July last, two excellent meetings were held, and another was convened to listen to a philosophical discussion of the Temperance question, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, recently arrived from Scotland. These meetings resulted in several signatures to the pledge. The number of persons who have signed the pledge during the year, on the Society's books, amounts to 177.

It is matter of great regret that no efforts have been made, during the year, to keep up the organization of the Cold Water Army. The absence of Mr. Wadsworth is, in this respect, severely felt.

It is, however, gratifying to know, that whilst we have been comparatively inactive, the Rev. C. Chiniquy has, with a zeal and ability beyond all praise, labored for the deliverance of his fellow-countrymen from the snare of intoxicating drinks, 200,000 of whom have taken the pledge under his auspices. And that the Reclamation Societies among us have also been active in the same good cause. P. S. White, of Philadelphia, during the last fall, visited several sections of the Upper Province and has done much to revive the cause in that quarter. F. W. Kellogg has also been very successful in extending our principles in the Lower Provinces. Our thanks are also due to many Societies in Canada, West and East, for the handsome donations towards defraying the debt of this Society, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report. Nor ought we to omit mention of the successful labors in the United States of that distinguished friend and advocate of the Temperance cause—Father Mathew, who, it is hoped and expected, will visit Canada next Summer.

Allusion has been made to the cholera, and your Committee feel much pain in stating it, as their conviction, that this pestilence was made the occasion of a return to drinking habits on the part of many who had formerly abandoned them; and that, upon the whole, it has given rise to a greatly increased amount of intemperance. Without attempting to step out of their sphere, the Committee may be permitted to add, that the prescriptions of some physicians had a much greater tendency to increase intemperance, than those of others.

But it will naturally be asked, if the Montreal Society is to continue in this inactive state, and if the Committee deem the obstacles alluded to insurmountable? To both these questions we would reply in the negative. The cause is as good as ever it was. There is nearly as much need for prosecuting it as ever, and there are still, doubtless, persons willing to devote time, labor, and money, to its advancement. Besides, some of the depressing causes to which reference has been made, are only of a temporary nature. Perfect tranquility, for instance, appears to be restored in our city. The depression of our commercial and monied interests is, to some extent, diminished; the debt of the Montreal Temperance Society is considerably reduced; and, altogether, the prospects for exertion are much better for the coming

year, than they were for the past. One of the chief purposes therefore which this Report is intended to serve is, to suggest plans of operation for 1850.

1st, Your Committee are more and more convinced of the power and importance of the press, in the Temperance cause, and would therefore recommend the publication, provided the means can be procured, of a second monthly series of Montreal Temperance tracts, with a view to a general monthly distribution throughout the city.

2nd, The employment of a suitable Temperance Missionary or Colporteur, to visit from house to house, converse with families, and especially with the intemperate, distribute tracts, and receive subscriptions to the pledge, and to the funds of the Society, is a mode of advancing the Temperance cause, the efficiency and importance of which can scarcely be overated; and no year should pass over a city like Montreal, without some such agency as this in the field, sustained by the benevolent portion of the community, for the benefit of their fellow-citizens.

3rd, The energies of the young men of our city should be thrown into this cause. There is a freshness and a vigor about the efforts of young men, which are, perhaps, but poorly compensated for, in an enterprise like this, by the greater experience and prudence of their seniors. Let Temperance fathers advise and encourage their sons to take hold of this cause; and help it forward in earnest. Let a number of the latter form themselves into a Committee, lay their plans of benevolent action, and carry them out energetically and perseveringly, calling upon the public to help them when necessary. It is time that they who have been laboring in this cause for fifteen or twenty years, should see their successors in the good work, beginning to come upon the stage. And nothing would give the former greater joy than to find all their labors and successes eclipsed by those of the latter.

Let this Jubilee year, then, be a year for the publication of Temperance tracts, and the employment of a suitable Temperance Colporteur to distribute them, and the organization of a Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society, which might appropriately take a share in sustaining both of these efforts.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Montreal Temperance Society in Account with JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.</i>                      |           |
| DR.  |           |
| Paid expenses Annual Meeting .....   | £ 1 10 6  |
| Paid on account of debt of Temperance Society for paper, W. Millar & Co. ....                    | 6 1 3     |
| Paid Rent of Temperance Hall, from 1st Nov., 1848, to 1st Feb., 1850..                           | 32 10 0   |
| Paid Sundry Accounts for furnishing the same, &c.  | 7 2 1     |
| Paid Expenses of Meetings ..   | 3 8 2     |
| Paid on account of debt for Paper and Printing,  | 146 14 9  |
| Paid Commissions and Agency on collections in the country .....                                  | 8 3 11    |
| Cash on hand... ..   | 1 10 11½  |
|  | £207 1 7½ |
| CR.  |           |
| By Balance from last year ... ..   | £ 2 11 3  |
| By Collection at Annual Meeting.....   | 8 0 0     |
| By Collections at three meetings Temperance Hall   | 1 7 6½    |
| By Subscriptions and Donations from Friends in Montreal, see list. ....                          | 101 6 11  |
| By Donations and Subscriptions from various societies & individuals throughout Canada, see list. | 64 16 9½  |
| By amount received off account of Consignments and sales of Stock .....                          | 10 13 0   |
| By amount received on account of debts due for Advocate.. ..                                     | 18 6 2½   |
|  | £207 1 7½ |
| By Balance on hand, brought down .....   | 1 10 11½  |
| E. E. Montreal, July 26, 1850,   |           |
| JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.   |           |
| Audited and found correct,   |           |
| J. C. BECKET.  |           |

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM MONTREAL.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| By Mr. Irwin, Subscription                                | £0 10 0   |
| By Robert Campbell  | 5 0 0     |
| By Campbell Bryson  | 1 5 0     |
| By Jas Court, second instalment of special subscription   | 16 13 4   |
| By T. M. Taylor   | 4 11 8    |
| By James Cooper, 1st Instalment                           | 3 6 8     |
| By J. E. Woodbury,  | 1 13 7    |
| By Mrs. Buchanan  | 0 5 0     |
| By Mr. Peden, Kilmarnock, Scotland, donation              | 1 5 0     |
| By J. C. Becket, two Instalments towards liquidating debt | 33 6 8    |
| By Charles Alexander, three Instalments towards ditto     | 25 0 0    |
| By J. M'Watters, two instalments towards do               | 2 10 0    |
| By John Lolland, Subscription towards do                  | 2 10 0    |
| By J. M'Watters, towards Hall                             | 1 0 0     |
| By H. E. Benson, do                                       | 1 0 0     |
| By Charles Alexander, do                                  | 1 0 0     |
| By Samuel Matthewson, do                                  | 0 10 0    |
|   | £101 6 11 |

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM THE REST OF CANADA.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Silver Creek Temperance Society, donation           | £0 10 0  |
| H. McDonald, Wellington, do                         | 1 0 0    |
| Geo. Haskins, do do                                 | 0 2 6    |
| Gananoque Temperance Society do                     | 2 0 0    |
| Brooklyn Temperance Society, do                     | 1 10 0   |
| Norwichville Temperance Society, do                 | 3 15 0   |
| Port Sarnia, Proceeds Source at                     | 4 5 0    |
| Port Sarnia, at Symes,                              | 1 5 0    |
| Port Sarnia, Collection Annual Meeting              | 1 5 0    |
| Collected per J. Dowling, Newburgh                  | 0 5 0    |
| Collections at sundry times, per Mr. Wadsworth      | 17 11 9½ |
| Temperance Society, Berlin, donation, per H. Kropp  | 2 15 0   |
| Reesorville Temperance Society                      | 2 10 0   |
| Clarence Temperance Society, second donation        | 1 5 0    |
| Georgetown Temperance Society, donation             | 2 10 0   |
| Durhamville T A Society, do                         | 2 10 0   |
| Norwichville Temperance Society, do                 | 0 5 0    |
| Holland Landing, Temperance Society, do             | 1 0 0    |
| A. Stephen, Elora, do                               | 0 2 6    |
| West Huntingdon Temperance Society, do              | 1 5 0    |
| A. Craik, Yamachiche, do                            | 0 2 6    |
| Prescott Temperance Society, do                     | 3 15 0   |
| A. Farwell, Oshawa, do                              | 2 10 0   |
| Bytown Temperance Society, do                       | 6 0 0    |
| Mr. Vernier, Pointe aux Trembles, do                | 0 5 0    |
| Rev. W. Clarke, Simcoe, do                          | 1 10 0   |
| Brownsville Temperance Society, donation per R. Orr | 0 10 0   |
| J. Tyson, Brownsville, do per do                    | 1 0 0    |
| J. Dowling, per R. D. Wadsworth, do                 | 0 5 0    |
| Mollville Temperance Society, per do                | 1 17 6   |
| R. Smith, Port Stanley, do do                       | 0 2 6    |
| T. Robinson, Peterboro',                            | 0 5 0    |
| Mr. Sickle's donation, per R. D. W.,                | 0 2 6    |
|   | 64 16 9½ |

The Rev. Mr. Cox was called upon to move the first resolution, as follows:—

*Resolved*,—1. That the Report now read be adopted, and that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee of management for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number.

President,

JAMES COURT, Esq.

Vice-Presidents,

Revs. W. Taylor, Henry Wilkes, J. Girdwood, J. McLoud, L. Taylor, and Dr. Cramp; James R. Orr, and Henry Lyman, Esquires,

JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.

JOHN C. BECKET, Secretary.

*Honorary and Corresponding Members.*

Rev. J. Marsh, New York; John Frazer, Esq., London, C. W.; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Port Sarra; Rev. R. H. Thornton, Whitby; R. D. Wadsworth, Hamilton; Rev. J. T. Byrnie, Bytown, Rev. Wm. Scott, Philippsburgh, A. Christie, Toronto; Jeffrey Hale, Esq., Quebec; Rev. L. Taylor, Three Rivers; and F. F. Blackader, Esq., Chicago.

*Committee.*

Samuel Hodge, John McWaters, D. P. Jones, Charles Alexander, Samuel Mathewson, J. Cooper, Henry Vennor, H. E. Benson, T. M. Taylor, C. P. Watson, Robert Campbell, Dr. Robert Godfrey, Joseph Fox, Ira Gould, John Brodie, P. Le Sueur, Laird Paton, David Smith, W. Hutchison, and David Ferguson.

In support of which, Mr. C. spoke to the following effect:—It is an evil that afflicts humanity more than any other, it is that of drunkenness. Were we to go over the whole catalogue of evils, and select the most grievous, not even passing over slavery, war, heathenism, and superstition in their worst forms, they could not be compared to this giant. It impairs man's reason, and steals his power of speech. Against such a vice, then, if we feel the common sympathies of humanity, our utmost efforts must be put forth to put it down. And, sir, after all, the remedy for this monster evil is a very simple one; it is only necessary that this large assembly, the inhabitants of this city, the population of the world, with one consent, give up entirely the use, in any quantity, of these insidious drinks—and then, sir, we would be free indeed. But so long as the present drinking system continues, we will have drunkenness. Moderation is the nursery of this vice; and if we can persuade all to leave off drinking, as surely as water quenches fire, will drunkenness cease. He trusted that every lover of Christ would be prepared to draw his sword against this incendiary, never to sheath it again, until victory was accomplished. Think of the 90,000 who, in Britain and America annually fill a drunkard's grave. It is enough to make every man shudder at the thought. We have nursed this viper in our midst, and have at length seen our dearest friends fall a prey to his deadly sting. We have been passive, while our friends have passed us into a drunkard's grave. Let us up, sir, and we will succeed in driving this evil from our midst; and oh, think of our reward, in being thus instrumental in drying many a weeping eye—in restoring peace and gladness to innumerable families, and an incalculable number of individuals. A murderer under sentence of the law was asked by the judge, what could so freeze up all his affections, and nerve his arm to murder his wife—the reply was, drunkenness. Recently the officers of justice, laid their iron band upon a young man guilty of a revolting and unnatural crime, and when brought before the magistrate, who was struck with the enormity of the crime, in one apparently so unlikely to commit such an act, asked him, what induced him to do such a thing? He said, in reply, it was whisky. But cases of this nature were, alas, too numerous. Whisky destroys the rising manhood of the young, and blights their early youth. There was a time when alcohol was unknown, and men knew not its dangerous properties. But this excuse cannot now be pleaded. In this age, when so much light and intelligence have gone forth concerning it, no man can favour or countenance its use without being guilty. The continuance of this evil can do no good, but entails upon humanity an immense amount of evil. Here the rev. gentleman quoted several authorities, one of which was signed by over thirty medical men, showing that alcoholic liquors is destructive to health, and their effects upon the system are pernicious. When you know the nature of alcoholic drinks, is it right to continue its use? He would appeal to the Bible, that the system is wrong, and that we were right in doing what we could to oppose it: it is true, the Bible no where tells us in so many words, the means to be taken, nor was this necessary. Man was a moral agent, and God left to his own sense and judgment the means to be used to subvert the evil or perform the good. Charity to the poor was plainly enforced in the Scriptures—but the means of performing it was left with man himself. It was the same with justice, etc. Drunkenness, then, was a great evil, and man had found the best and only safeguard, on which he can rely, in total abstinence. Our limits will not permit us to follow the rev. gentleman throughout the whole length of his impressive and eloquent address, which occupied nearly an hour in delivering.

Mr. Le Sueur seconded the resolution. In the course of his remarks upon it, he said the moderate drinkers of to-day would be the drunkards of fifteen or twenty years hence, and that moderation was the parent of intoxication. The strong man might say, I am strong, and it cannot overcome me. The wise and the learned may say the same, but what guarantee have we that even they shall not fall? When we look back and around us, we see that Ministers of the Gospel have fallen—the brightest ornaments of the bar—the most skilful physicians—both the wise and the learned have fallen under this monster vice—all classes have suffered, and are suffering. Every one who wishes a change in the present state of things ought to lend the weight of his influence to the Temperance movement. No matter how low his standing in society was, he had some influence, and that ought to be given. He then gave some striking illustrations of the danger of standing aloof from such Societies; he stated that some years ago, in one of the Lower Provinces, a number of young men waited upon one of the Judges, and solicited his aid in establishing a Temperance Society. The Judge expressed his approval of the object, and gave them £10, but declined joining the Society, alleging as his excuse, the impossibility of doing away with the ordinary drinking usages at his own table, and at convivial gatherings in general. They next applied to a clergyman, who assigned a similar reason, observing that when he dined with Judge —, he could not decline drinking wine with him, at his challenge. A lawyer was solicited to unite with them, and he refused, on exactly the same grounds. What was the result? The Clergyman, it is true, maintained his position, but the lawyer became a miserable sot, a disgrace to the community. Was not the Judge accessory to it?

Mr. Le Sueur related some other interesting and striking anecdotes. He exhorted the young men present to take a bold stand, disregarding the sneers of those who are base slaves of appetite, and to throw their energies into the cause. We want young men, said he, who are strong, to give us their help. We want mothers and sisters to give us their countenance; they can instil the principle into the minds of their families and households, and train them up in sobriety. Perhaps some mother who now hears me, may have lost a son or a daughter by intemperance; let me say to such, We are in search of them—we want to prevent them from straying away from the fold; and we all know it is not only much easier to prevent evil, when we know the cause of it, (the remedy being within our reach,) than to cure the injury that evil, if suffered to grow, may inflict. And he adverted, with much effect, to the gradual diminution of the Indian tribes, once the possessors of this country, but now, in fact, almost exterminated, and that, in a great measure, owing to intemperance.

After Mr. Le Sueur sat down the collection was taken up. While this was going on, the temperance ode, which appeared in our last number, was sung with good effect. We have observed on more than one occasion recently, that the music in the *Advocate* has contributed to the interest of the meeting. After the ode was sung, Mr. Douglass read the following letter from the Rev. L. Taylor, who was prevented, on account of sickness, from attending the meeting.

Friday Evening.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to convey to you and your noble colleagues in the great temperance enterprise, my sincere regret that indisposition prevents my doing myself the pleasure of taking a part in this evening's exercises. I would beg to state that the cause has received a glorious impetus in Three Rivers during the last few weeks, and the prospects are of the most encouraging character. May you enjoy increased success in Montreal; and may our philanthropic enterprise go on conquering and to conquer, till the citadel of Alcohol is levelled to the ground—the General himself beheaded, and the emancipated millions shout—*we are free.* Yours respectfully,

L. TAYLOR.

The Rev. W. Taylor moved the second resolution as follows:—That in view of the physical and moral evils demonstrably resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, we feel warranted in calling upon all men, and especially Christians, to abstain from these drinks as a beverage.

He commenced by eulogising in strong terms, the efforts of Father Chiquay. Every one must admire his eloquence, zeal, and untiring assiduity. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics owe him a large debt of gratitude. His labours have done more

for the regeneration of Canada than all the political nostrums of all the quidnuncs put together. He then took up the physical view of the evil resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. Some, said he, indulged in the habitual use of intoxicating drink, under the notion that it does them good, that it increases the heat and strength of the system. He would prove to them that it acted quite the opposite way, and he would do this not on his own authority, but on the authority of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, which he held in his hand. The subject, he said, was very fairly and skilfully treated in this number, and justice was done to the principles and efforts of the friends of Temperance. This led him to express deep regret at the course still adopted by some members of the medical profession in this city. The medical faculty of this city, he observed, stand high. They are not second to those of any city on this Continent. But there are some "Newcastle Apothecaries" among us, who continue to prescribe or recommend intoxicating liquors—a glass of "sound Port Wine," when recovering from a dose of calomel—followed, perhaps, by "Pale Brandy," or "London Porter," according to the taste of the patient. It was painful to reflect that there are such "Newcastle Apothecaries" in practice. They are the quacks that should be put down by the profession—they are doing great mischief. How many are there, who are now drunkards, and who were entrapped into the use of alcoholic drinks in this way? During the time that the ship fever was raging in Montreal, he visited the emigrant sheds, and witnessed some lamentable cases of drunkenness arising from the free use of intoxicating drinks prescribed to the patients. The free use of these drinks, it is true, was withdrawn, on account of their expense, and not because of their injurious nature and tendency; and he would ask, whether the ship-fever or the brandy-fever committed the greatest ravages at the time?

Mr. T. answered the objection started by some, that the use of alcoholic liquors is necessary to increase animal heat, and keep out the cold. He showed that a contrary effect is produced, and that intoxicating drinks, by unduly quickening the circulation of the blood, prevent its oxygenation in the lungs, and send it back into the system, charged with mischief.

With reference to the common remark, that alcoholic drinks are strengthening, Mr. T. adduced a number of facts from the *Medical Review*, proving the contrary, and that men are stronger when they abstain from them. In the island of Tobago, where it was the custom to drink wine and water in the morning, and to close the day with drinking brandy, the deaths were one in three every year—and a funeral very frequently followed the meeting of a convivial party. A number of soldiers in the British army stationed in India, having adopted Temperance principles in 1836, the Inspector General reported in 1838, that the general mortality was 10.1-5 p. ct., but that among the Temperance men it was only three and two-thirds per cent., and that the use of alcohol was the chief cause of disease in India. Dr. Gardner, who travelled three years in Brazil, penetrating into the interior of the country, exposed to all changes of the weather, drank nothing but water and tea, and had not an hour's sickness. Even in the Arctic regions, these drinks were unnecessary. Dr. Hooker, the physician of one of the Arctic expeditions, had declared that there was no need of them, in ordinary circumstances, and that the men were better without them. In short, facts may be adduced in great abundance, proving that all labour, even of the severest kind, is better performed without the use of alcoholic liquors.

Mr. T. concluded by stating his reasons for engaging in this cause. He found that the habitual use of intoxicating drinks was raising a great hindrance to his ministry, hardened the minds of many—disposed them to ridicule sacred things—and tended to the formation of habits entirely in opposition to religious influence. The moderate use of these drinks stood constantly in his way. It became necessary, therefore, to take a decided step. He exhorted all present to adopt the same course—to give up the customs of society, when they were found to oppose the Gospel—and to come forward zealously, in support of this great and good movement.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. P. Watson without remark.

The Rev. J. M. Loud moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That the distribution of Temperance Tracts, accompanied by the kind visits and judicious conversations of a suitable Temperance Agent, is one of the most likely means that presents itself for the advancement of the Temperance cause at present,

and, therefore, that an appeal be now made for the necessary funds to carry out this combined object.

He called the attention of the meeting to the origin of the Temperance movement in Canada. In June, 1828, the Rev. Mr. Christmas delivered a discourse on the subject in the St. Peter Street Church. It produced no effect: nevertheless, he persevered, appointed another meeting, and delivered another discourse. But it was equally unproductive. No one responded. The recommendations of the speaker were rather sneered at than otherwise. Nothing disheartened, the good man resolved to begin the effort alone. "If no one will do it," he said, "I will sign myself." And he did. Others shortly followed his example. And now, what a delightful change has taken place! What encouragement does this large meeting give to the supporters of the cause? In carrying on these operations, said the speaker, we have not invoked the arm of the law. Our weapon is persuasion, not force. Such, too, is the Divine plan of action, in reference to moral government. We ask men to think on this subject. Serious attention is wanted. He then read some extracts from the Report of the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of intemperance, containing the opinions of Col. Guy, Capt. Wylie, and Mr. M. Ginn. He suggested that portions of the Report might be appropriately reprinted in the tracts proposed to be issued in the course of this year. If there be any better principles than total abstinence, the speaker proceeded to observe,—a preferable means by which to accomplish the end—let it be shown. As yet, we know of none. We do not, indeed, contend that it is sinful to drink a glass of pure wine—if it can be got; but there may be, and there are, circumstances to be taken into account, rendering it proper, and even binding on a Christian man, to give it up—because of the mischief and misery produced by the use of alcoholic drinks, and because of the good which will result from the discontinuance. "It is good," said the Apostle Paul, "neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or made weak."

Mr. Douglass seconded the resolution, and exhorted the meeting to come forward liberally, that funds might be provided for printing twelve tracts, one for each month, and for the appointment of a Colporteur. He said that he also remembered Mr. Christmas' meeting in 1828. He was there, and felt convinced by Mr. C's arguments, but he was ashamed to say that he did not confess his conviction till some years afterwards. He trusted that this would not be the case with any in the meeting, but that, if they were convinced, they would acknowledge their convictions, and act upon them. Before sitting down, Mr. D. read the following letter from the Rev. W. Scott, of Philipsburgh, who, on account of other engagements could not be present.

Philipsburg, St. Armand, C. E.  
January 21st, 1850.

My dear Sir,—Your kind invitation to attend the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society, next Friday evening, was duly received. For various reasons, I regret that it will not be in my power to attend; arrangements and engagements previously made, render it impossible. Your noble society has done a great amount of good in the city and throughout the country, and is worthy to receive the countenance of every minister of the gospel and every man in authority. Opposition to the moral enterprise, in which you are engaged, can only be the result of blindness or infatuation, and indifference thereto, not the less to be deprecated. What has the traffic in strong drink done for our country? Has it increased our capital? No! It is a drain upon our pecuniary resources. Has it improved our morals? No! It is the destroyer of morality, and the gangrene of social life. Has the cause of religion been benefitted by the traffic? No! in no wise. Strong drink quenches the spirit, and disaffects the heart toward Christ and his cause. To my mind the drinking customs of our country, and the traffic relating to them, are invested with horror. Every body mourns over the drunkard; but his case is only the filling up of the outline; the picture of misery he represents was begun in moderation,—not in imitation of the debased drunkard, but in conformity with the practice of a respectable friend, and well-beloved brother. The work is often very soon completed—the portraiture is easily recognized—the drinker of firewater becomes the drunkard, and eternal death seals his horrid doom. The whole system is branded with infamy, and accursed of God. Mr. Wesley, a hundred years ago, expressed himself more strongly and eloquently than I can do,

and introduced a *prohibitory clause* in his general rules, against the use of spirituous liquors. As a Methodist minister, therefore, my advocacy of the temperance cause, is no heresy; and I can only regret that I have not been more zealous—more consistent—more persevering. I rejoice, moreover, that there are no ecclesiastical restrictions which prevent me or any of my brethren from taking a public and prominent place in the temperance movement. Some may withhold their services, but they need not do so. We enjoy a gospel liberty, and those who have availed themselves of their freedom, have been blessed in their philanthropic decision. If the whole brotherhood of the Protestant ministry were actuated by the feelings and zeal of a Mathew and a Chiniquy, the churches under our care, would flourish as the garden of the Lord, and great would be the peace of Jerusalem.

In this letter of reply to your invitation, I cannot enlarge on any of the topics thus cursorily introduced, but I could not refrain from recording briefly a few thoughts, which in a public meeting might have been dwelt on more largely. You are at liberty to make what use you please of my views thus expressed. To your noble society, and all kindred institutions, I wish, heartily wish success. I trust you will have a good Annual Meeting, and more efficient aid than could have been given by your cordial coadjutor and friend,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

The Rev. H. Wilkes moved the fourth resolution, as follows.—

Inasmuch as young men are declared by Scripture to be strong, and as the Temperance cause requires strong men to take hold of and help it forward, therefore, Resolved, that an earnest invitation be given to young men to organize a Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society forthwith.

— Young men, he observed, are often spoken of as the hope of the church and of the world. He earnestly desired to see them come forward in this great work. The old are characteristically cautious. We want zeal, enterprise, and devotedness—and these are to be found in the young. Identified with this cause, young men will not be in danger from those evils by which so many have fallen; and they will have the satisfaction of being engaged in an undertaking which is worthy of their energies, and adapted to render eminent service to mankind.

The Rev. J. Girdwood seconded the resolution. He expressed his full confidence in the success of this movement, and his conviction that the young, both male and female, would enter zealously into it. Referring to his own experience, he said that it completely exposed the fallaciousness of the arguments commonly employed by the enemies of total abstinence. He had travelled for twenty-one days successively, in the coldest part of the winter, preaching and addressing public meetings every day, and drinking cold water, but never found it necessary to take alcoholic drink. He was satisfied that he was better without it. Mr. G. concluded with an earnest appeal to the young men present to found the proposed Society.

On the close of Mr. Girdwood's remarks, several names were given in of those willing to form the society alluded to, and a preliminary meeting was agreed upon to be held in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the trustees of the Wesleyan Church, for the use of so suitable a place for the Anniversary Meetings, on behalf of the different societies.

The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting terminated at half past 10 o'clock. Collection, £13 10s. 3d.

#### YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the suggestion made at the close of the proceedings of our annual meeting, on Friday evening, the 25th ult., a large number of young men assembled in the Temperance Hall for the purpose of carrying into effect the fourth resolution, presented on the occasion above referred to. We had the satisfaction of being present, and were highly delighted with the spirit manifested. The Rev. H. Cox was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. P. Watson appointed to act as Secretary. The Chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a manner well calculated to urge on the movement; and we were glad to

observe that the feeling of his audience went with him. He made several suggestions, by which the proposed Association would not only do much to forward the Temperance cause, but also in improving, and developing the intellectual faculties of the members. For instance, at the periodical meetings of the Association the members in their turn, or by appointment, might write essays on the subject of total abstinence, to be read at the meetings; and every three months, or as often as their funds would permit, a prize could be awarded for the best; the funds could be raised by voluntary contributions or the proceeds of tea-meetings, got up in a cheap way.

Mr. Le Sueur gave a very interesting account of the wide spread of the Temperance movement in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Not a grocer is to be found in the city who trades in intoxicating liquors; and were it known that a man were in the habit of taking intoxicating drinks, he would in all probability be rejected by any Evangelical church, should he become a candidate for church membership. It is asked how has this great change been produced? I would say, principally through the instrumentality of Young Men's Temperance Societies, as well as that of the sons of Temperance; and surely Montreal must not be behind St. John. What they have done there, can we not do here? We want energy and combined efforts—we must be resolved and determined to succeed. Let us avoid abusing our neighbours, and proceed kindly and energetically.

Mr. Adams expressed his deep interest in the Temperance movement: he was, twenty-one years ago, a member of a Young Men's Temperance Association, and wished much to see the youth of this city united in such an association. He hoped soon to be able to offer to the association, about being formed, the use of a large and convenient room in which to hold their meetings. Let all the youth present join the society, and carry out the principles—there must be no half-way work.

C. P. Watson addressed the meeting, urging upon all present the importance of joining in this great and good cause. As there were probably several persons present who had not yet identified themselves with the temperance movement, but were beginning to think more seriously about the matter, he would ask such, Have Temperance Societies been productive of good to the community at large? He thought every considerate and unprejudiced mind must answer Yes. Do they not then deserve to be encouraged? And is it not the duty of all, as philanthropists, as patriots, and above all, as Christians, to come forward at once, and assist to the utmost in this great reformation? The Temperance cause must go on—whether we, who are present, help it or not, it must triumph, for it is based on benevolence and truth. But shame on us, if we refuse to give our aid to so noble a cause, and so have no part or lot in the ultimate triumph of total abstinence principles.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously, every one voting by standing up—

Moved by Mr. J. Adams Mathewson, and seconded by Mr. Peter Wood—

1. That it is expedient to establish a Society, to be called "The Montreal Young Men's Total Abstinence Association."

Moved by Mr. J. C. Becket, and seconded by Mr. Adams:—

2. That a Provisional Committee be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure such information as will be conducive to the establishment of this Association upon a safe basis—such Committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Rev. H. Cox, Messrs. Charles P. Watson, P. Le Sueur, George Pearson, J. Adams Mathewson, Peter Wood, William Gilmour, D. A. Poe, John McIntosh, John M. Waters, junr., D. McGregor, Edward Green;—and that said Committee be requested to report on Monday evening, 4th February.

Moved by Mr. P. Le Sueur, and seconded by Mr. Charles P. Watson:—

3. That all persons friendly to the formation of such an Association be requested to give in their names; and if any have not yet signed the pledge, they are invited to do so at once.

After these proceedings twenty-eight persons came forward and

signed the pledge of total abstinence, and upwards of seventy joined the Association. The Doxology was then sung, and the Chairman pronounced the Benediction.

The meeting, from the first to the last, was one of the most interesting and pleasant Temperance meetings we ever attended; and it is hoped that the Temperance cause, in Montreal, has received such an impetus as will cause it to wend its widening way, till at last intemperance, with its mighty train of evils, shall be banished from our city and our country, and thousands shall spring up to call the once despised and calumniated Temperance society blessed. And, while the young men are so nobly coming forward to the rescue of poor inebriates, let not the ladies look on with indifference—for, after all, it is to their help we must look to obtain complete success. It is in you, ye mothers, wives, and daughters of Canada, that the chief hopes of the friends of the Temperance cause are placed. Let all—high and low, rich and poor—rally round the flag of total abstinence; and then may we hope soon to hear the funeral knell of the last drunkard.

### THE DISEASES CONSEQUENT UPON MODERATE DRINKING.

When the deadly snare of so-called moderate drinking was dragged from its hiding place, and stripped of its false assumption of self-denial, then indeed the evil was probed to its core, and intemperance stood forth naked and confessed, and without a remaining prop to lean upon. Moderate drinking, it has been proved, owes its evil to its being a masked vice, to its serving as an excuse and example to hard drinkers, and lastly to its being the school from whence proceeds all that open intemperance, with its disastrous consequences, which has, from all time, desolated the fair face of our earth. Although much has been said and written upon the moral evils attendant upon the moderate use of alcohol, whether fermented or distilled, sufficient stress has not been laid upon the fact, that moderate drinking too has its victims; that in countless instances it tends to shorten life, and is the prolific source of dire moral evils, which, although not within the grasp of the law, are not the less productive of calamitous, nay, tragical results to human happiness.

It is now my intention to discuss some of those forms of maladies which are to be distinctly traced to the moderate but daily use of fermented liquors—of that class of alcoholic drinks which stimulate to a morbid degree the organs of digestion, so that an excess of blood is generated from moderate quantities of solid food, and the system becomes subject to that state termed Plethora, the prolific source of many mortal maladies. By way of illustration I propose observing some of the effects consequent upon one of the most decent, as well as popular modes, of indulgence in drinking—we shall suppose ourselves present at a dinner party among the higher classes. Now, observe the host, he is still in the vigor of manhood, his portly frame has never known an hour's illness, his ruddy, goodhumored countenance beams with the very soul of hospitality; he is not ungrateful to the Giver of all for the plenty piled upon his board, nor for the sparkling wines which he daily imbibes from crystal goblets, but little does he know that the hour of retribution is at hand, that he has for many years, and unconsciously, been transgressing the laws of health—that the rich blood which mantles over his broad cheeks is now forming in fatal excess—that the camel's back is laden, and but a single hair required to break it—that he has eaten his last meal, and drunk his last draught of wine! Perhaps that day as he left the counting-house he felt a passing vertigo, but ascribed it to the

noise of omnibuses thundering past, or to the distracting rush of pedestrians on the way, or to the heat of the dog days—but see! in the midst of an animated discourse, his countenance has changed, at times purple, he falters forth a few words in a husky voice, incoherently perhaps, or he makes an effort to recover himself, or stares wildly for a few seconds, and then falls back insensible, apparently into a profound sleep—alas! it is the sleep of death! All is now dread and confusion among the guests, they rise tumultuously, one calls for water, another for hairshorn, and those who, in the dreadful scene, best preserve their presence of mind, send for medical aid. The physician arrives, to his practised gaze one look suffices, he pronounces the attack to be apoplexy. To the anxious inquiries of the dying man's friends, he may respond by that instinctive shake of the head which has ever chilled the stoutest heart, or he may qualify his sentence by assuming, should his patient survive the immediate effect of the attack, that a palsy will remain, or imbecility take possession of his faculties during the remainder of his existence.

This is so far from being an overdrawn picture, that there is not a medical man of considerable practice, who cannot recall many such cases within his experience. I do not pretend to say that the catastrophe always ensues at the dinner table, but it does so frequently; and it is a fact beyond all dispute, that thousands among the well-to-do classes are annually hurried to the grave by this form of sudden death, which is solely to be ascribed to the daily stimulation of the system, caused by the limited, and, in the usual acceptance of the word, moderate introduction of the purest products of fermentation.

But the diseases of plethora, or excess of blood, are by no means confined to apoplexy. It gives rise to all those acute diseases by which the strong man is cut off; inflammations, gout, and rheumatism, which extend to the heart, and in warm climates, fevers, tropical dysenteries, and hepatic inflammations. In those of delicate frames, indulgence in moderate drinking induces obstinate dyspepsia, and functional diseases of the liver, accompanied by that degree of mental depression which may amount to hypochondria, and the tendency to commit suicide—this was the class of patients that Abernethy was called upon to treat—almost all were port wine and sherry drinkers. If this state of the system be allowed to continue beyond a certain period, the condition of plethora subsides, and an opposite condition is produced which is recognized under the popular term of debility. The countenance becomes sallow, the bowels obstinately constive, all the functions are more or less deranged, and the body is now prepared for the reception of a variety of diseases in which chronic or slow inflammations bear the chief proportion. It was at this stage that the lamented Dr. Moreton of the London university put a violent end to his unhappy life.

With respect to spirits or alcohol separated from its constituents, but little requires to be said. It will suffice for our purpose to say, that, by the medical profession at large, its use as an article of diet is denounced in the most uncompromising terms. Alcohol is a specific poison. It exerts its deleterious agency chiefly upon the brain. No dram-drinker, even should he not exceed his daily glass, can ever be said to be a healthy man—the habit tells upon him sooner or later, and this fact is so notoriously true, that no intelligent practitioner ever fails to satisfy himself upon that point, before entering upon the treatment of disease.

M.D.C.C.C.

January, 1850.

## FATHER CHINIQUY.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following translation of a letter we received the other day from our respected and esteemed fellow laborer, the Rev. C. Chiniquy, in transmitting his own subscription to the *Advocate*, as well as that of another of his brethren. We hope he will excuse this liberty we have taken with it, but we deem it but right if he feels that our mutual friend, Mr. Brown, has done his countrymen an injustice, that he should be heard. We cannot omit, however, to assure Mr. C. that Mr. Brown has too much respect for the Canadian apostle of temperance, and looks forward with anticipations of a very different character to the result of his labors in this field of effort, to give place in his own mind to the statement made to him, and which we are persuaded he only incidentally introduced, with the view of illustrating a point not very creditable to his own brethren in the tent, but without ever anticipating that the statement would be put down against his Canadian fellow countrymen.

Longueuil, January 11, 1850.

SIR—Pray accept my best compliments on the able and effective way in which the *Temperance Advocate* forwards the interests of the cause.

Of the 200,000 of my fellow countrymen who swell the glorious ranks of temperance, comparatively few have broken their word. A few days ago, a Montreal paper published a police report of that city, which stated that out of 45 drunken men picked up by the police, in a fortnight, eight only were French Canadians. While I am on this subject, you will allow me to make a few remarks on Mr. T. S. Brown's address to the Rechabites, delivered on the 6th of December, and inserted in your paper of the 15th of the same month, and particularly on this sentence, "I was told by a French Canadian that many of his countrymen, after taking the pledge, would remain temperate, not from any love for the cause, but from *stinginess*."

The "French Canadian," by whom Mr. Brown has been informed, has calumniated his countrymen; the French Canadians keep their engagement from far higher and purer motives, than those attributed to them in an address, otherwise very interesting, and calculated to do much good. My fellow countrymen keep the pledge. 1st—because they know it to be agreeable to God, who will reward them throughout all eternity for whatever good they may have done for his sake. 2nd—They keep the pledge, because they have given their word of honor not to touch intoxicating drinks. 3rd—They are firmly attached to their Temperance Society, because they have understood that intoxicating drinks, even when partaken of with moderation, are hurtful to the drinker's soul, body and purse. 4th—They further like the Temperance Reformation, because the saving it causes enables them to give a proper education to their children.

I am, &c.,

C. CHINIQUY.

As having some relation to the same subject, we give the following extract of a letter from the President of the Three Rivers Temperance Society, from which we are gratified to learn that the cause there has lately been revived, and that the Canadian Society is going on well, through the unceasing exertions of Rev. Mr. Cook, their pastor. "A few years since, the goal used to have many inmates of both sexes, young and old; but now I am happy to state there is only one, a female, for intemperance. The Canadian Society numbers more than a thousand members. On the 14th inst., the Rev. L. Taylor gave a public lecture in favour of temperance, to a crowded and attentive audience, and did himself and the cause great honour: it was highly gratifying to see such a union of Nations; he got, I think, 15 or 20 to subscribe to the pledge. The Canadian band honored us with their company, and gave several pieces. We dispersed greatly delighted, with a promise from the Rev. Lecturer, that he would give us in the course of the winter another lecture on temperance."

## TEMPERANCE HALL, OAKVILLE.

We thank J. W. Williams, Esq., President of the T. A. Society, of Oakville, for an interesting account of a Tea Meeting which took place on the 28th December, in the Temperance Hall. This Hall, which we noticed particularly at the time it was opened, and which would do honor even to this city, was well filled at an early hour, and the arrangements for the evening all that could be desired, the Committee of Arrangements having spared neither pains nor expense, so as to make the occasion worthy of the Teetotalers of that place. The Chair was ably filled by the President, who was well supported by the Rev. J. Roaf, D. D., and Mr. Harcourt, of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Denney, Messrs. R. D. Wadsworth, Magee, P. Kennedy, J. Chisholm, James Arnot, and Captain R. Wilson, who severally addressed the meeting with good effect.

An excellent choir was present, and added much to the pleasure and profit of the evening's entertainment. We are glad to observe that the choir seems now an almost indispensable part of these entertainments, and take it as evidence of advancement in moral culture. This addition to our Temperance Meetings, when the pieces are wisely selected and scientifically performed, is well calculated to elevate the moral sentiment and purify the heart. We would not, of course, attribute to it Divine power, but it has a happy effect in softening the asperities of our nature and drawing out our affections on objects worthy of our consideration. We give the following Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting:—

1st. *Resolved*.—That this Society having been organized for the express purpose of suppressing the use of intoxicating drinks, as beverages, in view of what it and similar Societies have accomplished throughout the world, against this foe of man, feels called upon to express and testify its gratitude to Almighty God, and by renewed zeal to disseminate the principles of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

2nd. *Resolved*.—That in consequence of the alarming evils accruing to society from the use of intoxicating drinks, and the foul and heinous crimes committed while persons are under their influence, this meeting feels it a duty incumbent on parents, guardians, magistrates, and those in authority, and on all having any influence, especially on ministers of the Gospel, to lift up their voice against their use, and by their most zealous and active exertions to endeavour to banish these drinks from the country, that they no longer be a temptation to the inhabitants of our noble Province.

3rd. *Resolved*.—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and be now awarded to the Committee of Arrangement who have so bountifully and agreeably provided for the occasion, and that it is hoped that the pecuniary profit will cancel the debt on the Temperance Hall, and justify the convening of another winter assembly, at an early date, to place funds at the disposal of the Society to carry on its operations.

4th. *Resolved*.—That this meeting expresses its admiration of the praiseworthy conduct of the Captains of vessels and seafaring men arriving at this port, some of whom are resident among us, who have embraced Teetotal principles, and with exemplary diligence recommend them to others.

After the three last Resolutions, consisting of a vote of thanks to the Choir, the speakers, and the Chairman, for his services during the evening, the National Anthem was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Roaf. Our correspondent concludes as follows:—

"I would remark, that the proceeds of the meeting have paid our debt upon the Hall, and we have a small balance on hand to enable us, with additional funds, to paint and make some farther improvements.

"I beg to observe, that although the Total Abstinence Society has accomplished much here, yet there are many among us who

ardently desire that the second Resolution in the above list may be fully and happily realised throughout our highly favoured Province."

#### DRUNKARD. GIVE UP AT ONCE.

It has been said, and that not unfrequently, that it is dangerous for the drunkard to stop his cups all at once, but my experience is all against this opinion. Eight years ago, I was a drunkard, I am sorry to say; I had been so for seventeen years previous to my joining the total abstinence pledge—but, through the grace of God, I have been emancipated from that more than Egyptian bondage, and I am a living witness to prove that nothing stronger than tea, coffee, or a good drink of Adam's ale, will suit the constitution best. When I used intoxicating liquors, they always proved injurious to my health and happiness; business was never done right, and very often neglected; the peace of my family was broken; quarreling with my neighbours a frequent occurrence; spending the little I should bring home to my family at the tavern, beershop, or distillery; breaking God's holy Sabbath, losing my precious time which God had given me, in which to prepare to meet him on another day, and bringing guilt and condemnation on my soul; carrying about a horrified conscience, going further away from heaven, and hastening on to the region of despair, where there is not a drop of water to cool the tongue; where many a poor drunkard is unsuspectingly engulfed, long before his time. But hours could be spent in enumerating the evils as well as the consequences of drunkenness; and yet not one half would be told.

I praise God that I ever heard of the sound of total abstinence, and that I was induced to embrace its principles. It brought me back former enjoyments; placed me at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in my right mind; my constitution is repaired; my business attended to; peace is again restored to my family, and amongst my neighbours. I can read God's Holy Word, and pray with my family and neighbors; my place is occupied in the house of God, with many other blessings which are inseparable from a life of sobriety. Let me advise all professing Christians, of every denomination, never to touch, taste, nor handle intoxicating liquors; for I have proved that the spirit of intoxicating liquors and the spirit of Christ, cannot dwell together in one heart; can light and darkness agree together, or Christ and Belial. St. Paul requires the Christian not to be drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but to be filled with the spirit. My friends, when we get filled with the Spirit of the Lord, there will be no need for alcohol.

#### A TETOTALER.

We were much gratified on learning through a correspondent in Missisquoi county, that an esteemed and indefatigable laborer in the temperance cause, received on New Year's day a very suitable present from the Reclabites of the Canada East Tribe, in token of their appreciation of his services. On that day, a new and handsome sleigh was presented to the Rev. Mr. Scott, of St. Armand. This act of grateful co-operation originated with the Pigeon Hill Tent, and was cordially co-operated in by the tents in other places. This is only as it should be. These temperance friends have done right. The labours of such gentlemen as Mr. Scott and others who might be named, are gratuitous, they seek no remuneration; but it cannot be supposed that they incur no expenses in travelling and procuring information. The least, then, that the friends of the temperance cause can do, in any place where they labour, is to take care that they suffer no loss. We

commend our Missisquoi friends for their timely and praiseworthy conduct: it is worthy of imitation.

#### TO AGENTS.

We hope that those who take any interest in the advancement of the Temperance cause, will, at this time, use all suitable efforts to keep up and sustain the *Advocate*; the volume has just commenced, which is the best time for subscribers to give in their names. We hope that agents, especially, will be on the alert to ascertain if all the subscribers for 1849, continue for 1850, and which of them do not, that they will call at their respective post-offices and see if any of the *Advocates* remain there not taken out, ascertain the cause, and if any have discontinued the paper put up one in a cover, if not already in one, and send it back direct to the publisher, taking care that the name of the post-office to which they are usually sent, is distinctly written on the cover as well as the name of the subscriber.

During the past year we have suffered some loss by papers coming back when the year was far advanced, marked "refused," or "not called for." Let agents at once see to this, and they will thus do us good service.

We think it due to our friends in different parts to thank them for the evidence we continue to receive of their exertions on behalf of the *Advocate*. We intended, in this number, noticing some of their letters at length, but must defer it till our next.

We hope that none will be disappointed at us for acting upon the intimation made in our last, that is, to discontinue all those who had not paid for 1849, unless we hear from them or the agent in their locality; as it must be evident to all that unless we act on some such rule we never can know who our subscribers are.

#### TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, which was announced last week, was held in the Society's Hall, on Friday evening. Contrary to the expectations of some of the friends, who feared that the fact of numerous other meetings being held at the same time, might seriously affect the attendance, the assembly was large, so much so that many had to be content with mere standing room. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron occupied the chair, and in opening the business of the meeting, made a very effective address. The principal speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Pyper, Baptist—Lillis, Congregationalist—Clarke, Methodist—and Dr. Burns, Free Church. Samuel Alcorn, and E. F. Whittemore, Esqrs. also took part in the proceedings. The following are the resolutions presented and adopted:—

1. Whereas, the history of intemperance presents an unbroken series of wretchedness, guilt, crime, and death; and inasmuch as moderate drinking is the origin and support of intemperance, therefore, resolved,

That every lover of his species, of his country, and his God, is called upon by every incentive, which Philanthropy, Patriotism, and religion can urge, to cast the whole weight of their influence in favor of the Temperance Reformation.

2. That this meeting earnestly intreat all who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks, to consider well their position and responsibilities; for, it is undeniable that the direct infliction of what is done indirectly by means of their traffic, would subject a man to the reprobation of the whole community, and the ignominy of a public execution.

3. That in view of the controlling influence of early habits, this meeting recommend to all having the charge of the education of the young, to endeavor to produce upon their minds a strong impression of the dangerous tendency of even a moderate use of intoxicating drinks.

We understand that 31 individuals, male and female gave in their adherence on the occasion, and that six more joined the Society on the following day.—*Evangelical Pioneer*.



## TO OUR READERS.

We hope our readers will excuse the little variety which we have been able to introduce into our present number, in consequence of the large space taken up with the Annual Report of the Montreal Society and the report of the Annual Meeting. We have ventured upon this use of our pages from the conviction that the whole would prove interesting to our readers. In this connection we would be permitted to call the attention of friends to the amount of debt still due by the Montreal Committee, and would hope that they will not permit that Committee to be chargeable with it. It will be seen from the statements in the present, as well as past, numbers of the *Advocate*, that the Committee here have contributed liberally of their money towards the liquidation of the debt; and it cannot be forgotten, that while the Committee gave their labor gratuitously, the debt incurred was contracted in efforts for the good of the entire Province. We understand that the amount of debt still due is £220.

## MONTREAL PILOT.

We think it right to note the excellent report of the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Society, which appeared in the *Pilot* of 29th ult., and from which we took part of the report in our present number.

## THE MUSIC.

The Music which now forms so interesting a part of the *Advocate* is unavoidably omitted in the present number. Our readers may rest assured, however, that this omission will be made up in a subsequent number.

## NUMBER ONE AND TWO.

We hope that all those who do not intend to continue the *Advocate* for the present year, and to whom we may have sent the two first numbers, will have the kindness to send them back to us without undoing them from their envelope, so that we may receive them without delay, as we are now out of both of these numbers.

## News.

**DISTRESSING EVENT.**—A circumstance of a most melancholy nature occurred on Thursday, the 27th December, at the old and respectable Tavern Stand of Mrs. Dewey, and her daughter, Lindy, in the parish of St. Remi, County of Huntingdon. While the old woman was in the act of drawing a portion of high wines from a cask in the cellar, the spirits came in contact with the flame of a candle, which caused immediate ignition of the spirits and caught the old woman's clothes. The daughter, hearing her cries, ran to her assistance, and, in her endeavors to assist her mother, her own clothes caught fire, and nearly consumed the whole of the clothes she wore at the time. They, however, were able to reach the top of the stairs leading from the cellar, in a most shockingly burnt condition. The old woman survived the accident, only three hours; and her daughter, Miss Lindy Dewey, languished in extreme pain until Wednesday night last, when death terminated her mortal sufferings. Mrs. Dewey's remains were attended to the grave by a large number of friends, relatives and neighbors, and indeed few deserve to be more honored. She was ever ready to assist the sick, and feed the hungry. Her memory will be long remembered, and her mournful death much regretted by a large number of the recipients of her bounty.—*Courier*.

**SCHOOLS.**—We are happy to see that the principle of supporting Common Schools by a property tax, is gaining ground in this County. We have heard of nearly a dozen School Sections, where the principle will be tried this year. We have not the slightest doubt but that it will have the effect of filling the School

Houses, and relieving the Trustees from their present anomalous position. Where the property and the children are pretty equally divided there can be no injustice in it.—*Pictou Gazette*.

**CANALS.**—From an article in the *Whitby Freeman*, we learn that the Welland Canal, 42 miles in length, cost £270,000, or nearly £6,500 per mile; it has 37 Locks, 100 feet in length by 22 in width; height of Lockage, 330 feet. The Rideau Canal (made by the British Government), 135 miles in length, cost £500,000, or, about £3,700 per mile; it has 47 Locks, 142 feet in length, by 33 in width; height of Lockage, 283 feet. The Lachine Canal, about 8 miles long, cost £120,000, or £16250 per mile.—The Erie Canal, in York State, is 363 miles, and cost £7,000,000, or, upwards of £19,000 per mile; it has 93 Locks; height of Lockage, 686 feet.

**SENTENCE OF DEATH.**—Jacob Nell, residing near Templeton, was tried at the County of York Assizes on the 15th inst., for the murder of his wife, Maria Nell, on the 9th day of November last, while on his way home from Toronto. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th day of February.

**THE WHISKY TRADE IN CINCINNATI.**—We learn from *Cial's Advertiser*, that 276,000 barrels of whisky, averaging fifty gallons each, are sold here during the year, while thirty-six thousand are manufactured into alcohol, to be used in medicine and the arts. The cost of this immense number of gallons is two millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. It will be seen, that the far larger part of this quantity of liquid fire is for drinking, and is, of course, devoted to the destruction of health, character, happiness, life, and the hope of heaven. More than two millions of dollars every year changing hands in this city, in the Satanic work of human destruction! In the manufacture of this whisky, which is sent all over the country, four millions and fifty-six thousand bushels of corn are consumed. Thus it is, we repay God's kindness, in giving us a fruitful land. Its rich products we convert into agents to mar his handiwork and ruin his creatures eternally.—*Central Watchman*.

**PAUPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—From a statement of the alien passenger agent, it appears that the total cost of pauperism in Massachusetts for eleven years, from 1838 to 1849, has been \$3,462,888.74, of which \$885,927.08 has been paid for alien paupers. The amount of head money received from alien passengers during this period, deducting expenses, was \$149,176.61, and deducting this from the expense of alien paupers, the balance against foreign paupers is \$736,755.47.

## BIRTHS.

Montreal—9th inst, Mrs S H May, of a son. 18th inst, Mrs Thomas Hood, of a daughter. Mrs R M'Indoe, of a son. 20th inst, Mrs John Gibson, of a daughter. 21st inst, Mrs Digby Campbell, of a son. 23d inst, Mrs John Leeming, of a son. 26th inst, Mrs George Clark, Geffintown, of a son.  
Galt—3rd inst, the wife of the Rev J Malcolm Smith, of a son. 18th inst, the wife of Robert Hamilton, Esq, of Hawksbury Mills, of a son. St Catharines—18th ult, the lady of Thomas Towers, Esq, of a son. Toronto—13th ult, Mrs W C Crofton, of a daughter.  
Brantford—6th inst, Mrs J R Ballachey, of a daughter. Mrs George Ballachey, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Montreal—22d inst., Mr. Charles Gordon of Russelltown, to Anna Bruce, second and youngest daughter of John Edwards, Esq., Keithburn, Hemmingford. 24th inst, by the Rev Mr Burns, George Macdougall, Esq to Janet, daughter of Mr James Aitkin.  
Percy—19th inst, by the Rev Mr Bowers, of Seymour, Mr James Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce. 20th inst, by the Rev Mr Bridges, (Baptist) of Brighton, Mr Norman Baldwin, to Miss Mary Pierce, all of Percy.

## DEATHS.

Montreal—12th inst, Mrs Clara Talon dite L'Esperance, wife of Mr James Hunter, aged 63 years. 28th inst, Mr William Don, Marble Cutter, aged 69, and for the last 33 years a most respectable citizen of this place.  
Caledon—24th ult after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and patience, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Jackson, "Potter", aged 65.  
Boston—31st ult, John, son of Michael M' Cormick, and nephew of Christopher M' Cormick, of Montreal, aged 35 years.  
Compton—11th inst, of scarlet fever, Wm James, only child of the Rev C P Reid, aged 4 years and eleven days.  
Danville, Shipton—8th inst, Mary Stimson, wife of George White, Esq, aged 30 years and four months. 10th inst, Christina, daughter of Dennison Gullup, aged 19 years and seven months.  
Freightsburg—11th inst, R V V Freiligh, Esq, at an advanced age.  
Napanea Mills—14th ult, Mr Robert Cooper, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 49 years.