

drunkenness occur. By the end of the century, the number will amount to upwards of twenty thousand millions (20,800,000!)

By the first class of drunkards, among other acts of immorality, there are uttered 5,642,000,000 oaths in the course of a year. In the second, we may reasonably suppose a round of half a dozen to be uttered by each individual while intoxicated, and, from the habit thus formed, three per day while sober; and in the third, two whilst intoxicated, and one per day while sober. The yearly number of oaths is, 8,393,000,000, the sum total for the century (taking in 25 leap years) being upwards of eight hundred and fifty thousand millions (850,451,785,690!)

Estimating a generation of confirmed drunkards to endure 10 years, occasional drunkards 15 years, and rare drunkards 25 years, British drinking customs will have produced 15,750,000 drunkards during the present century!

There are 100,000 persons constantly in custody for crime, and 400,000 more indulging in criminality at large. Estimating a generation at 10 years, there will have risen up in crime, during the century, 5,000,000 persons. Supposing each individual at large to commit one offence daily, the number annually will be 146,000,000; or from the year 1801 to 1900, more than fifteen thousand millions (15,642,857,100!)

Of these 500,000 criminals, 228,000 are prostitutes; and estimating their individual career of infamy at 10 years, there will have passed through society during the present century, 2,280,000 of these unfortunate and pernicious beings. Reckoning each to commit one crime per day, the number amounts to \$3,220,000 yearly; and in the course of the century will be upwards of eight thousand millions (8,327,700,000!)

"More than 1,000,000 of the British population are in regular receipt of parochial relief. Estimating the pauper list to be renewed in five years, 20,000,000 persons during the century will have been reduced to this helpless condition; and the expense occasioned to the community, at the present rate, will have been about 700,000,000L.

"About 40,000 persons in the United Kingdom are afflicted with insanity; and if we take ten years as the duration of one race, not less than 400,000 individuals will have suffered from the awful malady from the beginning to the end of the century.

"About 7 000 persons annually perish in the United Kingdom through accidents while drunk; which number at the end of the century will amount to 700,000! Suppose an average of 25 years in the life of each to be thus cut off, the aggregate annual loss of human life will be 175,000 years, and during the century 17,500,000 years! This however, is not a tithe of the sacrifice. If we estimate the 500,000 drunkards, after becoming such, to run their career in 10 years, the annual mortality among them will be 50,000. Supposing each to diminish his life 20 years, the annual loss of human life amounts to 1,000,000 years, and in the century to 100,000,000! Supposing the 1,000,000 free-drinkers to commence drinking at the age of 20, and be replaced every twenty years, the annual mortality among them will be 50,000; and the annual loss

of life, at 15 years per head, 750,000 years, or, in the century 750,000,000! Estimating the 2,000,000 moderate drinkers to be replaced in 25 years, that is, to attain the average age of about 45, the annual mortality among them will be 80,000 years annually; or 80,000,000 in the century. The total loss of human life in the three classes must be 2,550,000 years annually; or 255,000,000 years in the century!—equal, at 30 years' average to the extinction of a nation more populous than Ireland!

"The loss to the working classes alone, through drinking, appears to be 110,000,000L. annually; and that to the wealthier part of the community 50,000,000L. Estimating the loss of property by accidents and depredations, the expense of private watchmen, of the police force, administration of justice, maintenance of criminals lunatics, paupers and beggars, the cost of building and repairing gaols, asylums, workhouses, hospitals, and benevolent institutions occasioned by drunkenness, at 15,000,000L., and adding to this 50,000,000 for the loss of labour,* the sum total requisite for supporting the drinking system amounts to 200,000,000L. annually! At the century's end the aggregate cost will be twenty thousand millions (20,000,000,000L.) Supposing 11L. in every 20L. of this sum to be withheld from the trade of the country, the commercial loss of the nation is 110,000,000L. annually—more than twice as much as the entire foreign trade. The total loss to the trade of the country during the century will be eleven thousand millions (11,000,000,000) equal to the foreign trade of two hundred and eleven years.

"The amount of grain annually destroyed in the manufacture of malt liquors and spirits is 58,000,000 bushels, weighing 1,450,000 tons. Of this grain, 32,000,000 gallons of liquid poison are made by brewing, and about 12,000,000 gallons by distillation. A number of poisonous drugs, and about 469,000,000 gallons of water are added, and this liquor (containing 86,383 tons of the grain) is employed in destroying the lives and morals of the people. Distributed equally among the population of 28,000,000, each person would receive daily of this concoction, rather more than four drams (a quarter of an ounce) of spoiled food nearly the fourth part of a gill of alcohol, and one gill and nearly a half of water. The yearly allowance would be sixty-seven quarts of water, six quarts two and a half gills of alcohol, and six pounds fourteen ounces of stinking food. The grain thus wasted, used as food, would make nearly a thousand millions of 4lb. loaves (928,000,000); and, at 1½ lb. each per day, would serve 6,786,100 people with food the whole of the year. In the course of the century 5,800,000,000 bushels, weighing 145,000,000 tons, will have been destroyed which, made into bread, would feed the present population, at the above rates, for 24 years.

* The entire British manufactured, mineral, and fishery productions of the year 1846 were estimated, in round numbers, at 200,000,000L.; and calculating the agricultural productions at 250,000,000L., the total must have been 450,000,000L. The Parliamentary Commissioners on Drunkenness reported the loss of labour through drinking as equal to one-sixth of the whole, and facts we have adduced to bear this out; but, taking it at one-ninth, it amounts to 50,000,000L. The national produce, therefore, should be 500,000,000L.

addition of excrement should be protected by a new layer of mould. This, as it readily absorbs the volatile gases which are ever striving to escape into the atmosphere, will itself become rich, and may be applied with animal excrement advantageously to most crops requiring the assistance and support of either vegetable or animal manures. Gypsum arrests the ammonia which so copiously escapes from animal excrement while in a putrefactive state, and retains them for the benefit and sustenance of the crops to which it is applied.—*A Practical Farmer.*

News.

CANADA.

In the action for libel raised by Col. Gagy against the Proprietor of the *Transcript*, the editor of that paper says, Mr Justice Day charged dead against us, and the jury (listening to his instructions) gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10 damages.

THE WILD LANDS.—Much disappointment has been felt and expressed in consequence of the alteration of the price of these lands. For our part we would rather see the whole of the wild lands of the crown, in this part of the province, offered for sale at a dollar per acre, than the free grant system carried on.—*Guelph paper.*

NEW FOUNDRY.—Some time since we stated that Dr Clarke was erecting a foundry, on an extensive scale, near the Wellington mills. We have now the pleasure of announcing its completion, and that the business will be carried on by the firm of Messrs Robertson & Co.—*Guelph Advertiser*, November 9.

We are assured that there are already disposed of in the new settlements on the Durham Road, on the way from Galt to Owen Sound, upwards of 38,000 acres of land.—*Galt Reporter.*

The *Kingston Whig* states that the whole winter mail line from Montreal to Hamilton will be under the management of Mr Weller.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The British troops in India have received a check at Moultan. While preparing to attack Moultan, Shere Singh, a native leader, with 5000 Sikhs, went over to the enemy, and the besiegers were obliged to fall back on an entrenched camp about 10 miles from the city. Major Montizambert, a native of Quebec, is amongst the fallen.

The Cholera still continues in London and Edinburgh.

Railway property in which there has been a serious panic is recovering its former value.

THE NEW BEER ACT.—The beneficial effects of this measure appear already to be generally felt. On Sunday morning, almost all the beer shops in the town were kept strictly closed till half-past twelve o'clock; and the result was that decency and quiet prevailed where drunkenness and disorder were too often previously to be seen.—*Blackburn Standard.*

In France matters are approaching a crisis. It is uncertain who will be President, the choice lies between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon.

The harvest in France has been very abundant.

Vienna has been taken by the Imperial troops. The students fought desperately in the streets.

UNITED STATES.

A Dr Jackson, of Boston, expresses the opinion, founded on the geological character of New England, that cholera will not prevail to any great extent in New England. He thinks

that cities situated on limestone or tertiary soil have suffered most severely.

In Baltimore lately, the will of David Watson, who had bequeathed \$30,000 to his boon companions and cut off his relations with a dollar each, was set aside on the ground, of his having been continually plied with liquor for several weeks previous to his death.

The Directors of the St Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad expect to have the works open from Portland to Mechanic's Falls, a distance of 37 miles, this winter.

A new anti-slavery paper at \$1 is to be published at Washington.

The two coloured girls, Mary and Emily Edmondson, whose case excited much interest, and for whom the sum of \$2000 was collected at a public meeting held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, are now free.

A Dr Junius Smith has brought from China about 500 tea plants with the intention of forming a tea plantation in the south.

Large exportations of Indian corn have lately taken place from the United States to England.

A Postal arrangement has at last been made between the English and American Governments. The terms are—1st. Entire reciprocity between the two Governments in the transmission of letters by their respective steamers. 2. Rates of postage uniform by the steamers of both countries. 3d. The British colonial mail to be conveyed through the United States, and by the American as well as the English steamers. 4th. American mails for Europe, Asia, and Africa, to be conveyed by British as well as the American steamers.

The receipts of wheat at Oswego and Buffalo, from the opening of the navigation to November 1848, stood thus—Buffalo, 3,311,352 bushels; Oswego, 3,076,312.

MON'TREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Nov. 27.

ASHES	Pots, 28s 0d a 28s 3d	BEER, per 200 lbs,
	Pearls, 26s 6d a 00s 0d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196		PORT, per 200 lbs,
lbs, . . . 00s 0d a 25s 0d		Mess, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 69		Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
lbs, . . . 0s 0d a 0s 0d		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Do. red, 0s 0d a 0s 0d		

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Fiftieth Volume.

The readers of the *Advocate* will have observed that the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have unanimously resolved to discontinue this publication on their own responsibility. The reasons which have led them to adopt this course they have also given, which will, no doubt, be satisfactory. But is the paper itself to cease? Is the aid which the press has hitherto given to this department of philanthropy, in which the Temperance Society has been so long occupied, to be withdrawn? or are the rapidly increasing multitudes of total abstainers, throughout Canada, to be left without an organ to assert and defend their principles? To these questions an answer, we would hope, will be unhesitatingly given in the negative; and the subscriber, fully confident of this, and relying on the support of all the friends of the cause, and of all who have the real welfare of society at heart, has resolved to continue the publication of the *Advocate* on his own responsibility.

No change is contemplated in the main features of the paper, except in the practice hitherto followed of subdividing every number into the several heads of Selections, Correspondence, Miscellaneous, Editorials, Education, Agriculture and News; because in such a small journal there is no room to do anything like justice to such a variety of subjects. But the subscriber will by no means overlook those different departments, and will still give such extracts as will sustain the interest which so many readers have already taken in them; though he would not bind himself to introduce them into every number, and would thus devote a larger space to the advocacy of the great principles of the temperance reformation. The arguments with which the battle has hitherto been fought, have been derived chiefly from religion and morality, but though the most powerful arguments are supplied from these sources, yet the important auxiliary evidence which may be drawn from almost every branch of science, ought not to be overlooked.

The subscriber is happy to inform the public, that he has been able to make arrangements with a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and who has already done much to advance the temperance cause, to superintend the editorial department, and has the promise of the aid of several others whose contributions, he has no doubt, will maintain, and even elevate, the character which this periodical has already gained. He therefore earnestly solicits the support of every friend of the cause in Canada. There is now a very general feeling in the public mind in favour of it; the labors of the Rev. Mr. Chimiquy, and others, amongst the French population, have lately brought over many thousands to our views; and we have arrived at such a crisis that we must go forward and keep pace with the auspicious movement. In these circumstances the subscriber has been induced to take upon himself a serious responsibility—his reliance is placed upon the goodness of the cause—the blessing of Him who has brought it hitherto through difficulties and perils innumerable, and the united and energetic support of the noble band of total abstainers in Eastern and Western Canada.

As formerly, all orders and remittances will be sent to J. C. Becket, Printer, Montreal. We would hope that it is unnecessary to add a word more to induce the friends of the cause to be up and doing. Before we can expect to pay ordinary expenses, and as these will now be increased, our usual list of subscribers must be considerably augmented.

We will send the *Advocate*, for 1849, to all the present subscribers, unless advised to the contrary, until further notice; and we would be most happy to know the names of individuals willing to act as agents, to whom we will send one copy gratis. The subscription to the *Advocate* will be 2s 6d per annum, with the exception of the one sent to Agents.

As it is better, both for the publisher and subscriber, to pay in advance, we hope subscribers will act on this principle; yet, as many of our country readers may not have had their produce converted into cash so soon as by the end of December, by which time all orders should be forwarded, they may send us their names in the meantime, through, if possible, one individual, who will act as agent, and to whom the papers may be sent in one parcel, or otherwise as the subscribers may wish. It will be expected that all subscriptions will be paid up during the first six months of 1849, or before the month of July.

J. C. BECKET.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully requests those indebted to him for the TEMPERANCE MANUAL, or FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, to remit the amount to Mr. J. C. Becket, No. 211½, St. Paul Street, where may be found on Sale—

Barnes on the Traffic, &c.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS.

FOR MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Monday,	January 1,	in Kingston city,	at 7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 2,	Collin's Bay,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 3,	Waterloo,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 4,	Glenburnie,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 5,	Vanluven's Mills,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 6,	Bond's, S. H.,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 7,	do. do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
Do.	do. 7,	Graham's do.,	2, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 8,	do. do.,	7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 9,	Kingston,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 10,	Homney's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 10,	Sydenham,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 11,	S. Dennison's, Esq.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 11,	Shibley, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 12,	Vanluven's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 12,	Clokey's, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 13,	L. David's,	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 13,	S. Purdy's, Esq.,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 14,	do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 14,	Kingston,	3, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 15,	Portsmouth,	7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 16,	Barrfield,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 17,	Wolf Island,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 18,	Kingston City.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 19,	do.		
Saturday,	do. 20,	do.		
Sunday,	do. 21,	Waterloo,	10, a.m.,	Preaching
Do.	do. 21,	Mill Creek,	7, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 22,	do.	1, p.m.,	Lecture.
Do.	do. 22,	Wilton Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Tuesday,	do. 23,	Simcoo Falls,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 23,	Huffman's,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 24,	M. E. chapel, 6th Con.	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 25,	Switzer's, S. H.,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 25,	Clarke's Mills,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 26,	Brick S. H.,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 26,	Switzer's Chapel.	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 27,	Newburgh,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 28,	Switzer's Chapel,	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 28,	Newburgh	2, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 29,	Price's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	Lecture.
do.	do. 29,	Golliker's Corners.	7, p.m.,	do.
Tuesday,	do. 30,	Napanee,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 31,	F. A. Oliver's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 31,	F. Oliver's, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	Feb. 1,	Forshee's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 1,	N. M. Epis. Chapel.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 2,	Bogert's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 2,	Old Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 3,	J. Peterson's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 3,	Lutheran Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 4,	do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 4,	Ch. at B. Aylworth's,	3, p.m.,	do.

Collections will be taken up after all the above Lectures, to aid the funds of the Midland District Temperance Society. The friends of the cause will aid in carrying Mr. Wadsworth to his appointment.

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH.
Sec. Mid. Dis. Tem. Society.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES—WINTER COURSE.

THE next LECTURE will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next the 5th December, by Dr. FISHER. Subject—"Intoxicating Drinks unnecessary and injurious to persons in health. The medicinal use should at least be as rare and as carefully regulated as that of other Medicines."

Admittance free, but Collections taken up to defray expenses. Doors open at half-past Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

J. C. BECKET, Rec. Sec.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of every month, by J. C. Becket, Office, 211½ St. Paul Street,—Residence, Corner of Lagache's Store and Alexander Streets, Montreal.

treat," having been sung, and another promenade enjoyed, Dr. Lees was introduced to the meeting, and was received with marked applause. We confess that high as were our expectations from Dr. Lees, having heard and read much about him, these expectations were infinitely surpassed by his address. Never was the abstinence cause in Wick defended in a more manly, logical and triumphant manner, and never was the drinking system more thoroughly stripped of its gloss than on this occasion. The close of the Doctor's speech was a magnificent climax, and was received with three rounds of applause from all parts of the hall. Another verse was sung, and another promenade taken advantage of, when Mr. John Cleghorn made a few random remarks, on a variety of subjects which were well received. After an enthusiastic vote of thanks had been conveyed to the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, and had been responded to by Dr. Lees and Mr. Lillie, the meeting broke up. The music, conducted by Mr. Cramond, the Messrs. Warden and Messrs. Anderson, Geddes, and Fletcher, gave much satisfaction, and greatly contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. On Wednesday evening Dr. Lees delivered the first of a series of lectures on the physical view of the Temperance question. The Temperance Hall was quite full, and Dr. Lees fully sustained the character he had earned for himself on the previous evening. The audience at times seemed spell-bound, and when the learned lecturer brought out his argument by the clearest illustration, the warmest applause greeted him from all parts of the hall. Dr. Lees has yet two other lectures to deliver, and we would earnestly urge upon all our local readers who wish an insight into the physical structure of the animal man, to go and hear for themselves. They will be amply repaid.—*John O'Groat Journal, Nov. 13, 1848.*

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The New York State Temperance Society held its annual meeting in the City of Syracuse on the 4th October, when the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage ought to be prohibited by law; and we recommend that the people memorialize the Legislature at the next session to pass a law prohibiting such sale.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriotic men to vote only for such men as will prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks."

Resolved, That it be recommended to the freemen of this State to attend the primary meetings of their various political parties and use their influence to collect such candidates for legislative office as they have reason to believe will use their personal and official influence in the legislature in favour of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance should take special care to secure supervisors of the poor, poor-masters, constables, and all police and executive officers, in the cities and towns, such men as are known to be truly interested in our cause.

Resolved, That the plan recommended by the State Society in 1840 of introducing the pledge into all religious congregations, be renewedly urged upon the attention of the churches, and that our agents be requested to intro-

duce the plan, as far as possible, in all the churches they visit.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Society be so amended that there may be five Vice Presidents instead of three; and that the annual meeting shall be in June instead of October.

Resolved, That this society will hold a semi-annual meeting in Albany, on the third Wednesday of January, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and that the officers of the Society be requested to prepare business for the meeting."

We regard this as a most important step to the great temperance reformation. The former effort at the suppression of the evils of intemperance in this State by withholding licenses did not meet the difficulty, and a more thorough measure is now to be adopted in its stead:—the sale of intoxicating drink will probably, ere long, be abolished from the State as a public nuisance. This is just as it should be. If society find that any traffic is a pest to the community generally, they have a right to remove it. This is emphatically the character of the trade in intoxicating drinks. It has imposed heavy pecuniary burdens upon society for the support of the poor—for the relief of the insane—and for the suppression of crime, the extent of which it would be difficult if not impossible to estimate. This, too, is but a small part of the evils which spring from this source;—those which are of a moral kind, and which affect society in a thousand ways, and stretch away into an eternal future mightily outweigh all pecuniary losses. The friends of temperance in Canada will never, we fear, eradicate the evil without resorting to the same means.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

Miscellaneous.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the City Hall, Perth, for the purpose of representing to the community the importance of doing away with the highly objectionable practice of drinking on occasions of funerals. The Chair was occupied by the Provost, and on the platform were a considerable number of clergymen, merchants, and others. There would be fully a thousand in the body of the hall. A series of resolutions were read condemnatory of the practice of drinking at funerals, showing its hurtfulness to the morals of society, and in a pecuniary view its bad effects to many who keep up the custom, by their being reduced to little else than starvation for weeks after. The resolutions were spoken to by Dr. Young, Mr. Dymock, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Grey of St. Paul's, Mr. Newlands, and others, in effective speeches, and were unanimously adopted.—*Perth Courier.*

FATHER MATHEW,—In apologizing for the delay of his still anticipated visit to the United States, he says, in his characteristic style:—"I have received, it is true, from Temperance friends in the States, and also from benevolent individuals in England, occasional remittances of money; but the last famine devoured everything I could scrape together. I could not address assemblages of Teetotalers with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, on

power. These ways and means are FOOD and REST; food, such as individual experience ascertains to be the most congenial and nutritious; and rest, in its two natural forms—first, that of short cessations during the day from severe labour, in a recumbent posture, or at least with the legs supported in a horizontal position; and, secondly, that of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmily sleep."
—*Dr. Fye Smith.*

SOUND SENTIMENTS.

There is not in the whole world, a more melancholy spectacle to our eyes than a class of dissipated boys whom we frequently meet in our walks, who seem to pride themselves in throwing off all restraint and indulging in smoking, drinking, and profane swearing. All this they consider to be manly and a mark of something above the common herd, who are trained up in puritan habits. Some of these lads are sons of wealthy parents, who have the means of giving them a good education; but that they despise. Some are the sons of pious parents, who would train them up in the service of God; but they say "It is a vain thing to serve God." Some are the sons of ingenious, industrious mechanics and manufacturers, who would give them a valuable trade, or place them at the head of some important establishment; but they seem determined that they never will be doomed to get their bread by the sweat of their brow; they learn the low art of trickery, and gambling, and fraud; and soon begin to believe that they shall always have money enough without such degrading employments. But it is but a little while before we shall expect to see some of these lads caught in a spree, breaking windows, or insulting people in the street, and then comfortably lodged in a watch-house.—Early drunkenness will be their portion, and before they are twenty or twenty-five, not a few of them will be tenants of a state prison. This assuredly will be their course, as that the sun rises and sets.—There is no mistake about it. At then the hearts of fathers and mothers will be broken. Sisters now doating upon them, will be ashamed, and partake of their disgrace, and what expiation can they make? What reparation for the mischief done? And how can they go back into reputable society, or find the means of support? From dissipation they go to crime, from crime to beggary; and from beggary to an early grave. Then they find that the way of the transgressor is hard; and oh! with what bitter tears do they lament the folly which we now see, but which they do so much affect to despise.

INTEMPERANCE DESTROYS THE SOUL.

It is of vast moment to observe the solemn, the unequivocal sentence of Eternal Truth pronounced against this sin, "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Nor is it at all difficult to justify this terrific threatening. When we mark how this vice impoisons society, stifles affection, scandalises morals and religion, defies the authority of the Great Lawgiver, and openly violates his holy laws, can we wonder that such a penalty should be attached to such peculiar wickedness? Or, if we look at the history and proceduro of the intem-

perate, there is no difficulty in discovering how his habits disqualify and unfit him for a kingdom of holiness, as they necessarily shut him out from the very means and instrumentality by which he might be prepared for the presence, the judgment, and the glory of the Lord. What can a drunkard discharge of commanded Christian duty? What can he be expected to feel of the power of precious revealed truth? Can he pray for pardon, for grace, for life? His prayers would be but the babblings of impurity, and with such prayers a holy God can have no communion. Is he likely to appreciate the offices of redeeming love in Christ Jesus, or yield to the suasive influence of the Holy Spirit." Alas! no. Without limiting the Holy One, we must not conceal it, that his usual course, even where the influence of early education have been at the side of the Bible, is, first occasionally to neglect the stated instructions of the sanctuary, to remit the private exercises of devotion, then to become dissatisfied with the overstrictness of the doctrines and precepts that are inculcated in the House of God; then to sneer at ministers, and cavil at sacred things, and eventually, if he does not become an open scoffer, he lapses into an utter neglect of means and ordinances altogether. His time rolls on; his habits strengthen, his boon companions drop one after another into an unhallowed grave, and, at length, the sentence goes forth, "Thy soul is required of thee! The cup to which even on a death bed he resorted for a miserable consolation, drops from his nerveless grasp; his silver cord is loosed; and the spirit, doomed to immortality, is swept on to judgment, unpardoned, unsanctified, unsaved."

Progress of the Cause.

SCOTLAND.

WICK.—*Visit of Dr. Lees of Leeds.*—The friends of the Total Abstinence cause in this place are enjoying the unrivalled assistance of that celebrated champion of its principles, Dr. Frederick Richard Lees of Leeds, a gentleman who has long distinguished himself as one of the most effective exponents of that principle. The visit of Dr. Lees was taken advantage of by the Abstinence Society's Committee, who announced that the Doctor's first appearance on the Wick platform would be at a soiree which came off on the evening of Tuesday. In the absence of Bailie Waters, the President of the Society, the chair was occupied by Mr. Mackie, one of its vice Presidents. In addition to Dr. Lees, there were on the platform the Rev. Messrs. Lillie, Key, and Drummond. After refreshments, in the shape of an abundant supply of fruit, had been partaken of, the chairman opened the proceedings in a short speech, after which Mr. Key addressed the meeting on the evils of intemperance, and the necessity which exists for its overthrow. Thereafter the audience, which approached 600, enjoyed a promenade, after which Mr. Drummond gave an address on the duty of professing Christians in regard to the abstinence question, and was followed by Mr. Lillie, in a speech of similar import. The temperance Ode, "In Eden's green re-

Be up and doing. Put on the garment of zeal and go forth with the enthusiasm and energy becoming your position. Rigidly adhere to the principle you have adopted. Keep in view its various objects, and aim to accomplish them. Be in earnest. Keep the subject in agitation. Act prudently, courteously and kindly; but act firmly and zealously. Be ready to speak on behalf of teetotalism. Pray for its success—frequently and fervently. Be willing to contribute to the funds requisite for its support and advancement. Attend its public meetings, and countenance its advocates in every possible way! Sustain the press in its attempts to vindicate, expound, and propagate its principles. Uphold it as honourable—as worthy of support from the highest rank, the most cultivated minds, the most enlarged benevolence, the most eminent piety. Never think of it as mean and trifling, but as dignified and important. Surely, my brethren, you cannot want for motives to cease from apathy, and to be lively and zealous in this enterprise! Think of the ravages of intemperance—the benefits of abstinence—the pleasure of doing good—the honour of Christianity—the times in which we live—and the glory of God, and materials for thought and motives to action, will multiply before you.” Why, then, this apathy? It is evil, and only evil; it cannot be justified. Away with it. Quit you like men. “I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say.”

Friends of temperance! be not discouraged by the cold-heartedness of your associates, nor by the prejudices and defiance of your enemies. Let not difficulties deter you. You are in the path of duty—and in the path of safety. “Go forward.” This was the word of command to the Israelites when the Egyptians were pursuing them, and the sea met them in the face. There was an invisible hand upon which they could rely. Greater was He that was for them, than they that were against them. They went forward, and they triumphed. “Onwards” must be our motto. Voices from heaven and earth say to us, “Go forward,” and shall we hesitate? What, though our difficulties were multiplied a thousand fold—duty is ours—events we should leave with God. Let ignorance, appetite, interest, fashion, do what they may to oppose us, let us “go forward” with confidence in our principles and expectations of success; and who can successfully gainsay or resist us? Brethren, while the friends of our cause are active and successful in the adjoining States, in Great Britain, in Ireland, and in Scotland, let us, in Canada and the British Provinces, be true to our pledge, and “discountenance intemperance in all suitable ways.” To us many eyes are directed; on us devolves a solemn and important duty. Say, will you go forward? Will you diffuse the blessings which, directly and indirectly, emanate from this great moral movement? Will you transmit to posterity sentiments and practices which will regenerate society and, instrumentally, with a combination of other means, fit it for millennial glory? Men of intelligence, benevolence, and piety, I appeal to you! Respected, compassionate, tender-hearted women, I appeal to you! Beloved, enterprising, promising youth, I appeal to you! Will you, each and all, arouse, put on the armour of righteousness, and “go for-

ward,” clad with zeal, “to the work of the Lord” against the mighty? Now is the time for action. A new year will soon commence. Make immediate preparation for it, and begin it well.

JAMES T. BYRNE.

Bytown, Nov. 20, 1848.

WINTER LECTURES.

The first of the Winter Course of Temperance Lectures was delivered on the evening of the 14th ult., in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street, by the Rev. Dr. Cramp—Subject, “The connection of the Temperance reformation with Religion.”

The Rev. lecturer said, that the number of benevolent societies in the world, could not be viewed otherwise than with pleasure, as each and all of them afforded their supporters the luxury of doing good, which was peculiarly the religion of the Bible. Temperance societies belonged to this class, and the progress of the Temperance cause, during the last thirteen years, had been most extraordinary. Thirteen years ago, the total abstinence pledge had been adopted, as the only cure for the sin of drunkenness. At that time, it was supported but by few; now, it could number its supporters by millions, the greater number of which were in America. The subject of his lecture, he thought, only required to be looked at to make its truth perceptible to all. Intoxication was ever the cause of misery, crime, and grief, and those who kept aloof from its influence, were placed in the surest position to support the principles of religion. The Bible, it was true, was not a system of dietetics, but it was plainly laid down in its pages, that whether “we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God.” As a servant of God, he had a right to live as long as he could, and, to ensure this, it was his duty, as it was the duty of all, to keep from the use of that which would in any way shorten life. It would be well if all would follow nature—to eat when hungry, and drink when thirsty; but there were few who did so. Christianity was purely a system of benevolence. Its professors were to do good to all men, as they had opportunity; and the apostle further declared, that if meat made his brother to offend, he would eat no more while the world lasted; and were the apostle Paul alive now, he would be a strenuous advocate of Temperance societies. Let them reflect on what fearful crimes had been committed under the influence of intoxication. If three fourths of those who were now criminals, had never learned to take intoxicating liquor, what a difference it would make in the annals of crime. The drinking customs of the country were the great supports of intemperance, and such customs, he could not help designating as heathenish. Both with regard to religious and benevolent institutions, the evil practice of wine bibbing was introduced. Drink was given when a child was born—when the boy was apprenticed—when his apprenticeship was finished—at his marriage, and lastly, at his funeral. When commercial travellers waited on the merchant for orders, drink was given. When the auctioneer came to sell the merchant out, drink was given. At county audits, and at Synod dinners,

the benefits of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, without supplying them with bread. If I had *bowls of Iron*—which happily I have not; a commiseration grew up with me from the breast of my mother—I could not resist the cries of my fellow-citizens, suffering from extreme want and tormenting hunger. In my journeying through the country on my mission of Temperance, I was solicited for food by hundreds of thousands who, on my previous visit, were the generous supporters of our sacred cause."

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—Some years ago, when Mr. John Probett, the eteotal mailcoachman, was in the company of several of his craft, they affirmed that no one could drive a coach and attend to his business properly on less than two glasses of brandy and water a day. That very evening Probett dropped 1s. 6d. into the box and said, "There goes two glasses of brandy;" and with this money, which he dropped in every night regularly, he paid the insurance on his life for £1000! After a while a bonus was granted which reduced his payment; and it is now only one shilling a day. Thus he has secured a competence for his family in case of his death. Besides this, he has been enabled to send four of his children to boarding schools, that they may enjoy the advantages of a good education. He keeps a regular journal of the events of each day, and stands at the head of his profession. It is infinitely better to make this use of his money, than for a man to spend it in making himself more or less drunk.—*English Paper.*

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—A few days since a teamster, who drives between Bangor and this place, and is somewhat of a wag in his way, was bringing a lot of salt pork in barrels. When within a few miles of this place; while resting his horses, he was met by a man, who had been to the village, and was about "half seas over." He had gone just far enough to feel a strong thirst for another glass, and seeing the load of barrels, his imagination readily perceived a load of liquor. "I'm dreadful dry; I wish I knew where I could get something to drink," said he as he came up, casting askance a wistful eye at the load. The driver took the hint. "I've got plenty of it aboard," said he; "if we had it tapped, you might have as much as you can drink." Toddy's eyes sparkled and his mouth watered. Can't we get a gimlet and tap it? Off starts Toddy and borrows a gimlet. Our wag gets a goose quill and all is in order. "This is the best liquor aboard, we'll have some of it," says the teamster, pointing to a barrel at the bottom of the load. (His load was on a sled.) A hole was made in it near the bottom of the barrel, and the goose quill inserted. "There," says our wag, I'll hold my thumb on the quill, while you get down where you can have a good chance, and you may have as much as you can drink." Toddy gets down upon the ground, eager for his dram, lays hold of the quill with his mouth and draws lustily away at the liquor; and to such a height is his imagination wrought, that not until he had swallowed a good half pint of *strong pork brine* does he find out his mistake. "Kah!" exclaims Toddy, "what kind o' liquor's that?" "Ha! ha!" says the wag, "guess you won't want any more till

you get home!" Stops the gimlet hole, and starts off laughing.—*Messenger.*

Poetry.

LINES

On reading that the Queen had visited a Distillery.

Oh! noble lady, look around,
And, ranged on every side,
You see the means which quickly quell
A nation's power and pride—
You see within those walls a power
Which acts, ay, stronger far
Than fearful pestilence or plague—
Than life-destroying war:
A power which sweeps o'er all the land,
As sweeps the swollen tide,
Bearing destruction and despair,
With desolating stride.

Oh! noble lady, this the blot
Which mars our country's fame,
Which brands its name with infamy,
Dishonour, and with shame—
Which chokes up virtue in its birth—
Gives vice unbridled sway—
Instills rebellion and discord—
Leads innocence astray;
And raises up its hydra head,
Unshackled yet, and free;
Glorious amid the ruin dark,
It spreads from sea to sea.

Oh! noble lady, here you stand
Beside a foe, the worst
With which your people and their homes
Have ever been accurst—
An enemy of fearful power,
Of fearful strength and might,
Which o'er your subjects and our land,
Throws everlasting blight—
Which strikes the maiden and the youth,
The mother, and the child,
The strong, the weak, the rich, the poor,
With stunning force and wild.

Oh, lady! Queen! this enemy
Is to be feared far more
Than any armed foe which may
Approach our rugged shore;
And to repel this enemy,
The British steel will be,
The unstained flag of Temperance
Waving o'er land and sea.
Then, lady, join thy prayers with ours—
Ask earnestly of Heaven—
That Rum's dread scourge, far from our shores,
May be for ever driven.

St. Johns.

A. W.

RUM.

BY WILLIAM BR W'N, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Let thy devotee extol thee,
And thy wondrous virtues sum;
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O, thou hydra-monster, Rum!

our potato-ground; after we came home we had some ale; we afterwards went to a public-house, though she was at first unwilling. I called for a noggin of rum for her; she wished to have some water to it, but I told her it would do better without water; she drank it; I then called for another noggin for her, thinking it would make her sit quietly; she drank that, and afterwards she would sing, but I wished her not to sing; she was, however, determined, and she did sing, which offended me so much, that I resolved on being revenged. We sat and drank as long as the people would draw for us. After we left the public house, we called at a private house, where we got some more drink. As we were going home, I resolved to cut her throat in the night. After we had been in bed some time, I got up; she asked me what I was going to do, I told her I was not well, I was very hot. I went down stairs, got my razor, tied the joint that it should not slip, then I got some ribbon and tied it to my hand that I might not drop it. I then went up stairs, but finding her still awake, I had not courage to commit the deed, fearing she would make a noise and alarm the people in the next house, the partition being thin. I went down stairs again, and fearing that I might not have sufficient courage to cut my own throat after I had cut hers, I tied a cord to the beam below, tied a drawing noose, set a stool to stand on, and tried whether it was a proper height. I went up again, but she was not asleep; I therefore sat down upon a stool to wait till she was asleep, and as it happened I fell asleep as I sat, and she found me sitting fast asleep in the morning, with the razor tied to my hand, which she untied and awoke me."

I called on them in a few days after this painful tale was delivered, and Mary confirmed his statement, with a countenance expressing horror at the recollection.

Reader, canst thou read these and other similar narratives, well authenticated, and for a moment hesitate to enrol thy name in the list of teetotalers? In the spirit of Christian benevolence, aspire after the honorable distinction of being made the happy instrument of inducing some misguided, debased drunkard, to avoid the present miseries attendant upon drunkenness, and the still more dreadful punishment which awaits the unreformed drunkard in another world.

THE TEETOTALER'S COMPANION;

Or, a Plea for Temperance: being an exposition of the Personal, Domestic, and National evils that result from the present Drinking Custom of Society; the use of Intoxicating Liquors, being proved inimical to Social, Moral, Religious, Physical, Mental, Commercial, and Political Economy; with a History of the Temperance Movement; showing also the Benefits that have followed the Adoption of Total Abstinence. By PETER BURNE. Pp. 507. London: Hall and Co.

The subject of Temperance has been discussed with remarkable ability by Mr. Burne in his work entitled "*The Teetotaler's Companion*," lately published. We elsewhere called attention to this work in the course of

publication. It is now finished, and constitutes the most copious, various, complete, and systematic view of the great subject anywhere to be found. Instead of the quaint and paltry title, the "*Teetotaler's Companion*,"—no pocket companion, truly, it would require a bag to carry it about,—as we believe we formerly hinted, it ought to have been designated, "*The Temperance Cyclopaedia*." Both the matter and the form are of a character to sustain an appellation of such dignity. The royal size, the large and leaded type, with the marginal headings and notations, give the volume a rich and splendid aspect. While Mr. Burne has performed his part in a manner which entitles him to the thanks of his country, Mr. Burton also has amply sustained him by his highly workmanlike typography. The volume concludes with a chapter of recapitulation, which we cannot withhold from our readers.

"THE MIRROR OF INTEMPERANCE."

In drawing to a close, a brief recapitulation of the principal evils resulting from the drinking system will not be out of place, whilst the real and awful character of the vice of intemperance will be thereby seen, as it were in a mirror. In recapitulating, we shall suppose that drunkenness, will be allowed to go on unopposed to the end of the present century; and by the, extent of the evils resulting from it at present, show what its statistics must be for the entire century, past, present, and future, that is, from the year 1801 to 1900 inclusive, the middle of the century being likely to afford the average of the whole.

The first object which strikes the eye on looking into the mirror, is the fatal flood of alcoholic poison covering the surface of the land. Adding one fourth to the reputed consumption of wines, ales, and spirits, for the increase by adulterations, the real annual consumption will amount to upwards of five hundred and eighteen million gallons (518,530,689.) If this quantity of liquor were collected, it would float the entire British fleet! Without anything on its surface, it would form a lake 19 feet deep, a quarter of a mile broad, and considerably more than half a mile long; or it would form a river 2 feet in depth, 15 feet in breadth, and 462 miles in length! By the end of the century the consumption of intoxicating liquors will have been upwards of fifty one thousand million gallons (51,853,068,900;) which quantity would form a lake, in depth like the other, of more than twenty miles long, and 12½ miles wide; or a river similar in breadth and depth to the preceding, but extending 46,200 miles.

Through the drinking of these immoral waters 500,000 of the population are wallowing in confirmed habits of drunkenness; while there are at least 1,000,000 occasional drunkards, and double that number of rare drunkards. In the first class, persons are intoxicated about four times a week; in the second, (comprising Saturday night, dinner party, and fireside drunkards,) each Saturday night, and once in two weeks besides; and in the third, (consisting of such as drink with "great moderation," perhaps once in four weeks. Every Saturday night, 1,500,000 persons retire to their beds in a state of drunkenness, and each alternate Saturday, 2,500,000. Annually 208,000,000 cases of

intoxication, but one unanimous feeling of harmony and hilarity pervading the whole!

Although we did not number amongst us those who consider themselves our aristocracy, such as our storekeepers and their clerks, and the old resident aristocratic families here, yet, I believe, we presented to the eye of the observer such an array of beauty, fashion, and respectability, as was never before witnessed in Amherstburgh.

We obtained a number of subscribers to the *Advocate* for next year. I think that for Amherstburgh and the township of Malden, we shall be able to send sixty subscribers instead of thirty as heretofore, as all seem anxious that the *Advocate* should continue. You may rely upon every exertion being made in its behalf in this place.—I remain, &c., ALEX. BARTLETT, Secretary E. T. U.

Amherstburgh, September 4, 1848.

(To the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.)

QUEBEC, 9th Nov., 1848.—Dear Sir,—Pursuant to a resolution of the Committee of the Union Total Abstinence Society, passed at its regular monthly meeting, on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th inst., I have it in charge to address you, and to forward some account of the last public quarterly meeting of this Society.

This meeting was held on Thursday evening, 19th Oct. ult., in the Hall of the Parliament Buildings, which the Committee have hitherto been kindly permitted to use for the public meetings of the society. The evening being exceedingly unpropitious, the attendance was small. The Committee, notwithstanding, feel grateful, that although the circumstances under which the meeting was held were so unfavourable, the result was gratifying far above their expectations.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, Baptist minister, and by other friends of the cause. The rev. gentleman was, as usual, happy in his advocacy of the principles of the society, and although for several years a practical teetotaler, he had not till then recorded his name among its members. The influence of his address was doubly felt from this circumstance, and several other names were added to the list, chiefly those of military men, a class among whom it is especially desirable that our principles should spread.

I am also directed to state, that at the regular monthly meeting, the Committee approved of the action of our delegate to the Convention, in as far as relates to the assistance promised towards liquidating the debt of the *Advocate*, and the subscription to that periodical for the ensuing year.

The Committee feel happy in recording the fact that Robt. Symes, Esq., J.P., has kindly consented to become the President of this Society, in the room of Mr. S. Alison, who has removed to another part of the Province, where his labours will, no doubt, be fully appreciated. Our President, from his position in society, will be enabled to do the cause much good, and he has already manifested his interest in the Society, by commencing a list of regular subscriptions to its funds. Amongst others is recorded with pleasure that of P. Patterson, Esq., of £5 currency, and a parting dona-

tion of £10 by our respected ex-President. There is reason to believe that we are on the eve of a revival here, and we shall have it, if we succeed in getting the valuable services of that celebrated advocate of temperance, John B. Gough, whom we hope will be induced to pay Canada a visit the ensuing winter.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE MATHISON,

Secretary.

“IT'S STRANGE FOLKS CAN'T SEE.”

NO. III.

Go, ask that person to join with you in your warfare against the tyrant Alcohol, and what will he say? Why, it is likely he will say, that it is of no use for him to join the society, for he is not going to be a drunkard. Tell him that you wish him to give his name in to set a good example for others. He'll perhaps tell you that others need not be guided by him—that they can join just as well without him as with. But still endeavour to persuade him to choose the right path. Perhaps you will get the sentiments of his heart and appetite by this time;—listen, “Let those join your Temperance Society who choose, I ain't going to sign away my liberty: if I please to take a little once in a-while, I'll take it, and it's nobody's business.”

“Assertions are not arguments;” then how will he make it appear that it is nobody's business. Look at that middle-aged man yonder. He took a little only when he pleased, till it pleased him to take a little more, and then a little oftener—“nobody's business,” though, even if he did take it himself—and give a little to those youngsters to increase their desires for it also. Look at him, I say; can you tell how many pieces there are in his clothing above the number used by the tailor or economical housewife; that is, if it has all the patches its countenance bespeaks its need of. Where is his place of abode?—his friends?—or perhaps even his relations? Take a little, and you have made a decided start on the route he has taken—for the life he has lived, if it may be called living. Then behold that other object. Where is all his land and houses? His children uneducated and even degraded. Now can you tell me why he is in that miserably deplorable condition? why it is that he is a burden to his friends and a burden to himself? It is most obvious to all;—he took a little when he pleased, and held to that peace-destroying, misery-making maxim, that it was “nobody's business.” I can see and you can see, that it is the business of more than himself at times. You cannot find one in a hundred, who are not suffering, or have not suffered in some way to some degree, from the baneful influence and consequences of this contaminating, physically and morally, deadly poison—Alcohol. How many crimes are committed in our land through the influence of intoxicating liquors, and who has to pay the expenses incurred thereby? Do you answer “The government?” It is the government in most cases, certainly; but it is from the people the government derive the means to meet these expenses, and that money had far better be laid out in the improvement of the country, and in giving us better facilities for education; and beside that, take each

deney of alcoholic drinks, amongst whom were Christison, Pereira, &c., in the course of which, the Dr. stated that all liquors of the above description ought to be kept nowhere except on the shelves of the druggist or chemist. The drinking of beer was also noticed, although this vice was not so common here as in Great Britain. Many people were of opinion that beer was good for nursing mothers, but this was a downright fallacy, as it rendered the milk of the nurse of the same class as that of the cow which was fed upon the wash of the distilleries, which they all knew to be thin and deleterious. Some people also used intoxicating liquors for the prevention of contagion. This act the doctor condemned as ridiculous. As an instance of their utter worthlessness for such a purpose, he stated that last year, when fever was raging, a young medical gentleman of his acquaintance, went to attend on the patients at the sheds, who, previous to his going, was advised not to taste intoxicating liquor. This course he pursued, and he remained in perfect health up to October. Some others who went on the same errand, indulged in the drinking of brandy and water, and before they were a fortnight in attendance, they were seized with fever. Others used these liquors as a narcotic, but the effect of this was, that the system became habituated to it, and, as a consequence, the dose had to be increased the longer it was used, in order to arrive at the desired result. This constant use led to the fact, as stated by Dr. Jane, the Temperance pioneer of Ireland, that the man who began with a glass, generally ended with a bottle. No one, therefore, who began to drink, could consider himself safe, so long as he tasted. The influence of alcoholic liquor upon the body next came under the notice of the lecturer, one of the first effects of which, he said, was to exhilarate the pulse, by which a larger quantity of blood was sent to the brain, than otherwise would be. Dr. Percy, who had received the gold medal for an inaugural address delivered by him, when he graduated in Edinburgh, had taken from the brain of a man who had died a drunkard, two spoonfuls of alcohol. He, Dr. Sewell, was a believer in phrenology, and as the head was composed of various organs, the effect of alcohol was to stimulate those organs to an unnatural degree, which was the cause of so many crimes being committed when under the influence of alcohol, both by men and women. Intemperance also induced inflammation of the lungs, and pleurisy, which might ultimately end in delirium tremens or apoplexy. Insanity was another of the effects of intemperance. In 1840, 110 insane persons had been admitted into an asylum in London, thirty-one cases of which were directly ascribed to intemperance, thirty-four indirectly; and of the remainder, it was suspected, some of them arose from the same cause.—Delirium tremens was a disease of much more frequent occurrence than the public were generally aware of. Four years ago, he had attended the Montreal General Hospital during the summer. Besides the cases treated in the hospital during two months, there were six admitted which he had never seen. These six were brought to the hospital when he was absent on his other duties. They were young men of about twenty-two or twenty-four years of age, and they died

before he returned to the hospital; in fact, two of them died in the receiving hall. Five years ago, he attended a tavern keeper, who had been in the habit of drinking from thirty-six to forty glasses of whisky a day. He died of delirium tremens. Epilepsy was another disease attributable to alcoholic liquor. He had cured a number of cases, by advising people to let liquor alone, along with other means which he used. Stomachs, diseased by alcohol, caused a nausea, and a desire for vomiting in the morning; and if the practice of using these drinks was continued, the stomach became inflamed perpetually, till at last it refused all food, and the miserable victim sometimes died of starvation. It was necessary that both the stomach and the liver should be in perfect health, properly to perform their functions; the one could not be diseased without affecting the other. He had seen the liver of a man so much enlarged by the use of intoxicating liquors, that it nearly filled the half of the abdominal cavity. Dr. Sewell went over a long list of diseases the "drunkard is heir to," idiocy among their children being one, exhibiting the effects of moderate drinking and intemperance on the brain, liver, &c., by several well designed and faithfully delineated plates, which added greatly to the interest of the address. He concluded by expressing his conviction, that but for the degrading vice of drunkenness, the lives of many persons would be considerably prolonged, and adding a hope that what he had said would be sufficient to convince the audience of the evil effects of alcoholic liquors on the human body.

J. Dougall, Esq., President of the Montreal Society, occupied the chair on both evenings. At the conclusion of Dr. Sewell's lecture, he said he had been conversing with Dr. Sewell on the desirableness of repeating the lecture during the winter, which announcement was received with applause. We can only hope that these lectures will bring many within the pale of the society, who at present are standing aloof.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

SIR,—You are no doubt aware of the existence of the Essex Temperance Union—a society composed of delegates from the respective societies in this District Union, who meet three times a year, to deliberate on the best means for promoting the temperance cause in this district of country. That body, at its last meeting, appointed a pic-nic to be held on the farm of Mr. Henry Wright, Malding, on the 24th August, which pic-nic is the subject of the following communication. But before giving you a description of it, I shall give you some idea how the temperance cause was moving in this region. For some time back, many of the friends of the cause had been growing lukewarm; that zeal and energy which used to characterise the total abstinence society here, had almost left it; the enemy was making slow but stealthy progress, undermining some whose foundation was not secure, whose moral courage was unable to withstand the onset; thus they gave way, and became more the aiders than the opponents of drinking usages. This state of things began to wear a serious aspect; groggeries

Pimple maker, visage bloater,
Health corrupter, idler's mate ;
Mischief breeder, vice promoter,
Credit spoiler, devil's bait.

Alms-house builder, pauper maker,
Trust betrayer, sorrow's source ;
Pocket emptier, Sabbath breaker,
Conscience stifler—guilt's recourse.

Nerve enfeeblor, system shatterer,
Thirst increaser, vagrant thief ;
Cough producer, treacherous flatterer,
Mud bedauber, mock relief.

Business hinderer, spleen instiller,
Wo begetter, friendship's bane ;
Anger heater, bridewell filler,
Debt involver, toper's chain.

Memory drowner, honor wrecker,
Judgment warper, blue faced quack ;
Feud beginner, rag badecker,
Strife enkindler, fortune's wrack.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,
Blood polluter, specious snare ;
Mob collector, man transformer,
Bond undoer, gambler's fare.

Speech bewrangler, headlong bringer,
Vital's burner, deadly fire ;
Riot mover—firebrand finger,
Discord kindler, misery's sire.

Sinews robber, worth depriver,
Strength subduer, hideous foe ;
Reason thwarted, fraud contriver,
Money waster, nation's woe.

Vile seducer, joy dispeller,
Peace disturber, blackguard guest ;
Sloth implanter, liver sweller,
Brain distracter, hateful pest.

Utterance boggler, stench emitter,
Strong man sprawler, fatal drop ;
Tumult raiser, venom spitter,
Wrath inspirer, coward's prop.

Pain inflicter, eyes inflamer,
Heart corrupter, folly's nurse ;
Secret babbler, body maimer,
Thrift detester, loathsome curse.

Wit destroyer, joy impairer,
Scandal dealer, foul-mouthed scourge ;
Senses blunter, youth ensnarer,
Crime inventor, ruin's verge.

Virtue blaster, base deceiver,
Rage displayer, sots' delight ;
Noise exciter, stomach heaver,
Falsehood spreader, scorpion's bite.

Quarrel plotter, rage discharger,
Giant conqueror, wasteful sway ;
Nose carbuncle, tongue enlarger,
Malice venter, Death's broad way.

Tempest scatterer, window smasher,
Death forerunner, hell's dive brink ;
Ravenous murderer, windpipe slasher,
Drunkard's lodging, meat, and drink.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. xiv. 21.
Macnight's Translation.

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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 DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 1, 1848.

WHY THIS APATHY?—"GO FORWARD."

While, for one, I sincerely regret the pecuniary embarrassment in which the Montreal Temperance Society has been involved, and their conclusion to abandon the responsibility of managing the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, I cannot but rejoice that the printer and publisher of that semi-monthly publication has agreed to issue the same on his own responsibility, from the commencement of the ensuing year. May Providence smile upon his generous and enterprising offer. May the friends of the temperance enterprise, through the length and breadth of British North America, cheerfully and liberally sustain him. Although unsolicited, I tender him my aid. He may regard me as agent for this section of the country, and may request all persons favourable to his undertaking, at once to communicate with me, that he may know the number of subscribers for the forthcoming year. May others volunteer their service, and be willing, as far as they can, to advance a cause that ought to be dear to every heart.

The past, the present, Mr. Editor, indicates much apathy in our teetotal ranks. I perceive indications, however, of improvement, and I am sanguine in relation to the future. I have ever recognised the finger of God in this benevolent reformation ; I see His hand in its progressive advancement and noble triumphs, and I cannot doubt of its ultimate success. Many participate with me in this feeling, and, with me, will say to the indifferent and inactive among our members—"why this apathy?" and to the consistent and zealous friends, wherever they are found, "go forward."

Friends of the temperance cause ! lukewarm and inactive friends, if friends you may be called ! Why this apathy ? Quoting from a lecture I lately delivered in this town, I ask, "Is the cause unworthy of your cordial support ? Has it lost any thing in the importance of its object ? Are not its claims still as great and many, as when you enlisted in its ranks ? Why, then, such coldness and formality ? Does it not reflect upon the enterprise ? Is it not injurious to yourself, to others, and to the interests of the cause ? Is it not dishonouring to God ? Is it not unreasonable, unnatural, ungrateful, and highly improper ? Is it not criminal ? Having put your hand to the plough, will you look back and move tardily on to conquest ? Let it not be named among you as becometh Christian friends. Awake, awake my friends to a sense of your obligation in this great enterprise.

individual that you know anything about, and ascertain if they have not had cause for suffering in consequence of having drinking kindred or acquaintance, or by being troubled with drunken persons, or in one or another of many ways unmentionable. If it does not appear thus to you, I'll only say, "It's strange folks can't see!"

R. McL. Purdy.

BATHURST.—We have had the pleasure lately of hearing an able, eloquent, and appropriate sermon on the subject of Temperance, delivered by the Rev. W. G. Johnston, of Ramsay. The Reverend gentleman took for his text, Isaiah 28th and 7th—"But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way," &c. He first enumerated the evils of Intemperance to the individual himself, to Society in general, to the domestic circle, and to the Church of God: his illustrations were striking, powerful, pointed and practical.

In the second part of his discourse (the cure for Intemperance) he founded scripture Temperance in the regeneration of the heart; but as this could not be found in the drunkard, the only expedient that remained for him was total abstinence, in order fully to reclaim him and do good to Society and to the Church of God. Though all things were lawful, yet all things were not expedient for us as Christians, and on the principle of expediency he defended abstinence societies, showed their superiority over other benevolent societies as far as preventive is better than cure, and that such societies, did not only prevent the evil but the awful sin of the evil.—He showed also, that such temperance societies were in accordance with the will of God, inasmuch as they promoted the happiness of mankind in general. He then answered all the chief objections made to abstinence societies, and confirmed the whole by conclusive reasoning from the abstinence principles laid down by the apostle in Rom. 14th and 1st, and in 1 Cor. 8th and 13th, and in conclusion stated what good might be done if all the money now spent for mixed wines and ardent spirits were applied to the cause of Christ.—Also what a barrier intemperance was in the way of the spread of the gospel among the heathen, especially among the Mahomedans; and that the success and honour and glory of the Redeemer's Kingdom on earth is intimately connected with the cause of Temperance.

He called then upon us, the patriots of our country, the friends of society, and members of the church of Christ—as we loved ourselves, as we valued the temporal and spiritual welfare of our children, and hoped to hand down to posterity the civil and religious privileges we ever enjoyed unimpaired, to arise in all our might and energy, and use all lawful means to banish the demon of intemperance from our families, from society and the world; and showed what an awful impediment it had been to the success of a preached gospel even in our own Christian land; and all this we had an opportunity of doing by adopting and acting at once on the abstinence principle of the apostle, and by coming up boldly to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and thus put to flight the armies of the aliens, and conquer and triumph over all opposition.

We are informed that in his next discourse upon this subject he intends hinting at the moral responsibility of the makers and venders of ardent spirits.—*Bathurst Courier.*

FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1849.

This is a valuable publication for the agriculturist, for whom, as its title indicates, it is more especially intended. It seems to be carefully got up, and contains much useful information for the study of the farmer. We perceive in it

quite an addition to the information usually contained in the Almanacs of Canada, so far as we have observed, viz., the way in which the farmer may keep his accounts. This is a piece of information which is much wanted in Canada, for the schoolmaster has not been much abroad here. It is printed by W. Harrison, McGill Street, and is for sale at R. Weir's, St. Paul Street, and other stores.

TRIUMPHS OF RUM.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, says the *Coburg Courier*, a man by the name of — Malany, by trade a cooper, and residing in Tyendinaga, was returning home in a state of intoxication, and driving a cow which he had purchased at Thurlow; when, in the act of getting over a fence to head the cow at a certain point, he fell off and broke his neck. When found, he lay with his neck crooked, and his head under his body, and dead.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on the 27th ult., in the township of Etobicoke, before George Duggan, Esq., coronor, and a jury, on view of the body of a coloured man, named William Clark, who was found drowned in the Mimico Creek. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased had been to the city with a load of wood, and that on his return home about 7 o'clock, he halted at widow M'Lean's tavern, at the mouth of the Humber, where he met with three others, and after drinking together, they accompanied him in his waggon to Dundas street, and he returned again to the tavern about 10 o'clock the same night, where he stopped for a few minutes and left again for home, his residence being about two miles further on the road. He was rather intoxicated. Next morning the rack of his waggon was seen floating in the Mimico Creek, when search was made, and the horses were found drowned; and after some further search, the body of the deceased was found a little above the bridge, in about eight feet of water. By the track of the waggon on the road, it appeared that on going toward the Mimico Bridge, the horses turned down to the lake shore, and rounding the bridge, went into the creek. The deceased left a wife and three children. Verdict—"Found drowned."

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—**MANSLAUGHTER.**—We learn that on the evening of the 7th, James and William Duffin, residing in Clay, poured so large a quantity of liquor down an intoxicated man by the name of Abbott, as to cause his death in a few hours. It is said that the motive for the outrage was a desire to visit Abbott's housekeeper without his knowledge, and that this was deemed the most effectual way of disposing of him for the night. The Duffins were immediately apprehended, and are in jail.—*Ontonagadu Standard.*

Agriculture.

HAULING OUT MANURE IN THE FALL.

Many farmers cart out their summer made manure in autumn, and leave it in scattered and unprotected heaps, in the fields. This we consider bad economy, unless the heaps are protected by a stratum of loam. By sowing a bushel or two of gypsum over the surface of these heaps, and then superinducing a top laying of loam, the loss resulting from the evaporation or escape of the fertilising gases will be obviated, and unless the weather be very wet, the deterioration consequent upon exposure will be of slight account. Even in the yards, manure should never be exposed openly in the air. Every fresh

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"In 1845 there were in the United Kingdom, 121,985 licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors. Supposing each to have a wife or husband; and two assistants (servants or children), and to deal with thirty customers each Sunday, (for there is more drinking on this day than usual), the number of Sabbath-breakings in connexion with the drinking system, will be 4,147,490 weekly, or 215,669,480 yearly. It is moreover estimated that 40,000 persons are at work every Sunday in the malt-kilns (Sunday-work being indispensable in the manufacture of malt), which makes the annual number of Sabbath-breakings 2,080,000 more, giving a total of 217,749,480 yearly; or, in the course of the century, upwards of twenty-one thousand millions (21,774,948,000.)

"About 30,000 members of Christian Churches are annually expelled, or caused to withdraw, through habits of drunkenness or free-drinking, brought on by the conventional drinking practices of society. At the end of the century their number will amount to 3,000,000 equal to thirty thousand congregations! Most or all drunkards have been Sunday-school scholars: but estimating only three fourths of them to have been such, it will appear that of the half million falling into their abandoned ranks every ten years, 475,000 have at one time lisped their Hosannas in the Sabbath-school room—How dark the night of morn so fair! In the course of the century, 4,700,000 of our innocents will thus have been demoralised! Oh, come to the rescue, come! Great God do thou!

"How gloomy the scenes of intemperance! How horrible the reflections of the mirror! But—and it is an important but—the greater part of these horrors have yet to come: now the question is, shall they come? Nearly every person we suppose is a Christian, a patriot, or a philanthropist. Reader, thou perhaps art a Christian: open then thy Bible, and read James iv. 17:—"To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." If really a Christian, thou must, with us, be resolved these horrors shall not come. Perhaps thou art a patriot: well, then, thou must not let them come and continue the desolation of thy country. If a philanthropist thou wilt not let them come: thou canst not, if thou dost to another that thou wouldst he should do to thee. How, for instance, shouldst thou like to be a drunkard? Not at all. Consider this then:—If you, with 14 others, commence drinking at the age of 20, by the time you are fifty, three of your companions will have become confirmed drunkards, and several others troublesome drinkers, from mutual encouragement; consequently, you will have performed a fifth in the making of a drunkard. And this, not by club or convivial drinking, but by ordinary social indulgence. Exert your philanthropy then, and let not the sin and misery predicted in the mirror fall upon your fellows. Let but each professing Christian, each patriot, and philanthropist give up his glass, and all is done that's needed. If done simultaneously—"one and all"—three brief months will work an astonishing reform. Temperance will then reign, and prosperity, peace, and happiness abound. Which, reader, dost thou declare for—the peacefulness of temperance, or the horrors of intemperance—which? If the latter, testify it by con-

tinuing thy personal support of the drinking system—by practice and example; if the former, testify it by rendering personal support to the temperance reformation—identify thyself with this great moral movement; depend upon it no other regret will be occasioned than that the act was not done earlier.

Such is the terrible summary! What a picture of the folly, guilt, madness, and misery of our country!

STIMULATION.

The most erroneous opinions prevail, in the non-medical part of society, concerning the nature of animal-stimulation, and the operation of stimulating substances. The general notion is, that those substances act upon the animal frame in some way that imparts strength and vigour; and, therefore, they are employed, either in preparation for exertion, to lay in a stock of power before hand, or after exertion, to repair and supply the power which has been expended. Not only persons whose daily expenditure of strength lies in mere bodily labor, but authors, artists, and public speakers, very extensively have recourse to wine, or spirits, to support them, as they unhappily think, under their labors. But the whole assumption springs from a radical error. Stimulating, as the word itself imports, is analogous to goading an ox at the plough, or spurring and whipping a horse on the journey. Stimulation gives no strength; it only urges and forces to a more vehement, and consequently to a more rapid outlay of the strength, or capacity for exertion, which already exists; and, by an invariable law of all organization, that outlay is succeeded by a depression and diminution of the capacity, proportioned to the exciting force which has been applied. It is according to this law that all liquids containing alcohol act upon the human frame. They force the blood to an unnaturally rapid circulation, the muscular fibres to a more intense contractibility, and the nerves and brain to an excess of susceptibility. This state of physical excitement works upon the mind, not indeed by invigorating the understanding and the judgment, purifying the passions, or making the conscience more delicately discerning; but only in the way of rendering more ardent, and wildly salient, the tumultuous faculties of imagination and passion. From the moment that a healthy person awakes to acknowledge his morning mercies, till at night when he lays his wearied limbs on the couch of sleep, he is the subject of the inevitable, but natural and lawful stimuli of the day. Light, air, the variations of temperature, labour and social intercourse, thinking and feeling, are the divinely appointed stimulating agents, to urge us on to proper and beneficial action. For repairing the vital energy consumed by this daily expenditure, God has made a well-adapted provision. Does that provision consist in superadded stimulation? A reflecting child may see that the supposition is absurd. In what, then, does it consist? In ways and means the very contrary to stimulation; in ways and means whose object is to arrest the progress of excited energy; to calm, to soothe, to bring back the circulation and the irritability to the state of quiet, in which state alone can body and mind accumulate new

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DEVOTED TO

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AN INTERESTING CASE.

The following short narrative may be relied on for being literally true. The writer had the facts from the individuals—corroborated in many particulars by persons who were acquainted with both them and the facts.

W. N— was early taught the business of shoe-making, and his religious and moral, as well as intellectual education, was grossly neglected, which is very generally the case, particularly in the town in which he served his apprenticeship, and has spent most of his life. Like most of his companions, he spent the earliest part of his life in pursuing those degrading courses which ruin so many thousands; he was seldom at church or any other place of worship. He was often concerned in drunken affrays, and was considered one of the most degraded characters in his neighbourhood. He married, and his wife, unfortunately, was as much disposed to irregularity as himself. She learnt to bind shoes, which, to a person who is somewhat clever at the employment, is rather a profitable branch of the business. They might now have done very well, and even saved a little money had they both been industrious, and economical, as they had no family. This, however, was not the case; they both drank, and lost much time in this destructive practice. They did not respect themselves: of course they were not respected by others; but were both notorious for disregard to personal cleanliness and domestic comfort. He was married in Manchester, and some time after, in a drunken frolic, when all his money was spent, he pawned all her things, clothes, &c., and then, as a kind of recompence, he bought her a pennyworth of nuts, and sent her to her parents at Bolton.

He was engaged in one of his drinking bouts, some

years ago, when at a loss to raise a little more money for drink, he engaged as a substitute for the militia; he raised six pounds, which he spent with his drunken companions in two or three days. Last October twelve months, he had one of his drunken sprees, as he called them, and having spent all the money he could by other means raise, he went to the gentleman for whom he then worked, and kicked (a common expression for inducing a master to advance money) him for a shilling. His master persisted in his refusal for sometime, but at last gave him three half-pence, and a temperance paper.

William told his master, that would be of no use to him, for he could not read; his master told him to get some one to read it to him. He took it to a public house, and some person read it aloud. There was something in it which recalled to his recollection a relation who had been transported some time before for stealing, whom he had visited in prison. This made a deep and beneficial impression on his mind. He thought he might be brought to commit some crime, and be transported, if he continued to drink as he had done; he therefore determined to enter the Temperance Society. He did so, signed the moderation pledge, to which he adhered tolerably for several months. He was, however, induced at last to sign the Teetotal pledge, which I believe he has kept very consistently for about six months, notwithstanding many efforts of his former drunken companions to induce him to break it. Though to avoid unpleasant interruption in this part of the narrative, I have not mentioned his wife, it is due to her to say, that she too became a member of the Society, and is now quite a reformed woman. They appear together at a place of worship decently dressed; have paid all their former debts, and generally keep a little money by them; they have also added some decent articles of furniture to their former stock.

I had some conversation with him last February, and asked him whether he had ever repented becoming a member of the Temperance Society. His reply was, “No, it was the best thing that ever happened to me: it has already made a difference of seven pounds to me.” His wife seemed cordially to accede to all he said.

About three weeks ago, at one of our weekly meetings, at which different reformed drunkards speak their experience of the horrors and evils of drunkenness, he, in a very simple but impressive manner, gave us the following painful narrative:—

“About two years ago, Mary and I went to pay for

were being established; Sunday drinking was becoming prevalent in many of our low taverns; all utterly at variance with our license law, and a great detriment to the morals of the community, and the peace and happiness of many a family. The temperance society at length became aroused to a sense of its duty, and, alarmed at the state of drunkenness in our midst, determined, as far as legal and moral means would permit, to prosecute each and every one offending and violating the law of the land; and for this purpose, our Amherstburgh society resolved itself into a committee of vigilance, to put the foregoing into effect, that they might stop this growing evil: and, that no undue advantage might be taken, they instructed their secretary to warn every one of the tavern-keepers that such was to be the course pursued by the society. Our secretary is very apt to call things by their right names; he, in his warning to the tavern-keepers, denominated the drinks they sold as "alcoholic drugs" and "virulent poisons," which raised such a storm about our ears, that I thought we should have been all the inmates of Sandwich jail by this time. Actions for libel and slander were talked of; hundreds of dollars were to be spent in bringing the society to condign punishment; even the poor secretary was talked of as the victim of the *horse-lash*; but all these commotions have at length subsided, and, I have no doubt, has had the effect of uniting the friends of the cause closer than ever; and they seem to have formed the resolution to show their unanimity when the pic-nic took place. Scarcely an advertisement had been stuck up to warn the community of its approach, but the watchword had gone through our ranks, and all eyes were directed towards it. The auspicious day at length arrived; the sun shone with unusual brilliancy, as if smiling upon the occasion. About nine in the morning, carriages and waggons began to arrive, loaded with the sons and daughters of temperance, whose countenances were beaming with delight, in anticipating the enjoyments of the coming day. About ten o'clock, the order of procession began to form in Ramsay street; first was the union jack, as the emblem of protection and loyalty; second, the flag of the Malden Society, with its trumpet-tongued angel proclaiming universal teetotalism and peace, along with the band of music; third came the Gosfield Society's flag, with the emblem of a barrel, and its end staved in, with its contents spilt on the ground, as unworthy of a place among merchandise; and last came the Wyandott Indians' flag, with its snaping turtle catching a snake; the turtle is considered the guardian of the Indian race, and the snake its greatest enemy, so that the meaning of the emblem is, that the Indians have triumphed over their great enemy, alcohol. What a happy sight it was to see so many of the Indians there! to see them who, not many years ago, could scarcely come to town, to transact their little business, without going away at night in a horrible state of intoxication, and grey morning has often found them in the ditches and holes by the way side! But I am digressing. The procession, which, I believe, numbered from thirty to forty vehicles, marched from Ramsay street through the principal streets, to the place of rendezvous before mentioned, which

was a beautiful bower, formed by some large trees on the south side, and poles with long branches strung upon them, forming a shelter from the scorching rays of a summer sun. All being quietly seated, John Sloan, Esq., was called to the chair, who called the assembly to order. A temperance hymn was sung, and the Rev. Mr. Phelps engaged in prayer. The chairman then, in a few brief observations, addressed the meeting, and concluded by introducing to them their old and tried friend, Isaac Askew, Esq., who addressed them in his usual happy manner, followed by Messrs. Borrowman and Graveline, in a few brief remarks.

Then came the dinner hour, when each family, with their friends, collected in little groups, and spread out their tables with refreshments, each furnishing its own, in regular picnic order; and I am sure, suppose the keen eye of an Addison had surveyed our tables, he would not have seen those diseases he saw lurking among the dishes that graced an English table, among ours—but all plain and palatable, in strict harmony with total abstinence.

Our repast being concluded, Mr. White, an Indian, addressed us in the Indian language, which Mr. A. Clark interpreted. The purport of his remarks were to the effect, that he hoped the day was not far distant when the white man and the red would see eye to eye in this glorious movement. He thanked the white man for coming and taking his red brethren by the hand, and leading them on to temperance and sobriety, instead of holding out the cup of fire-water to them, as the early settlers and traders did. Mr. White was followed by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, in a powerful address, illustrative of the great physical and moral evils connected with intemperance. He showed the effect of alcohol on the system, and the brain in particular, causing the utter prostration of every benevolent and sympathetic feeling in the human soul, corroborated by many facts that came under his own observation. Rev. Mr. Peden concluded the addresses with his usual perspicuity, in preaching a sermon from a text that is not to be found in the volume of nature; it is nowhere recorded by the pen of inspiration, but entirely a device of man—the text was this, "*Licensed to Sell Wines and Spirituous Liquors.*" He showed the immense preponderance of evil over the good, if any good could come from the traffic. He enumerated its deleterious effects upon society, and showed the ridiculousness of the law legalising the evil, and not rather protecting society against it: he concluded by urging the friends of the cause to more exertion. The addresses were all followed with appropriate airs by the band of music, which was led by Mr. Boyle, president of the Malden Society, to whose exertions the assembly owe a debt of gratitude for his indefatigable labours in getting up this band for their amusement on this occasion. After the usual complimentary votes of thanks, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting broke up; all parties, no doubt, were delighted with their day's amusement. What a delightful spectacle it was to see upwards of 300 persons, of all ages, sexes, creeds, and opinions, assembled together, to enjoy themselves! and that enjoyment, too, unmingled by strife or discord, or any of those jars and contentions arising from

drink, was seldom if ever absent; at least, so he had seen it in England. Were such practices not absurd, and the greatest of folly? Total abstinence afforded Christians a ready way of doing good to their fellow men by example, and extended their influence for the great and important work of the diffusion of the gospel. The drunkard, while such, could scarcely ever be brought under the reach of the gospel; but when reformed, this end was often accomplished, and thus he benefitted himself; and, also, it might be, all those within his circle, by furthering the cause of God. Total abstaining Christians were enabled to do much more for the spread of the gospel, than those who had a long bill to pay for wine. If Christian churches were to act upon the abstinence principle, and give it to be understood that they looked upon moderate drinking as a vice, more would be reclaimed from the crime of intemperance, than there are at present. On looking over some church records, as far back as 1678, he found them dealing with a man who had become intemperate. One of the brethren recommended the defaulter to adopt the practice of Jonadah, the son of Rechab, as recorded in the xxxv. chapter of Jeremiah. This advice was acted upon for a twelvemonth, but after the expiry of that time, the man fell into his evil habit again. Had the total abstinence pledge been in existence then, in all probability the man would have been reclaimed altogether, if the church had first shown the example of adherence to the principle. It was the universal testimony of Christian ministers and missionaries, that intoxication was the great hinderance to the work of the gospel. Liquors were not required, for they had the best testimony for knowing that more labour could be done without their use, than with them. Intemperance increased the number of accidents, and filled our jails. From the first taste, the victims of intoxicating liquor were led, step by step, till they became blots on the fair face of the land. Cholera, it was expected, would soon reach the Province, and they might recollect what was the character of those who first and generally fell under so dire a scourge; it was the intemperate. When that disease was last in Montreal, it was ascertained that out of a thousand deaths, only two of that number were members of the Temperance Society; and in one town in Russia, lately, every drunkard in it had been swept off by this fearful disease. The Rev. gentleman concluded an excellent lecture, by calling upon all Christians not to let their right hands be slack, but to show themselves worthy of Christ who died for them, and who, while he was on earth, went continually about doing good.

The Second Lecture was delivered by Dr. Sewell, on the 21st ultimo—Subject, "Alcohol, the intoxicating principle in distilled and fermented liquors, at irreconcilable war with the healthy action of the vital organs, and especially the stomach and brain." The doctor said that the subject chosen by him to demonstrate, was of a nature to occupy eleven or twelve lectures; consequently, he could but touch on the various points connected with it, in one. That being his first public appearance in the cause of Temperance, it might be deemed necessary for him to make his confession of faith.

As a physician, he was brought more into contact with evils arising from intoxication, than many others, and during the ten years he had been connected with the General Hospital, many of such evils had come under his observation; indeed, he might almost say that the majority of the cases treated there, grew out of the use of intoxicating liquor. The result of his observation was, that he was impressed with the opinion that but for the use of these liquors, there would be few deaths in the colony between the ages of sixteen and sixty. He had witnessed their noxious effects amongst many of the members of the upper class of society. He could call to mind ten or twelve young men, who, some years ago, used to meet, after dinner, for the purpose of enjoying each others conversation. By not drinking before dinner, they extended their term of existence to a longer period than if they had met in the bar room of some tavern; but liquor was indulged in, and, as a consequence, the last but one of that intelligent and talented group, was laid in his grave five years ago; and the last survivor, but for an attack of dropsy, (which frightened him nearly out of his wits, and to save himself from the fatal results of which, he gave up the use of alcoholic liquors,) would have been dead too. In the year 1834, there was another little fellowship, consisting of about thirteen or fourteen young gentlemen of the highest intellect, and great promise, (and these, remarked Dr. Sewell, are the minds which are most likely to fall under the power of intemperance, and become its victims.) These he had seen at the intoxicating cup, morning, noon, and night; and, but three years ago, he saw the last of that once promising band carried to his grave. He had no hesitation in saying, that if these young gentlemen had been temperate, they might have been living yet. The clergy, he had seen, were not secure from its ravages, for many of them had yielded to the temptation, and bowed under its blighting influence. He had seen poverty, disease, and misery multiplied by it in the private family; for when the husband becomes addicted to intemperance, the plague often spreads throughout the rest of the members. The learned lecturer then referred to the number of members expelled from the fellowship of Christian churches, and said, that the section of the church of Christ with which he was connected, had rather been opposed to the Temperance Reformation, from the belief that it placed something else than love to Christ, as a motive for well doing. Lately, however, he had put the question to some of its ministers, "What was the greatest hinderance to the cause of religion?" The answer was—"drunkenness." This answer at once showed him that something more was required to be done, than this section of the church was doing for the suppression of this evil; and with this view, and because he thought that Christ was with them in the Temperance Reformation, he at once decided on the course he should pursue, although in subscribing to the pledge, he ran counter to the opinions of a large circle of acquaintance. (This "confession" of Dr. Sewell's was hailed with every demonstration of approbation, by the audience.)

The learned lecturer then quoted, from various eminent writers on materia medica, their opinions as to the hurtful ten-