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THE CANADA Temperance Advocate.

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

No. XII.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1836.

Vol. I.

Selected Articles.

THE VICTIM OF WINE.

(From the Albany Transcript.)

— was the favorite child of a respectable family in his vicinity, consisting of parents and brothers and sisters. This family was distinguished for the social virtues of kindness, affection and hospitality. Industry and frugality marked their home as the abode of peace and prosperity. It was a place to which one would delight to approach and linger. But — from his infancy seemed distinguished by the favor of Heaven to be the central point of the hopes as well as the affections of all his relations. As his mind developed he manifested the finest talents in combination with the sweetest and most amiable temper. With one consent, and with the indescribable pride of unanimity, ardent affection, the whole family circle, parents and brothers and sisters all concurred in the decision, to make the necessary sacrifices, for they were not affluent, to give him the advantage of a public education. And most richly did his improvement of his literary privileges reward their efforts and encourage their hopes. He passed the period of his collegiate studies with unsullied reputation, and second to none in the honours it conferred, and in the confidence and affection of its officers. Nor did his fair prospects desert him; designed for the honorable profession of the law, he immediately prosecuted his preparatory course with the energy of conscious talent, and the high reputation of a scholar and a gentleman. This achieved, he opened an office in one of the most flourishing villages of the west. He had married as lovely a woman as our country has produced to be rendered happy or miserable by uniting her destiny with frailty and man in this world of danger and disappointment. But could he be insecure? or could her happiness fail? His reputation and success had for years been the calm consolation of the home he had left, nor could the inmates then dream of a reverse. But at an hour, which they thought not of, the awful fact was announced. It was contained in one

of the most heart-rending letters from the suffering, wretched wife of —, that was ever penned, or even read. It informed the hitherto doating, happy family, that their son and brother—her husband, was a lost inebriate!—that nothing short of sufferings and anguish worse than death had wrung the confession from her.

Shortly after this, however, a temporary gleam of hope, visited and cheered this sorrowful group of friends. The keen mind of —, not yet utterly debased and lost, seized with eagerness the hope proffered by the temperance reformation, which now just offered rescue to the perishing drunkard—he signed the pledge to abstain from all distilled liquors and became an active advocate and promoter of the cause. He rejoiced with his friends and they with him, in the sure prospect of his recovery; but, alas! that pledge proved ineffectual—it reached not his case; his appetite was formed in the polite circle—wine, as it originated, satisfied his craving, and that was not prohibited. In short his last end is worse than the first,—he still lives a monument of moral imbecility and ruined prospects. He remembers when he had a character and fortitude, and occasionally asserts with confidence, “that had the first pledge comprised all intoxicating liquors he should have been saved.”—But he has tampered too long with the agents of destruction to make an effort now; and he has the miserable consolation only, of sometimes endeavouring to palliate the misery in which he has involved himself and his friends by referring the commencement of his destructive habit to the hospitable table—not of his Father—but more than his Father—The Rev. and venerable head of the literary institution, to whose care an affectionate family had committed him to be prepared for honour and usefulness in life.

It need only be remarked that this commitment and sacrifice were made while we and our Fathers dwelt beyond the flood, and worshipped the Demon *Intemperance*, at least in his poetic forms, unconscious of the darkness, in which we were all enveloped.

TALK WITH AN OLD SAILOR.

“Oh I never use any myself, but I generally keep some for my men in rough weather.”—“But, captain, I don't want you to set your temperance flag, half mast; I want it to the mast head, against the use of it, any way, or any how,—for its of no use at all.” “But you must not tell me that rum is of no use on board ship; I have been jammed on too many a lee shore and been in too many ugly gales of wind to believe rum can do no good. Now let a gale come on, (the men are tired out perhaps), and tell them to lay aloft and reef, and they will hang back, go slow and indifferently to work; but call them aft, and say, here boys take a ‘stiffener’ all round, and then reef, and you will soon see the difference; the sail is reefed in half the time.”—“Well, captain, I will admit what you say, and we will suppose we have in one reef, and the boys are on deck again watching the squall as it comes up; we have still rather too much sail for the increasing wind, and we must reef again. The boys walk aft, and say the ‘starch’ is all out of them, and what is good once is good twice, and so we will give them another ‘raw nip;’ and now we are under two reefs, and we have just got coiled down—when harder yet, it yet blows harder—reef again the captain cries. The boys hang back for more grog; if good in two cases it surely must be in the third, so they ‘splice the main brace,’ and with artificial strength, by which nature has been over exerted, they put in a close reef, and get on deck, you will admit by this time pretty considerably drunk, and you know sailors will be noisy and disobedient when excited by liquor.

But the gale increases with renewed strength, and now we want every man to be cool and prompt to the word. The captain is anxious, and it is enough for his mind to think what is next to be done. His orders are now neglected; the men let go when they should hold on. The mate comes in with his logic and knocks down one or two:—all is now in confusion and uproar. The captain loses his self-possession, and the storm threatens within and without, while the cry is heard—

'breakers on the lee bow!' Now who is to be depended upon? Well, we will do the best we can, and those who are sober behave like men; but it won't do, we have struck—cut away masts, and are now ashore, bilged—ship and cargo lost. What do you say, captain?"

"Why I believe you are about in the right place. I'm a friend to temperance, and I may as well go the whole hoist, and sign your articles of war against rum any how."—*Boston Recorder*.

DARBY AND PADDY.

IN TWO DIALOGUES.

BY GEORGE DOWNES, A. M.

Secretary to the Ballitore Temperance Society.

DIALOGUE II.

Paddy. Good morrow to you, Darby, I'm not entirely glad to see you, in the regard that it's rather an ungracious thing to lay an old neighbour on the broad of his back, at his own threshold.

Darby. Remember two can play at that game, Paddy: but you've such a roguish look this mornin', an' such a good-humoured way about you, that I'm not afeard of your fist an' my head playin' hide an' go seek in that manner.

Paddy. Why, that may be all very true, Darby; but I'm just goin' to floor you with a bran new argument again' the Temperance Society, though you brought me half seas over' to your opinion t' other day.

Darby. Well, let a body have it.

Paddy. O, an' that I will with a heart an' a half; for, after all, there's somethin' unnatural in an Irishman turnin' his back on the poor whiskey, that stood by him like his own father an' mother, in sickness an' in health, in fair weather an' foul, in his youth, an' in his old age!

Darby. Aye, just as the poverty does: but out with your argument.

Paddy. Well then. Is there sense, or justice, or reason, in takin' the drop o' whiskey out o' the poor man's mouth, an' leavin' the rich man his wine as usual?

Darby. I'm free to confess, Paddy, that there's neither sense, nor reason, nor justice in it, at all, at all.

Paddy. I knew I'd floor you! I knew I'd not leave you a leg to stan' on!

Darby. Stop, Paddy, a vick! I hav'n't answered you yet.

Paddy. Well, what 'd you give a poor man in place o' the whiskey—I mean in addition to the beer an' the coffee, that the rich have as well as him?

Darby. Wine,

Paddy. Oh, oh! I never heard you

say so foolish a word as that, when you used to take your allowance like another. Sure it's only the height o' the quality that can afford to drink that.

Darby. The height o' your granny!

Paddy. Why you—you—old fool! where'd the poor man get the price o' the wine.

Darby. Just where he gets the price o' the whiskey. But hear me out—if you please. The truth is, Paddy, I had some little misgivings myself on the head o' that; but, as luck'd have it, as I was ploddin' along the road last Lady Day, musin' an' musin', an' ponderin' an' ponderin', the son of my old employer, Mr. Johnson, popped upon me on horseback out of a boreen.†

Paddy. I know him well, Darby: an' a mighty decent, clean spoken young gentleman he is.

Darby. Well, as I was tellin' you, he came upon me on a sudden, so that I almost stumbled into the ditch,—and, "Darby," says he, "a farthin' for your thoughts!" "Why then, I wouldn't ask even that much from you, Sir," says I, "in regard of many a good meal's meat I got from your father afore you." So I up an' I told him the length an' breadth o' my non-plus† about the wine. "Darby," says he, "I'm Secretary to a Temperance Society myself in Tornabally, an' I've given much thought to the subject. An', sayin' this, he drew a newspaper out of his pocket, an' read an advertisement of a wine-merchant in Dublin, who has pick an' choice o' half a dozen kinds o' wine (with hard names,) as cheap, aye cheaper nor whiskey,

Paddy. Why, to be sure it's as easy to spend the same money on one liquor as another—but I'm thinkin' it's some bad trash they sell in that sort o' way, jumbled up with all kinds o' slops.

Darby. Why, even if it was, Paddy, I'm sure they could'n't put anything worse in the wine, than the virriol an' bluestone they put in the whiskey. But it is n't the case at all, at all, for there's wine sold at cheap rates, that's used at gentleman's tables. But, to say no more o' them wines with the hard names, we all know what port is: now port—the best port—is n't much dearer nor whiskey, an' it's cheaper too.

Paddy. O Darby, you'll beat the steam-engine itself, if you prove the wine to be both dearer and cheaper nor the spirits!

Darby. Did you ever hear of a man bein' laid up for a day or two, after bein' on the batter?

Paddy. Arrah, do you think it's a fool you're speakin' to? Did I ever hear the wind blow, or the pot boil?

* Pronounce *hoit*'s.

† Boreen a narrow road. ‡ Pronounce *namplush*.

Darby. Well, many a man gets himself into that state by a few glasses o' spirits. Now, if he had spent the same money on port, he'd be able to rise to his work, like a man, next day, an' the day after that—to say nothin' o' the physic, an' the doctor, an' the money the poor wife loses by pledgin' the very rag off her back, to get a morsel o' victuals for herself an' the children. Now, if you put what he loses in the one way, with what he'd gain in the other, I think you'll agree that, although the port's a little dearer in the beginnin', it's cheaper in the long . . .

Paddy. Why, them Temperance Societies is makin' all their members school-masters like; I'm sure I never got so much teachin' in my born days as since I fell in with you, though when I was young I got three years' instruction, fore by a whippin' every Saturday for speakin' Irish in the course o' the week. You'll talk an' talk, an' argue an' argue so quick,—an' lay us all on the broad of our backs, like so many herrings, with our mouths open but havin' never a word to say.

Darby. So far so good; but I'm not done with you yet. By encouragin' the wine, we make it easier for the publicans to give up the whiskey, for the same casks 'll hold the one that holds the other. An', more nor that—as all the wine is made in foreign parts, we'd be able to employ thousand upon thousands of acres of our soil, in growin' what 'd give us good eatin' instead o' bad drinkin'.

Paddy. True for you—true for you.

Darby. Now, Paddy, before we part, hear what young Mr. Johnson said to me at the end. "Don't mistake me, Darby," says he; "it's only for the sake o' fairness I put the poor thus on a level with the rich, an' not to encourage wine drinkin'—for I think both rich an' poor might do better without it. But, as it is n't every man has the grace to put his spare money in the Saving's Bank, I recommend wine as the lesser evil to them that won't do without some kind o' strong liquor." He then went on to tell me how comfortable other nations live, who hav'n't the curse o' drinkin' upon them,—an' how the English cottagers have their meat an' their pudgin', an' even a clock in their cottages;—but I'm sure, Paddy, in this poor country of ours, you might go from one end o' the Bog of Allen to the other (if it has any ends at all,) without seein' a clock, barrin' the black ones about the fire-place, that seems to have no born use but to keep the rickets company.

Paddy. No more, Darby, no more. I'll sign the Temperance Declaration at the next meeting.

Darby. Dont do any such thing, Pad-

dy. Stop a little longer till you think you can find no more arguments to knock us down with. We wish to take no one by surprise; but, when you're sure you're in the right course, come an' enrol yourself in the Temperance Society, an' I'll stan godfather to your good resolution.

"IT'S FOR FATHER."

Eliza is a promising little scholar in my class in the Sabbath school. She had been absent about three Sabbaths from school, and unavoidable circumstances prevented my visiting her parents to ascertain the cause of her absence and that of her two sisters.

A few days ago, I was out quite early in the morning, and on passing, a grocery, saw my little scholar coming from it with something in her hand, which as she saw me, she vainly endeavored to hide under her tattered garment.

It was too plainly seen, a bottle of rum; and it might also have been seen in the distressed and confused looks of poor little Eliza, who had often heard me speak of the misery and sin attached to the use of ardent spirit.

"What have you there?" said I.

The tears started in her eyes as she said, in a faint tone—"It's for father;" and again tried to find it a covering behind her scanty and torn frock. Her feet were bare though the morning was cold, and her pinched looks and uncombed hair showed neglect and poverty.

"Why have you not been to school this long time, Eliza?" said I. "I have missed you, and wondered at your staying away."

Indeed I had, for she often showed deep feeling, and something within frequently whispered to me—"The Lord has thoughts of love towards this child."

"Mother would not let me," said she.

"Why not?"

"Because I had no shoes, and father says he cannot get any."

"Has your father work, and is he well?"

"Yes, ma'am, but---," and here her voice faltered, and the tears again started in her eyes. She brushed them away, and said,—"Mother says she will try to get me a frock to come, for this is worn out."

This was too plain a case. Here was a man who could not provide decent and comfortable clothing for his child, and why?"

Any one can answer the question.—*Salem Landmark.*

An old blacksmith named Richard Walsh, a notorious drunkard, was found dead, on Thursday evening, laying under his bellows in his forge at Carrick-on-Suir.—*Limerick Chronicle, Oct. 7.*

Original Articles.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

SIR,—Having often heard ladies object to become members of temperance societies. I have been desirous that some one more competent than myself would send an article on that subject for publication in your valuable paper; but when I turn my mind to that interesting class of the community, the female sex, I forbear keeping any longer silent. Woman, the greatest sufferer by that direful scourge, intemperance, should lend the whole weight of her persuasive influence and example to carry forward so noble and so glorious a cause. In hearing respectable females, and mothers too, say they consider it folly for ladies to sign a temperance pledge, my thoughts have turned to those who have spent so many dreary nights, waiting and weeping alone at their once happy fire-side for the lifting latch, and wishing yet dreading to hear the approaching steps of him who has sworn to be her friend and protector. Can it be after all the squandered estates, and families reduced to beggary that have come within our knowledge, that reflecting females can still say, it is what does not belong to them?

Young ladies, would you avert the calamity by which so many of your sex have fallen victims, "look well to your associates, touch not the fatal cup yourself, give not your affections to one until you have every reasonable certainty that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is his motto."

Mothers! who can say that the encouragement which may be given to temperance societies, by the weight of your influence and example, may not be the means of saving from the drunkard's doom your own son, and many others. It is a mistaken notion of many, that none ought to unite with a temperance society but such as cannot otherwise keep themselves within bounds! I know you do not need to sign a temperance pledge on your own account, but your influence is greater than you are, perhaps, aware of.

I would wish to call the attention of your female readers to the third resolution, passed at the provincial convention of 1834, "That the influence of females has been found to be powerful in every department of benevolent effort to which it has been directed, that it has been in many cases most powerful and successful in the cause of temperance; and, therefore, that females should be invited to add their names to the ordinary pledges of temperance societies."

E.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—I see one of the resolutions passed at your late convention recognises the expediency of employing a Temperance Agent to travel through the province, give lectures, form new societies; and in other ways promote the cause of temperance among all classes.

Now, Sir, I think this the most important and most urgent step that remains to be taken. As far as I know there are no temperance societies in Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier, Sorel, St. Denis, St. Eustache, Lachine, Point Claire, nor in fact in almost any of the Canadian towns and villages. The difficulty, therefore, of circulating temperance intelligence in those places is almost insurmountable; but if there were a society in each town or village, though it only consisted of ten or twenty individuals, there would be a medium of communication, and a germ which might expand into a large society through time. It therefore appears to me necessary, above all things, to secure the services of an eloquent and zealous man to visit these places, give public lectures, and form societies; so that at the next half yearly convention in August, reports may be presented from every considerable place in Lower Canada; and a provincial appointed, at the head of which I hope our Chief Justice will put his name, in emulation of the glorious conduct of Chancellor Walworth in New York. The first thing, however, is to get an agent, and I wish your committee would take immediate steps to procure one; I know several gentlemen who will contribute liberally towards the necessary expense, and every minute lost appears to me of incalculable importance.

I am,

Your's truly,

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF SPIRIT DRINKING.

(Continued from last number.)

In following out the course proposed, we illustrated in the last paper that the common use of spirituous liquors is the great cause of crime, madness and other diseases, and poverty and wretchedness.—The next frequent and lamentable effects are

IV.—Suicide and fatal accidents.

In the Parliamentary Evidence, page 491, the Rev. Wm. Scoresby, of Exeter, states the results of an investigation into the inquests held in Liverpool in 1827-9, as showing a large number of sudden deaths through drunkenness. He then says:—

"Of the cases to which I have referred, one man, when in a state of intoxication, fell into a hot water tub of a brewer and was scalded to death, and several different persons fell into the docks or river, and were drowned. A female, having been drinking in a public-house, received an injury in a quarrel, of which she almost immediately died; another woman, much addicted to drinking, was burnt to death; another, of similar habits, when apparently tipsy, jumped out of a window and was killed; another unhappy female who was described in the minutes of the inquest as a very disorderly person, having been taken to the bride-well for safe custody, when in a state of inebriety, hanged herself. One man met his death by drinking in a very extraordinary manner; leaning on the side of a puncheon of rum lying on the dock quay, he indulged himself in the stolen draught by sucking it through a reed, the effect of which was almost immediately fatal. Another man, who had been very much intoxicated the night before, under the depression of returning sobriety, cut his throat; and another of similar habits hanged himself. One person in a more respectable situation of life died of a rapid disease stated at the inquest to be hurried on by excessive drinking. Two boatmen in a drunken quarrel on the river fell overboard and were both drowned. One individual, when half intoxicated, fell only from the steps in front of a house, and was killed on the spot. Another unhappy man, who had just been released out of jail, went almost direct to the public house, to which, after an interval, he returned a second time, and when he retired to bed he fell into a lethargic sleep, from which he never awoke. A woman accustomed to drinking, accompanied a sister in iniquity to a social revel, where they drank till intoxicated; then returning to the house which one of them occupied, they went together to bed, but during the night one of them was taken to an eternal world whilst the other slept. Another wretched creature, pursuing the same destructive habit, was returning to her home in a state of drunkenness, when she fell into the opening of a cellar, and was killed on the spot. Besides these cases, two instances occurred in the same year of the death of children through the drunkenness of their parents. In one case, which happened on the Sabbath, a wretched woman drank to excess; when, in a quarrel with a lodger in the house, she received a push which threw her off her balance, when, staggering, she fell upon her poor tottering infant, and killed it in a moment. In the other case an infant child was taken to bed by its parents, both being in a state of intoxication, when, in the insensibility produced by

the dissipation, the child was overlaid, and smothered by the wretched creatures who had given it birth."

Capt. Brenton, R.N., corroborates these results from an observation of the effects of intemperance in the navy during 46 years. The following is extracted from the minutes of examination, pages 423-5. "And many men are constantly invalidated from habits of intemperance, and obliged to be sent on shore to hospitals, who, if their habits were temperate, would be available for the public service?—Yes, that is strictly correct; I can illustrate it by a thousand facts; but I will give a few. During the late war, almost every accident that I ever witnessed on board ship was owing to drunkenness: a number of boats upset, and lives lost, and men falling from the mast-head, and from the topsail yards, in reefing topsails, may be all attributed to drunkenness.

Have there not also been many instances of ships having been set fire to by drawing off spirits for the supply of the men?—Many; I will relate some. To go beyond my own time, the St. George, of ninety-eight guns, in the year 1759, I think, was burnt at sea, and 550 of her men, or thereabout, lost. An old shipmate of mine told me that his father was one of the lieutenants of her, and was saved by jumping overboard; and that the cause of the fire, his father assured him, was drunkenness; the boatswain's yeoman, with some other men, had got drunk in the boatswain's store-room, and set fire to the ship.

Are you aware of the cause of the burning of the Kent East Indiaman in the Bay of Biscay?—Holding a candle over the bung-hole of a cask of spirits, the snuff fell into the cask, and set it on fire.

Many similar instances occur, both in the navy and merchant service, of ships being set fire to either by the drunkenness of an individual, or by the ignition of spirits on board?—Yes.

Are there not also cases in which ships run on shore, and sail against each other, and become lost, either by the drunkenness of the captain or the crew?—Yes, many; but I have not done with instances of the other kind. The Edgar, of seventy guns, was burnt at Spithead, owing to spirituous liquors being on board, not to drunkenness; the Ajax, of seventy-four guns, was burnt at the mouth of the Dardanelles, in 1806, by the drunkenness of the purser's steward; 350 people were drowned. The late Sir Henry Blackwood commanded her."

John Simpson, Esq., Insurance Broker and general agent, London, answered the questions put to him as follows, page 434: "Has the destruction of life and property in ships, occasioned by intemperate habits

among the men, been much the subject of your observation?—It certainly has, for a great many years. I have been in the house that I am at the head of now for thirty-five years, and in the habit of covering a million and a half, sterling, per annum, of property floating on the waters, and generally, in the whole of that time, it has been most lamentable to see the great destruction of property, in a vast number of instances, notoriously owing to drunkenness.

In what way does this destruction of property happen?—In a great variety of ways; one of which is this: A man goes to a liquor cask, using a candle incautiously, as has been the case in many instances, and, in others, running the ship on shore, running foul of one another, and all the mischiefs attendant upon their being under the direction of a person totally unable, from the effects of liquor, to take care of the property.

(To be Continued.)

THE Canada Temperance Advocate

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1836.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

We are happy to state the Executive Committee have secured the services of an individual to edit the second volume, whose experience, judgment and talents will enable him to render it worthy of the support of the public.

The Executive Committee have undertaken the extended circulation of the next volume, believing their appeal to the assistance of the other societies in the province will be fully responded to. Let every society take 40 to 100 copies, the expense of which, if the papers are sent by private opportunity, will only be 1s 8d each copy; and the effort will succeed. Already some societies in the Eastern Townships, and those not the most extensive, have taken 40 copies each. We trust their good example will not be lost on the others.

In town, a Subscription paper will lie at the Book Depot of Mr. William Greig, 197, St. Paul Street, and with most of the Booksellers. The Presidents and Secretaries of the different Societies in the country are requested to further this object, and to communicate, (letters post paid) to the Secretary, as soon as possible, the number of copies each society will subscribe for.

TERMS OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

To Town Subscribers, single copy, 2s 6d per annum; ten copies and over, 2s per annum; forty copies and over, 1s 8d per annum. To Subscribers in the country, including postage, single copy 3s 4d per annum, ten copies and over, to one address, 3s per annum; forty copies and over, to one address, 2s 6d per annum. Subscriptions payable in advance, and to be remitted free of postage.

Newspapers in the two Provinces, favourable to the diffusion of information on the subject of Temperance, will confer an obligation by noticing the intentions of the Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

We again request the office-bearers of societies to be punctual in transmitting reports of public meetings for insertion in this paper. Such a practice is likely to be highly serviceable in exciting other societies to imitate their example, and publicity being given to their operations will prevent that state of inactivity into which so many have fallen.

THE LATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

2000 reports of this meeting have been printed. Copies will be forwarded to the country on application to the Secretary.

THE SIGNATURE BOOK OF THIS SOCIETY.

Members of the old societies, and those desirous of joining the present, are requested to come forward and sign the pledges. The Book will be deposited in future with Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller, 197, St. Paul Street.

PROGRESS OF

The Temperance Reform.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL.—The temperance society is still continuing its exertions to promote the cause. Two public discussions have taken place on the 1st and 22d of last month. The admittance to the last meeting was by tickets, of sixpence each; the proceeds to be applied to the funds of the General Hospital. After paying the necessary expenses, the sum of £5 10s was handed over to the Treasurer of the institution.

The Secretary, during a journey into the Eastern Townships, has had the opportunity of ascertaining the names of many warmly interested in temperance societies, and of distributing among them copies of the Temperance Advocate, and prospectuses of the second volume. From this it is hoped that the circulation of the latter will be much increased, as well as facilities afforded for maintaining a closer correspondence and a stronger bond of union.

A correspondence has been entered into with some of the leading and influential advocates of the temperance cause in Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the most recent intelligence from thence.

From the New York State temperance society 5000 temperance Almanacs for 1837 have been ordered to arrive in May or June.

A small tract, intended for circulation in town, entitled "An Affectionate Appeal to all who make or sell ardent spirits, particularly addressed to Tavern Keepers," has been printed to the extent of 2000 copies; most probably a farther quantity will be struck off for the country.

Eighteen signatures have been obtained this month to the pledges of this society, making the number at present 457.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Chambly Temperance Society on the 18th of January, it was resolved that the society be dissolved, and a new one formed, to be called "The Chambly and St. Johns Society for the promotion of Temperance," the meet-

ings to be held every three months alternately at St. Johns and Chambly.

A meeting was accordingly holden at St. Johns, on Tuesday evening, the 9th February, Dr. A. W. Robinson was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Wheeler, requested to act as Secretary. A constitution was adopted, with two pledges, one to abstain from ardent spirits, and the other from intoxicating liquors of every kind.—The assembly was not numerous, owing to the inclemency of the weather, but neither that, nor the almost impassable state of the roads prevented the Rev. Mr. Whitwell, of Philipsburg, from being present, he having been invited to deliver an address upon the occasion. The Rev. Gentleman placed in the clearest light the pretensions and claims of the temperance societies, and triumphantly answered the most popular objections against them, especially those advanced with so much confidence by a celebrated dignitary of the American Episcopal Church.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 22d inst., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:—Dr. A. W. Robinson, President; Horace Wheeler and Saml. Andres, Jr. Vice-Presidents; Enoch Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, and Mahlon Willet, Corresponding Secretary. A committee was appointed, to offer the thanks of the Society to the Rev. Mr. Whitwell for his excellent address, delivered at the organization of the society; and to request a copy for publication.

The society now contains 85 members, of both sexes, 41 of whom are members of the late Chambly society, and 44 have joined it since its reorganization; of these 29 signed the pledge of total abstinence, and many members of the late Chambly society have signed the same pledge.

Appearances seem now to be favorable to the advancement of the cause of Temperance here. How desirable that every well-wisher to the human race, that all who have influence, (and who can say he has none?) that every lover of his country, should unite to promote the temperance reformation. Then would ardent spirits, that fell destroyer of our race be banished from the land, and the numerous evils resulting from its common use cease to exist.

ENOCH ROBERTS, Secy.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—In conformity with a resolution of the late annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, held in Durlam 19th and 20th of the present month, I send you a copy of the resolution of the meeting on the subject of temperance; and the tender of the services of our ministers as agents for the "Canada Temperance Advocate."

"Resolved,—That we feel called upon to sup-

port and maintain with our talents, influence and example, the cause of temperance in Lower Canada, and throughout the world."

The names of our ministers, and their places of residence are as follows:—

Rev. Geo. W. Stone,	Bolton.
" Alexr. Thompson,	Do.
" Joseph Kimball,	Do.
" Roswell Bourn,	Potton.
" Sam. B. Ryder, Jr.	Stanbridge,
" Richd. Gage,	Do.
" Samuel Newell,	Hemmingford.
" H. Kelly,	Henrysburgh.
" Moses L. Dudley,	Farnham.

Should you feel disposed to avail yourself of the services of the above, I believe you may rely on their endeavours to promote the circulation of the "Advocate" of temperance. Wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your's respectfully,

H. KELLY.

Henrysburgh, Feb. 25, 1836.

SHERBROOKE.—Agreeably to notice, a number of the friends of Temperance met at the Union School House in this Village on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. Capt. W. R. Willard, was called to the Chair, and J. S. Walton appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the objects of Temperance Societies, the following Constitution, after being freely discussed, was unanimously adopted.

Constitution of the Sherbrooke Temperance Society.

Art. 1. This society shall be known by the name of the Sherbrooke Temperance Society.

2. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, V. President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall respectively perform the duties usually assigned to those offices. They shall be elected on the 2nd Wednesday of March annually, and hold their offices until others are appointed.

3. Any individual, over 12 years of age, may become a member of this society by signing this Constitution, or the following pledge; provided that no member shall be allowed to vote, unless over 17 years of age.

PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, believing that the use of ardent spirit, as a beverage, is not only useless, but the cause of immense evil, hereby agree that we will not use it, except for mechanical purposes, or in case of necessity from sickness, nor furnish it for others to use; nor will we use any other liquor to excess; and will use our influence in all suitable ways to promote the cause of temperance.

4. This society shall meet for discussion and for devising measures for promoting the cause of temperance, once in three months, viz. on the second Wednesdays in June, September, December and March.

5. Any member in good standing, may withdraw from the society by giving notice to the Secretary.

6. Any member violating the pledge of this society, shall be conversed with on the subject, by one or more of the officers of the society, or by persons appointed for that purpose, and on refusing to reform, shall be expelled.

7. This Constitution may be altered or amended, only at an annual meeting of the society.

The following officers were then elected for the year ensuing, viz.

- Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, President.
- Capt. W. R. WILLARD, V. Pres.
- J. S. WALTON, Secretary.
- Mr. ALBA BROWN, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to procure signatures to the pledge, viz. Messrs Thos. Gordon, Archibald Weir, Archibald M'Allister, and Alba Brown.

Most of those present then signed the pledge, when the Society adjourned.

J. S. WALTON, Sec'y
Sherbrooke, March 16, 1836.

ST. ARMAND SEIGNIORIAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

According to previous notice, a Seigniorial Temperance Convention was held at Sagersfield, on Friday the 11th instant, at which meeting Dan. B. Gilbert presided as chairman. The following Resolutions were offered, and passed.

1. Moved by Wm. Foster, That this meeting views with gratitude the prosperity of the Temperance cause, and looks forward with pleasing anticipation to the final accomplishment of its objects.

2. Moved by James Court, That, whereas, the Temperance Reformation, is yet but little known in this province, and information on the subject must precede the good which its discussion is calculated to produce; therefore, the publication of the Canada Temperance Advocate, is cordially hailed by this convention, which pledges its efforts towards supporting said Advocate, especially on the liberal terms now advanced to the public.

3. Moved by B. Maynard, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Rev. James Reid, for so promptly and ably confuting the arguments of Bishop Hopkins, against the successful means now employed for the promotion of Temperance.

4. Moved by Langdon Simpson, That this convention recommend to the several Societies of St. Armand, the pledge of entire abstinence.

5. Moved by Dan. B. Gilbert,—Resolved, That this convention views with deep regret the backwardness of the aged, and of influential men, from the Temperance cause.

6. Moved by B. Casey, That a Seigniorial Temperance Convention be held at Hancock Hill, on the 26th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE ADAMS, Secretary.

—Missisquoi Standard.

STANBRIDGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held at the school house in this village, Saturday evening, March 5

The meeting was opened by prayer and singing, and an appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Rider.

After some explanation by the president, in which he stated it was the general wish of the society, a motion was made and carried, that the Stanbridge Temperance Society be divided, so that the inhabitants living in the extreme parts of the town may be better accommodated in attending the meetings of said society.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then chosen:

- Rev. JOHN BAKER, Sen'r, President.
- JOHN CORRY, 2d } Vice Presidents.
- Dr. ERASTUS HAWK, } Vice Presidents.
- ADOLPHUS NASH, } Secretaries.
- S. BINGHAM, Jr. } Secretaries.

Committee.—Asaph Hunt, Charles Blinn, Jeremiah Russel, Warren Stone, Francis Welch, Thomas Thomas, Esck Baker, Harlow Ferry, Thomas Wightman, Hiram Corey.

It was then Resolved.

1. That the cause of temperance has suffered by our past inactivity, and that we earnestly press on the friends of temperance in future, to use their exertions to extend its influence.

2. That this Society views with satisfaction the efforts of the Montreal Society to promote temperance in this province, and pledges itself to unite cordially with them in any plan for this object.

3. That this meeting believes the cause of temperance in this place would be advanced by a more extended circulation of publications on the subject, and that, in particular, *The Canada Temperance Advocate*, published in Montreal, under the superintendence of the Montreal Society for the promotion of temperance, be recommended to the support of this society.

UPPER CANADA.

We have seen a copy of the first number of the "TEMPERANCE RECORD," a monthly publication, issued under the direction of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., with the aid of the Committee of the Toronto temperance society, and other friends. It is nearly the same size as this paper. The terms are very low, being 2s 6d per single copy, and 2s 3d if from 12 to 95 are taken, postage inclusive.

We trust the friends of temperance in this province will encourage its circulation; for this purpose a subscription list has been opened at Mr. Wm Greig's Book Store, Montreal, where those so disposed, will have the opportunity of subscribing. A copy of the paper will be found there.

BRANTFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, the Annual Meeting of this Society took place in the School Room, on Thursday evening, February 11, 1836, MR. LEWIS BURWELL in the Chair, and MR. ANDREW SHARP, Secretary.

After a few preliminary remarks, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the current year, which resulted as follows:—

- MR. HENRY F. FAY, President,
- MR. WILLIAM M'KAY, Vice President,
- MR. DAVID M. KEELER, Secretary,
- MR. RUFUS HOUGHTON, Treasurer.

Wm. Mathews, Wm. Lambert, Jarvis Clement, M. Allman, Wm. C. Sweet, Alex. Burwell, Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Burwell, Mrs. Sweet, Miss Smith—Managers.

After the election, the thanks of the

Society were voted to the ex-Officers for their services during the past year.

Mr. Fay was highly commended by the meeting for his perseverance in bringing to justice an individual who recently overstepped the laws of the Province, by selling liquor to the Indians.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to Mr. KEELER, for the many services he has rendered this Institution.

Mr. ALLMAN was solicited to deliver an address before the Society at its next meeting.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution and names of the Members of the Society, be published in the Brantford Sentinel.

Adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in March next.

HENRY F. FAY, Pres't.

DAVID M. KEELER, Secretary.

—Brantford Sentinel.

GORE DISTRICT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Brantford Temperance Society by public advertisement, strongly recommend a District Temperance Convention in some central part of this district.

NAPANEE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in Napanee school-room, on the evening of Monday the 15th February, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. M. Whiting, G. H. Detlor, Esq. was requested to take the Chair, who took occasion to introduce the business of the evening by briefly stating the design and objects of the meeting, Mr. J. A. Corry was then requested to act as Secretary—when seven resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were respectfully requested to act as Officers of this Society during the ensuing year; viz.

G. H. Detlor, Esq. President.

Mr. J. V. Detlor, Vice President.

" J. A. Corry, Secretary,

And a Committee of six.

MARTINTOWN, March 12, 1836.

This Society was organized five years ago, and began to give evidence in favour of temperance with 13 members; and although we cannot boast of having made rapid strides in the cause, our number have been continually increasing. The whole number who have signed the pledge is 220, but since the formation of the society some have died, many have removed to the western and other parts of the province, with those who left us or were expelled and a few doubtful members, when subtracted from the whole, leaves us about 160 staunch resident members; about 15 drunkards have joined us, but we soon found the whole who were confirmed in

the practice returned to their former habits. We hold our meetings quarterly, and on such occasions we often have the assistance of the Rev. Wm. M'Killigan, of Lochiel, and other professional speakers to supply the deficiency that exists in the society, which is much to be lamented, when we have several men among us, who, were they to join us, would, by their example and abilities be able advocates for the cause, and do incalculable service in putting a stop to the progress of intemperance in the land. The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in this part of the country is enormous, and the mischief done by it is beyond all human calculation. I intend at some future period to send you a picture of misery in a small country village, drawn from real life and public notions, which will in some measure exhibit the fruits of intemperate habits in true colours; at present I shall only trouble you with the relation of 2 or 3 dreadful examples of the effects of indulging in drinking spirits. A man employed on section No. 1 of the St. Lawrence Canal, being in a state of intoxication for some days, at last finished his career in attempting to swallow a piece of meat; his comrades, after committing his body to the grave, on their return from Cornwall in a drunken state, committed the murder of the law much lamented and much esteemed Colonel French. A man, this winter, after drinking ardent spirits to excess, was found dead on the floor of a bar room in Williamstown; and I am fully persuaded a very brief sketch of the miseries caused by using ardent spirits in moderately, and to excess, in this province, would fill the columns of your Advocate were a number to be published every day of the year.

BATHURST DISTRICT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Convention of delegates appointed by the different temperance Societies in the District of Bathurst, along with the office bearers of these Societies, was held in the Methodist Chapel at Carlton Place, on Tuesday the 23d inst., when delegates and others from five societies were present as members of the convention.

The Rev. Wm. Bell, of Perth was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and the Rev. T. C. Wilson, Secretary.

Mr. Bell having opened the meeting with prayer, the names of delegates were called for, and taken down; after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1st. Moved by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, and seconded by the Rev. M'Fadden.

That considering the advantages resulting to the Temperance cause, from the union and co-operation of different societies, a central society be now formed to which all the others in the District of Bathurst may become auxiliary, and that the following articles form its constitution.

2d. Moved by Mr. William Wallace, and seconded by the Rev. John Fairbairn.

The following persons be the officers of this society for the present year:—

- Rev. WILLIAM BELL, President.
- Rev. JOHN M'INTYRE, } Vice-Presidents
- Mr. JAMES DICK, }
- Rev. T. C. WILSON, Secy. & Treasr.

3d. Moved by the Rev. M'Fadden, and seconded by Mr. William Wallace.

That the delegates of the different societies recommend to the members of their respective societies, consistency in supporting the temperance cause in all its various branches.

4th. Moved by the Rev. John Fairbairn, and seconded by the Rev. T. C. Wilson.

That, as it has been proved by experience that abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquor as a drink, is not only safe but salutary, and as this is

the only course, in which it can be rationally expected that intemperate persons will ever be permanently reformed, and as the example, and kind moral influence of the temperate, is the grand means, not only of leading the intemperate to adopt and pursue a course so essential to their present and future good, but also of preventing the formation of intemperate habits among others, therefore the more extensively this course is adopted by all classes in the community, and especially by all members of temperance societies, the more rapid will be the progress of the temperance reformation, and the more certain prospect that drunkenness and its evils will cease.

The Secretaries of the five societies whose delegates were present, gave an account of the formation, constitutions, and present members of their respective societies.

- 1st. Perth Society, 511 members.
 - 2d. Mississippi and Ramsay Society, 295 do.
 - 3d. Lanark Society, 187 do.
 - 4th. Richmond Society, 57 do.
 - 5th. Franktown Society, 18 do.
- Total number of members in District Society, 1068.

There are several other societies in the district from which no delegates appeared, and no report was received.

Of the above five societies, four have added to their constitution the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor as a drink, and 141 members have adopted the pledge, and many more it is believed, are ready to do so, as soon as an opportunity shall be given them.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the society shall take place at Perth, on the last Tuesday of February, 1837, but with power to the committee of management to alter the time and place of meeting, should they deem it expedient.

After which the meeting was closed with prayer.

THOMAS C. WILSON, Secy.

HOME DISTRICT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a recommendation from the Toronto City and Yonge Street Temperance Societies, a convention of delegates appointed by several societies throughout the Home district, was held in the Methodist chapel, Newgate street, on Thursday the 25th inst., commencing shortly after 12 o'clock.

Mr. Jesse Ketchum was unanimously appointed President. The President stated the object of the convention, and called upon the Rev. William Rintoul to open the meeting with prayer to the Almighty to bestow his blessings upon its deliberations.

Joseph H. Lawrence and Lardner Bostwick were appointed Secretaries.

The names of the delegates were then taken, and there were found in attendance 28. All the members of temperance societies then present were invited to take seats as corresponding members.

The Rev. William Rintoul, Messrs. Oliver Phelps, George Bostwick, Roland Burr, John Campbell, and Asa Patrick, were appointed a standing committee to prepare business for the convention.

Reported by the Standing Committee.

1. Resolved, That the convention do now proceed to ascertain the number of members belonging to the various societies represented by the members of this committee. The number was found to be 2898.

2. Resolved, That this committee petition the Provincial Legislature on the prevailing vice of intemperance in this province, and that a petition, according to the following draft be adopted.

To the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned delegates from

temperance societies in the Home and adjacent districts in convention assembled,
HUMBLY SHewETH—

That your petitioners view with serious alarm, the prevalence of intemperance throughout the province; believing it to be the fertile source of pauperism and crime, and utterly opposed to all the interests of man, personal and social, temporal and eternal. Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable house to institute an enquiry into the extent, causes and consequences of intemperance, and to ascertain whether any legislative measures can be adopted for arresting this great national evil. And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) By all the members of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That this convention recommend to the different temperance societies throughout the province, to meet in convention in their several districts for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in a provincial convention, to be held in the city of Toronto, on the last Wednesday of September, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

4. Resolved, That the following questions proposed by the ex-committee of the Montreal Temperance society, to be answered by delegates, to meet in provincial convention in that province, be proposed to the several temperance societies in Upper Canada, to be severally answered as correctly as possible by delegates who may be appointed to meet by the several district conventions, in provincial convention, viz. (See Advocate for January.)

4. Resolved, That this convention proceed immediately to the appointment of delegates to represent this district in provincial convention. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

- Rev. Messrs. Wm Rintoul, Jas. Richardson, Wm. Merrifield, R. Thornton, and Jas. Harris, Jesse Ketchum, M. S. Bidwell, and Wm. B. Robinson, Esqrs.; Messrs. Roland Burr, John Cummer, John Wilson, Asa Patrick, James Bolton, Wm. Clemie, Ed. W. Thompson, Cooke, C. W. Page, John Garton, Nelson Gorham, and Lardner Bostwick.

5. Resolved, That any society not represented in these appointments may send their President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

6. Resolved, That this convention recommend the committee of the Toronto Temperance Society the establishment of a temperance hotel in this city, to be patronised by the Societies which they represent, and which the members of this convention pledge themselves to patronise.

7. Resolved, That in order to train up the rising generation of this province in habits of sobriety and temperance, and with correct views of the danger and immorality of using ardent spirits, this convention recommends to the various societies in this province the formation of Juvenile temperance societies for the youth of both sexes, under the superintendance of the different parent societies.

8. Resolved, That a monthly paper be published, under the direction of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., with the aid of the committee of the Toronto temperance society and other friends, to be entitled the "Temperance Record."

9. Resolved, That the committee of the Toronto temperance society be requested to address his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the name and on behalf of this convention requesting his patronage to the temperance cause.

10. Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be read at the meeting of the Toronto temperance society tomorrow evening.

Jesse Ketchum, President.
J. H. LAWRENCE, and }
LARDNER BOSTWICK, } Secys

Poetry.

ONE GLASS MORE.

"Stay, mortal, stay! nor heedless thus,
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drinks must feel.

Disease and Death, forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door;
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of 'give me one glass more.'

Go, view the prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants seen;
Gaze, gaze upon these earthly hells,
And ask how they began.

Had there a tongue, O man! thy cheek
The tale would crimson o'er;
Had there a tongue, to thee they'd speak,
And answer 'one glass more.'

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home,
Bleached in affliction's blighting storm,
And doomed in want to roam.

Behold her! ask that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
She'll whisper in thy startled ear,
'Twas father's one glass more.

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return,
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draught indignant spurn,—
Spurn, spurn it, ere too late.

Oh! by the ale-house horrid din,
Nor linger near the door,
Lest thou, perchance, should sip again
The treacherous 'one glass more.'

English Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

SAFE REMEDY FOR RESTLESSNESS AT NIGHT.

A man who kept a small rum-selling establishment was a professor of religion.—One evening while attending a religious meeting he arose and began to make some remarks. Another member of the church rose and interrupted him by saying, brother, I do not like to hear you speak in meeting; it troubles me very much. Why? said the other. Because you are engaged in a traffic, which, you know is the cause of the destruction of thousands of your fellow beings. I say it kindly, but I must be faithful. The rum seller was silent. On returning home after the meeting his wife perceiving that all was not right, says to him, husband, what is the matter? you look very sad. Why, said he, brother such an one has reproved me in meeting for selling ardent spirits. I am glad of it, said she; for when you are gone, I have to deal it out myself, and my conscience won't bear it much longer. He went to bed, but not to sleep. From his restless-

ness, his wife perceived that his reflections were not of the most pleasant kind; but not a word was said by the one, or the other. All at once, he says, wife I have a good mind to get up and cut down my sign. Do, said she, and I'll get up and hold the candle for you.—No sooner said than done. He sprang out of bed and, with the assistance of his wife, laid his sign prostrate on the ground. He went to the bed and slept soundly till morning. So quiet was his conscience, and so undisturbed his sleep, that his rum-drinking customers came for their bitters before he awoke. He got up and went to the door—see, said they, those cursed cold-water men have been cutting your sign down. True, said he, so they have; and I am the cold-water man myself. So, gentlemen, you must go some where else for you bitters this morning.

Now if any rum-seller doubts the happiness of that man, let him make the experiment and see.—*Temperance Recorder*

Dangerous as a medicine.—"For six months," said the wife of a joiner the other day, "our John kept temperance, and we were happy; but being rather poorly he went for advice, when the doctor, whether in a joke I know not, said, "John, you should get now and then a glass." He began to do so, and now he is getting on, and I fear will soon be as bad as ever.

The above is a common case, and should lead us to be cautious as to taking intoxicating liquors, even by medical advice.

"It is an error in temperance publications, and temperance advocates, to make any reservation with respect to keeping spirits for medical purposes. It is such a source of temptation, so rarely absolutely required, so liable to abuse, and demands such caution and skill in its administration, that the chances are very much against its usefulness. When resorted to as a domestic medicine, it is quite as likely to be injurious as to afford benefit, since nothing but sound medical judgment can determine the case in which it will be useful or even safe. No one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the nature and symptoms and modes of detecting inflammation, however obscure, can with safety undertake to prescribe a single glass of spirits and water as a medicine."—*Preston (England) Temperance Advocate.*

A good Temperance movement.—We mentioned in our last that the Rail Road which is to extend from New York city to Lake Erie had been commenced. A portion of the work has been put under contract, and we are happy to know that one

of the terms of the contract was, *the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits.* We consider it a great triumph of the temperance principles, that it should be thus assumed that the immense amount of labor necessary for the construction of this rail road can be performed without the aid of ardent spirits—that one of the most magnificent enterprises of the age is to be carried on and perfected under the banner of temperance.—*Salem Landmark.*

Four deaths (2 men and 2 women) occurred at Philadelphia on 24th January, from intemperance and exposure to the cold and with deficient clothing!!—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

A bookseller of Hull named Home, lost his life lately, by thrusting his hand through a glass window in his own house, while in a state of intoxication, cutting the ulnar artery of his right wrist. He had been shut up to his room by his wife to prevent his getting more liquor, whereby he bled to death before his situation was discovered. *Emigrant.*

Advertisements.

FOR SALE at Wm. GREIG'S BOOK DEPOT, 197, St. Paul Street, A DEFENCE OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, in answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HORKINS. By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Armand East—Price 3d.

—ALSO—

A REPLY to the arguments used by Mr. THOMAS M'GINN and his Coadjutors against Temperance Societies.—Price one penny, or nine pence per dozen. The last work to be had also at the Shops of Mr. D. LEIGHTON, St. Ann Suburbs, and Mr. Wm. ADY, St. Lawrence Suburbs. April 1.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second part of a REPLY to the arguments used by Mr. THOMAS M'GINN, and his Coadjutors.—Price 1½d each, or one shilling per dozen.

Sold by Wm. GREIG, St. Paul Street; H. M'LEOD, Notre Dame Street; Wm. ADY, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and D. LEIGHTON, Griffin Town. April 1.

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