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# Canada Temperance Advocate.

*Temperance is the moderate use of things beneficial, and abstinence from things hurtful.*

No. 4.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1839.

VOL. V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The following fact came under my own observation. In the hope that it may tend to promote the cause of Total Abstinence, I now place it at your disposal.

About six years ago, I became acquainted with a family in one of the principal towns in England. The family consisted of Mr. C—, Mrs. C—, four sons, and four daughters. Mr. C. had been nurtured in the school of wisdom and piety, under the tutorage of his excellent parents; and at the time I became acquainted with him, had been, for many years, a pillar in the church of God. He was remarkably kind and generous. He seemed to think nothing too much to do for the advancement of the cause of his Redeemer; and having cultivated habits of close attention to business, he was not wanting in ability. His wife was by no means inferior to himself, and their children seemed to be endeared to them by almost every human excellence. There was a reciprocation of affectionate feeling between the parents and the children, which gave a peculiar holiness to the family. Nothing used to afford me greater pleasure than an opportunity to spend a few hours in this earthly paradise.

Soon after my acquaintance with this family had been formed, I had occasion to leave that part of the country, and I heard no more of them for nearly three years. One day, however, while spending a few hours in a town in one of the midland counties, I called to see a sister of Mrs. C. Of course, I made particular enquiry about my friend, and expressed, with strong feeling, the many happy hours I had spent in the society of him and his excellent family. The good woman sighed deeply, and with great emotion told me that my friend C. was now in the Lunatic Asylum, occasioned by excessive drinking; and she added—"My poor sister (his wife) is almost broken-hearted; for she is not only bereaved of her husband, under these heart-rending circumstances, but her eldest son, to whom she had looked for consolation and protection, has also acquired intemperate habits; and need I tell you the rest, their circumstances are embarrassed."

Shortly afterwards, it fell to my lot to remove to the town where my unfortunate friends were resident. As soon as convenient, I called at the once-happy home. But ah! how changed! The enemy had been there. The desolation was horrible. The scene was almost too much for me. As soon as we had become somewhat collected, Mrs. C. gave me a short account of her husband's intemperate career.

About two years before, on account of some pain, or slight complaint, he had been recommended by the PHYSICIAN to take daily a little brandy. This advice was strictly attended to, and seemed to succeed; but he soon found that the quantity originally prescribed, failed to produce the required effect; consequently, the dose had to be increased, not only once, but many times. Very soon he became exceedingly irritable, and whenever any thing disturbed him, he sought relief in the brandy bottle. Soon afterwards, he became negligent of his business, till his affairs were embarrassed; he then threw off the outward restraints of religion, and yielded himself a willing victim to intemperance in its foulest forms. Frequently did he come home at midnight, and turn his distracted wife and helpless children into the street. He became such an enormous and confirmed drunkard, that he has been known to drink nearly a gallon of brandy in one day. This, however, soon deprived him of his reason, and caused him to threaten the lives of his family. He was, therefore, placed in a lunatic asylum. He was in the asylum at the time I received the foregoing account from his wife; but the Governor had sent word, that he was so far recovered, that he must be removed. I was therefore requested to visit him. When I arrived, he seemed much ashamed, but very penitent. He

protested in the most solemn manner, that if I would but intercede for his liberation, he would never again yield to intemperance. I told him I would think of the matter, and promised to visit him again in a few days. The next time I went, I showed him a paper, on which I had drawn out something resembling the total abstinence pledge. But rather angrily, he enquired if his family had sent that document for him to sign, as a condition of his liberty. I answered in the negative, and told him it had originated entirely with myself. I supposed that he was sincere in his repentance for his past folly, and therefore would be glad to avail himself of any means to strengthen his mind against temptation. He seemed, however, to think that to sign such a pledge would be a degradation. As a matter of necessity, he was liberated. But need I add, that in less than another month, he was in his old situation. He continued there till again recovered; and before he was liberated, I again visited him, when he seemed much broken in spirit. All his property had been seized by his creditors, and his family had been almost dependent upon the cold charity of a friendless world. This, and some other painful circumstances, had apparently brought him very low. He promised to sign the pledge publicly, at the first meeting he could attend; but I am sorry to say he did not. For some time, however, he acted upon the principle, and gave encouraging promise of becoming something like his former self. His wife, and family, and friends were almost overjoyed. But, alas! their joy was not of long duration. He had not signed the pledge, and therefore was under no obligation entirely to abstain. He thought he might take a little, and it would do him good; and surely his past sufferings would prevent him from going too far. But no sooner had he taken the little, than the demon entered him, and the thirst for more became insatiable. He at once became irritable, restless, and savage.

A few evenings after, being out a little later than usual, his poor distracted wife, apprehensive of the consequences, retired into a private room, with her two eldest daughters, that they might not dole with one another, and seek succour and protection from above. Very soon he arrived, and suspecting where his wife and daughters were, he went up stairs, and rushed into the room. His wife, perceiving that he had an iron weapon by his side, and seemed as if he were going to attack them, and fearful that he might strike her daughters, instantly stepped forward; when he struck her a violent blow on the forehead; afterwards, he struck her several times. The daughters attempted to rescue her; but finding their efforts ineffectual, and supposing that he would kill their mother, and next wreak his vengeance upon them, they fled out of the room, and with more than human agility, they reached the bottom of the stairs, and the outside of the door, to call the aid of the police. As soon as the demonic father perceived they had escaped from the room, he snatched a razor from his pocket, and put it to them; but they reached the outside of the door before him, and shrieked for help, which was instantly at hand. The wretched father, disappointed that they had escaped him, turned round, and entered the first room he came to, and cut his throat—a dreadful consummation! Who can contemplate the mournful scene without a feeling of horror, and a determination to discountenance the cause of such fearful misery. Surgeons were immediately in requisition, and although both Mr. and Mrs. C. were severely and dangerously wounded, it was found that, with due care, in a few days they might recover. Happily it was so; the wretched author of this misery was then again placed in the asylum, where, it is likely, he will spend the remnant of his days. Part of his suffering family were among some of the last to bid me farewell when I quitted my native home.

I will make no comment upon this heart-rending fact. I think neither the drunkard, nor the moderate drinker, can read the account,

without learning a lesson from it. I will only add, that no consideration would have induced me to renounce the veil which has been cast over this mournful event, but an earnest wish to arrest the progress of intemperance, which, in this city particularly, threatens to destroy us. I am, &c. AMICUS.

## THE CLAIMS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.

FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

1. *The safety and practicability of the abstinence principle.* The effects of strong drink are apparent. "It raises the imagination, depresses the judgment, turns the good-natured man into an idiot, and the choleric man into an assassin; it gives bitterness and resentment, makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity; it throws the mind into universal confusion and uproar, lays the understanding and reason in sad and deplorable ruins, and effaces every thing that can be called the image of God." I do not say that all wine and beer drinkers entail this upon them, but the properties of alcoholic drinks are such, that if habitually indulged in, very few escape the snare which they thus set for themselves; and when intemperance begins, and is more or less persisted in, these sad consequences generally follow. We have long been accustomed to these drinks as a nation; and taste, prejudice, and custom have thrown a charm and power over their use. They have been resorted to in all cases as a remedy for the most opposite complaints. Like Morrison's pills, they have been regarded as a cure for all cases—an infallible remedy. But is the principle of abstinence from their use safe and practicable? Decidedly so. If the writer thought that by recommending the principle upon which he acts himself, he would be doing injury to the health, the constitution, and the true enjoyment of his fellow-creatures, he would let his pen lie still for ever; but he is convinced in his own mind from undeniable facts, that abstinence from all alcoholic liquors is safe and practicable. Enquire of the thousands of working men of all occupations, who have for months or years tried the principle, how they feel; and their unanimous testimony will establish the point in question. "Facts are stubborn things," and living witnesses of the safety and practicability of abstinence go further than untold opinions. A dangerous article should be used with great caution, and to abstain from it altogether, especially when we find the strong, the wise, and the pious enamored by it, is the best plan. This step becomes the more reasonable and obligatory, as it is unattended with the same amount of evils resulting from the opposite course. Upon this principle he that acts with moderation may do well, but he that entirely abstains does better. The latter practice is simple and safe, and instead of injuring the body or mind, it improves each. Those who refuse a trial of abstinence, are the most unfit persons to judge of its safety. A fair and impartial trial will convince the unprejudiced of its practicability. Thousands of our race in different portions of the world do without them, and so can we. At all events it is worth the trial in order to second a work of great and good design. The attempt may be called visionary by some, but facts prove otherwise. In proof of my statement I appeal to the published reports of Temperance and Abstinence Societies, to the records of various churches, and to the accounts of persons of character and station. Could I call into life the millions that are to us invisible, I could array a vast multitude of witnesses to the practice I am urging, but a reference to the living will amply substantiate the correctness of my opinion, and the propriety of supporting those Societies that have so noble and benevolent an end in view as we have previously stated.

2. *Its accordance with medical testimony and Scripture principles.* We know that medical men are not unanimous upon this point, but this is easily accounted for. Ignorance of the properties of these liquors, and of the full effects they produce; a relish for their use, together with interested considerations, tend to make many stand aloof from us, who would otherwise adopt and recommend our principle. Still as the subject is investigated, the number of medical testimonies increases, and we rejoice in being able to appeal to authorities of the greatest weight in support of our practice. It is impossible to do justice to the present part of the subject by many and lengthy quotations, but a few may be acceptable. What I advance goes to prove that intoxicating drinks are not only unnecessary, but injurious,

and that entire abstinence from them is beneficial in every point of view. "As a physician," says Dr. Lee, "I have been led to believe, from pretty extensive observation, that the premature exhaustion induced by the moderate use of alcoholic drinks, is one of the chief causes of the frequent failure of health, and serious attacks of disease, which literary and professional men so often experience." The same author remarks, "My own experience, as well as observation, fully satisfies me, that the moderate use, so called, of alcoholic drinks, tends directly to debilitate the digestive organs; to cloud the understanding, weaken the memory, unfix the attention, and confuse all the mental operations; besides inducing a host of nervous maladies. The mode of reason usually adopted, of comparing alcohol with food, and then showing that, as the moderate use of the latter is necessary and useful, so also it must be with the former, is perfectly delusive and fallacious: for, as alcohol contains no nutriment, and cannot be assimilated, it is absurd to institute such a comparison. The fact is, there is no analogy whatever between the two substances. Alcohol may and does stimulate the nervous system, and thus excite to extraordinary efforts; but it can give no real strength; it can create no physical power; but like the action of the galvanic or electric fluid, it rouses the excitability, while at the same time it exhausts it." "Rest, sleep, and food," (says the writer of the Eighth American Report of Temperance Societies) "are amply sufficient to repair the fatigue and restore the exhausted energy of all animated existence. They are sufficient for the tribes in the branches of the forest, and for the deer which range below; for the flock on the mountain's side, and for the herd in the pasture of the valley. They are sufficient for the elephant, for the tiger, and the lion. But man, poor deluded man; not satisfied with nature's ample provision for the restoration of strength, and the preservation of health, must have recourse to alcoholic stimulants." "No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "has greater horror of ardent spirits than myself, inasmuch that I never suffer any in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen as the consequences of drinking, they would be convinced that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms." Dr. McNish, in his Anatomy of Drunkenness, observes, "The effect of malt liquors upon the body, if not so immediately rapid as those of ardent spirits, are more stupifying, more lasting, and less easily removed. The last are particularly prone to produce levity and mirth, but the first have a stimulating influence upon the brain, and, in a short time, render dull and sluggish the gayest disposition. They also produce weakness and vomiting, more readily than either spirits or wine. Both wine and malt liquors have a greater tendency to swell the body than ardent spirits. They form blood with greater rapidity. The most dreadful effects upon the whole, are brought on by spirits, but drunkenness from malt liquors is the most speedily fatal. The former break down the body by degrees, the latter operate by some instantaneous apoplexy or rapid inflammation." "The idea that wine and other spirituous liquors assist digestion," observes Dr. Garnet, "is false. Those who are acquainted with chemistry know that food is hardened and rendered less digestible by this means. Water is the only liquor that nature has provided for animals; and whatever she gives is best. We ought to distinguish the real wants of nature from the artificial calls of habit; and when we find the latter begin to injure us, we ought to use the most persevering efforts to break the enchantment of bad custom." It were easy to multiply quotations, but we forbear. I am, &c.

July 31, 1839.

VERITAS.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS.

SIR,—I beg to move that the temperance community protest against the vulgar idea, that any of the incipient stages in acquiring the ability to swallow alcohol, or the relish to delight in its influence, entitles persons to the epithet of moderate drinkers. I feel no hesitation in asserting, that those who practice total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks, are sole proprietors of the epithet moderate drinkers; and for those who steadily or occasionally act on the principle of excess and intoxication, to endeavour to cover their sin by robbing us of this title, is a mean deception, a breach of common honesty. I think I might be excused if a reverence for my mother tongue led me to object to any application of

the term *moderate*, to those who make use of the principal cause of all that is *immoderate*, absurd, or *demoniac*; but as I do not wish to be too tenacious of my rights, in their present straitened circumstances, I waive my obligation to this, for the present; but not to its use in connection with the other, of the propriety of which one minute's consideration may convince them. For let me ask these gentlemen, if they wished to inform me that some one was in the habit of telling fibs, would they say he was a moderate speaker? Or that one was occasionally robbing them of little articles, would they say he was a moderate customer? Or, what is still more appropriate, that one was accustomed to devour a poisonous substance, which enervated his own mind and body, and diffused a deadly contagion around the circle of his acquaintance, would they say he was a moderate eater? Just as absurd and unintelligible is the epithet they apply to themselves. I therefore must, and do protest against those would-be philosophic, scientific, or (if they prefer it) Scriptural drinkers, any longer usurping to themselves the honourable epithet of *moderate*, and would humbly suggest the more appropriate cognomen of *Scallo-p-all*. TEE-TOTALLER.

WHETHER IS THE DRUNKARD OR THE TEE-TOTALLER THE BEST CUSTOMER FOR THE GROCER?

From the Rhode Island Temperance Herald.

Exclusive of Sundays and holidays, we allow three hundred working days for the year. The temperate man will work every day, and earn \$300. His wife can earn \$50 more—total, \$350. The drunkard earns one third as much, \$100. His wife, driven to greater exertion, besides doing all the harder work about the house, from which temperate men always relieve their wives, will earn \$75—total, \$175.

Drunkard's income.....	\$175
Expenses of do.	
House rent .....	\$30.00
Fuel.....	25.00
Clothing .....	25.00
Butcher's meat, &c. ....	35.00
*Groceries (except rum) .....	20.00
New England Rum, 1 quart a-day, at 10 cents per quart.	36.50
750 drams, at 3 cts. each (on an average two a-day, drunk at taverns and away from home, when the bottle cannot be resorted to).....	21.90
	\$193.40
Excess of expense over income .....	18.40
	\$175.00

Temperate man's income.....	\$350
Expenses of do.	
House rent.....	\$40
Fuel.....	25
Clothing .....	50
Butcher's meat, &c. ....	70
Groceries, (no rum,) .....	75
Horse and chaise hire for health and recreation, hospitable entertainment of friends, little extra articles of dress or furniture, newspapers, books, charity, &c. &c.....	60
	\$320
Excess of income over expense, or \$30 laid by .....	30
	\$350

It should be remarked generally, that the proportion which these items bear to each other, must vary considerably in different parts

\* We suppose that generally the groceries of a good housekeeper would amount to one fifth, perhaps rather more, of his annual expenses, but a drunkard can afford but few, at any rate; and when he goes to the store for *meat, sugar, rum* is so much more necessary than butter, cheese, sugar, tea, coffee, flour, &c. &c., that in the competition between them, the latter must always yield.

of the State, but the above is believed to approximate to an average. The disposition, too, of the drunkard will vary the mode of his expenses. If he be social and companionable, he will be more of a tavern-hunter, and spend more money there; but if he be a selfish, solitary sot, he will lie away with his bottle to some secret nook or corner, and there in solitude and darkness, abandoning the companionship and sympathies of men, will draw closer the bonds which bind him in alliance with devils.

Letters to the Editor.

RISTROUCHE, June 24, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of writing to you after my long absence. How much I long to visit you again, and to have the pleasure of addressing an assembly upon our glorious principle. I can assure you, it is still my cry wherever I go, and more than ever, *tee-totalism*. I have often spoken of my visit to Montreal in public meetings, in various parts of England and elsewhere; and likewise about the medal; and I believe firmly it has been the means of doing much good. Since I was with you, I have beheld about 2000 sign the blessed pledge of total abstinence. I visited Odessa last winter, and even in that cold place, I obtained some signatures, both from captains and seamen. If you were at some of our meetings in England, it would really astonish you to behold the zeal there is among them that come up to sign. In our Sailors' Society in Liverpool, we have about six hundred that have signed the pledge. I do not now say I hope it will prosper; but I am confident it will; for truth is on our side; and I will never forget the expression you made use of at Three Rivers, that you would never be satisfied until every person had turned over to our side; and so say I still. I would sooner suffer my right hand to be cut off, than deal out the *soul-destroying, body-afflicting, beggar-making, family-ruining, cursed stuff*. I hope you are still blowing the temperance trumpet wherever you are; and that my *tee-total* children are standing true to the test. To mention names would be useless; as it is but very few I know; than, I leave it with you to remember me to them all. This is a very dull place, and there is no Society as yet; although some of the richest merchants have given it up. I hope, by the blessing of God, to do something among them before I sail. I have again a crew on the *principle* with me, during the voyage; so, as usual, I am very comfortable and happy. Remember me to all enquiring friends, and tell them from me, to still press on, until we see every sign come down that has on it printed any thing that bears the name of intoxicating drink.

I am, &c. HENRY HUDSON,

On board the brig Union, of Hartlepool.

P.S.—Mr. James Ward is at Mirimichi, in a fine brig, as captain, named the Traveller, of Hartlepool: he is, I am happy to say, as staunch as ever. Mr. Sims is still with me, and desires to be remembered to you. Robert, my cook, has since got captain again, and is still a staunch tee-totaller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

MONTREAL, May 12, 1839.

SIR,—You would much oblige, by paraphrasing the following verses in your next monthly publication,

Your's, &c. A TEE-TOTALLER,

Deut. xiv. 22 to 27.

These verses refer to the permission given to the Israelites to turn their tithes into money, if they lived at a distance from Jerusalem; and to expend it there on "oxen or sheep, or wine, or strong drink," or whatever their soul "lusted after."

"A Tee-totaller" then proposes a variety of questions; embracing the objection, which has been frequently urged against Temperance Societies, viz. If God permitted the Israelites to use intoxicating drink, how can the advocates of total abstinence be justified in saying that it ought to be laid aside?

To this question, different replies would be given, by different tee-totallers.

First. Some would admit, that a permission is here given to use intoxicating drink, but would place it in the same category with

concubinage, or divorce, or slavery, which were also permitted to the Israelites, but are not, on that account, to be considered as enjoying the divine approbation.

*Second.* Some would go farther than this, and admit that intoxicating drink is a perfectly lawful beverage, in ordinary cases; but, argue, that, in the present state of society, the law of expediency makes it the Christian's duty to give up his liberty in this respect, in the exercise of a voluntary self-denial.

*Third.* Others would reply, that, even on the supposition that the wine and strong drink referred to, were of an intoxicating nature, there is no evidence in this passage, that they were intended to be drunk by the Israelites. The tithe did not belong to the Israelite, but to the Lord; the money into which it was converted was also the Lord's; and although the Israelite was allowed to spend that money on whatsoever he desired, yet it is manifest that all that was purchased with it, was the Lord's property. The oxen and sheep were for sacrifice. No Israelite could take them home to his farm, or sell them to another person, or otherwise appropriate them to himself. Is it not reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the wine was intended to be used in sacrifice also? Meat offerings were mingled with oil and wine, which would evidently assist combustion.

*Fourth.* Some would maintain, in answer to this objection, that the Bible recognizes the existence of two kinds of wine; one which is fermented and intoxicating, and another one which is unfermented and unintoxicating; and would call upon their opponents to prove that the former only can be understood in this passage.

A "Toe-totaller" may adopt any of these answers, which he himself may prefer; any of them appears to us to be as good as any thing that can be adduced on the other side of the question.—[ED. CAN. TEMP. ADV.]

### 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.—*Maccnight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1839.

**VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL.**—Died, on the 24th of June, J. I. tavern-keeper. He had followed intemperate habits for several years, which had gradually undermined his constitution, and brought on some apoplectic attacks. His physician warned him of the jeopardy to which his life was exposed, and plainly told him, that if he wished to live much longer, it was necessary for him to discontinue the use of alcohol. He did not follow this advice at the time, but resolved to do so afterwards; for nothing could be further from his mind than to die the death of a drunkard. His father had died of delirium tremens; and while I rehearsed the tragic event, he would declare, with great fervour, that he would not come to a similar end. Yet, strange to say, he took the very road which led to it; and, in spite of warnings and remonstrances, persisted in it to the last. He wrought in one of the printing offices in this city; but it was soon found that his constitution had become so much debilitated as to render him unable to perform the usual labour. A friend then advised him to open a tavern; it would suit his weak state of health, and put it in his power to earn a respectable livelihood without much exertion; offering at the same time to assist him in furnishing a house, and procuring a license. No one can doubt that, however kind the intentions of such a friend might be, this was the most unfriendly thing that could be done to the poor man; it exposed him daily to a temptation which he could not resist, and was therefore likely to accelerate his ruin. A tavern license was procured, and we understand was renewed at the last term, through the kind offices of the same friend, though it was a direct contravention of the late Ordinance. Here his progress in intemperance became rapid indeed; he was thrust into the very situation where his appetite was most likely to be stimulated, and where he was furnished with every facility for gratifying it. His decline in health was equally rapid; in short, matters had reached such a crisis, that it was agreed he should go for some time to the country, where he would be far from the temptation of the bar-room. On that very morning, however, on which he was to set out on the journey, he began to drink with some friends; he was

soon intoxicated, and continued in that state the whole forenoon. About three o'clock in the afternoon, he attempted to go across the room, staggering towards the door; but he fell in the middle of the floor, under the stroke of apoplexy! He never spoke afterwards; he lay in a state of utter insensibility till about eleven o'clock the same evening, when he ceased to breathe.

**ANOTHER.**—Our account of the next victim is extracted from the *Montreal Morning Courier*.

"We are informed that an individual, named Patrick Donahue, met with his death yesterday under the following circumstances. He was riding briskly through the street, when a policeman desired him to slacken his pace, and upon this not being complied with, threw his baton at him,\*—which frightened the horse, and the unhappy man was thrown with violence; he lingered a short time in a state of insensibility. We do not consider that blame is to be attached to the policeman, as the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest states distinctly, 'the deceased came to his death by falling from his horse while under the effects of liquor.'"

**ANOTHER.**—About the same time, Mr. B., in conversation with the Rev. Mr. —, pointing to a man on one of the galleries of the Hospital said, "do you see that gentleman?" "Yes," replied the other. "That is Mr. H. the schoolmaster." "Ah, is that Mr. H.? I knew him when he was respected, prosperous, and happy; but he took to drink, he lost his situation, his family was brought into distress, his wife died, I believe, of a broken heart, and he himself has now been brought to the hospital;—what havoc intemperance is making!"

**ANOTHER.**—"A few days ago," the last speaker went on to say. "I was called to bury a man, at Hautside's distillery, who actually drank himself dead. By some means or other, he got access to a vessel containing the spirits which they manufacture, and took as much as he had a desire for. He immediately fell into a deep sleep; he awoke in eternity!"

After a pause, he added, "Much about the same time I was attending the burial of an infant, and was shocked to see three females, who were present as mourners, in a state of intoxication!"

**ANOTHER.**—Mr. B. met a gentleman on the street a few days ago, and alluding to the circumstance of the dead body of a man having been found about the skirts of the mountain, asked, what had been the result of the coroner's inquest on the case? To which the other replied, that nothing definite had been elicited. It was ascertained, however, that the deceased was a pauper, and had been fond of liquor; and it was conjectured that he had wandered to the mountain in a state of intoxication, and there lain down, and died!

Citizens of Montreal! we entreat you to look at the foregoing list, and ask, what is the cause of this fearful mortality? What has introduced this moral pestilence amongst us, which is every month making such havoc of the souls and bodies of men? We answer, you yourselves have introduced it. You have declared that intoxicating drink ought to be used throughout the community; and that, for the purpose of encouraging the use of it, on the most extensive scale, taverns shall be opened at every turning, and the person who frequents them shall be praised, as one of the best fellows—and most loyal and virtuous subjects in the land! But so long as this is the state of public feeling and opinion, respecting intoxicating drinks, it is manifest that intemperance, with all its fearful accompaniments, must be the result; and the only way to check it, is to do away with its cause. Let public opinion now turn round and declare that intoxicating drinks ought not to be used,—that distilleries, and taverns, and grog shops, and all similar agencies of death, shall be closed, and all men warned of the poisonous nature, and dangerous tendency of alcoholic liquors; let all this be done, and inculcated as carefully and extensively, as the preceding fatal mistakes, and there shall be no more death, through intemperance, in our land.

Citizens of Montreal, you have before you a dreadful evil, which arises out of customs that you yourselves have rendered imperative; you have also before you the simple, efficacious, and easy remedy; we earnestly call upon you to adopt it. We entreat you to do so, as you would befriend the drunkard and his family, promote the good of society at large, and be prepared to give an account to Him, who judgeth righteous judgment, and requires the blood of man at the hands of him that sheddeth it.

\* It was afterwards declared that this was an inaccuracy.

**EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AMONGST THE MILITARY.**—Two of the public presses in this city took notice of the article which we published last month under this title. The *Courier* admitted and deplored the evil, adding some very appropriate and pointed remarks of its own. The *Transcript*, however, took a different view of the matter, in a long, and somewhat rambling article, which we do not think it necessary to consider at length. There is one point, however, which we cannot pass over in silence. We are the avowed opponents of tavern licenses; we have determined to wield our pen, and raise our voice, against these pestilential nuisances, so long as they continue to offend us, and hurt the public,—and the Editor of the *Transcript* enters the lists in their defence. In one sense, we are glad of this; we promise to give an immediate and respectful attention to whatever he may advance in behalf of his *protégés*; and, in proof of our sincerity, we shall now consider the specimen with which he has already treated us.

He admits that "from the unfortunate cheapness of liquor, drunkenness is generally prevalent" here—he maintains that, with all the intemperance that exists amongst the *military*, "there are three drunken civilians for one drunken soldier,"—he admits, also, that there are "numerous tavern licenses in Montreal"—but, notwithstanding these astounding admissions, he is unwilling that the taverns should be closed—he maintains, that they must be kept open still, just like the fire-engine in St. James Street, *pro bono publico*. The reasoning by which he establishes this strange position is as strange as the position itself. We shall transfer it *totally* to our pages, for the edification of our readers; provided it does not fall to pieces in the act of transposition—a casualty which, we confess, is far from being unlikely.

"That the Tavern Licenses are numerous in Montreal we shall not of course deny; but when the extent of the city is considered, and the fact remembered, that for want of a Judiciary Bill the Plaintiffs, Defendants, and their whole host of witnesses, from a very extended tract of country, are forced periodically into its limits, there to take up an abode of uncertain duration; when it is considered how many hundreds from the adjacent parishes are daily in attendance upon the markets, and require both shelter and refreshment"—(N.B. *Refreshment* means, NOTHING BUT GROC! else it can serve no purpose to use it in an argument in defence of taverns; but he goes on to draw his conclusion)—"it must be admitted that the magistracy have not probably granted the existing licenses without a conviction of their necessity. If it be admitted"—(the reader is requested to take special notice of this mighty *IF*)—"that public necessity, or even convenience, requires these houses of entertainment, the public is not to suffer because individuals have perverted these establishments from their legitimate intentions, into resorts for the degrading indulgence of their vicious inclinations."

After having proved, by this potent *IF*, that rum and refreshment are synonymous, and that a house cannot be a house of entertainment without it; the writer, in the conclusion of his article, falls foul of the distillers! This appears to us somewhat inconsistent—to praise the tavern-keeper, on account of the refreshment which he offers, and condemn the distiller, who furnishes him with the very *refreshing* article! We certainly have no wish to defend the distiller; no condemnation can be too severe for one who converts the bounties of Providence into a curse, and makes it his trade to supply the demands of the Demon Intemperance, and feed his ever-burning thirst; but we have a right to expose the inconsistency of upholding the tavern, and denouncing the distillery; without the aid of which, the tavern would at once lose its *charm*, and cease to afford any entertainment. The two establishments must stand or fall together. So long as there is a demand for refreshment in the tavern, there must be distilleries to supply it; and that demand will continue, as long as gentlemen frequent the tavern, and editors of public papers prostitute their talents in defending it, and public opinion permit men to suppose, that they may, very commendably go in, and enjoy—"shelter and refreshment" there.

Great injustice shall be done to us, if the freedom with which we have remarked upon this article, shall be construed into any thing like disrespect for the writer of it. We disclaim such a feeling; we speak warily on a question, on which it is impossible for us to be indifferent; and we consider it no slight evidence that truth is on our side, when we find a writer, of acknowledged talent, unable to reason on the other.

We think it our duty to state here, that, since this subject was

started, intemperance has been considerably suppressed amongst the *military*; at least we have not witnessed so many instances of it. We shall rejoice if any reformation has been effected, and hope it shall be carried on, till it become a *tee-total* one.

**REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.**—We would direct attention to the following statement of Mr. Wakley, one of the coroners of London, made at the close of one of his inquests on the 13th of June. Mr. Wakley is a person of great talent and influence; he is one of the members of Parliament for London; he is also editor of the *Lancet*; his testimony on the subject of alcoholic drinks is the more valuable therefore, on these accounts; and also on account of his being hitherto regarded as an opponent, rather than a friend of *tee-totalism*. The number of converts INCREASES!

"I have seen so much of the evil effects of gin that I am inclined to become a teetotaler. Gin is the best friend I have; it causes me to have annually 1,000 more inquests than I otherwise should hold. I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually from the effects of gin drinking, on whom no inquests are held. Since I have been coroner, I have seen so many murders and suicides by poison, drowning, hanging, and cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am confident the legislature will before long be obliged to interfere with respect to the sale of liquors containing alcohol.

"The gin-seller will be made as responsible as the chemist, and I think it is right that publicans should know that even now they are to a certain extent responsible in the eye of the law. If a publican allows a man to stand at his bar, and serves him with several glasses of gin and sees him drink it until he gets intoxicated, and if the man should afterward die, and a surgeon depose that his death was accelerated by the gin so drunk, then is the publican liable to be punished for having aided in bringing about that death."

**SELLING WITHOUT A LICENCE.**—Our Magistrates have shown some activity of late, in fining those who sell liquors without their permission; which permission is understood to make the trade good and acceptable, both in the sight of God and man. It may be amusing to know how the money is sometimes raised. An unfortunate wight, who had taken upon himself to minister to the *entertainment and accommodation* of the public without a magisterial permit, was mulcted in the round sum of £11 2 2. His wits were immediately at work to find out a way of raising it; but the work was so hard, that, we apprehend, he required the stimulus of several *cheerers*, before any progress was made. At last it occurred to him, that he might raise the money by *public subscription*! "Subscriptions innumerable were collected in the city; some for one purpose, and some another; he had as good a chance as any other; and as he had incurred the forfeit in the public service, he had a fair claim to public sympathy." The proposal was forthwith carried; amended, however, by the addition of this judicious clause, that the design of the subscription should be partly concealed, under the flimsy pretext of a raffle. Subscription lists were immediately prepared, and collectors sent forth, to appeal to the *charitable and humane*; but, alas, it was very laborious to travel from house to house, seeking money, in this sultry season. The toil of getting one subscription was so great, that, before they could venture forth in quest of another, they behoved to recruit their exhausted strength with—a *drop*! This done, they were reduced to the same pitiable extremity, by their zeal to obtain a *second*, and they were again invigorated by the same sovereign application. The issue may be easily imagined; the collectors enjoyed a spree of more than one day's continuance, by their subscription list; what became of the raffle, or the fine, the record does not inform us; this good, however, came out of it—one of them signed the *pledge* afterwards.

**THE MONTREAL MORNING COURIER.**—The late numbers of this ably-conducted and spirited journal, contain a series of letters from a writer who subscribes himself "A Teetotaler," in which he advocates the principles indicated by this signature. We take the liberty of recommending these letters to the attention of all; they are clear, dispassionate, and convincing. The writer is perfectly acquainted with the subject he handles, and adduces a variety of historical facts, and scientific principles, to illustrate and confirm his positions. It gives us sincere pleasure to find, that there exists



some one amongst our population, though unknown to us, who is able to wield his pen, to so good purpose, on the side of temperance; and that we have at least, *one* press, independent enough to admit his lucubrations. Will the other presses do so? Editors ought to consider that this is no party question. It affects the *whole* community, in *all* its most vital interests; and the only way in which they can act faithfully to the public, as guardians of the public welfare, is to discuss it.

#### CLEANINGS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE AGENT.

Though we have not been giving any reports from the Agent for the two last months, it is not to be supposed that he has been idle. He has been all along actively employed in the business of the Society, and has met with considerable encouragement and success. A few months ago he visited Sorel and Three Rivers, and at both these places found Intemperance in the ascendant. At the former place, he says, "I saw much Intemperance. I found also many men who professed to be friends of temperance; but their temperance consisted in taking a little drop to do them good; consequently, it is not likely to do any good among the people. One man argued with me that a little drop did good; I told him that this was the origin of all the mischief. I took him into the tavern in which I was stopping, and showed him a man lying dead drunk on the floor. Now, said I, it was the little drop that did all the mischief here; this man came to take just a little, to do him good; and you see the end of it. Here is a warning for you; you are in the habit of taking a little, but if you persist in the practice, it is not impossible you may be found, sometime, lying on the floor like this man. But such a thing could not happen, if you would act on the principle of total abstinence. This is the only safe method for a man to follow. After some conversation, he admitted it was; and even the landlord declared he would never sell another drop as long as he lived, if he had another way of making a living."

At Three Rivers the cause had come to so low an ebb, that he found only six teetotallers in the place, two of whom were about to move to some other residence. It was impossible to hold a meeting. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, that wherever temperance is at a low ebb, religion is at a low ebb also. This will perhaps be called in question by the starch, would-be-orthodox, do-nothing professors of religion, who piously look upon temperance, especially in the form of total abstinence, as little different from infidelity. But we dare them to dispute it. We are ready to show, both with reference to districts of country, and religious congregations, that where nothing is done in the cause of temperance, religion is in a languishing condition, and little is done in support of any good cause whatever.

"I have conversed with men of all trades, in the course of my travels as Agent, and I have heard blacksmiths, sawyers, shoemakers, carpenters, &c. &c., declare that they can work better without intoxicating drink than with it; and that those who abstain can easily over-work those who use it. This persuasion is getting very general among tradesmen. Every one will admit that the trade of a brick-maker is not an easy one; but no liquor is allowed to be brought into the field, in the work near this city."

### Progress of the Temperance Reform.

#### UPPER CANADA.

TORONTO.—A public meeting of the Tee-Total Temperance Society of this city, was held in the Court House on Monday evening. The attendance was respectable. Several addresses were delivered—two by strangers—which were listened to with much satisfaction and interest. The Rev. Mr. Roaf ably explained and defended the principles of the Society. A considerable number of names was added; and among others, those of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Congregational Minister, at London, and the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*. The fearful increase of Intemperance in almost every part of the Province, for a length of time past, loudly calls for the use of every means which will, in any wise, tend to arrest and suppress it. Every Christian and philanthropist ought to be decided and active, who does not desire to see the bone and sinew of our country's strength enervated to infantile weakness, and the flood-gates of vice, anarchy, and misery opened wide upon the land.—*Christian Guardian*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Brown, July 16, 1839.

SIR,—It affords me great pleasure, in addressing a few lines to you, on the subject of temperance in this place, to be able to say that the cause of Total Abstinence goes on prosperously. Although we, as a Society, have laboured under difficulties, from not having a suitable place for holding public meetings, yet our numbers have increased nearly threefold since the formation of the Society in October last: and although some official members of the Methodist Society have thrown great obstacles in the way of Total Abstinence, yet our ears were agreeably saluted, and our Society stimulated to greater exertion by several powerful addresses delivered in the Methodist Chapel at the close of the District Meeting, by the Rev. Messrs. Salmon, Adams, Goodson, Brownell, and Howard, to a numerous and respectable assembly, who testified their approbation of the arguments used by the several speakers, in a manner not to be misunderstood.

On the 19th of June, we held a public meeting of the Society in the Methodist Chapel, when our worthy President delivered an address to us, which was followed up by some very appropriate remarks by Mr. W. McCullough, formerly a member of the Total Abstinence Society in St. Andrews, I. C., who has lately removed to this place; and such was the state of feeling at the close of the meeting, that our Society received an addition of thirteen new members. Our number would now have been forty-seven had all who signed kept the pledge; but, I am sorry to say, two have been expelled; consequently, our number at present is forty-five. We still labour under the disadvantage of not having a place where we can hold our regular monthly meetings; but from the exertions now making, there is a prospect of our soon having a permanent place; say a house built expressly for the purpose. Since, then, the Lord has been pleased in some measure to crown our efforts with success in this place, we feel it our bounden duty to persevere in this Christian and patriotic cause. I am, &c.,

HENRY BISHOPRICK, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

CHILSKA VILLAGEN, May 31, 1839.

SIR,—A long time has passed away since I last wrote you, and as I am of opinion that that temperance man is sorely worthy of the name, who is not helping the cause by his influence and efforts, I have every reason to be ashamed of my negligence. Teetotalism with us, is now an old and established principle, the novelty of the thing has passed away, and it consequently produces little or no excitement. There are, however, many staunch teetotallers in the settlement, who are an honour to the Society. They do not talk so much, nor feel so much apparently on the matter as they once did, yet their steady attachment is not to be doubted. Time has not impaired their feelings, it has only chastened them, and made them more sober and wise. There may be less excitement amongst us, but there is more principle, and a deeper conviction of the importance of the cause.

Our semi-annual meetings are still well attended, and are commonly very interesting. The last I attended, was one of unusual interest. Our minister was the speaker, and his address made a powerful impression on the minds of the audience.

He commenced by saying, are efforts for the speedy extermination of Intemperance, chimerical? Is it practicable within any limited time, to make this world a temperate world? In answering these queries, he stated that *teetotalism must prevail*. And among the arguments employed to support the proposition, he mentioned, that the rapid and extensive progress which our principle had made within the last few years was almost prophetic of their final success.

Speaking of Canada, he said, that whilst the cause was flourishing in other countries, in Canada it was *receiving an' putting forth new power*. The cause was making steady and onward progress previous to the outbreak in 1837. A crisis then occurred in the history of temperance in this country, such as it never had known. Amidst the shocks of political commotion, there was reason to fear that the claims of Temperance Societies would be forgotten. It remained to be seen whether, when the agitation was past, our principles could keep their hold of the people. Many were the fears entertained upon the subject, and for a time they seemed to be

well-grounded. Meetings every where were thinly attended—the *Advocate* continued his monthly visits, but like a neglected visitor, he was made to give way to others of more engrossing interest—many were wavering in their attachment—some were falling back into the ranks of the drunkard—numerous and unfavourable influences were springing up on every side—and the grand enemy was likely to achieve an easy victory. Such was the crisis, such the actual condition, such, to human view, were the prospects of Temperance Societies within these few months. And what has been the issue? It cannot be said that the enemy has been vanquished or driven from the field. Unhappily there is evidence to the contrary in every direction. But this much may be said, and said with confidence, that the enemy has been baffled, and is on the retreat. A reaction has taken place. Every where the good cause is reviving, and is urged onward by a powerful and invisible influence. Canada is organized for the work. She is up, not indeed in all her strength; still, she is up, and in array against this power of darkness.

Nor was this, he said, a mere sudden, and therefore momentary excitement. The movement has been the result of calm, deliberate, intellectual, and conscientious conviction. There is nothing sudden or vapoury about it.

The meeting was a good one, and will live long in the memory of all who attended it.

I cannot close this letter without noticing the lamented death of a fine young man. It occurred in this neighbourhood; and the circumstances that led to it speak volumes in favour of the temperance cause. An Irishman and his wife and their little child, were riding in a train, last March, up the Gatineau River. They had been on a visit to Bytown, and the father and mother had got very tipsy. They had a keg of rum with them, and felt very merry and unconscious of danger. While driving along at a very good rate, they came near a piece in the river where the ice was very bad. Some lumbermen standing near it, warned them of their danger, and told them to take another route. But all to no purpose. Reckless of consequences, they proceeded on their journey. The ice broke under them. Some of the lumbermen ran to their assistance, and with difficulty succeeded in taking them out of the water. The child was taken up apparently lifeless, but afterwards recovered. The most melancholy part of the story remains to be told. One of the young men, who ran to their rescue, the only stay of his aged parents, broke through the ice, and sunk to rise no more! This occurred about four miles from my own house. And I have often thought since—what must be the feelings of that man and that woman. *Surely they will not drink rum any more.*

Yours, &c.,

G. CHURCH.

#### LOWER CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

St. Andrew's, May, 1839.

Sir,—The Annual Meeting of the St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society was held in this place on the 21st March last. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, of L'Orignal, (who kindly came for that purpose), Elder Metcalfe, and Rev. Mr. Edwards, sen., from Clarence, who severally pleaded for abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The following is an extract from the Report:—

"The Temperance cause, like every other good cause, has suffered from the preparations made to resist the late unnatural rebellion. The assembling together of great numbers of men from different parts of the country—their exposure to fatigue, and the inclemency of the season—the false notion, that intoxicating drinks are useful or necessary at such times—the corrupting influence of example, together with the disregard of moral obligations, which the spirit of war teaches; seem to have had a most pernicious effect on the morals of the community; and led numbers back to their old habits of tasting, or occasional drinking, or habitual drunkenness, and to think little, and care less, about Temperance Societies. The last annual meeting of the Society was held on the 7th of March, 1838, at which time thirty signatures were added to the Total Abstinence pledge. The whole number who have been added here is 131: of these, two have died, five have left the place, and nineteen have forfeited their pledge, leaving 105 members, who are recognised as adhering to Total Abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

"Your Committee are aware, that so far from relaxing in any degree their efforts in this good cause, an increase of effort is called for at the present time. Since the last meeting, several persons in the surrounding neighbourhood have gone to the drunkard's grave. One distillery has commenced its fearful work of changing the wholesome bounties of Providence into the 'fire water' of misery and death. The sale of intoxicating drinks, we have reason to believe, has much increased."

The meeting was well attended, and we hope the cause has received some additional life. Since the meeting was held, we have had eighteen new signatures to the Total Abstinence Pledge, and several persons have agreed to take the *Advocate*. The following persons were constituted Office-Bearers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz.: W. G. Blanchard, Esq., *President*; William McEwen, *Vice-President*; J. Edwards, *Secretary*.

Wishing you every encouragement in this benevolent work, I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

JOHN EDWARDS, *Sec.*

CLARENCE, July 14, 1839.

Sir,—On the 26th ultimo, the Temperance Society in this place held its semi-annual meeting. Several addresses were delivered on the occasion, and considerable interest evinced in the subject of temperance. Our Society has at length adapted the sweeping measure of Total Abstinence. In taking this step, some diminution in numerical strength has been sustained; yet it is presumed that the stability of the remaining members, and their more efficient exertions in future, will amply compensate this loss. We feel very much the value of the *Advocate* in keeping alive the subject among us, and regard it as the main-spring of temperance in Canada. From the scattered nature of the population generally, without some such vehicle for the communication of information, even such as have already been awakened to the importance of temperance, should be in great danger of sinking into apathy, and permitting the destroyer again to hold undisputed sovereignty among us. Some resolutions, relative to this and other subjects connected with temperance, passed at the above meeting, are here submitted, and also an address\* in support of the third resolution. I am, &c.,

WILLIAM EDWARDS, *Sec.*

1. *Resolved*,—That this Society notices, with feelings of unfeigned pleasure and gratitude, the very favourable account contained in the last *Advocate* of reaction in temperance among many Societies in this country.

2. *Resolved*,—That this Society, deeply sensible of criminal apathy for some time past, trusts its future career will be marked by activity and zeal, more corresponding with its responsibility, as a professed engine of reform.

3. *Resolved*,—That this Society views with sentiments of increasing satisfaction, the growing interest and promising usefulness of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, and considers it the duty of every friend to the cause, to lend his support towards the dissemination of that highly valuable periodical.

4. *Resolved*,—That this Society, satisfied of the utter impossibility of producing by its present pledge that permanent reformation which it is the object of Temperance Societies to establish, agrees that the old pledge be removed, and the entire abstinence pledge be adopted in its room.

#### ENGLAND.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following extract from the *Toronto Christian Guardian*. We congratulate the friends of temperance on the firm stand which that influential paper has taken on the side of total abstinence, and augur the happiest results from it.

TEMPERANCE.—We have resumed our department under this head on the last page, which has been for some time discontinued in order to dispose of matters which seemed to demand an immediate as well as prominent attention. The fearful increase of intemperance during the last year or two—with a proportionate decrease in the real interests of the community—admonish us of the necessity and importance of contributing to the utmost of our power towards arresting the progress of the plague, and promoting amongst all

\* An abridgement of this excellent address will appear next month.



James habits of the strictest sobriety. Amongst the auxiliary agencies in the accomplishment of this Christian and patriotic object, none is more commendable, and has been found to be more efficient, than *Temperance Societies*, as we have frequently shown on former occasions. By temperance societies, however, we do not mean flippant, or temperate drinking societies; we mean societies whose members do not so much as "taste, or touch the unclean," the poisonous, the accursed thing. The following are extracts of a letter lately received by a gentleman in this city from an acquaintance in England. They furnish an interesting and encouraging statement of the progress of the Temperance Reformation in the mother country:

*Extracts from a Private Letter received in this City, from England, detailing the progress of the Temperance Reformation in that Country.*

"Amongst our faithful and consistent members are more than 10,000 reformed drunkards—men that were the dread of their families, and a complete pest to society, who are now not only become sober men but *Christian* men, seeking for an assurance of the life that is to come; and many of them having given sufficiently enduring evidence of their sobriety and change of heart to be admitted members of different Christian societies, are now rejoicing in God their Saviour.

During the past year I may safely say I have heard 100 addresses, at least, from these reformed characters, not only in London but in all parts of the country which I have visited, of the most striking nature, and presenting a weight of evidence in our favour which nothing could gainsay or resist. And the consequence of such practical expositions of the blessed efforts of our society has been a vast accession of numbers; but from our forming several distinct bodies not yet connected together, it is difficult to state the precise number with certainty; there is no question, however, that they are full 600,000 in the United Kingdom, and that they are rapidly increasing.

In *Liverpool* they were 40,000 when I was there, three months ago, and they have gone on steadily increasing since. Amongst these there are more than 6,000 Roman Catholics, chiefly labouring men, who are adhering to the principle with wonderful steadiness and perseverance; and now such is the moral conviction which the society has occasioned, that besides John Cropper, jun., who is their President, they have many respectable Merchants and others enrolled, some of whom told me that the example of their workmen and subordinates had fairly shamed them into it.

In the *Ile of Anglesea*, one half of the whole population are pledged *Teetotalers*, and many of the remainder are trying the principle; and I learn from good authority that no Wine or Spirit Merchants now travel there at all!

And taking *North Wales* as a whole, one fourth of the entire population are now pledged, and many more are trying it. In *Cornwall*, about a year ago, there were only about 400 members; now there are 18,000 at least, 2,500 of which are found at St. Ives and its neighbourhood, out of a population of less than 3,500; and so firm are they in their principles, that though it has been noted for its corruption and intemperance in former times, at the last General Election, notwithstanding all the profuse offers of free drink, only five out of the 2,500 members broke their pledge, and three out of those five came the next morning in bitterness of heart to entreat permission to resign. The active members there got up a most splendid procession and meeting that day, and if they have lost five members they gained many more at the close of the meeting; and yet with all this success, in some places the society is manifestly only in its infancy.

We are encouraged by the indirect effects of our labours as well as the direct, in witnessing an extraordinary improvement as to the drinking customs in the higher and middle circles, and even amongst the body to which I belong—that of commercial men who formerly used to be a very drunken, dissolute set, but are now much improved, though still far from what I would like to see them.

Another happy result of the success of our society is the beneficial effects it produces on kindred Christian Institutions, for I cannot but consider our society, though not a religious one in principle, still a most powerful auxiliary to the spread of religion. We find schools increased, churches and chapels better filled, Bibles more in demand, and Christian Societies enlarged, through our instrumen-

talities—particularly where Ministers of religion espouse our cause. It is owing to the zeal with which a large number of this class have taken it up in North Wales and in Cornwall that our success is so great. Wherever we get the Minister on our side, his arguments and influence always tell on his congregation.

As an evidence of the indirect benefits we confer, I may mention that in the last annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is stated that they had received in free subscriptions £340 more from four or five counties in Wales than they had ever done before; and this they distinctly ascribe to the spread of Teetotalism in a principal degree."

## Poetry.

### INTEMPERANCE.

WRITTEN BY A POOR MOTHER.

What means that bloated, reddened face?  
That staggering gait, devoid of grace?  
That foetid breath, those blood-shot eyes?  
Dost thou inquire?—A voice replies,  
'Tis rum—'tis rum—my child!

What means that woe-worn mother's tears?  
How pale and wretched she appears!  
Her heart is sad, it must be so:  
What is the cause of all her woe?  
'Tis rum—'tis rum—my child!

Those tattered children, see them stand,  
Trembling to hear their pa's command;  
What makes him beat and scold them so?  
Tell me, my mother, if you know:  
'Tis rum—'tis rum—my child!

Then, mother, let us all unite,  
To drive rum off, far out of sight—  
Then will not joy and comfort come,  
To cheer that wretched mother's home?  
O yes—O yes—my child!

S. S. S.

### MONIES RECEIVED IN JULY ON ACCOUNT OF THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE:

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### REMITTANCES.

Subscribers in the Upper Province are requested to remit, if possible, in Lower Canada Notes; failing which, in notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, the discount being much less on the notes of this Bank than on those of others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters from Whitby, and Isle-aux-Noix, came too late for insertion this month.

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