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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

No. 10.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1837.

Vol. II.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME

OF THE  
*Canada Temperance Advocate.*

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE**, in prospect of commencing another volume of this paper, earnestly address themselves to the friends of Temperance in this Province, particularly.

The common use of intoxicating drinks tends to evils unmentionable, perverting the produce of our fields, and thereby raising the price and lessening the quantity of grain fitted to afford cheap and wholesome nourishment, without a adequate benefit to any class. It leads to the great increase of our public and private expenses, for the support of Jails, Courts of Justice, Hospitals and other sources of expenditure; while its worst effects are seen in the extension of crime, disease, immorality and irreligion.

And yet, it is painful to witness the comparative total inactivity of the community upon the subject, a state of things which asks for an explanation, especially when contrasted with its sensitiveness and activity in other matters. The answer is plain—light is wanted; and its remedy is evident—give it the necessary light; put before it fact after fact, argument upon argument, and with the Divine blessing, the desired success will follow.

Impressed with such a belief, we have struggled during the two past years to sustain the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, at a considerable sacrifice of time and money, and of the latter a much greater will be required, if the subscriptions due on its account be not paid up and assistance afforded us. The lack of duty of most of the friends of Temperance in this respect, we are obliged to notice: yet, still willing to trust to the effect of an appeal to their sense of obligation and benevolence, we have resolved to continue the issue of the paper on even lower terms, and increased in interest and value by the addition of *Wood Cuts*; while arrangements will be made to obtain a greater number of Temperance publications for the purpose of selection and information on the progress of the cause in other countries.

Having thus given the friends of the Temperance cause another opportunity of uniting with us in its promotion, we feel constrained to testify to them that, if they do not come forward—for the failure of the undertaking and the consequent increase of the evils of intemperance, they must as responsible beings, account to Him, who in wrath will require it at their hands.

We, however, trust, that in sorrow for past indifference, and with dependence on Divine grace, the friends of Temperance will exert themselves henceforward with zeal and perseverance suited

In conclusion, we announce that in accordance with the views of the majority of the Society and Executive Committee, the third volume will advocate the total disuse of intoxicating drinks, except for religious, medicinal, and mechanical purposes.

### TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

To be commenced on the First of May, 1837:—

To Town subscribers, or when called for, single copy, 2s. 6d.; 10 to 50, 1s. 8d. per copy; 50 to 100, 1s. 6d. per copy; 100 and upwards, 1s. 3d. per copy. When sent by mail, postage included, single copy, 3s.; 10 to 50, 2s. 3d. per copy; 50 to 100, 2s. per copy; 100 and upwards, 1s. 8d. per copy. Subscriptions payable in advance, and to be remitted free of postage. Communications to be addressed (post paid.) to Mr. JAMES COURT, Secretary of the Society.

Montreal, January 17, 1837.

## Selected Articles.

### History of the Cogniac Club.

Continued from our last.

NO. III.

The plot thickens. It may seem strange that the Cogniac Club, after having been the whirlpool into whose vortex so many brilliant prospects and hopes had been swallowed up, was not feared and shunned as is the melstroom, on the coast of Norway, by the mariners of the deep. Although the whole population had gone into mourning, and the gray hairs of many doating parents had been brought down in sorrow to the grave; although tears of widows and of orphans had flowed freely, and were flowing fast as their woes increased, yet no stay was put to the current of death. But the cause was plain. The moral sense of the whole population had been corrupted. They looked upon rum as the innocent, and not as the guilty cause of the ten thousand woes it produced and the plagues it engendered. Then no war of extermination had been commenced against the grand destroyer of their peace. In fact, families nourished in their houses the very monster that was cutting off, with his deadly blow, not only the first born of the household, but the whole rising generation. How strange that the very liquor that was drowning their souls should have occupied the first place on the sideboard and in the closet.—If friends met to congratulate, it must be u of burnii. fluid. If to trans-

act business, it must be over the glass of rum. What a sight, to see men making merry with the wretch that was the next moment to apply the torch to their dwellings, and level in the dust the accumulated fortunes of years, or see them unfold their brightest projects in the presence of an enemy who was both able and willing to undermine them for ever. And stranger still, that they could remain ignorant of the character of one who had been waging, from the very first day of their existence, a most destructive war against their dearest interests.

Oh! it is by no means the least evil of rum, that it charms its victims into a frenzy ere it destroys. But to my narrative.

K—, the next on the dire list, was not a native of the Cogniac territory, but an exotic, and came to try his power in the current of death that was sweeping through the town of —. He was made suddenly rich by drawing the half of a twenty thousand dollar prize. This—enough to ruin any man—upset his foolish brain, and he too joined the Cogniac Club. He became, of course, one of their finest fellows, as he had plenty of cash, could riot, run horses all day, and gamble away the night. No sleep ever dwelt upon his eyelids, nor did rest ever come to him, except what he stole from the stupors of the cogniac. His naturally iron constitution was, of course, soon worn out by constant scenes of reckless dissipation. In one instance he is known to have rode his horse into the second story of the tavern house, and rode him down again with impunity, all done to show how manly and courageous one can be when brandy is in and wit is out. He kept up all his trades—drinking, gambling, carousing, and horse-racing, till his ten thousand was exhausted. He then sold his farm, and its price nourished his appetite for a few more short years, when a worthless vagabond, he was laid low in a drunkard's grave—the final club-room of his ill-fated company of immortal souls. The man who shared with him the twenty thousand dollar prize had, in the meantime run through his half, and when he was reduced to the last grade of poverty and degradation, and to the last shilling of his fortune, he paid it for a dram, drank it, and then leaped off the wharf where he was standing into eternity. Thus he found himself uncalled to the judgment—all drunk—

when he went to learn, for the first time, that no drunkard hath any inheritance in the Kingdom of God.

This furnishes a fine commentary on that fashionable species of gambling, styled the lottery. It affords a fine opportunity to throw away, in the hopes of a wild speculation, what was furnished by Heaven as a means of benefitting mankind. If defeat attends the silly votary of fortune, it reduces to desperation and destruction; but if he is cursed with success, his ruin is rendered doubly sure. The fate of K— shows us plainly what a host of vices are ever the concomitants of cogniac. Rum first set his brain on fire, when he was whirled into a sea of sin, where shipwreck was soon made of his hopes for this world and the next. Oh what a pity, that a life whose dawns were so bright, should so soon have gone out in such utter darkness!

L— was a merchant, and by trading acquired a considerable fortune. He joined the Club, and held an office which gave him opportunity to drink without squandering his property. He married a respectable and lovely wife. But the habits of the Cogniac Club fastened upon him, till dissipation became inseparably leagued with his existence.

He lives yet—the wreck of a man. Ill-natured and peevish as drunkards usually are, he is fast approaching the whirlpool of perdition—a curse to himself and all who come within the sphere of his influence.—Some one, a very little time hence, will finish his history. We are led to believe, that he is continued in life in answer to the prayers of his godly wife and children. A burden to himself and all around him, he can surely be of no use in the vast creation of God, unless to stand as a beacon to warn his fellow men from the shoals on which his hopes were stranded.

We are now to notice M—. His superior intellect, refined education, and his profession, that of the law, gained him a high standing in the community. Thus nature and circumstances had here combined to make a man. But, alas! he early joined the Club. His business was, of course, neglected, as he was becoming habitually intemperate. He became soon a candidate for the president's chair of the Club. Thus he who might have had honour in the state, the church, and the world, compromised it all for the degraded elevation of a high place among these spirits of the pit. With a motto, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," he lived several years upon his friends, a useless lumberer of the ground, till his life went out—that of a miserable sot. Oh! how dreadful that judgment will be, when the suicides by rum shall be constrained to relate their story, and it shall be seen how

few live out half their days—how many princely fortunes have been squandered,—how many hardy constitutions broken down,—how many exalted intellects withered,—fine educations thrown away, hopes blighted, tears shed, hearts broken, and immortal souls lost—all through the accursed influence of cogniac.

N—, the next whose case I notice, fills me with pain beyond any other whose life and death has blackened this history. He was a child of many prayers and many tears, and had been given to God in an everlasting covenant by two as worthy parents as ever grieved at the depravity of their offspring. He, too, was a man of talents, was liberally educated, and bred to the law, and was fast acquiring eminence at the bar of his country—circumstances which elevated him to a great height, to render his sudden fall still more fatal and dangerous. He might have gone on in his career of fame, but in an evil hour he was drawn into the Club, and thence his ruin dated. He soon began to love the cup, to neglect his business, and to squander his fortune. He urged on his career, and would have sunk far lower than he has, had not a lovely wife restrained him from the lower depths of degradation, and the pride and liberality of friends sustained him above the ruin which betook his companions in vice.

But a bright star dawned. Since temperance has come in vogue, he has become somewhat reformed and industrious. But his faculties are said to have been evaporated by the fumes of the cogniac, and his energies still remain partially benumbed by the stupors of intoxication. He is much unfit for business, and is doubtless damned to live a lumberer of the ground. Rum has in this case, I fear, held its empire too long, and will be found to have obtained a control untamable as it is dangerous. The spirit of wine adheres to N—, as that spirit in the case of the demoniac, noticed in the book of God, who, after tearing and bruising him, hardly departeth from him.—The demon hates to be dispossessed, and will destroy, if possible, the being he is constrained to abandon, will raze to the ground the frail tenement he has so long inhabited, before he will be driven out.

There seem to be at times certain ill-fated places and certain unfortunate classes of men, from whence the prince of darkness makes longer drafts for recruits in his service of death than from any other. In the Cogniac Club, lawyers seemed the common prey. Scarcely could a young man commence the study of that profession, but the foe soon marked him as his own. Oh! how deplorable, that from a profession so noble, holding as it were in its possession the very keys to the avenues to wealth, honour, re-

spectability and power, there should have been drawn so many into this whirlpool of death. How lamentable that all the influence which talents and education could give, should have been lent in throwing a charm around one of the depravest sinks of iniquity which the genius of the pit ever formed as from an ante-chamber of its own dark abode.

O—, the next case we notice, was a lawyer, regularly educated, and well inducted into the profession, with every chance before him of attaining to any degree of eminence he pleased. But with a first rate mind, he associated a rank infidelity. Formed with a mind capacious enough to find out the deep things of God, and to scan his lofty purposes, its powerful energies were narrowed into doubting. He joined the Club on his first entering the town, and became one of the first in dissipation. He was well formed to be the leader of so depraved a crew. He could drink, and swear, and blaspheme, as no other man dared. He was always ready to be the champion of the club, if their grand master had any exploit of novelty or desperation wherewith to employ their hellish bravery. "Here am I, send me," never applied better to any champion of the King of kings, than to this son of perdition. Would that such bravery had found a nobler field in which to act and shine. But O—'s story is short. When he set out to burn up his vitals with cogniac, and to drown his soul in perdition, he lost almost immediately the confidence of the people as to the points of honour and honesty, swindled his clients out of all their misplaced confidence entrusted to his care, and continued to wear the same character and aspect up to the hour when he filled a drunkard's grave. O—'s fate was more lamentable, when we reflect what fine talents, what a refined education, and what a noble spirit was here lost—aye worse than lost. When some barren, uninhabited and obscure planet of night's diadem falls into everlasting chaos, its loss is but comparatively little lamented. But should the grand luminary of day go out, then, when barrenness, coldness and darkness settle for ever upon the earth, despair might well fix its eternal habitation in the soul of the creature.

So we here find, that utter loss of business, of character, and of soul,—a dreadful waste of time, talent and influence, and poverty, degradation, disease, death, and damnation, have ever followed and filled up the wake of this stream of burning fluid, and ever will, till having completed its raging on this ill-fated earth, it seeks its own home in the bosom of hell.

**A Real Case.**

*Let the Whiskey dealer read it.*

"Her face and arms were bleeding from the causeless and cruel wounds her husband had just inflicted, and the tears flowed in streams from her eyes, and she walked up to the counter and charged the retailer, "You made him drunk, and took from him the money I had earned to buy bread for my children."

"No, it was not my work," said the pious shop-keeper, "He was a drunkard before ever I kept a shop, and I never sell him enough to do him harm, but he gets the last drink somewhere else." And with that reply he satisfied his conscience, and went on to fill the little brown jug for the ragged boy who was waiting.

The distiller was standing near, and she turned herself to him—"You, sir, are the real author of my troubles; before you set up a distillery, there was no whiskey in this place, and my husband was a sober man."

"No, it was not my work," said the pious distiller; "there is whiskey in that barrel which came from Ohio. And if I did not make whiskey there would be just as much of it here as there is now. And it is all idle to think of preventing drunkenness by stopping my distillery, or any other distillery.—Your husband must let the whiskey alone, if he can't drink without making a fool of himself."

Thus he satisfied his conscience, and resumed his work of unloading whiskey.

"And so," said the poor woman, "nobody is accountable for all this wickedness. But is there not a day coming, when conduct and consequences shall be brought close together! a day when each man concerned in this business shall bear a part of the sin of making my husband a drunkard, and bringing me into this miserable state?"—*Pa. Temp. Recorder.*

**Happy influence of Temperance Societies on the social condition of the people.**

One of the most pleasing features of the present state of things is the interest which the higher and well-educated classes are taking in the social improvement of those less favoured by fortune or circumstances. In Edinburgh, lectures are delivered nightly by gentlemen to thousands of people, on subjects of physical and moral science. In one place, which contains an audience of two thousand persons, lectures, the admission to which is only a single penny, are delivered to the working classes on moral and economical science, or, in other words, on topics calculated to improve their mental faculties and condition in life.\* What the present state of society would have been, had such a system of lecturing, in conjunction with temperance societies, been established thirty years ago, in the place of the tendency to savagery which then prevailed, it is beyond our power to say. The example set by Edinburgh, we are glad to say,

is beginning to be followed elsewhere, and we have no doubt with equally beneficial effects.—From all we can learn, temperance associations are in many parts of England producing the happiest influence on the social condition of the people.—*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.*

**Honesty.**

A late physician in Lancashire used to say, "some persons call for a glass of spirits because it is very cold, some because it is very hot; but (said the doctor) when I call for it in the presence of such persons, I give the proper reason, and that is, because I really like it."

**Effects of Temperance.**

A constitution well guarded by temperance, will leave the faculties in good tone, and animal spirits will furnish the best substitute for other spirits. The sight itself will probably not be so soon at least, the aid of the ingenious *pantoscopic spectacles* which I see named in placards about your town; the principles of temperance are the best preservers of the sight, and you may rely upon it, that the fewer glasses there are applied to the lips, the fewer glasses will be wanted at the eyes. The machine, the outward man, well guarded by good conduct, and that conduct pursued under the influence of the highest motives, will serve us well; and the temperate old man may say, in Shakespeare's descriptive words,

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;  
For in my youth I never did apply  
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;  
Nor did not, with unbashful forehead, woo  
The means of weakness and debility;  
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,  
Frosty, but kindly."

**Let me Alone —Mark i. 31.**

"Let me alone," said an undutiful son, in reply to the expostulations of his father; "let me alone; I will do as I please, and your talk is of no use." In a few days this tippler, gamester, and debauchee finished his race in the grave.

"Let me alone, I am my own guardian," said one in reply to his beseeching wife, who was kneeling at his feet, imploring him in plaintive strains not to go again to the tavern and the card table; "let me alone," he said, and leaving her in tears, he went to the place of Rendezvous, and in a few hours his work was finished—he was in eternity, a self-murderer! and his wife and little ones were beggars.

"Let me alone," said a poor creature, as he came reeling to the grog-shop to complete his debauch; "let me alone; I know what I am about; I drink no more than I need; I can govern myself; I despise a drunkard." He went on his way, and next morning he was found a stiffened corpse upon the frozen ground.

"Let me alone," said a man who was taking his morning dram, to his wife, who mildly expostulated with him, and tenderly hinted her fears that he was becoming too fond of morning drinks; "let me alone, I drink no more than I need; I can drink or let it alone." A few months after, the same

man staggered home from a militia muster, and for his abuse to his family received in prison a righteous punishment.

"Let me alone," said a manufacturer of ardent spirit, as a friend presented him the Tract called "An Alarm to Distillers and their Allies;" "let me alone; I am in a free country; my business is honest; I must support my family." In a few months his son was turned out of the church for intemperance; his eldest daughter married a miserable drunkard, his own distiller; and he himself became endorser for one of his best customers, who ran away; and in one year, ruin, beggary, and shame came upon the whole family.

"Let me alone," said the tavern keeper: "let me alone; I do not sell to drunkards; if I do not sell, some one else will; and I only sell to support my family." A year or two made it manifest that his bar had at least one good customer, and he ended his days a drunkard and in prison.

**Original Articles.**

**MISTAKEN KINDNESS OF PARENTS.**—A gentleman and his lady, living in the north-west part of Scotland, had an only son, whose name was Donald. Only children are generally petted and spoiled, and the education of young Donald did not form an exception to this remark. It was the delight of his parents, more especially of his mother, to gratify all his wishes—the latter, indeed, endeavoured to increase his wants, that she might the more frequently have the pleasure of supplying them, for as the natural wants of her boy were too few to satisfy her, she taught him to feel those that were artificial. The habits of the society in which she moved led her to ascribe very great importance to the use of whiskey; and, under the idea that it would be highly beneficial to her young Donald, and was as necessary to his health and strength as papa's, she became anxious that he should take it. She offered him a glass, but he refused it—it was too nauseous for his uninvited taste. Again and again she presented it, and importuned him to drink; telling her darling how "nice" it was, and how "good it was for him"—in short, she tried every method to coax him; but nature, true to herself, steadily refused the poisonous draught. At last, mixing it with sugar, she said "see, my dear, how nice and sweet I have made it, won't you take it now?" This stratagem was successful—Donald took it, and liked it—after some time he could take it even without sugar—in a word, he "drank his glass like a man" long before he was one.

When Donald had arrived at manhood

his disposition led him to prefer the army as a profession—a commission was procured for him, which in a short time was exchanged for a company. The love of whiskey, however, into which his mother had so carefully initiated him, soon became an uncontrollable passion, and betrayed him into so many acts of intemperance that he was cashiered—driven with disgrace from the honourable rank which he held in his Majesty's service. After his dishonour, he enlisted as a *private soldier*, and stood in the ranks which he used to command. But the love of whiskey still haunted him, and drove him into such excesses that he was frequently flogged for drunkenness! He died at last a degraded sot, following out faithfully the instructions of his mother to the latest moment of his dishonoured life.

We do not know whether the mother lived to see the ruin of her son, but if she did, must not her conscience have accused her as the cause, however unintentionally, of his destruction! How agonising must have been her reflections, when she saw the result of her early solicitude to train her child to the use of spirituous liquors—he had become a disgrace to her that bore him, a disgrace to the British army, and was at last laid in the grave with shame! Let all mothers take warning in time.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate

### To Distillers and Brewers

By all that is most alarming I warn you of the danger and distress into which you are involving yourselves and your fellow creatures!

Your employment is, at all times injurious to the community, but especially, at a time when bread-stuffs are dear and hard to be obtained.

It is found that better health and happiness could be enjoyed if all intoxicating drinks were banished from society. How can you then continue in the practice of that which is so destructive to the life and property of so many of your fellow-men?

More than three-fourths of the crimes and sufferings in the world are occasioned by these making and selling intoxicating drinks.

Would you not despise the man, who should obtain his living by robbing, or stealing; but you are doing more injury every year than all robbers and thieves have ever done. For the evil which you do is not confined to this life, but ruins the soul and sends the immortal spirit down to the regions of eternal despair. Remember, God hath said, that no drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven. And will those escape future punishment who make drunkards!! If you will cease to make intoxicating drinks the evils of intoxication will soon be at an end.

That God may awaken in you a proper feeling on this important subject, and induce each one of you to form the resolution to abandon the alarming course which you are pursuing, is the prayer of

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1837.

Notice of "a Sermon preached by the Rev. T. C. WILSON, Perth, Upper Canada, on behalf of the Perth Temperance Society.

We cordially recommend this Sermon to all whom our voice can reach, whether they are friends or enemies of the Temperance Reformation. The former will find it contains such an animated and energetic inculcation of the principles of Temperance as can scarcely fail to re-awaken their zeal, and the latter such a concise and lucid defence of them as can scarcely fail to produce conviction of their truth and importance. Whilst some ministers of the gospel are preaching sermons, and a few even venturing to print pamphlets, in which they oppose Temperance on grounds which leave us in great doubt respecting their motives, and none respecting their judgment—some denouncing it as Infidel and anti-scriptural, others as Radical, and others as opposed to high church principles, &c. &c.; it delights us to meet with such a pamphlet as the present, in which the writer not only defends it with ability, but displays a zeal becoming its importance, and speaks like one who is mainly desirous of promoting the glory of his Master, and the best interests of his fellow-men.

The Sermon of Mr. Wilson is divided into two parts—in the first, he argues on behalf of Temperance Societies, and in the second, he inculcates their claims, addressing himself particularly to the opponents of the cause—to Distillers and Retailers, and to moderate drinkers. We do not give a view of his argument—we hope every reader will procure a copy of the Sermon, and judge of it for himself,—we shall only give the following analysis of it, which we find at the conclusion of the first part of the discourse:—

"Upon the whole—in concluding this part of my subject—all that we have been considering, the lawfulness of abstaining from the use of intoxicating drink—the instances mentioned in Scripture, of abstinence by command, or with approbation of God—the positive duty of abstinence in certain circumstances, even from the use of lawful things—the success with which the friends of temperance have been crowned—the countenance and support which God has given them—their warning of those who are his friends—the good these societies have accomplished—the happiness they have led to—the property they have saved—the drunkards they have reclaimed—the multitudes they rescued, and are saving from temptations which have proved above all others the most dangerous to men—the progress they are making in the Church, among the people of God,—all these things, and many others, give us abundant reason to believe that the counsel and work for which I am pleading—the principles and operations of Temperance Societies are not of men, but of God, founded on his word, honoured with his approbation, blessed by his Holy Spirit, and if humbly and prayerfully employed, sure of being crowned with glorious success.

We conclude our extracts for the present with the following animated address to those engaged in the traffic, to which we most respectfully, and most earnestly solicit their attention:—

"The next class of persons I now address, are those who are in any way engaged in making or selling intoxicating liquors, or otherwise assisting to carry on the traffic. It is evident that however favorably you may regard or talk of Temperance Societies, you are actually the principal and most powerful opponents which they have; for you are building up what they are endeavouring to pull down; you are feeding the stream which they are striving to stop; you are blowing the fire which they are trying to quench; you are making drunkards of those whom they are seeking to

reclaim; you are feeding the monster which they wish to kill; you are helping the enemy against whom they fight; you are preparing and increasing, and spreading the means to propagate and perpetuate in the world those dreadful evils, those sorrow and pain and crimes, which flow from the use of that maddening liquor which you put into their hands to drink; and these being the very evils which we are endeavouring to put away, therefore you must be the principal,—I had almost said, the only opponents we have, to the object we have in view; and this be the case—which you cannot deny—is it not worthy your consideration, and ought you not to enquire, whether, in your making or selling of intoxicating drink, you are doing God service, or doing the work of Satan, the deceiver of souls.

"You are well aware of the use that is made, of at least the great proportion of the liquor which you now manufacture or sell,—you know that it is not used as medicine, or for other necessary purposes, but to satisfy the cravings of a dangerous habit, and that drunkenness and rioting, and wounds, and bruises, are the common effects to which it leads.

"You know that nine-tenths of the crimes which are committed, are committed under the influence of the liquors which you sell; and you know when you sell them, from the characters of those who buy, and from past observation, that drunkenness, and poverty, and disease, and many crimes, will generally follow as the effects of your making and selling, for lucre's sake, the liquors in which you deal.

"All this you know, and much more, while at the same time you know also, that you are not conferring one real benefit on the world, to compensate or atone for the evils which you cause. The liquors which you sell for common use, do not make men stronger, or healthier, or wiser, or happier, or holier, or in any respect better; but they make multitudes weaker, unhealthy, poorer, they make multitudes unhappy, unholy, profligate and mad—broken constitutions, ruined fortunes, blasted characters, premature graves, ruined souls, a long list of miseries in this life, and in that which is to come, a doom of woe;—these you know to be the common and far spread consequences of the traffic in which you are engaged, with no counterbalancing benefit, or advantage to mankind to warrant you to go on.

"And ought you not to give up such a traffic? Does it not now appear that you are fighting against God, and retarding the progress of the Gospel of peace, and hindering the salvation, and promoting the ruin of souls! I do not suppose that you have been aware of the amount of evil which you have been instrumental in producing, and perhaps you see but little of it still; these evils, however, do certainly exist, produced by your means, however ignorantly you may have done it; and on a subject so important, it is your duty now to examine with the utmost care, what share you have had in them, and what you should now do, to prevent such evils in time to come. And I beseech you, for the sake of all you hold dear in time, and in eternity, to give up forever the traffic in which you are engaged, whatever the cost may be. It is a traffic which has deluged the world with disease, and crime, and shame, and poverty, and wretchedness, and grief; and for these you must answer, it, after all the light and the counsel you have received, or had opportunities of receiving, you persist in replenishing the fountain, and in feeding the streams, by which such a flood of destruction may still be supplied to overflow the earth. Think of the many souls which are lost by intemperance. Think of the griefs which the drunkard's family is doomed to endure. Think of the drunkard's shattered frame, his tottering steps, his haggard looks, his ruined soul. Think of the crimes to which drunkenness leads, crimes of every die, too often crimes of blood. Think of all these things, and then think of yourselves as the cause; for if you did not make and sell, men could not buy that, by whose influence these evils are produced. But I have said enough. May the Lord by his Spirit enable you to receive with meekness what I have spoken in love, and may he not only shew you the path of duty, but persuade and enable you to walk therein."

We again recommend this Sermon to all our readers, and would take the liberty of suggesting to the Executive Committee the propriety of having it circulated under their auspices.

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.—*Mac-knight's Translation*

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1837.

**DISTILLATION AND HIGH PRICED PROVISIONS.**—We return to this subject again, simply for the purpose of recording the following fact, which appears to us to corroborate all the charges we have advanced against distillation, as having a tendency to increase the price of food.

On account of the high prices which distillers have to pay for grain, they are not able at present to obtain remunerating prices for their liquors. Those residing in Montreal and its vicinity, have thus, through the force of circumstances, come to the happy determination, to stop their works for a time until the prices of grain shall have fallen. This determination was put into effect a few days ago, and mark the consequence—*the price of wheat immediately fell nine pence per bushel.*

We will not assert that the refusal of the distillers to purchase grain was the only cause which operated in bringing about this change, but that it was one of the causes, and one of the principal causes too, is beyond dispute. Their determination was no sooner made known than the change took place. No sooner did they shut their gates, than the market was glutted, and the prices immediately fell. We are fully warranted, therefore, to stigmatize distillation as one of the main causes of the present high price of bread, and of the sufferings which the poor have endured in consequence of it. While benevolent individuals in this city are at this moment actively endeavouring to supply the wants of the poor, those engaged in distillation are actively, it may be unintentionally, endeavouring to increase them; and the public that gives them countenance and encouragement, by suffering their occupation to be regarded as a lawful one, must be considered as implicated in the consequences also.

We beg the advocates of distillation to look at the above fact, and we hope they will have the goodness to shew us how the stopping of the distilleries can affect the price of wheat. They have told us again and again that wheat is not used in the distillery, and therefore, whatever quantity of grain may be destroyed there, it can neither make the poor man's loaf dearer nor cheaper. But if so, how happens it that when the demand of distillers is withdrawn, the very grain, from which the poor man's loaf is made, is reduced in value.

We would direct the attention of the public, and especially of the labouring population, to this fact, also: and we would ask them, if it does not make it evident that they pay more for their "rum" than they are aware of. Besides the money which they pay directly to the Innkeeper or the Grocer, they pay moreover a *higher price for their bread*; and all this, for an article, which is not only unnecessary, but pernicious to them—*which, in thousands of instances, impoverishes and depraves them, and sends them to the grave covered with infamy and guilt.* Surely, if men were wise, distillation is a business which would not long survive.

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.**—The correspondent to whom we are indebted for the letter on the state of Temperance in these Townships, which appears in this number, has informed us, to our great surprise, that some of our eastern friends have been offended at the terms in which we have ventured to speak of Sir Francis Bond Head, Governor of Upper Canada. We made an extract from a work which he published some years ago, in which he recommends very strongly the "cold-water-man's" drink; and in doing so, we conceived it our duty to speak of him with the respect due to his high station, and the high talents which he has long been known to possess. Proud of being backed by such an authority as Sir Francis, we of course described him "as large as life," and mentioned the "universal admiration" he had gained, and "the consummate ability" he had displayed as Lieutenant Governor. It seems, however, that some of our friends in the east are *opposed to him in politics*, and for this reason did not like the words "consummate abilities." It seems also, that an editor, whose lucubrations we are sorry to say we cannot lay our hands upon, but to which, we augur, the obnoxious epithet will scarcely apply, made some noise about it, and even ventured to insinuate that our "Advocate" is a *Tory concern*.

We beg leave to assure our offended friends, that we are neither Whig nor Tory. We do not join either of the political parties that are now struggling for the ascendancy in this country, but as a devoted and firm "advocate" of Temperance, we tell both of them that if they would drink *cold water* they would have clearer intellects, and cooler passions for settling their disputes; and if they would persuade the inhabitants in general to adopt the same beverage, they would deliver the country from one of its *greatest "grievances."* In speaking of Sir F. B. Head we did not allude to *the line of politics* he has adopted, but the ability he has displayed in pursuing his object. That he has displayed ability is a point on which there

can be only one opinion—it has astonished even his opponents—but whether that ability has been displayed in the pursuit of a *good object*, and in advancing the true interests of the people, is a point on which different opinions will be held. On *this point* we have said nothing, for it is foreign to the design of this publication to take any part in politics.

**CLERGY RESERVES.**—The public are not sufficiently aware of the immense advantages likely to arise from these Reserves, nor do they sufficiently appreciate the liberality of the Government in setting them apart for the support of the gospel. Take for example the following—we are informed that one clergyman has erected, or caused to be erected—not a House of Industry, but a **DISTILLERY!** *others say a Brewery, on "the portion of land that hath fallen to him."*

We would direct the attention of the various Societies to the Prospectus of the third volume of the *Temperance Advocate*, to be found on the first page. We have not room to make any remarks on it at present, but shall reserve the liberty to do so next month.

PROGRESS OF  
**The Temperance Reform.**

**Lower Canada.**

**NEW GLASGOW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the New Glasgow Temperance Society was held on Monday, the 9th of January, 1837. Hoyer Lloyd, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The attendance was good. The President congratulated the meeting on the progress of the cause in the Settlement and its vicinity during the past year; and called upon the Secretary to read the following report.

It was unanimously resolved to adopt the report and to send it to the *Temperance Advocate* for insertion.

The Rev. Henry Wilkes, A. M., of Montreal, then addressed the meeting at some length, after which it separated.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

At the commencement the Committee allude to the opposition which has been made to the cause of Temperance there, as well as elsewhere, by the "debauchee, the moralist, and the moderate religionist." That opposition, however, has been successfully met by the efforts of the Society, for the Report goes on to state—

"Your Committee congratulate you on the success of the Society during the past year, in which, upwards of *Ninety-six* have been added to our number, and these for the most part of the adult and reflecting classes of society. It must not be dissembled that there have also been some relapses, but these have been few; and it is only what might be expected. When after a debauch a person smarting under the lash of his conscience, he resolves, and signs the pledge, filled with remorse for having indulged worse



than brutal appetite. However, when this is done without sober and rational consideration, the effervescence soon cools, occasion and temptation recur; he visits the post house of dissipation, and his resolutions vanish like the morning cloud and the early dew.

Your Committee have made strenuous and frequent attempts to bring over to their views of Temperance, their Catholic friends in this Seigniory, and it is with sincere regret they have to say that this, except in a few instances, has been without effect. The attempt has also been made to interest the gentleman who visits the places as their religious teacher; this also has proved abortive. Your Committee have extended their labours to Paisley, and in accordance with the wishes of some of the friends of Temperance there, have incorporated their names with this Society, and while the weather and roads were favourable, there was a monthly meeting kept up in Paisley.

Your Committee cannot at this time refrain from congratulating you on the cheerfulness with which our female friends have come forward and enrolled their names as a Female Temperance Society. From them we anticipate great success to the cause, and most heartily do we wish them God speed. And now, before we surrender our honourable office to be replaced by others, who will with zeal and diligence promote the philanthropic cause, we crave your indulgence while we would endeavour to impress upon the minds of the members of this Society the propriety and necessity of *consistent, unflinching steadiness*. In our day we behold the mighty influence of association raised against the many headed monster Intemperance, and already the effects of this measure are of the most cheering description, but how necessary, is it that the members of the Association be *true men*. You are aware of the opposition that is against you, you are aware of the many calumnies and false reports that are daily circulated. And believe it, friends, when any one falls under the temptation, how ready our enemies are to take his filthy raiment and throw it at us all. You are aware of the pains-taking assiduity which former companions in revelry manifest, to induce us to recede, and how they triumph if they can prevail on some simple individual. Knowing this, let us beware, we are privileged; let us assert it.

Next to personal conduct, is a prudent and affectionate zeal for bringing others to enjoy the blessing of which we have the sweet experience. One of the great ends of our association is, by an united effort to *give our negative to vicious customs*, and at the same time affectionately and respectfully give our reason for so doing.

Love to our fellow men ought always to be the mainspring of our efforts. Let us see to it, that we do not flag and become indifferent—Having been led to see the destructive effects of the use of intoxicating liquors, let us never lay down the arms of calm, affectionate and sincere remonstrance, "till the little leaven shall have leavened the whole lump;" till the united voice of the public compel those who enrich themselves at the expense of public virtue and morality, and fatten on the destruction of the temporal and eternal interests of their fellow-men, to cease their immoral traffic, and betake themselves to honest industry.

Tempering and temporizing will not do, such a conduct is unworthy of such a cause. We are enlisted in the cause of virtue, of moral and civil reformation, in which the temporal interests of all are involved. And we doubt not, in numberless instances, through mercy, it is, and will be, the happy precursor of receiving that truth which "saves and sets the guilty free." We can-

not conclude without soliciting and recommending to the Members to attend the monthly meetings of the Society, as we believe, nay, we are absolutely certain, that it will be attended with beneficial results, thereby our own steadfastness will be promoted, and our zeal to commend the cause to others will be excited.

JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.

### The Eastern Townships.

We have just received the following letter from a correspondent who has been lately travelling in the Townships, and made it an object to ascertain the state of the Societies there.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

SIR.—Having lately had an opportunity of ascertaining the state of several Temperance Societies, and of obtaining information relative to the cause in the Eastern Townships, I thought it might be interesting to the readers of the *Temperance Advocate* to be put in possession of what I learnt. On the 17th instant, I left Montreal, and soon reached Laprairie, where I saw the Secretary of that Society, Mr. Joseph Johnston, from whom I received such information as would me conclude the subject of Temperance was not there altogether forgot, although not regarded with sufficient importance. Mr. J gave me a very favourable account of the Society at Huntington, which, he stated, was extremely desirous of obtaining the assistance of public speakers, and that about thirty of the members had concluded to adopt the total abstinence pledge.

Proceeding onward, I found at St John and Bedford the Societies there, were in a state of much inefficiency, although, at the former place one or two individuals were exerting what influence they could individually afford.

On the 19th, a meeting was held at Stanbridge East, the Rev. A. Ridler in the Chair, at which I made some remarks, followed by the Chairman. At the close, the Editor of the *Township Reformer* spoke in favour of Temperance Societies, and declared his willingness to join the society. Before the meeting dismissed, another meeting was appointed for the purpose of choosing officers and re-organizing the society, which it is to be hoped they will be able to do. From what I learnt, there is very great need of the influence of Temperance Societies in this part of the country; much intemperance and immorality prevailing.

Next morning I called on an individual at Dunham Flat, from whom I ascertained that little in the cause of Temperance was doing there. Having left some copies of the prospectus of the third volume of the *Temperance Advocate*, I proceeded to Georgeville, where I addressed a meeting on the subject of Temperance. I felt gratified to know that intoxicating liquor was sold at one place only in the village, and that at the inn I found considerable deadness, however, on the subject of promoting the cause in other parts, but trust, that having in a great measure got rid of the evils attending the use of intoxicating drinks, they will bestir themselves, that other places may also be delivered from them.

On the 20th, I met with a few friends of the cause at Stanstead Plain, the Rev. Mr. Sibbing presiding. The Rev. Mr. Johnston of the Methodist connection made some remarks, as did a few individual present, the effects of which, and those made by myself, it is to be hoped will not be wholly lost, although heard by few. The cause here has apparently several warm friends, still many are lukewarm, and do much less than their means and situation put within their power. I felt sorry to see the names of several influential members as vice-presidents and stewards of a public dinner, to be given on the 8th of February, and I cannot but think that in their minds the subject of politics has assumed by far too great importance, when they allow themselves to patronize or attend public dinners. Let these gentlemen but ask themselves if they can do so, and not sacrifice their consistency as members of the Temperance Society, and can the editors or proprietors of newspapers incur a less serious charge, if they encourage the introduction of such occasions of intemperance. It may displease many who wish to be thought temperate men, but I do not hesitate to tell them they are acting quite inconsistently with their pledge, and are injuring greatly the cause they profess

to promote. I earnestly hope that these gentlemen will reflect on the subject, and no doubt they will admit the truth of the above remarks, which are made solely to open their eyes to the inconsistency of their conduct, and the injurious influence likely to flow from it, not only to temperance, but morality in general.

On the 21st, I addressed a meeting at Eaton which was well attended, and was followed by some remarks from Messrs. Foss, Hubbard, and the Rev. Mr. Pearson. The cause here appears more alive, still the other speakers lamented the extent of intemperance, and the increase of use of intoxicating liquors.

I reached Sherbrooke on the 23d, but from some mistake a meeting had not been announced. There appears much need of exertion in this place, but it is to be regretted its inhabitants seem taken up with business, and led away by the temptations to speculation presented by the great increase of trade in this neighbourhood.

I could not help wishing that the liberality of the Land Company, which I had almost every where praised, and which I myself experienced, were extended to giving a few pounds towards the circulation of temperance publications or otherwise promoting the cause. If such an outlay made only a few persons better settlers and able to pay for their farms, it would be repaid by them, while the good of the community would, by the Divine blessing, be greatly promoted.

On the 24th I reached the Outlet, too late to hold a meeting, and here I was informed the cause of Temperance was at a low ebb. Having left some tracts, I set out for Granby Village, where I arrived at a late hour, the roads being very heavy.

Next morning I passed through Abbotsford, where the Rev. Mr. Miles now resides, and who has engaged to give an address to the Society here at their approaching meeting. I left some tracts with him also, and arrived in town the same evening.

In this journey I was exposed to much cold, and in two cases, travelled forty miles and then addressed meetings, going almost direct from the Carole to the place of meeting, and I would suppose that this is a convincing proof of the practicability of total abstinence. In conclusion, I would remark, that the conviction has been forced on me, that unless more general and vigorous measures are used, the cause of Temperance will make little way in this Province, and that above every thing, a suitable travelling Agent is required.

J. C.

Montreal, January 31, 1837.

INVERNESS.—Letter from the Secretary, dated the 7th January, 1837:—

DEAR SIR.—It is with pleasure I have to inform you that we had our first annual meeting on Monday last, and though the day was very unfavourable, in consequence of a severe snow storm, there was a good gathering, but nothing like what we might have expected had the weather been more favourable; thirteen have joined since our last report, making in all seventy members. I am happy to inform you that no one has withdrawn his name the past year, and, as far as I can learn, all have stood the test, though, in many instances the temptation was presented to them.

I am happy to inform you that I am authorized to send for three more copies of your valuable *Advocate*. If you can send the back numbers it would be desirable, I have left the price of the three copies already sent to me with a friend of mine at Quebec, which I hope you have received before this.

It was resolved that meetings should be held in different parts of the County for the promotion of the Temperance Cause, which, with the assistance of your valuable *Advocate* I have no doubt, with the Divine blessing, will be attended with much good. Wishing success to the *Advocate*, I remain, &c.

L. CAMPBELL.

KENYON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We have received a report of a meeting of this Society which was held on the 13th of December last; from which it appears that the cause is well sustained there. Judging from the short account of the addresses delivered, which has reached us, we should think the meeting must have been a very interesting one, as our readers may judge from the following extracts:—

The Rev. Mr. McKillean argued that, as Christians were bound to "abstain from all appearance of evil," they were bound by the same authority to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors; for in the case of a vast number of those who used them, their use was not only the appearance, but the actual commencement of evil—evil to themselves, to their families, and to society; and the termination of it, unapologetically evil. Murdoch M. Millan, Esq. President of the Society, declared his conviction that *Here*, as at present conducted, are the cause of making a greater number of drunkards, in the country settlements, than any thing besides.—"It would be in the recollection of the audience," he said, "that, for the last two years, those which had been celebrated with rum and whiskey, had in very few instances terminated *without fighting*. By these lamentable consequences, Providence was pointing out the evil of the practice, and warning the community to renounce it." He added, "that, if the anger of God is threatened in scripture against those who take their neighbour's work for nought, are we not to conclude that the same threatening lies against those who not only take his labour for nought, but inflict upon him besides a grievous injury, by making him drunk,—in injury which extends not merely to the maiming of the body, but to the jeopardy, or it may be the loss of the soul. A respectable gentleman, after signing the total pledge, gave his reasons for doing so, and stated amongst other things, that though he had never been counted a drunkard, he was convinced the moderate use of intoxicating drinks was preparing him for ultimately becoming a drunkard. Besides, he said, the practice of drinking was attended with great expense. It cost him on an average, he was certain, two shillings and sixpence per week. The audience might consider this a small sum, but it amounted to £6 10s. in a year, and in twenty years it would amount to £130! Now, my friends, added he, whether am I right to keep this money for my family, or to spend it on an article which I do not need,—which cannot do me any good, but will very probably do me much evil." A young man who had violated his pledge expressed his sorrow for doing so. He stated that some of his companions had deceived him, by mingling spirits with his drink. He was, therefore, convinced that *total abstinence* was the wisest and safest plan, and he now begged leave to sign that pledge. ("We trust this young man will make these deceivers "companions" no more—they have been acting as agents of the devil, and may expect to be rowled accordingly.)

#### St. John's, N. B.—Provincial Temperance Meeting.

A public meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society took place at the National School Room in this city, on Monday evening, the 9th January.

The business of the meeting was opened by Judge Parker, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in the absence of the Rev. President, Dr. Gray; and read a letter from him, regretting the circumstances had occurred to prevent his presiding at the meeting.

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Walker Tisdale, Esq.

1. *Resolved*, That apparent lukewarmness, or change of opinion in a good cause, is no reason for despair, or relaxation of effort on the part of its real friends. If the principle itself be right, the errors of men either in

abandonment of, that principle, should prove a stimulus to redoubled and persevering efforts with its real friends.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, and seconded by Samuel Huyghe, Esq. and is as follows:—

2. *Resolved*, That one of the most effectual ways in which the interests of mankind can be served, is by the willingness of benevolent men and women, to devote time, money, personal attention, unwearied solicitude, and untiring effort, until alcohol, in all its modifications shall be labelled and carefully confined in phials to the medicine chest, and subjected to the same restrictive use as arsenic and opium.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, and seconded by Mr. Gilbert T. Ray, as follows:—

3. *Resolved*, That it is more easy to cure diseases in their causes than in their effects. In civil and moral diseases, intemperance is a cause, pauperism and crime, effects. Is it not better, then, for society to apply a remedy to the cause, than to incur the necessity of alleviating the former, or punishing the latter of the effects?

The fourth Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Harrison, and seconded by John Kinnear, Esq. and is as follows:—

4. *Resolved*, That one great question necessary to be settled is this, Is the union to promote the virtue Temperance, right? Is it duty? Is it in accordance with the divine injunction—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;" This once determined in the affirmative, Temperance Societies have but one course, and one watch-word,—ONWARD.

The Chairman invited any person inclined to address the meeting to come forward and do so, and Mr. E. R. Willis, who stated himself to be from a wilderness part of Queen's County, addressed the meeting, and in the course of it, mentioned the gratifying circumstance of the Parishes of Wickham in that county, and Springfield in King's, having now, only a single tavern in each. A number of new members, (22) then enrolled themselves under the Temperance banner; and the Chairman announced the conclusion of the business of the meeting.

#### Foreign

**BUENOS AIRES.**—We have been furnished with a copy of the first number of the *Buenos Aires Temperance Advocate*. It gives us high gratification indeed, to find, that, in a place, in which we were not aware the cause of Temperance had ever been mooted, it has already acquired such strength as to be able to issue a monthly periodical. The editor says in his "introductory remarks":—

"The Temperance Society in Buenos Aires has succeeded so much better than its most sanguine friends expected, that the Committee have determined on changing the form of their monthly papers, and of giving to them more of the appearance of a periodical publication; in the hope that it may be the means of attracting still greater attention to the claims of the Society, and of increasing the number of those who are coming forward in support of a cause, which daily experience proves to be closely connected with the best interests of society."

We rejoice to learn that such things are doing in that distant region. We heartily wish the Society success; at the same time we cannot help expressing our conviction, that the Constitution of the Society is defec-

ment of ardent spirits. We have no doubt, however, that experience will soon produce the same alteration in their pledge that it has already produced in the pledges of almost all the Societies in Great Britain and the United States, at least, of all the Societies that have displayed much activity—instead of being confined to spirituous liquors, it will include every thing that intoxicates.

It must be gratifying to every friend of the cause to know that it is spreading so rapidly throughout the world, especially to know that, in those foreign parts, where British residents and British seamen too frequently exhibited the British character in a most unfavourable light to the inhabitants, by their intemperance, the standard of abstinence has been unfurled, and active measures have been taken to save our national character from contempt, in the eyes of Foreigners, and to check the pernicious influence it was likely to exert. Temperance Societies are to be found at Buenos Aires, at the Cape of Good Hope, at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and several other cities, and military stations in Hindostan, in the Burman Empire, in China, in several of the Islands of Polynesia, in short, generally speaking, wherever British and American residents or Missionaries are found—without including the Societies that have been established on the Shores of the Mediterranean, and in almost every country in Europe. The cause prevails! It is the cause of humanity and truth, and it will yet be embraced wherever there is intellect to perceive their claims, and conscience to feel them.

**HIBERNIAN TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.**—A most numerous and highly respectable assemblage filled the Round Room of the Rotunda on Wednesday evening, at the festival of this most useful and praiseworthy institution. Upwards of one thousand persons were present, and so great was the anxiety to obtain admission, that five shillings, and, in some instances, ten shillings, were offered for a single ticket. The Hon. Justice Crampton presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, as did Professor Edgar, of Belfast, the Rev. George Carr, of New Ross, Lord Cloncurry, the Rev. John Grant, of Monkstown, the Rev. Dr. Urwick, &c. The Report afforded the utmost satisfaction, evidencing the great progress the institution is making all over the globe. The meeting did not terminate until after eleven o'clock.—*Dublin paper.*

#### Varieties.

We would respectfully solicit the attention of distillers, inn-keepers, and the advocates of drinking, and especially of the sober portion of the population, who uphold the custom of drinking by their example, to the following appalling facts, as an illustration of the legitimate effects of making, and vending and using, intoxicating liquors.—

Every regular newspaper reader must have frequently made the painful observation, that more than two-thirds of the fatal accidents which the periodical press records, are the results of



night, when the poorer and working classes leave the dram shops, after spending a great portion of their hard won earnings on ardent spirits. On the night of Saturday last several serious accidents occurred in our harbours, from the above cause. About six o'clock, while some of the crew of the *Hercules* steamer, lying near the head of the Steamboat Quay, were engaged in passing a hawser, from the vessel to a pail on the quay, they observed something bulky, under the light of one of the lamps floating down with the current, and being suspicious that it might be a corpse, they made active exertions to get hold of it. Their suspicions were realised on finding it to be the body of a man apparently quite dead. He was carried instantly to the Watch-house, and laid before the fire, when, after using every exertion to restore animation for nearly an hour, he revived, and in half an hour afterwards was able to be carried home to his friends. He had scarcely left the watch-house when a second party was heard approaching the door, bearing another half-drowned wretch in their arms, all wet and dripping. It seems some folks standing near heard a plunge, as if something heavy had fallen into the river, and consequently, gave the alarm. The steamer *James Watt* was lying close below the spot, and one of the crew, with great presence of mind, immediately called out for a light, and leaped down the paddle, knowing that the current would carry the person close by the wheel. It happened as he expected, but after getting a hold of him, and bringing him out of the water, there were almost no hopes of his recovery. He was, however, immediately taken to the watch-house, and after considerable exertion, he showed some symptoms of life—began to gape with his mouth, and latterly endeavored to speak, but, shocking to state, the very first words he attempted to utter were oaths and curses! He is an Englishman, and works in one of the potteries on the Port-Glasgow road, and it is only in sympathy to his family and relatives that we do not publish the name of the wretch to the world. On the same night two men fell into the East Harbour, and were rescued under similar circumstances. Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, while a boat was passing from a vessel at moorings in the stream to the West Harbour, the crew observed the corpse of a female floating on the tide. They towed it into the Mill-Quay stairs, and on its being brought ashore was found to be the body of some poor old woman, name unknown.—*Greenock Advertiser* of November 14.

**INTEMPERANCE IN LONDON**—We regret to state, says *Bell's Life* in London, of the 12th Nov. that several suicides have been announced in the daily papers during the week, all having their origin in habits of intoxication.

**LAMENTABLE CIRCUMSTANCE**.—On Saturday last, as Mr. and Mrs. Mc'Keragher, of Bathurst, were on their journey home, from this place, in a sleigh, they became drowsy, and it appears fell into a sound sleep. They were discovered in this situation, by a person who was attracted to them from the circumstance of the horse having ceased to go on, and standing on the road. He found the husband asleep, and the wife apparently stiff and lifeless, from the intensity of the cold. He conveyed them to the nearest house, and the unfortunate woman was laid by the stove; but all attempts to resuscitate her

little chilled. We hope this untimely event will be a warning to her surviving husband, and indeed, all who indulge too freely in the intoxicating draught, since it was the means of causing a helpless family to be deprived of its parent, as well as many others already recorded through the public prints.—*Bathurst Courier*.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a male infant, child of George Collins, which was supposed to have died in consequence of neglect on the part of his nurse. Its mother died about last October, and the father placed the child in the care of Jane Kennedy, who is greatly addicted to drink, and resides in a miserable garret. The child's feet and nose were frozen, and its wretched condition in every respect led to the following verdict: "That the said infant Child on the 15th day of January came to its death from Cold, Starvation and neglect on the parts of George Collins its Father, and Jane Kennedy to whose care the said child was entrusted by its Father." The Coroner Samuel Shaw, Esq. says:—A more deplorable scene of human depravity and misery I have seldom seen—all drunk—no wood—the house a perfect barn.—A small sum was collected among the Jury and placed in the Coroner's hands, for the purpose of supplying their immediate necessities. I wish you to urge on the public mind the necessity of a house of industry in which to place such miserable beings. We fully concur in the propriety of Mr. Shaw's suggestion. A House of Industry is greatly needed, and cannot be too soon established.—*Kingston Herald*.

**ANOTHER SAD EVENT—THE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE**.—On Tuesday evening last, Henry McCudden, tavern-keeper in this place, whilst in a state of intoxication, took a violent fit of vomiting, which in a short time ended his existence. He was a native of Armagh, Ireland, aged 48, and has left a widow and large family behind him to deplore his loss. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, before G. H. Reade, Esq. Coroner, when the Jury, after investigating the different circumstances connected with the death of the deceased, returned a verdict of "Died from the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor."—*Bathurst Courier*.

#### Doctors—Intemperance.

Those who prescribe alcoholic liquors to their patients should read what follows below, especially if the patient was once intemperate, but had been breaking away from his old habit.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT!—A Dutchman, who had been a long time in the free use of ardent spirits, was at length persuaded to give it up and join the temperance society. A few months after, feeling quite unwell, he sent for a physician, who prescribed for his use an ounce of spirits. Not understanding what an ounce was, he asked a friend, who told him eight drachms make an ounce. "Ah!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "the doctor understands my case exactly. I used to take six drams in a day, and I always wanted two more!"

The late Dr. Waters, while he acted as house pupil and apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, assured Dr. Rush, that in one-third of the cases of intemperance it had been produced

A distinguished surgeon says, that "When intoxicating drink is used as a medicine, it often tends to perpetuate and aggravate disease, till it ends in death; and renders that which would otherwise be slight and temporary, permanent and fatal."

A WARNING—The following is copied from the back of a \$1 note in Wheeling, Va. Friends take warning—this is the last dollar which I possess, of a fortune of \$30,000. The cause is whiskey, and cock-tails. A ruined man.

#### Poetry.

##### Hymn.

Rise and shine through every nation,

O, thou Temperance Star divine!

Bless O bless the whole creation;

Enter every heart and mine;

Refrain the drunkards!

Teach them to be wise in time

Guided by the great Jehovah;

Strengthened by his mighty hand,

Even drunkards are made sober;

See them travel through the land;

They shall prosper—

Joined in one tee-total band.

Who will come and join our standard?

Help to pull the strongholds down?

Temperance men unite—come forward,

Then the victory is our own;

Endless glory!

Will your useful labours crown.

**FOR SALE**, at the Book Stores of WILKINSON, LIAM GREIG, 197, St. Paul Street, and of H. C. McLEOD, Notre Dame Street:—

A SERMON, preached by the Rev. T. C. WILSON, Perth, U.C. on behalf of the Perth Temperance Society, 2d October, 1836.

ADDRESS delivered at the formation of the Chambly and St. John's Temperance Society, by the Rev. R. WHITWELL, of St. Armand West.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC, for 1837. Price 7s. 6d. per hundred; 1s. 3d. per doz., or 2d. each.

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1837.

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