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Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 12.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1838.

VOL. III.

RUM IN THE NURSERY.

Child. See that little boy, mother, how he holds up his hands; he seems to be asking for something. I wonder what he wants.

Mother. You see his mother is preparing to give him something. It is rum and water sweetened. You remember the little boy in the other picture?

Child. Yes, mother; and I remember too that nurse was feeding him with some rum and sugar.

Mother. Well, must you see, he loves sweetened rum, and he has seen his father drink it, and he thinks it good.

Child. Will he be a drunkard, mother?

Mother. I cannot tell; but I should think he is in a fair way to that end. He has the appetite of a



drunkard, in the same proportion as he has the size of a man.

Child. Will his mother give him some rum and sugar, does mother think?

Mother. A very likely; for a great many parents thoughtlessly indulge their children in their foolish and envious demands, in addition to setting them a bad example.

Child. Why, mother, is it wrong to drink rum? I have seen a great many people drink it, and they are not drunkards.

Mother. Yes, my child, it is wrong for any body to drink rum or any kind of ardent spirit; for it does them no good and in one case out of every forty it makes them drunkards.

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Second Anniversary Meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th instant, in the Congregational Chapel. Mr. Joseph Fraser in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. William Brunton of Lachute, the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Account were presented, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Mr. ALEX. CAMERON, seconded by Mr. R. CAMPBELL.

1. *Resolved.*—That the Report now read be accepted, and printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. J. COURT, seconded by Mr. P. CHRISTIE.

2. *Resolved.*—That it is expedient to amend the Constitution of this Society, and that the following be now adopted:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Preamble.—Whereas the use of intoxicating drinks having of late years fearfully increased among all classes of the community, and led to a corruption of the social habits, to the ruin of personal and family comfort, to the commission of the most flagrant crimes, and in numerous instances to the entire overthrow of moral and religious principles; while the means employed to counteract the growing evils have in many places failed of success, rendering it evident that some determined and systematic efforts are incumbent on the friends of morality and religion to stem the torrent of intemperance that is laying waste in its deadly progress all that is noble in our nature; dear to us as Christians, and valuable as members of society. For this purpose, in dependence on Divine aid, we resolve to form ourselves into a Society for the suppression of intemperance in this city and neighbourhood.

Article I.—That this Society shall be called the Montreal Temperance Society.

Article II.—That the requisites of membership shall be, conformity to the rules of the Society, an annual contribution of 2s. 6d.

(except in such cases as the Committee may deem proper) and signing the following declaration:—

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree to abstain entirely from using, giving, or trafficking in intoxicating drinks, except for medicinal purposes, and wine on Sacramental occasions; and to promote generally the objects of the Society."

Article III.—That the Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of not less than twelve in number, to whom shall be intrusted the direction of the Society, and who shall have power to add to their number; four to form a quorum.

Article IV.—That the Officers shall be chosen at an Annual Meeting, at which a Report of the proceedings of the Committee and the Treasurer's Account shall be presented.

Article V.—That the Committee shall meet every fortnight for the transaction of business, and that public meetings for the purpose of hearing addresses, shall be held at least monthly.

Article VI.—That any member may withdraw from the Society on notifying the Secretary of his intention.

Article VII.—That no alterations in this Constitution shall be made but at the annual meeting, and with the sanction of two-thirds of the members present.

Moved by Rev. W. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. R. MORTON.

3. *Resolved.*—That this Society recognises with great pleasure the decided advance of temperance principles, and great increase of members practising total abstinence, the past year, and would urge the continued diligent use of the press and of public meetings, already productive of such gratifying results.

Moved by Rev. Wm. BRUNTON, seconded by Mr. A. CAMERON.

4. *Resolved.*—That the employment of the press and of Agents for the diffusion of temperance information, will require great expenditures and consequent liberality on the part of the friends of the Society.

Moved by Rev. W. F. CURRY, seconded by Mr. T. D. BIGELOW.

5. *Resolved.*—That while we urge the practice of total abstinence

from all intoxicating drinks on the ground of the *temporal* and *political* benefits of such abstinence, our hope of ultimate triumph rests on appeals to *men's consciences* rather than their interests, and on prayer for the blessing of God.

Moved by Mr. R. MORTON, seconded by Mr. Wm. GREIG.

6. *Resolved*.—That the Officers of this Society for the present year consist of the following persons:—

JOHN DOUGALL, Esq., PRESIDENT.

REV. G. W. PERKINS, }
" WM. TAYLOR, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.
JOHN E. MILLS, Esq. }

Mr. JAMES R. ORR, TREASURER.

Mr. JAMES COURT, SECRETARY.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Joseph Fraser.	Messrs. James Jackson.
Robert Morton.	Wm. Whiteford.
Jacob De Witt.	J. C. Becket.
Alex. Cameron.	William Morton.
John Smith.	James Milne.
Joseph Horner.	T. D. Bigelow.
William Grafton.	

Moved by the Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, and carried by acclamation.

7. *Resolved*.—That a Loyal Address be presented to Her Majesty from the Teetotallers of Montreal, requesting at same time her Royal support to the cause of Total Abstinence.

Moved by Mr. A. CAMERON, and carried in same manner.

8. *Resolved*.—That the Rev. William Taylor, Messrs. Morton, Fraser, and Secretary be a Committee to draft the Loyal Address to Her Majesty, and procure signatures.

A collection, amounting to £11 19, was taken up, and the meeting closed by singing the Doxology: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

JAMES COURT, Secretary.

JOSEPH FRASER, Chairman.

Montreal, March 8, 1838.

Abstract of the Report.

In rendering a Report of their operations for the last year, the Committee recel with joy and gratitude to Divine Providence the great and unexpected advance which the cause of Temperance, especially of Total Abstinence, has made since the last Anniversary. Like all other objects carried on in this uncertain world, much of our joy is mingled with sorrow; yet there is no doubt that the good done has far outweighed the loss, a result probably as favourable as could be expected.

The operations of the early part of the season were confined to monthly meetings, at which a few members were added. The cheering successes experienced at Preston, Bristol, and other places in Great Britain, had filled us with longing desires to see such days in our own city; and the realizing of these during the Summer and Fall will for ever remain in the memories of the friends of temperance as a source of pleasure, while to many, it is believed, their remembrance will be of a date with that of their entry upon the paths of virtue and usefulness, and probably of their conversion to God.

Without alluding to this further than to record with gratitude the names of William Williams, Captain Hudson of the Hartlepool, his mate Mr. Ward, and crew, as honoured instruments in the great revival of total abstinence last season, the Committee would advert to the unhappy season of war and alarm through which the two Provinces have been passing, and the consequent cessation of temperance operations, with the occurrence of some painful backslidings. From the latter we ought to see the necessity of increased exertions, and that these should be directed to make the principles of total abstinence take a deeper root in the consciences of men, and be more founded on the conviction of our self-insufficiency, with a consequently fuller dependance on the power of God.

In detailing the operations of the last year, the issue of publications bears a small part. It has consisted of a monthly issue of

about 1900 copies of the Temperance Advocate, 500 of a reprint of one of Mr. Sargent's excellent Tales, "Too Fast and Too Far;" and 400 Tracts from the Bristol press, making in all 23,700 publications. Besides these, an order to the extent of £5 Sterling was sent home to Preston and duly executed, but unhappily the tracts were lost by the wreck of the Coeur de Lion, along with 1000 additional tracts, kindly sent by Mr. Livesey. This loss, however, we have reason to expect, will be made up by the friends of Temperance at home.

The circulation of Tracts is so important, that the Committee would urge most earnestly its being extensively done, as well as subscribing more generally to the Temperance Advocate, the propriety of which does not seem to be felt by the members. It seems inconsistent with the profession of the friends of temperance not to subscribe to a paper of this sort, either for themselves or to hand round among their intemperate neighbours.

The public meetings, amounting to thirty-two, besides prayer meetings, form the chief ground for the Committee to hope for the favorable opinion of the Society on their exertions. It is impossible to refrain from recalling the deep interest of the meetings in the Free Chapel, when the same platform was successively occupied by a minister or merchant, a soldier or sailor, followed by a labourer or mechanic, all testifying to the advantages of total abstinence, with one feeling of ardour and sincerity, if not with equal ability. Let us hope that, with restored public tranquillity, and new accessions from Great Britain, these scenes will be again enjoyed, and that the cause of tee-totalism will again go steadily and triumphantly forward.

It was the intention of some of the Committee to take an extensive tour through the Province this winter, but the disturbed state of the country has prevented it. A deputation composed of the Rev. Wm. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Morton, and the Secretary, visited Quebec, Cornwall and Lancaster, U. C.; in each of which places much interest was excited, and Societies on the Total Abstinence principle formed or revived. A Society was formed in Three Rivers, partly also by the Agency of the Committee.

The satisfactory results of the last Convention will probably induce another being held, when we hope to welcome again our much respected fellow-labourers Mr. Taylor, of Albany, and Mr. Delavan, with other distinguished temperance advocates from the same country. To the friends of temperance in the United States, and pre-eminently so to the latter gentleman, this Province bears a load of gratitude, which, whether in peace or war, we shall ever deeply acknowledge.

It is much to be regretted that an Inn on total abstinence principles has not yet been established in this place, where strangers and farmers from the country could be accommodated without exposure to the sickening fumes and noisy wickedness of a bar-room.

In bringing forward the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance due him of £24 13 1, the Committee beg to urge on the members an increased liberality. The means hitherto adopted to procure funds seems not well fitted to do so, and it will be necessary to try others. The plan of a small annual subscription to be paid by members of a certain age, after they have been some time on the books, seems to meet the general concurrence. Some object to the payment of any money being obligatory, from the laudable fear of its keeping back poor individuals, especially the drunkard, from joining the Society; but as the subscription would not be payable till after some probation, such an objection is groundless, for tee-totalism would soon put them in funds.

In this Report it is proper to record the discontinuance of the old pledge by the Society on the 1st September last, a step which was taken on mature deliberation, and after the resolutions recommending it were passed at the Convention. The measure, no doubt, gave offence to some, and deprived us of the services of several who had long been friends and supporters of the temperance cause, to part company with whom was painful; still it was adopted from a conviction of its necessity, a belief which daily gathers strength with the Committee and with all consistent tee-totalers.

The number of members in the following statement, it is feared, affords an imperfect view of the real strength of the Society, as many are supposed to have broken their pledge during the recent troubles. In re-commencing, therefore, the operations of the Society, it will be necessary to adopt a strict yet prudent discipline, that the fallen members may be recovered, and the character of the Society vindicated.

Number of total abstinence members reported at the Annual Meeting, February 14, 1837.....	433
Added since.....	659
	1092
Less, Members dead, removed, or who have broken the rules, including 103 from the House of Industry in the winter of 1836-7, whose standing is not known.....	140
Total remaining.....	952

Should the liberality of the friends of temperance put it in the power of our successors, it will be of much importance to secure the services of an Agent, whose duties would comprise the visiting of the different Societies in the Province, attending their public meetings, when practicable, facilitating the formation of new Associations, circulating tracts, procuring subscribers to the Temperance Advocate, collecting funds to carry on the operations of the General Society, &c.; besides, while in town, devoting two or three nights a week to visiting and holding meetings. The advantages to be derived from the fulfilment of these duties must be apparent, and plead strongly for the employment of an Agent.

In concluding this Report, the Committee again allude to the goodness of God in the advances made by the cause of total abstinence in this Province, and recommend what was remarked in a former part of this Report, that the friends of temperance, in carrying on their plans and declaring their principles, would look up with more simple and persevering faith to Him for success. Probably this may be more necessary, as there is at present a tendency to substitute in its place worldly influence in carrying on benevolent operations, a disposition involving a departure from a reliance on the irresistible force of truth and the blessing of God, the effects of which we have painfully witnessed during the recent period of alarm.

The Montreal Society for the promotion of Temperance in Account Current with John E. Mills, Treasurer.

	Dr.	
To Balance due Treasurer from last account.....	£22 14 8	
" Advertising meetings, hire of Free Chapel, and incidental charges.....	35 11 3	
" Paid allowance to Secretary, Agent, expenses of Deputations to Quebec, to Three Rivers, and to Upper Canada.....	61 8 11	
" Paid miscellaneous charges, Medal to Capt. Hudson, Medals, &c.....	12 10 2	
" Paid for Publications, and remitted to Preston for Tracts lost in Cœur de Leon.....	11 19 1	
	£144 3 10	
	Cr.	
By received Donations from John Dougall, Esq.....	£62 10 0	
By received Donations from Sundries and Collections at Public Meetings.....	57 0 0	
	119 10 9	
Balance due me.....	£4 13 1	
E. E.		

Montreal, February 15, 1838.

JOHN E. MILLS, TREASURER.

Examined and found correct.

JOHN DOUGALL, AUDITOR.

Correspondence.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. MONTREAL, March 26, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Having recently travelled through the entire length of the Upper Province, I am able to state, from personal observation, much that must be interesting to every well-wisher of the

country. The recent political troubles have grievously interrupted and retarded the Temperance Reformation; and habits of drinking, with their long train of attendant evils, such as drunkenness, quarrelling, profanity, idleness, disease, poverty, &c. &c., have fearfully increased. The Distilleries (those workshops of death) are generally kept going night and day, Sundays not excepted without being able to supply the demand for whiskey. The stock of imported liquors is nearly exhausted, and the prices of all kinds have materially advanced.

The bar-rooms, grog-shops, and groceries, (of which very great numbers have been licensed every where) are generally thronged with congers and goers, somewhat after the fashion of beehives, and in almost every town and village bruised faces, blackened eyes, reeling steps, blasphemous oaths, with all the other usual accompaniments of furious or mauling drunkenness are familiar objects of contemplation. Multitudes of those who used to be called temperance men have broken their pledge, and the greater part of the drunkards who had been reclaimed by long and earnest temperance efforts, and whose reformation was matter of rejoicing and exultation to us, have fallen away in the general flood of intemperance, and "returned like the dog to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." In fact, the Canadas through all their borders are invaded by a most subtle, merciless, and formidable enemy, which, instead of being met and repelled at every point by the courage and patriotism of our people as other invaders have been, is permitted to enter freely and range through the length and breadth of the land, withering the energies and industry of the people, prostrating morals and religion, and polluting social intercourse and domestic happiness. This enemy is intemperance.

I am grieved when I think of thousands of sober, industrious young men, who have been called from the farm yard or the workshop to take up arms for the defence of their country, and who, under the influence of idleness, bad example, and Government allowances of liquor, are fast acquiring habits of intemperance and dissipation, which will effectually unfit them for useful industry, hereafter. These habits will cling to them when they return home, and probably ruin them in this life, if not in the next; and, what is worse, their children and neighbours will learn to imitate their vices, so that if great and immediate exertions are not made by all who have the welfare of the human race at heart, it is much to be feared that these Colonies may become colonies of drunkards.

This is no time to fold the arms and sit down supinely when the ruin of a whole people stares us in the face. This is no time to cry peace when there is no peace. We have to contend with a deadly enemy, who has thousands of active and industrious servants who never relent nor relax from their exertions in his work. Let us, therefore, arouse ourselves for the conflict. Let us call upon all the humanity, philanthropy, and true patriotism of the country to support us; let us solemnly adjure all those who are placed in authority as rulers and teachers of the people, to join with us in this great work, and give all the weight of their influence for good, and none of it for evil. Let us beg of them to set an example before the community which every one may safely follow. Above all, let us seek for aid and countenance from on high, and urge the truth with all the meekness, charity, and love, which the Gospel inculcates, and which alone can render it effectual. If we do this, we may yet see the destroyer humbled from the proud eminence on which he now stands, perhaps banished altogether from the land. If we do not, our country will be deluged with intemperance, and our children's children will have reason to curse our supineness and covardice.

I was present at a temperance meeting in Toronto which was rather thinly attended, political differences standing a good deal in the way of combined action, and many of the most influential men in the temperance cause there, not being prepared to advocate total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. I endeavoured to procure a subscription list for the Advocate in that city, seeing that they have now no paper of their own; but no one appeared willing to take much interest in the matter, and indeed many told me that it was in vain to attempt to do any thing for temperance in Toronto as long as such an enormous number of dram-shops and taverns are licensed. The Magistrates there, as indeed in almost every town and village of the Upper Province, appear to think it necessary that

* One merchant told me he had 11 pipes of Brandy to the small town of London last fall, and sold it all.

every third or fourth house at least should be licensed to dispense, what Robert Hall called, "liquid death, and distilled damnation."

At Windsor, Western District, I held two temperance meetings, at one of which I was assisted in addressing the audience by our old friend William Williams, who says he now has very rarely an opportunity of opening his lips on the subject of temperance. Both meetings were interesting; the persons addressed being principally Volunteers who had come from the interior to defend the frontiers, and who seemed to be generally of the opinion that they would be far better without strong drink of any kind; but, unfortunately, fashion and custom were so strong that they could not act upon their convictions. If, however, they are visited in quieter times, and well supplied with publications, I have no doubt very great effects will be produced, as I was earnestly solicited by several individuals to visit their respective neighbourhoods. In conversation with many of the Volunteers I found they would gladly have the Government allowance of liquor commuted for an allowance of coffee, vegetables, or money, as they were all conscious of the very great harm that liquor was doing, not only to themselves, but the service. I therefore took the liberty of waiting on Col. Foster when I returned to Toronto; and laying before him the facts which I have detailed, dwelling strongly upon the advantage that would accrue to the men themselves, to the service, and to the country at large, if this wish of the Volunteers, respecting the commutation of their allowances of liquor were complied with. He was deeply grieved at the extent to which drunkenness was carried, but said that the liquor was served out in accordance with a rule of the service, which could not be altered.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to think from what I have recently witnessed, and in part detailed above, that we must change our plan of operations in some essential respects. We must lay our foundations deeper, by setting that mighty engine the press more extensively to work. We have hitherto been, perhaps, too anxious to swell the number of pledged members of the Temperance Society, and have induced many, in the enthusiasm attendant upon public meetings, to enrol their names, who, having no strength in themselves, fall before the temptations that continually beset them, and thus cause the name of Temperance Societies to be a jest and a bye-word. It would, I think, be better to direct our chief attention to introduce the undeniable truths elicited by temperance investigations to the notice of every family in the country, to pervade the whole land with appeals to the common sense and Christian benevolence of the people, and to awaken every man's conscience to a sense of his responsibility in this matter, in order that the dominion of intemperance might be universally undermined, so that when it did fall, the fall might be great.

At the same time I earnestly desire that those who feel strong in the truth: who are willing, in humble reliance upon the grace of God, to fight the good fight against the mighty—the licensed destroyer, who is now preying upon the very vitals of the community, till alcoholic drinks be entirely banished from common use as a beverage—I earnestly desire, I say, that such should stand forth in all parts of the country as witnesses of the truth, and as leaders in this great reformation. A reformation which, when successful, will cut off at once and forever the greater part of all the evils which now afflict the human race, and prepare the way for the time of universal peace, purity, and happiness promised in the Gospel.

It only remains for me to add the weight of my experience to the testimony of thousands, that intoxicating drinks are not necessary to enable us to bear cold or fatigue; and I may also add, anxiety of mind. In the course of my recent journeys, in the very depth of a Canadian winter, I have travelled about 2200 miles, principally in open waggon, and often times two or three days and nights without rest. At one part of the road I was obliged to walk about forty miles, carrying or dragging my luggage, and some times sinking into water and ice two or three feet deep. Yet I never felt either the inclination or the need for any kind of intoxicating drinks, and suffered less from cold and fatigue than some of my fellow passengers, who thought that liquor did them good.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOS. DOUGALL.

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.—*Wesley's Foundation.*

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1838.

The information which we are able to give under the head of "Progress of the Temperance Reformation" this month will be found unusually interesting. The most important item is the act of the State Legislature of Tennessee, repealing the License Laws, and declaring the retailing of spirituous liquors a misdemeanour. Tennessee has, by this, laid the whole Christian world, and especially the friends of Temperance, under obligation to her. We confess that she has taken us by surprise. We expected that something would be "done" in Maine very speedily, and we hope this will give an impulse to her movements, but we had no idea that any such measures were in contemplation in Tennessee.

The Legislature of that State have thus declared that, in their judgment, the traffic in spirituous liquors is a fit subject for legislation. In this we fully concur with them, though some difference of opinion exists respecting it. Such legislation is not intended to curtail the liberties of individuals, but to protect those of the public. It is purely defensive. It takes away from individuals the liberty to injure their neighbours, and this is a liberty which they ought never to possess. But the act itself seems to us a very defective one, if the copy, which is given in another page, and which we have extracted from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, is correct. It prohibits only the "retailing of spirituous liquors," and licensing houses for that purpose. It appears then that the Distiller and Importer are still to be permitted to follow their avocations, and that houses may be licensed for the sale of other intoxicating drinks. If this is the case, the present act will have little practical effect, but we hope that its moral influence will be great and extensive. Tennessee has set an example to the other States, which, we hope, will be soon imitated. Will Canada be ready, when the movement has come northwards to her borders? *Nous verrons*. But every successive act of the different States, as they follow one another, condemning and prohibiting the fatal traffic, will give the cause "a lift" here.

We entirely agree with "A Christian Philanthropist" in the sentiments which he expresses; but we question the wisdom of singing out *one* religious body, and directing against it such severe animadversions.

We have just received a communication informing us that what we stated last month respecting the duties, imposed by the British Government on Spirits and Books respectively, imported into Canada, is incorrect. We regret that it has come *too late* for insertion in this number. We shall give it at large next month.

Our intended notice of the Rev. T. C. Wilson's Sermon is necessarily postponed.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

Progress of the Temperance Reform.

MONTREAL.—The Second Anniversary of the Montreal Society for the Promotion of Temperance was held on Tuesday evening, the 6th ult., in the Congregational Chapel. The meeting was a good one, considering the political state of the country. It is only the *fourth* public meeting, for any moral or religious purpose, which it has been found practicable to hold this winter. An abstract of the Report, with a copy of the Resolutions passed at the meeting will be found in another page. We have no doubt that, from the general appearance of the meeting, the Committee will feel themselves at liberty to resume their stated meetings as usual. The warlike proceedings of the past winter have done our cause much injury, which, by the way, is an evidence of its excellence; and now, when a better state of things seems to be approaching, we trust the friends of Temperance, both in this city and throughout the Province generally, will consider themselves imperatively called upon to bestir themselves to put a stop to the evil.

MILITARY BRANCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We are glad to learn that a Society, under the above title, has been formed in the Barracks. We are especially glad to see that, from the tenor of the 2d and 9th Resolutions, the Society will necessarily be an *active* one. The conduct of the defenders of our country, in thus taking measures to protect themselves against habits of Intemperance which, we are sorry to say, the mistaken kindness of Government is calculated to foster, cannot be too highly praised. We cordially wish them success. In connection with this subject, we may take the liberty to state that at least three of the Grenadiers of the Royals, Arbuthnot, Copeland, and — used no intoxicating liquor, during the expedition against St. Charles.

Rules for the government of the Military Branch Temperance Society, established at Montreal, January 29, 1838.

RULE 1.—That this Society shall be called the "MILITARY BRANCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY," in connection with the Montreal Temperance Society.

RULE 2.—That the Meetings of this Society shall be held every Monday Evening at Six o'clock, at such place as from time to time may be appointed.

RULE 3.—That in consequence of the uncertainty of the different Regiments remaining for any length of time in this Garrison, the Funds now in hands of the Treasurer are to remain as heretofore, subject to such arrangements as the Committee shall, from time to time, deem necessary. The Committee to consist, if possible, of a member of each Company in each Corps.

RULE 4.—That the names of persons who may be desirous of joining the Society, shall be entered in a Preparatory Book to be kept for that purpose; and at the expiration of a week, should they act consistently with the pledge, their names shall be entered on the Books of the Society.

RULE 5.—That the following shall be the Pledge of this Society, by which every Member shall be bound:

"We whose names are herunto annexed, agree to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to discountenance their use among our comrades, friends and families."

RULE 6.—That a Meeting of the Committee shall take place on the first Wednesday in each month to examine the Accounts of the Society, a statement of which, signed by each Member, shall be produced at the next regular Meeting.

RULE 7.—That no person be admitted a Member of this Society, unless he shall attend a Public Meeting, and there give in his name to the Secretary. And no person can be allowed to withdraw his name, except at a Meeting of the Society.

RULE 8.—That a Collection shall be taken up at the close of each Meeting, to cover the requisite expenses for Books, Paper, Fuel, Light, &c., and for procuring Temperance Publications.

RULE 9.—Any Member who shall be willfully absent from three successive Meetings, when off duty, (thereby evincing little or no interest in the cause), shall no longer be considered a Member of the Society.

UNITED STATES.

From the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Temperance movements of the last month have been of the most important and cheering character. The convention, at Boston—the anniversary, at Albany—the festival, at Philadelphia; the Congressional Temperance Meeting, at Washington—and the simultaneous Temperance meetings, through the length and breadth of the land—have turned the eyes of millions upon us, and enabled us to present truth more widely, and, we trust, carry conviction more deeply, than at any former period. Victory is no longer doubtful. A moral power is in motion, which it is in vain to resist. The last stronghold of Intemperance has been attacked, and a breach has been made, not to be repaired. We knew not what spot in the mighty rampart that defended the traffickers in intoxicating drinks, would first fall before the fire of public indignation. We had decreed the laurel to our friends in Maine. They were ready "a year ago;" but they have delayed and delayed, and now, while the blood of slaughtered victims is smoking on the altars, and her young men are delivered unto torments and death, they talk of delay, lest they fail to meet with public approbation. To old Massachusetts we were turning. She first broke the yoke of civil tyranny. She, in many of her counties, has long tasted the sweets of temperance freedom, and why should she delay to wipe from her statute book the plague-spot of drunkenness? She will not; she cannot. Her sons—her mothers and daughters—will demand it, with a voice that will be heard. But she has lost the honor of taking the lead in this glorious warfare. The West has gained it. The sons of Tennessee have won the prize. We have been surprised and delighted to find such a determination in the Legislature of that state to put down the horrid traffic. The act by which the license system, as it there existed, has been abolished, and the retailing of spirituous liquors has been made a misdemeanour, is one for which she deserves the thanks of the whole country. The ball is in motion, and it will not stop. If one legislature comes up to the point of duty in this matter, others will soon follow, and, ere long, we shall have no state in which this traffic, which murders the body and murders the soul, will be permitted. The

following is the act in relation to this subject, of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 29, 1837:—

AN ACT to repeal all laws licensing tippling houses, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that an act passed the 15th December, 1831, entitled an act to tax retailers of spirituous liquors, and to appropriate the same to the use of common schools, also so much of the fourth section of an act setting forth the property, real and personal, and the privileges and occupations liable to taxation, in this state, as relates to the licensing, and increasing the tax on, those who retail spirituous liquors, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, that hereafter all persons convicted of the offence of retailing spirituous liquors shall be fined at the discretion of the court, as in other cases of misdemeanour; and that portion of the second section of the act of 1815, chapter 293, which limits the fine to five dollars, be, and the same is, hereby repealed. *Provided,* that the fines and forfeitures accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be appropriated to the use of common schools.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Abridged from the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Temperance Festival, advertised in our last, in honour of Mr. Buckingham, and for the promotion of our cause, was held on the 22d ult.; and surpassed in its beauty, interest, and effect, our highest anticipations. The deep interest felt in it by the citizens of Philadelphia, was manifested in the fact that, after all the tickets, fifteen hundred in number, were disposed of, a demand was made for at least a thousand more. Near two thousand persons, it is estimated, were present, constituting a grand and most imposing scene. A table about eighty feet in length and four in breadth, covered with confectionary and fruits of the choicest character, and most tastefully spread, occupied the centre. The Festival was opened precisely at half-past six by a full band; after which a fervent and appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. John Chambers. The Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union read several letters from distinguished gentlemen, who had been invited to attend the festival, but were unable.

After reading the letters and offering a few remarks, Mr. Marsh presented to the meeting, on behalf of the Committee, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rise and extension of the Temperance Reformation, in both hemispheres, calls for lively gratitude to the Preserver and Healer of Nations.

Resolved, That, while we remember with thankfulness, the many distinguished advocates of Temperance, both in this and foreign countries, we reflect, this evening, with peculiar satisfaction, upon the indefatigable labours of our distinguished guest, the Hon. James Silk Buckingham, who, as Chairman of a Committee in the British Parliament for inquiring into the causes and extent of drunkenness, aroused his countrymen to a sense of the vast importance of the Temperance cause, and gave it a great impulse at home and in foreign nations.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome Mr. Buckingham to our shores and our city; and trust that, while unfolding to our countrymen the ancient wonders of the East, he will, wherever he goes, by his example and eloquence, aid in the suppression of intemperance.

Mr. Buckingham rose amid warm and enthusiastic cheers; and, for more than two hours, commanded the most profound attention of the immense audience. It

will be impossible for us to give more than a general outline of his speech. He commenced with a very handsome compliment to the festival; and expressed a fear that the kindness of friends and the trumpet tongue of the press, had excited expectations which could not be realized; but he threw himself upon the indulgence of all around him. He beautifully alluded to Washington, on whose birth-night we were assembled, and who had ever commanded his highest admiration; and drew a rich parallel between the great work which he accomplished and that in which we are engaged.

Mr. B. gave a brief history of his own life, to show how he became enlisted in the Temperance cause. He had spent many years in the East, in Mohammedan and Pagan countries, where he travelled over thirty thousand miles, and saw three millions of people, and not more than six drunkards. On his return to England, he found it awfully abandoned to intemperance. England, he said, was a drunken nation, Scotland still drunker, and Ireland worst of all. His indignation was fired; and when invited to take a seat in Parliament, for Sheffield, he accepted the invitation, resolved that, if elected, he would commence there a work of reform for the three kingdoms. He was known and opposed as a Temperance candidate; but, against all the supporters of intemperance, he was gloriously successful.

He commenced his work; the jeer, the sport, the ridicule of all Parliament; but petitions came to his support from every part of the kingdom. He proposed a committee of inquiry into the extent and causes of drunkenness and means of reform; and when the day for the discussion of his resolution arrived, the whole assembly seemed to be in a suppressed titter. But he poured out upon them a torrent of the most appalling facts, showing the intimate connexion between pauperism, crime, brutality, wretchedness, and spirit-drinking. He presented Leeds, with a population of two hundred thousand, drinking annually to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds sterling; paying a poor tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and labouring under a most distressing depression; and the town of Sheffield, losing thirteen men through drunkenness, in eleven days, &c., &c. The committee was granted, composed of thirty members, with power to send for persons and papers. They sat every day for three months, and examined clergymen, magistrates, physicians, overseers of the poor, distillers, inn-keepers, brewers, and others engaged in the sale of strong drinks; and, as the result, it was estimated by the committee that, in Great Britain, fifty million pounds, per annum, were spent in strong drink, or one-sixth of all the annual industry of the country, which was three hundred million pounds, or fifteen hundred million dollars. But when the loss of time, arising from drinking; the loss of property from fires, ship-wrecks, &c., from drunkenness, was also calculated, the total expense of intemperance in Great Britain was at least, two hundred million pounds, per annum. Such was the interest excited on the subject, through the country, that, out of six hundred and eighty-eight members of the House of Commons, no less than six hundred had petitions from their constituents to offer on the subject.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Abridged from the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Ninth Anniversary of the New York State Temperance Society was held at the Second Dutch Reformed Church, in Albany, February 8th, 1838. One hundred and fifty-six delegates attended from twenty-eight counties, all but *one* of whom were TOTAL ABSTINENTS.

The President, Chancellor Walworth, presided at the meeting; and was elected again for the ensuing year. The Executive Committee made an able report, which says:—

“There are fifty-six counties, in fifteen of which every clergyman is a total abstinent. In five counties, all are but six, in each; in six, all but five in each; in two, all but four in each; in two others, all but three in each; in five, all but two in each; and in one, all but one. Of the whole twenty-two hundred and sixty-one clergy in the state of New York, nineteen hundred and fifty-two are total abstinent, being more than eight-ninths of the whole.

“There are some of the counties in which all the physicians and surgeons in them have signed the total abstinence pledge; and from the reports in our possession, it appears a very large majority in the State, of this useful profession, who have been such pioneers and faithful co-adjutors of the Temperance cause, have done the same.

“There have been reclaimed within our bounds full 3500 drunkards, of whom about 1600 have made a profession of religion. In 1837, the boards of excise in 121 towns have not granted license to sell intoxicating drink. We have 1178 Temperance Societies on the comprehensive pledge, with 132,161 members—84,403 of whom were added the last year. There are not a dozen Temperance Societies on the pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits only, which have done anything to forward the Temperance cause within a year; and in those few which manifest any vitality, total abstinence members do all the work.

“Our course is onward, and while our standard is planted on the self-denying and expansively benevolent doctrines of INSPIRATION; and with our broad banner floating over the nations, inscribed on both sides TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL THAT CAN INTOXICATE, we commence another year of contest, with the *depraved appetites, the reckless passions, the parsimonious selfishness, and the cold calculating indifference* of thousands on thousands, assured that the arm of the Almighty will give triumph to the Temperance enterprise, by causing ONE to chase a thousand, and TWO to put ten thousand to flight.”

A number of important and appropriate Resolutions were passed, among which we are particularly pleased with the following, on account of the conciliatory spirit which they breathe, and which cannot fail to lead to the happiest results:—

4. *Resolved*, That as entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors may be practised by individuals for different reasons; and as there should be a common bond of union, as far as practicable, among all who agree in practice, the pledge of this Society shall hereafter be as follows:

“We, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.”

Whereas, the whole history of the Temperance enterprise demonstrates the utility of the mutual pledge, therefore,

5. *Resolved*, That the same, as now amended, be earnestly recommended for the adoption of all the friends of Temperance.

And whereas, however, there may still be individuals whose views of religious and moral duty do not permit them to adopt a formal pledge, but who still avow and practice total abstinence, therefore,

6. *Resolved*, That this Society recognise in the practice of such individuals a kindred influence, and they bespeak their future co-operation in the furtherance of the common cause.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

On the 21st ult. a noble Convention of more than 100 delegates of Temperance Societies met at the Odéon, in Boston, for the purpose of forming a State Temperance Society, on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The following gentlemen were made officers of the Convention:—

President.—John Tappan.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. John Hurst, Rev. Samuel J. May, Lyman Towne, William B. Bannister, and Myron Lawrence.

Secretaries.—Henry Edwards, John S. Sleeper, and Lewis G. Pray.

Rev. Dr. Edwards, from the Standing Committee, reported regulations to govern the meeting, and introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we will form ourselves into an Association, for the purpose of promoting, in all suitable ways, total abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating drinks.

A debate ensued on the adoption of this resolution, in which Alden Bradford, L. M. Sargent, Moses Grant, Dr. Walter Channing, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Rev. Dr. Edwards, and other gentlemen, took part.

The resolution was adopted, with but two dissenting voices; and the association, called the Massachusetts Temperance Union, was organized.

A number of important Resolutions were afterwards passed, and the meeting adopted a memorial to the Legislature against the License Laws, from which we cannot make any extracts on account of want of room.

SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK.—On the evening of New Year's day three Soirees were held in town. The annual one took place in the Assembly Rooms this year, under the management of the Committee of the Total Abstinence Society. Provost McLeish presided, and did the honours of the chair admirably. Upwards of 500 were present; and the money drawn from the sale of tickets, after defraying expenses, amounted to £14, which was given to the Treasurer of the Infirmary. The meeting was addressed by the Provost, Rev. Messrs. Finlayson, Campbell, and Gilmour, and Messrs. Dunlop and Slater. Another Soiree was held in Mr. Cullen's School-room, Cartdyke. The Rev. Mr. Moserip in the chair. The number present was upwards of 200. It went well off, and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Salmon, and Falconer, of Paisley, and other gentlemen. Another party of about 100 met in the school-room attached to St. Andrew's Church, where Mr. Andrew McFarlane presided. Those present express themselves well pleased with the arrangements, and they broke up at a late hour.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

Miscellaneous.

ENACTMENTS AGAINST DRUKENNESS.—The laws enacted to prevent drunkenness at various periods, and by different Governments, are curious. Domitian ordered all the vine plants in the Roman territory to be rooted out. Charles the Tenth* of France issued a

* We suspect this is a mistake. —Ed

similar law. In 1736, under Francis I, a law was passed sentencing drunkards to imprisonment on bread and water for the first offence; a public whipping was the punishment for the second, and, for the third, banishment, with the loss of ears. Draco inflicted capital punishment. Lycurgus destroyed the vineyards. The Athenians had officers to prevent excesses in drinking; in Rome the patricians were not allowed the use of wine until they had attained their thirty-fifth year—nevertheless drunkenness was a common vice among the Romans. Amelianus had officers whose duty it was to intoxicate foreign ambassadors. Temperance Societies are not modern institutions. Ligismund de Dietrichstein established one in 1517 under the auspices of St. Christopher.

—*Curiosities of Medical Literature.*

DRUNKENNESS.—When this vice has once taken fast hold of a man, farewell industry, farewell emulation, farewell attention to things worthy of attention, farewell decency of manners, and farewell to even an attention to person, every thing is turned by this predominant and brutal habit. In how many instances do we hear of men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them, and who have closed it without one ray of comfort and consolation? Young men with good fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good hearts, and sound constitutions, only by being drawn into the vortex of the drunkard, have become, by degrees, the most loathsome and the most despicable of mankind. In the house of the drunkard there is no happiness for any one—all is uncertainty and anxiety; he is not the same man for any one day at a time; no one knows anything of his out-goings and in-comings; when he will rise or when he will lie down to rest is wholly a matter of chance. That which he swallows for what he calls pleasure brings pain; as surely as the night brings morning, poverty and misery are in the train. To avoid these results we are called upon to make no sacrifice—abstinence requires no aid to accomplish it; our own will is all that is requisite, and if we have not the will to avoid contempt, disgrace, and misery, we deserve neither relief nor compassion.—*Cobbett.*

“IS NOT THIS A BRAND PLUCKED OUT OF THE FIRE?”—A plain country man, who had been effectually called, by means of a sermon from this text, was afterwards solicited by an old companion to accompany him to the ale-house; but the good man strongly resisted, saying, “I am a brand plucked out of the fire.” His old companion not under standing this, he explained it to him thus:—“There is a great difference between a brand and a green stick. If a spark flies upon a brand that has been partially burnt, it will soon catch fire again; but it is not so with a green stick. I tell you, I am that brand plucked out of the fire; and I dare not venture into the way of temptation, for fear of being set on fire again.” How wise and safe are those who are concerned to keep out of the way of danger; and how careful should we be that our conduct is strictly consistent with the prayer we have often uttered, “Lord, lead us not into temptation!”

Colonel Freemantle, commanding the Guards at Dublin, prevents intoxication by obliging the delinquent soldiers, guilty of this vice, to wear wooden shoes, an

outré fashion which makes them ashamed to appear out of their barracks.

NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.—A woman was brought up before the Boston Police on Friday, against whom it appeared that she had pinched an infant child black and blue, to afford a pretext to beg rum to wash its bruises!

The Hudson Bay Company's influence on the Indians is reported by the Missionaries to the North West region, to be highly salutary—they have excluded ardent spirits from all those sections where they have exclusive control over the trade.

The flour of barley is deservedly coming into repute as a substitute to that of wheat. Barley well prepared is as palatable for puddings as rice, while for broths or soup it is considered much better. Farmers will find that the least profitable way of disposing of it, is to sell to the distiller.

NECESSARY CONNECTION.—A Tract visiter in Brooklyn, New York, reports:—“My district abounds with grog-shops, Sabbath-breaking, and vice. I visited it last Sabbath, and oh! the scenes of wretchedness, of unmingled misery, of dying, ghastly, despair, and of infernal revelry on God's holy day.”

THE CONSEQUENCE OF WHITE MEN'S EXAMPLE.—The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Missionary to Western Africa, states that one of the natives swallowed down more than a pint of unadulterated New England rum in the course of half an hour, and without being beastly intoxicated.

Poetry.

ABSTINENCE.

Hail! Abstinence, 'tis to thy rules we owe
All pleasures, which from health and strength can flow:
Vigour of body, purity of mind,
Unclouded reason, sentiments refined.

To Abstinence, all our liveliest powers we owe;
She bids the judgment wake, the fancy flow:
Gives to our noblest themes, the studious hour,
When calmly seated in our village tower:
While genius, and calm contemplation, join
To warm the soul with energy divine.

H. E. H.

Would ye extend your narrow span,
And make the most of life you can;
Would you when medicine cannot save
Descend, with ease into the grave;
Calmly retire, like evening light,
And cheerful bid the world good night,
Let Abstinence constantly preside:
Your best physician, friend, and guide.

Would you to wisdom make pretence,
Proud to be thought a man of sense;
Let abstinence (always friend to fame)
With steady hand, direct your aim.
Or, like an archer, in the dark,
Your random shaft will miss the mark.
For they who slight her golden rules
In wisdom's volumes stand for fools.

H. E. H.