

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 2.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1838.

VOL. IV.

## HE SMELLS OF DRINK.

"There is a shopkeeper, a Mr. —, wants to buy a load of flour on credit" said the shopman to Mr. Cautious, who was in his private counting house, "shall I let him have it?" "What is he? Do you know any thing about him?" "No; excepting this that *he smells of drink.*" That is enough; tell him we have too many trust customers already.

"Pray master can you give me a trifle of any thing; I am very near hungered to death" said an old man who knocked at the door, with a most melancholy looking countenance. "Is it likely I should relieve you," said I, "*you smell of rum.*" "I assure you" answered the old man, "I have not *spent* any thing; for I had not a halfpenny to spare; a friend of mine *gave* me two pennyworth." "No matter, I cannot relieve you now."

"Well, Mr. L., I hope you will favor us with a good order this journey, we have an excellent article to offer you," observed a traveller for a paper warehouse, who came in rubbing his hands, with full blown cheeks, "I will be candid with you Mr. —;" was the reply, "if you wish me to do business with you, always call before dinner; you *smell so strong of your wine* I cannot endure it." The young gentleman blushed still more, and said "It is a bad practice I know, and I heartily wish the fashion of drinking at dinner was done away."

"I've a small bill against you ma'am," said a traveller to Mrs. Dean, "for a cask of mustard." "I was not aware that I owed you any thing; I believe I paid your young man the last time he was round." She then presented the receipt. "You see the account is settled, and I have the receipt for the money; but I was afraid there would be some mistake, for I remember that when I paid him *he smelled as strong as a brandy cask.*"

A stout looking young man stepped in one evening with a small book, begging for the unfortunate work-people who had lost their employment, in consequence of a mill being burnt down near Lancaster. After stating his case, the master, looking earnestly at him, said "However I may feel for their misfortune, is it likely that I could trust my money with a man *who smells so strong of ale as you do?*" My young man, if you would serve these unfortunate people, *abstain from drink*, for depend upon it although others may not be so plain with you as I am, you will not get much while *you smell so strong of alcohol.*"

Surely there is a dearth of *caraway seeds*; or have the dram shops bought them all up? Gentlemen travellers, at a guinea a day, at any rate, might afford a few. Perhaps "a Commission" to inquire into this subject might be desirable!—*Livesey's Moral Reformer.*

## WHO WOULD DARE BE A RUM-SELLER?

On the 30th of March last, Mr. Josiah Moore, of Canterbury, N. H., whose head was frosted by his sixty-ninth year, left his home for Concord, drawing on a hand sled a bushel of oats and a gallon jug. He drew his sled as far as Sewall Falls Bridge, a distance of more than 4 miles. Here he left his sled and shouldered his oats, and taking his jug in his hand, he proceeded to the street, laden like a beast of burden, and exchanged his oats for rum. He then returned to the bridge, placed his jug upon his sled, and went towards home. When he came within half a mile of his home in the early part of the evening, the rum and his long walk had such an effect upon him that he could go no farther. He left his sled in the middle of the road, carried his jug a little way farther and sat down—went a few rods out of the road and fell upon the ground. He remained there until eight o'clock the next morning, when he was found. He was covered all over, not even excepting his face, with a thick coat of sleet, which the slight rain and cold had woven over him. He was not quite dead, but was so far gone that he could not speak and tell the name of the man who had sold him the waters of death. He never spoke again. A few hours afterward he ceased his painful breathing and his spirit fled.

If but one such instance had occurred in the world within a thousand years, who would dare be a rum seller?

If we did not know it to be true, could we believe it possible that a man who had ever had a father's counsels or a mother's prayers, could know such a fact and yet continue to scatter abroad the deadly poison which is daily carrying fathers to a dishonorable grave, and piercing the hearts of mothers with unutterable anguish?

Would it be right to say that the old man was murdered?—*Northern Banner.*

## DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN ANTI-TEETOTALLER AND A DRUNKARD.

*Anti-Teetotaler.*—Let me entreat you to put down that glass for a moment.

*Drunkard.*—Why, what do you want?

*Anti-T.*—To convince you that you are killing yourself. Look at your palsied hand! I wonder any man could have the conscience to sell you liquor.

*Drunkard.*—I wonder you have the conscience to drink wine, and have the impudence to speak to me about whiskey.

*Anti-T.*—You know wine is not forbidden by our pledge, and a glass may be safely taken by any body. It has neither the taste nor the intoxicating power of that poisonous drug you were just putting to your lips.

*Drunkard.*—As to your pledge, I care nothing for that. But as regards sa-a-fety, there is as much da danger in the glass of wine you drink, as in my three cents worth of whiskey. As to taste, every man must be his own judge.

*Anti-T.*—But if you were to drink as much of that vile liquor as I have wine, you would soon be laid on the floor. I tell you your safety depends on your quitting any thing stronger than water, drink wine.

*Drunkard.*—I tell you I like the taste of my drink best, and there shall be no difference in point of strength between my whiskey and your wine; for I'll put water enough to it; so here's to you. (Filling up his tumbler with water and drinking it off.) I'll be as temperate as you.

### JOHN HOCKINGS.

DUBLIN.—Sir,—Seeing a communication in the last number of your interesting paper, that the Hibernian Temperance Society, based on the old temperance pledge, had sent for that able advocate of teetotalism, John Hockings, during his late visit to Belfast, to come to the metropolis, and also a notice of his arrival here, from our valued friend, T. B. Clowston, I beg leave to remove any wrong impression, that the Hibernian Society was the means of his coming here and of providing meetings for him. True, an invitation was given by them, that he would come to Dublin, but under certain restrictions; with which John Hockings, with the manly spirit of a teetotaler, would have nothing to do—thanks to that far spreading spirit which you so ably advocate. A society established in this city on the total abstinence principle exclusively, though but young in its operations, nearly singular in its character, and stamped with the name of *juvenile*, threw itself into the van, sent an unrestricted invitation to John Hockings, and thereby planted the standard of total abstinence more firmly than ever in this city. During his short stay, pleasing features of a marked change of public sentiment on this subject manifested themselves, not only by the increasing crowds who attended the meetings, but by the forced (I may say) impression that was made on the public press, and also by the pleasing fruits of an unprecedented increase of members to the society. Three successive meetings were held in the Adelphi Theatre, Great Brunswick-street, each being crowded to overflowing, inasmuch that the fourth meeting, though announced for the same place, had to be held in the large round room, Rotunda, which was filled to the doors, moderately calculated at 2000 being assembled; every part of the room whereon a person could stand was covered; a large meeting having also been held in the extreme west end of the town, for the benefit of the numerous factories and foundries established there. He occupied one week by visiting various adjoining towns, Mountmellick, Portarlington, Tullamore, and from which very cheering accounts have arrived. On his return a farewell meeting was held, which exceeded for interest created even all that preceded. The numbers that crowded the large place of meeting (and, be it remembered, each meeting on charge for admission), amazed and gratified the operators in this good work. The evening before his leaving, a meeting was privately summoned, that he might address the Wesleyan Methodist body in one of their large chapels, which, without the public entrance being opened, was crowded to excess; the effect of which, it was conceived, would be productive of much good. So far, Sir, have I given you but a mere detail of the number of meetings; upon the character and excellence of his addresses it would be needless to dwell, they being already faithfully told by accounts from the many scenes of his previous labours. Suffice it to mention—his speeches were full of appropriate anecdotes, applied in the most forcible and happy manner, as illustrative of the principles he advocated, delivered in a strain of bold, unstudied eloquence, at one time argumentative, then pathetic, and occasionally enlivened by a broad but not coarse strain of humour, to which his native idiom gave peculiar zest. In the words of a leading metropolitan paper, "If pure natural elocution, sound common sense argument, a thorough understanding of his subject, with a talent of no ordinary character for extemporaneous speaking, evinced by the most judicious reference to what preceding speakers had said, or instantaneous application to passing incidents, give an advocate any claim on public attention, most certainly John Hockings possesses such in a high degree. But that which above all gives value to his advocacy is the Christian foundation upon which he bases his appeals. He sets forth the claims of benevolence upon the self-denial of the sober-drinking community, and does this with such a meek, yet solicitous spirit, that the language and manner of the man persuade you the Lord has not only changed him from drunkenness to sobriety, but has more-

over transformed him from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." On the departure of John Hockings, an address was presented to him by the Dublin Juvenile Temperance Society. Many pleasing and ripening fruits have, since his leaving us, appeared as the result of his but transitory labours here: one is worth mentioning. Lately, at one of our Savings' Banks, an unprecedented number of new accounts were opened on one day; and the cause of the increase was found, on some enquiries by the clerks, to be owing to the late appeals of John Hockings. Some facts, besides, which have come to our knowledge, containing even clearer proofs of the substantial good effected by his advocacy, convince the supporters of total abstinence here that they are not, as insinuated in a late number of the *Irish Temperance Gazette*, published March 17th, "pushing the argument too far to produce any substantial effects, and that, by too eagerly grasping at what is unattainable, we may, as in the fable of the dog and the shadow, lose the substance already in our power." The Juvenile Society, so far from being discouraged by whatever emanates from the organ of the Hibernian Society, is only roused to fresh exertion.—*Isle of Man Temperance Guardian.*

### EXTRACT from Speech of Dr. Garman, at the Annual Meeting of the East London Auxiliary, Dec. 21, 1837.

"Some person might say, 'How is it that I know those who have been accustomed to take strong drink for years, and enjoy good health?' He replied, if they took the population collectively they would find that those persons were the exceptions and not the general rule. (Hear, hear.) Others might say, 'How is it that we have been taught that in beer and wine there is a great deal of real nourishment?' He replied, they had been instructed erroneously, for although he admitted that both wine and beer possessed real nourishment, yet they contained not half so much as most persons imagined; and as they could get more nourishment at a cheaper rate from things that did not possess the alcoholic poison, such as bread, meat, &c. &c., why would they take that which contained but little good, when at the same time that good was more than counterbalanced by positive evil, which consisted in the alcohol it contained? (Cheers.) If the audience would bear with him, he would proceed a little further in substantiating the original proposition with which he set out. (Hear, hear.) When it was duly considered that the heart began to beat before they were born into the world; and that night and day it must continue to palpitate until they ceased to exist in that state of being, how very important was it that whatever tended to disturb its functions should be avoided; and yet the alcoholic poison, which persons were in the daily habit of taking in the form of fermented liquors, was that which in its very nature was calculated to interfere with healthy and proper action. (Hear, hear.) He would ask, Was there not enough in errors of diet, in local causes, in mental anxieties, to interfere with the due action of the heart, but men must have recourse to alcohol? Away with it! Away with it! in all its forms; and place it where it was found nine hundred years ago, namely, in the doctor's shop, and the laboratory of the chemist.—(Cheers.) Some took intoxicating drinks from custom, some from prejudice, some because they thought they would do them good, but all those motives were, in his opinion, founded in error; for whatever were the circumstances in which they were placed, they could not prove that they needed such things, if they were in the enjoyment of health. (Hear.) Let them go into the harvest-field and see a labourer toiling beneath a sultry summer's sun; in such a situation, and under such circumstances, the man would be perspiring at every pore, and the watery particles of his blood rapidly exhaling. What ought, in common sense, to be done! not to say, what would science dictate? Why, if water was thrown off, water should be thrown in; by so doing, they would at once supply the blood with what the blood had lost, taking care at the same time to give the man plenty of good sound nourishment, such as meat, and bread, and vegetables! Nature, they might rest assured, would do the rest, such as digestion, assimilation, &c. &c. Did any start, and say, Would you supply the harvest-man with a large quantity of cold water? No! and certainly not when he was over-heated; but if they were wise they would put the water-jug beneath the same glorious sun that warmed the man, and then they would both be adapted to each other, for the water would become not disagreeably warm, but just

chilled enough to prevent mischief. But again, the same objection might be made against cold beer, or cold brandy, or cold gin, for it was the coldness of the fluid, not the quality of it, which did the harm. (Hear, hear.) If a man was over-heated, and drank a large quantity of any cold fluid, the absorbents of the stomach rapidly took it up, and gave too quickly to the warm blood the cold fluid, and thereby chilled the whole mass of blood, which endangered the life, especially if a surfeit did not break out over the body so as to prevent its consequences falling on the vital organs. (Hear.) These, said Mr. Garman, are facts told in a plain way, but still they are facts, as I believe both common sense and true science will testify; and I wish them to be brought home to all your judgments, for it is a notion with me, that if we convince the judgments of our fellow-countrymen and women, our work is nearly done."

### PURE WINE.

The Rev. F. Beardsall, of Manchester, now supplies eighteen churches with "the fruit of the vine." As Mr. B. has frequent inquiries how his wine can be had, and at what price, it may be well to state that he has now about 500 bottles of wine, at 2s. per bottle, or 24s. per dozen, (ispissated.) All orders, with cash, directed to Mr. B., care of Mr. Ellerby, 31, Piccadilly, Manchester, will receive immediate attention.

Mr. B. has also some plum and damson wine, as well as grape; it is more tasty than grape, and the same price. As the grape time will soon be over, Mr. B. is desirous of knowing what may be wanted, that he may lay in a stock of the right grape for his wines. About 1500 pounds of grapes have been made up, and the present stock is of a much superior quality to any before.

The Temperance cause is much indebted to the Rev. Gentleman for his steady, zealous, and persevering labours in its behalf, and much praise is due to him for his unremitting exertions to expose the wine delusion, as it may justly be termed. When Temperance Societies commenced, there were many outcries for the pure fermented juice of the grape. Inquiry and investigation soon brought to light the practice of adulterating wine by various noxious ingredients. At this time few were aware of the pernicious properties of alcohol—the product of fermentation. Few, however, if any of the articles used in the adulteration of wine and malt liquor, are in reality worse, considered physically and morally, than the intoxicating principle of both fermented and distilled liquors. By the experiments of Mr. B. it has also been shown that the juice of the grape and other fruits may be preserved without fermentation, by which process nutriment is changed into poison. The term wine ought not to be restricted to a liquor of an intoxicating quality. Were things called by their right names, this word, without an appropriate adjective, would never be applied to such deleterious compounds as are usually consumed in this country, or even to the pure fermented juice of the grape. If we want the juice in a wholesome and nutritious state, and perfectly innocent, we must not subject it to fermentation. This is, properly speaking, the good wine, the other is the bad. If all wine bibbers would substitute the unintoxicating for the highly brandied wines in common use, they would soon find the benefit of the change. It would be well for wine objectors to recollect that Teetotallers do not object to every thing bearing the name of wine, but they do object to every liquor bearing that name, of an intoxicating quality.

Of all the agents of mischief, woe, desolation, and death, that the wicked ingenuity of man ever brought into extensive operation,—ALCOHOL, under its various forms and disguises, is one, if not the most dangerous and destructive. Friends of humanity, patriotism, and religion, touch it NOT; banish it from your tables, and put forth your energies to save the present and coming generations from its demoralising influence.—*Leeds Temp. Advocate and Herald.*

**FLOGGING OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.**—We beg to call attention to what we believe to be a melancholy fact,—that all the military flogging which occurs in England is a mere nothing, compared with what is practised in the European regiments in India. In April last, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson stated, from official returns, that from 1830 to 1835, the total number of corporeal punishments (in Great Britain, we take it) was 1,440; which gives an average of rather more than 5 a-week. Now, will it be believed, that

sometimes for months together, not less than three or four punishments a-week occur in a single European corps in India, with from 600 to 800 men? Such, however, we believe to be the truth. We do not intend to say that this is the practice in all European regiments in India. It is in some of them; and in all, we imagine, flogging is carried to an extent which would neither be attempted nor tolerated under the eye of the British subject. The reason of this aggravation of the ills to which our poor soldiers are exposed, in their exile in this foreign and pestiferous climate, it is not difficult to trace. The canteen system flourishes in India in its worst forms. Some commanding officers understand no better method of acquiring popularity amongst their men, than allowing them occasional license for the wildest debauch; and, in general, winking at all intemperance which does not actually prevent guard-mounting, and appearance on parade. In this way, demoralisation spreads wide, and exists in a slightly smothered state of continual intemperance, from which there are daily bursting out instances of aggravated crimes, which the same perniciously indulgent commanders visit with the utmost severity of the cat-o'-nine tails.—*English Paper.*

### CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1838.

**MEDICAL OPPOSITION.**—We are always desirous that the readers of this journal should know both sides of the question; we therefore present the following exquisite piece of opposition to them. It is taken from an article in the *Leeds Temperance Advocate and Herald*, in which the writer reviews "an Extract of a Lecture, delivered at Windsor, by John Epps, M. D.," and gives us to understand that the Lecturer is, as our American friends would say, quite a champion of moderation.

While dwelling upon the subject of the chemical change necessary to produce alcohol from grain, Dr. Epps, of course, alludes to the conversion of barley into malt, which Teetotallers justly stigmatise, as an unwarrantable and wicked waste of the gifts of God. But the Doctor has made a wonderful discovery on this point, which must be told in his own words:—

"But what will our friends think when they are told, that the Deity himself makes malt every spring of the year? He makes millions of bushels every year: for it is a curious fact, demonstrated by experiment, that the process of germination, that is, the shooting upwards, by the given germ in the seed, of a stalk, and downwards of a root, is attended with a conversion of the fecula or starch of the grain into sugar. If the Creator sets us such an example, surely we may follow it. GOD IS THE INFINITE MALTSTER."

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." Now mark the argument here. Grain must be subjected to decomposition or vegetable death, in order that it may germinate and produce fruit; therefore—argues the learned lecturer, Dr. Epps—therefore, it ought to be subjected to the same process before it is eaten! Really, when we see that eminent men can find no better arguments against the principles of Teetotallers than such as this, we are strongly confirmed in our opinion that those principles are true.

After all, the lecturer virtually concedes a great portion of the ground which he has been so strongly contesting. In conclusion, he says, "It is very well for those who have an abundant supply of good food to abstain; and perhaps it is quite as well that they should TOTALLY ABSTAIN." Hear this, ye moderate drinkers, from the mouth of your great Champion! The truth will out, in spite of prejudice.

But then, the doctor has a saving clause. Those who are so poor that they cannot obtain a sufficiency of good food should be

allowed to take alcoholic drinks and tobacco, for they absolutely need such articles! We have previously examined this strange doctrine in respect to the nourishment which the poor man receives from his drink and tobacco; let us now glance at the economy part of this question. We will suppose that a man who has insufficient food should be allowed to take two pints of ale and half an ounce of tobacco, to supply his lack of nourishment. Now the ale will cost 5d. and the tobacco 1½d., which would make 6½d. per day. Who does not perceive that this sum would make the difference between a sufficient and an insufficient quantity of food? for the money that buys ale and tobacco will buy meat, or bread, or any other nutritious article. Intoxicating drink is a dear article, and the poor man, above all others, cannot afford to purchase nourishment at so great an expense.

We must now take our leave of Dr. Epps. We are glad that medical men are turning their attention to the subject; for we are persuaded that all the investigations and experiments of the faculty will but serve to demonstrate the truth and safety of the principles of Total Abstinence.

The foregoing assertion of Dr. Epps that "God is the infinite malster," in addition to its sheer absurdity, is almost blasphemous. It is completely refuted by the remarks of the reviewer which we have quoted; yet the assertion of the Doctor is perhaps best met by a counter assertion: God does not make malt, at any time. For the process of malting consists not merely in causing grain to germinate, but in stopping the process of germination at a certain point. Now although God causes "millions of bushels" to germinate every year, he does not cause one to stop, and to remain in that state. God originates a certain process, with the design of carrying it on, and producing fruit; man originates the same process, with the design of stopping it at a certain stage, to produce poison.

**IMPORTANT.**—The *Arabian* and the *Canada*, two of our first class traders from the Clyde, have performed the voyage out this season, on total abstinence principles. There was liquor, we regret to add, however, in the cabin, for the use of the passengers, but the crew had no intoxicating drink; they were supplied with coffee instead. One of the Captains has declared that he never had a pleasanter voyage, nor a more orderly crew. Who will follow?

**INTEMPERANCE AMONG SERVANTS.**—*Chambers' Journal* complains that low whiskey shops abound in the finest quarters of Edinburgh, where the female servants from the neighbouring palace-like mansions resort, to the great injury of their morals, and the annoyance of their employers. We could point out something similar in Montreal, and indeed there appears to be a kind of retributive justice in the fact that those who will continue right, or wrong, to use intoxicating drinks themselves, should have to endure servants who will in this respect imitate them.

There are many who coolly ask what reason is there for making such an outcry about intoxicating drinks? And they even insinuate that teetotalers give an undue importance to their favourite tenet. Let such read the following, and they will find, it is because intoxicating drink is murdering our fellow-men every day, and the public makes no effort to save them.

First. On the 14th ult., a horse and cart were seen coming along Notre Dame Street, at a rapid rate; and the people were

criying to stop him. This was providentially effected by our informant, when to their astonishment, the bystanders discovered that the driver was hanging over one of the shafts by the leg, his foot being under the horse's belly, and that he had been dragged in this situation, his head hanging down, and striking now and then on the ground as the horse proceeded. When relieved from this perilous situation, he was senseless, and his head was streaming with blood. *The man was drunk.*

**ANOTHER.**—Sir, a few evenings since, while coming down De Bleury Street, my attention was attracted by the following disgraceful occurrence which took place at H——'s Tavern:—A woman in a state of intoxication was hurled, head foremost, from the door of the tavern. After recovering a little she rushed into the tavern, and attacked a female who stood by, with the design apparently of wreaking her vengeance on her. A dreadful scuffle took place between them, at last they were parted, with some difficulty, by the tavern-keeper, and the poor woman was again cast out, her head knocking with great violence at this ejection upon the rough stones that have been recently laid upon the street there. She rose in a short time, and recovered from the stunning effects of the blows she had received so far as to be able to return to the door and knock for admission. In a little the door was opened, but it was only to dash a bowl of water in the poor woman's face. It was then shut, but the foolish woman still continued knocking. The brute of a landlord then opened and gave her a kick on the breast which sent her headlong. She fell almost senseless, and was now so much disfigured with blood and dirt, that the human appearance was scarcely distinguishable. After recovering, she became quite frantic; and three men actually held her down by the hair of the head, till a cord could be procured to tie her hands. She was then conveyed away in a cart, amid the execrations of the spectators. **AN OBSERVER.**

Let it be remembered that this tavern keeper is licensed by our worthy Magistrates, and that Christians maintain, that the practice of using intoxicating drink, although it usually leads to such scenes, is highly commendable. Query, whether are the Christians, or the Magistrates, or the Tavernkeeper, most blameworthy?

**ANOTHER....**SNYDERSTOWN, NORTHUMBERLAND, April 17.—A young man named John Gosnet, the son of respectable and wealthy parents, for some time past had indulged in habits of frequent intoxication, and had been recently heard to declare that he would have a frolic on Easter Monday, if he died for it. On that day he procured at a store in this place a pint of whiskey, the greater part of which he drank himself—one pint he had before, and how many more, could not be known. He was intoxicated when the store keeper gave him the last pint. He then went to a tavern in town, the bar-room of which was filled with a number of a similar stamp, who made the day an occasion of drunkenness. At this place his conduct was so noisy and outrageous, and his language so blasphemous, that his brother endeavoured to persuade him to return home. He refused, and took off his coat to fight. At length he was taken to bed. He had lain about half an hour when it was discovered he was dying. He was found just breathing, with scarcely any pulsation of the heart. He was brought down and laid upon a bench in the yard, gave one gasp, and was a corpse. His soul was gone to God who gave it, and before the spectators lay the lifeless body of a young man cut down in the bloom of youth and strength, another added to the long catalogue of the victims of drunkenness. The bar room was filled with such a set as may be too often found there drinking, swearing, and quarreling. The sudden death of their associate operated as a charm; they set down their half empty glasses, put on their coats, shook hands, and dispersed. Alas! it is to be feared that the impression made upon them will be but as the early cloud and morning dew.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

**ISLE AUX NOIX.**—We have alluded in another page to the description which Mr. Morton gave of the state of things in this garrison last winter. The facts which he disclosed are of so much importance that they

deserve to be particularly noticed; they prove, with thousands more of a like nature, that a *Canteen* is ruinous to the morals, the health, the discipline, and the efficiency, of the troops. We shall not attempt to give a report of his speech, but shall repeat a few of the facts which he mentioned.

He informed us that there was a *Canteen in the Fort*, by direction of the Captain, to furnish the soldiers with rum. This *Canteen* was a focus of mischief. It was the origin of frequent disturbances; it frequently rendered the "men unfit for duty," and was the cause of their being sent either to the guard room or the hospital. But as Mr. M. is prepared to make "farther disclosures" respecting its effects, we shall not pursue this subject at present. Moreover, the *Canteen* was kept by the *Sergeant Major*, who is always the worst person that can be selected. For it is his duty to preserve order amongst the men, but if he keeps the *Canteen*, it is his interest to sell rum; and when a man's interest is set up in opposition to his duty, it is easy to tell, in most cases, what side will gain the victory. This *Sergeant* paid the men, and when pay day came, some got a few shillings, and some only a few coppers, for the rest was due to him for liquor. He thus impoverished the men, but enriched himself. There were *four Teetotallers* in the garrison; they of course always drew full pay; the *Sergeant Major* pocketed none of their money. On this account he did not like them, and as he had it in his power, he was mean enough to annoy them in various ways on drill, &c.

Mr. M. and his brother teetotallers, lamenting the intemperance which prevailed in the garrison, made an attempt to form a Society; and obtained a room, and intimated a meeting. They were assisted thus far by a *Sergeant Rain*, a *Methodist Local Preacher*, but as soon as he knew that they designed to advocate total abstinence, he refused to go along with them. Here, therefore, their attempt stopped; but *Sergeant Rain* went forward with the design, and formed a Society on the old pledge; which Mr. M. calls a *little drinking Society*. He succeeded well—he held two meetings, and obtained *fifty* names. He then came to Mr. M. and told him what a *great work had been done*; to which he replied, "Wait till pay day comes, and then show me your Society." On that day Mr. M. went to see *Sergeant Rain's* company, and found them drinking, fighting, singing, roaring, &c., &c. in the barrack. He then went immediately to the *Sergeant* and said, "Will you come and show me your fifty temperance men now? I'll engage you cannot muster *five*." The *Sergeant* excused himself at the time; but Mr. M. returned himself to the barrack room, and asked one of the men "if he had not joined *Sergeant Rain's* Temperance Society." "To be sure I have," was the reply. "And have you not broken your pledge then; for you are more than half drunk already?" "Oh no; our pledge only forbids spirits, and I have not tasted a drop."

This *Sergeant* always extolled the *little drop*, and when Mr. M. attempted to speak to the men on the subject of total abstinence, he was met with the reply, "*Sergeant Rain* says the contrary, and he is a better Christian than you, and knows better." It is somewhat

remarkable that the four *Teetotallers* were not once in the hospital during the whole winter. One day when Mr. M. was in the Surgery, the Surgeon asked the reason why he had never been in his hands, and in the conversation which ensued hereupon, it came out that Mr. M. never used any intoxicating liquor. The Surgeon immediately connected this with the good health which he enjoyed, and declared the fact to be so important that a report ought to be made of it. Mr. M. seized the opportunity of suggesting to the Surgeon the propriety of discouraging the use of liquor amongst the men; but he shook his head, and declared that a *little was very good at a time*. The men got hold of this, and immediately made use of it in opposing Mr. M.'s doctrine of total abstinence. "Both the Doctor and the Preacher were against him, and they knew much better than he did." Intemperance therefore became worse than ever; and on this account Mr. M. returned to the Surgeon, and had a conversation of nearly the following nature with him. You would not willingly, Sir, do any thing to promote drunkenness amongst the men, either one way or another? Certainly not; why do you ask that? Because, Sir, you have been doing so. You told me a short time ago, that a little at a time was very good, and now this is in every body's mouth, and they are using it as a defence of drunkenness; so that you must either retract that expression, or permit us to consider you *one of the pillars of drunkenness*.

**PUBLIC WEEKLY MEETINGS.**—We beg to call the attention of our friends in the country as well as in town, to the advertisement in the last page respecting these meetings which take place every Thursday evening, in order that if possible they may make their visits to town so as to give them an opportunity of attending.

Such as feel disposed are requested to take a part in the exercises of the evening.

A beautiful Brigantine built this spring at Prescott for J. & J. Dougall was launched without the assistance of liquor, being christened, as sailors call it, with a bottle of cold water. She is named in honour of the late John Dougall Esq. of this place, and is intended to ply regularly between Kingston and Sandwich. She is to be conducted entirely on tee-total principles, not even taking liquor on freight, and the Captain, Mate, and several of the crew, are staunch tee-totallers. She is furnished with a small library of excellent books for the use of the men, and fitted up in every respect in superior style.

**DRINKING UNFASHIONABLE.**—*Chambers' Journal* states that the days of deep drinking among the respectable classes in Scotland are gone, and punch bowls are gone with them.

In the fashionable circles of London nothing is reckoned more vulgar than to ask a person at the dinner table to take wine, the understanding being that if any one wish for wine he will take it to suit his own convenience, and that it is rude to constrain him to drink if he does not want it.

The practice in this country of forcing ladies either

to drink or to appear rude by refusing, calls loudly for reform.

We would recommend to our Subscribers to preserve carefully the numbers of this paper, in order that it may be bound or stitched at the close of the volume. If pressed with a hot iron immediately on being received, the copies will look fairer and be better prepared for binding.

### Progress of the Temperance Reform.

#### LOWER CANADA.

**MONTREAL.**—The society in this place is reviving rapidly, and it is hoped the evil consequer of the unhappy events of last winter, will soon be counteracted by the united exertions of the friends of temperance. Since the annual meeting, another was held in the British Canadian School, which was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, and Perkins, and Mr. Douglass, and a few signatures obtained. It is further most satisfactory to state that the Committee has leased for a year, and fitted up at considerable expence a large room, in which it is intended to hold public meetings for addresses every Thursday evening. The first of these was held on the 17th ult., Mr. Court in the chair, when the Rev. T. Osgood having engaged in prayer, suitable to the interesting occasion of opening a place which the society could now call its own, the audience was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, and Osgood, and Mr. Wm. Morton, who in a truly graphic manner described the unhappy effects of drinking at Isle Aux Noix, among the veteran soldiers, stationed there last winter and spring.

**QUEBEC.**—The accounts from this place are satisfactory; although the labours of the society are far from being adequate to the alarming extent to which intemperance prevails. Total abstinence, however, seems to have taken firm root, and it is to be hoped that converts to it will be daily increased, so long as the present members of the Committee continue their exertions.

**INVERNESS** (Megantic County.) March 25, 1838.—“Dear Sir, For the encouragement of the friends of temperance. I beg to inform you that we held our second anniversary on the 6th ult., when a discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Geggie, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. After the business of the meeting was concluded, a refreshment of tea, &c. was provided by the members of the committee, of which between 70 and 80 members of the society partook. The circumstance of many of the members coming from a considerable distance made the arrangement the more necessary; the evening passed to the satisfaction of all, and with the greatest harmony.

I am happy to inform you that the temperance reformation is making progress in this quarter; there are now 135 members on the books for this Township—44 of whom have signed the total abstinence principle, and as far as it has come to the knowledge of the Committee, there has not been one instance of a departure from the pledge during the past year. There were present some members from the Leeds Society, who gave a very encouraging account of the progress of the cause in that quarter.

The Committee in laying their second report before the public, feel impressed with a sense of the goodness of Almighty God, for the success which has attended their feeble endeavours during the past year, and though the harvest is great, and the labourers but few, they feel determined with the divine assistance to persevere. I remain, dear sir, Your most obedient servant.

L. CAMPBELL.”

**NEW GLASGOW.**—Mr. J. Murray, Sec. in a letter dated 11th ult. says: “Having had nothing encouraging to communicate to you this year, concerning the temperance cause, we have not sent in any report, the disturbances and other causes have occurred to damp the zeal of many. Many of those who promised fair have gone back. Our annual meeting was held on the 2d Feb. last, when the following persons were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Lloyd, *President*; Charles McAdams, *Vice-President*; John Murray, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

*Committee.*—Hugh McAdams, Neil Gillies, James Morrison. We have great difficulty in collecting money, people's attention having been turned to other things.”

**ABBOTTSFORD,** May 6, 1838.—“The result attending the adoption of the Teetotal Declaration in this place, to fulfil my promise to the Rev. W. Taylor, I now communicate to you. Previous to his coming out we had thought of introducing it, but the information he gave us of its favourable reception in most places where it had been introduced, with his able and interesting address, strengthened us more fully in making the attempt; consequently we had a meeting, and nearly all present subscribed, though given to understand that the most cordial union we should wish to subsist between the members of both pledges. We have 30 names to the new one, and hope to see good effects, convinced that if a little of temperance is good, and its tendency is to do good, more is better, and will tend to do more good.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.”

**DANVILLE.**—(County of Sherbrooke.) Mr. J. Boutelle writes, (April 18,) “The temperance cause is almost dead here. The society is a mere name.”

**STANSTEAD,** May 2, 1838.—“Sir, Our Society numbers about 75 total abstinence members. We solicit and receive none other than total abstinence members now, though our old pledge has not been abolished yet. There are some who continue upon the old pledge, still regarded as members. It is likely we shall make it a new society altogether soon. Indeed the 75 above mentioned do virtually constitute a new society. There are, however, a considerable number more of persons whose names remain upon our old list, not having been called on to transfer them, but who will undoubtedly do so when requested.

Indeed with all consistent and conscientious members, the old pledge includes the new. No conscientious person can resist the obligation, to abstain from all intoxicating drink, pledged or not.

P. HUBBARD, Jr.

From SOUTH WEST RIVER we learn, that although intemperance has prevailed to a great extent, especially amongst the volunteers, last winter, there are yet some symptoms of a return to a better state of things. The letter of our correspondent concludes with an account of the following tragic occurrence: “Two neighbours went to St. Cesaire, on some business; and after finishing it, went, as usual, to have a glass to prepare them for the road. But they both became intoxicated, and were then unfit for the road. They set out, however, and in their madness drove over a precipice, on the bank of the Yamaska. They tumbled within a few feet of the river. One of them was so much hurt that he survived only a few days, but he kept on drinking to the last. He was carried home in a litter, and he treated the men who carried him with so much liquor, that they were intoxicated also, and a disgraceful riot ensued. His funeral was attended by many of the neighbours, and in particular by the brother drunkard who had been thrown over the precipice along with him. But it would seem that his narrow escape at that time, has not led to any reformation, for I have been told that he was beastly drunk at his comrade's funeral; and there was a drunken quarrel over his grave. When will men's eyes be opened!

J. REID.

#### UPPER CANADA.

**TORONTO.**—The late troubles have produced such a division among the inhabitants, together with the agitation of religious questions, that few persons can be got to unite in this or any object. Among the members of the Congregational Church however some signs of vitality appear, and it is to be hoped that they will carry into effect their intention of forming a Congregational Temperance Association.

**PETKOROUGH,** April 23.—We learn from the Rev. J. Gilmour, that “an attempt has been made to promote the cause of temperance in the neighbourhood. A Society on the old pledge has existed for sometime; latterly one on the principle of total

business has been commenced, and seems to move forward with more energy.

"The late troubles with which the Province has been afflicted, furnish fresh work for the friends of temperance—alas, how many have fallen. This, instead of discouraging, should stimulate to renewed effort. It is left for total abstinence to achieve the victory. I am now fully convinced of this."

**PASSOUC.**—We are glad to learn from the Secretary that the cause is advancing in Prescott. Two meetings have been held since the date of his last communication, the first of which was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Shaler and Tupper, and the second by John Dougall, Esq. Several members have, in consequence, been added to the Society. Some influential have been attending these meetings.

**BROCKVILLE.**—We have received the First Annual Report of the Brockville Total Abstinence Society. It is an important and well written document. Our limits permit us to give only a short abstract. The Report contains much good reasoning on the subject of total abstinence; we select the following specimen:—

"That it was unwise in those who were aware of the immense enslaving power of the vice of drinking, to have so far indulged those whom they wished to reclaim (as to permit the use of wine, &c.) began soon to be perceived. As well might we say to the swelling tide, thus far shalt thou come and no further; as well might we toll a stone from the brow of a hill and expect it to stop at our command, as expect those who have once formed habits of drinking to rest content under the influence of a minor stimulus, to be satisfied with that which is rather an incentive than a gratification. And while the old societies had clogged themselves with such hindrances as regarded the reformation of individuals, it is not to be wondered that they fall short of the desired end, in as far as regarded the general reform of society. While they opposed one of the most powerful agents in a destructive system, they left the system itself untouched. Society did not experience the promised benefits, still at work."

Only three public meetings have been held during the year. We considered this number by far too small, and were preparing to hear a complaint of want of success. But it seems there were private meetings, &c.; and in the course of conversation and friendly intercourse many have advocated the cause so zealously that the Report concludes with the following statements:—

"We began with 18 names; we have now 80. We know of but two instances in which the pledge has been violated; and in these we believe it to have been violated only on one occasion, and not from love of drink."

Fifty sets of the *Montreal Temperance Advocate* have been subscribed for, and are now read in the town and neighbourhood.

The total abstinence principle has now got a firm footing amongst us; and the new Committee begin their labours with every encouragement to exertion."

**AMHERSTBURGH** (Western District).—The following extracts from the Society here will be most interesting, and, along with examples from other quarters, shows that even the trying and exciting life of a soldier in actual war, can be spent without the aid of the stimulating cup:—

"The Temperance Society which was organized in this place on the total abstinence principle in the month of August, 1837, was prospering well. Its success was certainly greater than could have been anticipated. It numbered about sixty-nine members; and among these a great many who had been confirmed drunkards, or were fast hastening to that debased state."

Our Society was in a prosperous condition, when in the month of December last, the late lamentable disturbances occurred with all their demoralising effects. From the alarm and confusion which ensued, it was impossible to hold the ordinary meetings of the Society; and on account of the more than ordinary temptation to which they were exposed, some of the members, who were formerly intemperate, were led to violate their pledge. But others stood manfully through all temptation. At the commencement of these troubles about 100 young men enrolled themselves

as Volunteers, called the Essex Volunteers, for the defence of the country. To the credit of some of the officers, from a sense of the danger to which these young men were exposed from intemperance, they immediately formed a Temperance Society in the corps. All, with one or two exceptions, joined, or agreed to act upon the principle during the time of their enlistment, which was four months. The happiest consequences followed this praiseworthy step. Among the vast number of men congregated at this place from all parts, the Essex Volunteers were spoken of by every one as remarkable for quietness and regularity. This may be mainly attributed to the Temperance Society; for it is impossible, however much men may be disposed to be quiet and orderly in their sober moments, that they can be so when under the influence of intoxicating drink. Such is the perceptible good effects of Temperance Societies. When these disturbances had subsided, so that we could again hold regular meetings, it was thought best to re-organize the Society and begin anew. With this view a meeting was intimated and held on the 25th of April, which was well attended. Many enrolled themselves as members, and there is no doubt that all the former members and many more will soon join and unite their exertions in promoting the cause of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. A MEMBER."

**AMIEENS** (London District).—A friend writes, "I have pleasure in mentioning that a temperance bee took place lately in Westminster. The person who gave it was on his way to obtain liquor to entertain his neighbours, as usual on such occasions. I strongly represented to him its evil nature and effects, and recommended him to try a new mode, by preparing plenty of good substantial food, with tea or coffee as might be preferred; and he would find more work done, and greater satisfaction expressed by his neighbours than by adopting the old but hurtful way. With great reluctance he complied. He called at the store today to tell me that the thing had taken exceedingly well—it had given complete satisfaction; and the man was resolved in future to conduct all his bees on the same principle. This is the first cold water bee I have heard of in this quarter—may others soon follow."

**HULL, Gatineau.**—As the mail leaves this for Montreal tomorrow, I think I cannot do better than avail myself of the opportunity to send you a few lines. Our annual meeting, generally held in March, took place last week. The attendance was thinner than usual, (owing to the state of the roads,) yet it was highly respectable; and the unanimity and energy that marked the whole of the proceedings, testified plainly enough that the welfare of the cause had a strong and unabated interest.

One fact stated in the Report, and certainly very encouraging, and worthy of more public notice, is the reformation of a drunkard of ten years standing: he is really changed. He is not able to aid us materially by his money or by his speech, but the alteration perceptible in his house, family, person, and character, are tangible and stubborn facts, and speak more than volumes in favour of the temperance cause. We shall allow the individual to speak for himself; the following is the substance of what he has communicated to me.

J. C. EATON.

"Desirous of doing all the good I can to the total abstinence cause, and of making some atonement, if possible, for past errors, I send you a statement of a few facts concerning myself; and these, if you think proper, may be inserted in the pages of the *Advocate*. I have been a great drunkard; but now, I trust, I am a reformed man. It is now ten years since I commenced the drunkard's intemperate career. In the first stage of my disease, for I can term it nothing else, I had no relish for ardent spirit, and this, I believe, with few exceptions, the experience of every man who has been under their influence. I really disliked the taste of them; but the false kindness of friends induced me to drink. The aversion that I felt gradually wore away, and from one I could take two—from two, four—from four, ten; till I became, I blush when acknowledging it, a sot—living the most of the week under its debasing influence.

In this lamentable way I continued till within a few months past. Many times, indeed, a monitor within would whisper solemnly, 'All is not right;' but recourse was had to the bottle,



and this commonly had the effect of silencing for the time at least, 'he faithful reprovcr.

As Providence ordered it, last spring I worked for a man who neither tasted, nor touched, nor handled the unclean thing. On learning my unhappy propensity to liquor, he reasoned with me, he urged me, he laughed at me; at length I mustered courage enough to abstain from it for a season. I carried my wages regularly home—I now had a happy fireside—my children were pleased—my wife was glad.

It is now nearly a year since I left off drinking habits, and I have no reason for repentance on that score. The more I reflect upon my past ways, the more I am astonished at my folly and the folly of many others. Grog makes men neither wealthier, healthier, nor wiser. My 'tipping' days I hope are now over, and I intend, God helping me, to stick by the teetotal pledge, convinced that if I never drink any, I shall never become a drunkard. Being a French Canadian, I would seriously and earnestly recommend the same thing to all my countrymen. Oh! if my feeble voice could be heard, and my counsel followed, in a few years not a drunkard would be seen in Lower Canada, and the word Drunkenness would soon drop out of the dictionary."

#### SCOTLAND.

**GREENOCK.**—The Total Abstinence Folks, or the "Teetallers," as they are commonly called, seem to be making considerable progress here. On Thursday evening last, the most numerous and respectable meeting they have ever yet had, was held in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Stewart Street, Mr. A. Laurie, Teacher in, the chair. The meeting was respectively addressed by the Chairman, and Messrs. Kennedy and Melvin from Paisley. Mr. McAulan also addressed the meeting. We observed a goodly number of ladies present, and it seems the Society is progressing rapidly, for in the limited period of five months, the members have increased from 100 to 600, who are now zealous and consistent members. Public meetings are held regularly every fortnight in the Seamen's Chapel, and other Churches in town, when addresses are delivered, tracts distributed, and members enrolled in the books of the Society. It is also contemplated that measures will soon be adopted to render these meetings more frequent.—*Greenock Advertiser, March.*

#### Miscellaneous.

Last evening, a little after nine o'clock, Austin Squires shot his wife, no doubt with intent to murder. They were together in the yard when he committed the bloody deed. The moment the pistol was fired he fled. The wound immediately paralysed the extremities, and produced the most intense suffering. The physicians who were called declared the wound mortal. Her anxiety for two babes slumbering in the cradle by her side, and her refusal to acknowledge their father as the guilty author of the bereavement, shows a mother's tenderness and a woman's love. The wretched murderer is a desperado only when under the influence of the intoxicating cup. While in that condition he has more than once threatened to shoot not only his wife, but his wife's father. Oh, that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains. The murderer was arrested in less than two hours after he fled.—*Rochester Democrat.*

**RIOU.**—The Chicago, Ill. Democrat mentions that there was a dreadful disturbance among the workmen, employed on the canal about 25 miles from that place. About 400 of the laborers had quarrelled with the contractors, and were destroying all the property they could find. The troops had been ordered to the scene of action—one of the rioters had been shot—others were rapidly joining the rioters—and a fierce engagement was apprehended.

**Query.**—Who ever heard of a cold water mob, or a cold water rebellion?

"I HAVE CAUSE TO SIGN."—At a meeting held at Burton, near Ripon, a female stepped forward at the close, and with much earnestness and determination said—"I will sign—yes, I have

cause to sign—my son was a drunkard ten years, but he has signed the teetotal, and has never tasted since—Yes, I have need to sign!" And Christians "have you not cause to sign?" Many of your brethren have signed the pledge, and have not tasted since—have not wallowed in the mire since—have not cursed God since—have not hungered and abused their families since—have never interrupted the worship of God since—and many have got their sins forgiven, and never served Satan since. Then surely "you have need to sign."

Judge Perrin recommends the magistrates to send drunkards to prison for not more than twenty-four hours, and to let them remain that period of time fasting upon their debauch, without any nutriment. A very excellent recommendation.

It gives us pleasure to state that the new schooner *Falcon*, Wm. Nicholl, a Rechabite, master, and a tee-total crew, which left this harbour on the 9th instant, for Bangor, is to be sailed upon total abstinence principles. We wish the owners, master, and crew great success, and hope the example may soon be followed by many of our ship-owners and sailors.—*Isle of Man Temp. Guardian.*

The inventor of toasts, in particular, may justly claim a niche by the side of any hero, who ever deluged the world with slaughter; and if the pestilence had been of human invention, he might certainly be stationed by the side of its founder.—*Sir J. Sinclair's Code of Health.*

#### Poetry.

##### THE LIFE BOAT.

A COLD WATER SONG.—BY GEORGE KENT.

When through the torn garb, the wild tempest was streaming,  
O'er the wave of 'blue ruin' red lightning was gleaming,  
Hope scarce lent a ray the poor drunkard to cherish—  
Humanity's cry was—"O help! lest he perish!"

First TEMPERANCE extended her hand for protection—  
But gently—as if to be done on reflection—  
Not to 'pluck as a brand from the burning,' but taken  
With care, lest the system wadaly be shaken.

Bold ABSTINENCE next, with a zeal more engaging,  
His war with the elements manfully waging,  
Was seen to reach forth, 'mid the waves' wild commotion,  
A plank, that seemed firmly to ride the old ocean.

But not till the Life Boat, 'TEETOTAL,' appearing,  
And her course through the breakers triumphantly steering,  
Came full to the rescue, was safely insured,  
Crowning honor plucked up, and the lost one secured.

Then hail to the Life Boat salvation extending—  
The poor making rich, and the friendless befriending;—  
And success to the element—thus far that has brought her  
On her voyage of benevolence—REAL COLD WATER.

*N. H. Bapt. Rev.*

**A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING** will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, in the TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, corner of St. Henry and St. Joseph Streets, Recollet Suburbs, when addresses on Total Abstinence will be delivered.  
Montreal, June 1, 1838.

**JUST PUBLISHED**, and to be had of WM. GREIG, 195, St. Paul Street, or the undersigned, a SERMON preached by the Rev. T. C. WILSON of Perth, Upper Canada, on behalf of the Perth Temperance Society, 1st January, 1838, price 12s. per hundred.

—ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,—

A Gaelic translation of a SERMON preached on behalf of the Perth Temperance Society, 2d October, 1836, price 20s. per hundred.

Montreal, June 1, 1838.

JAMES COURT,  
*St. Joseph Street.*