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# Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 7.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1837.

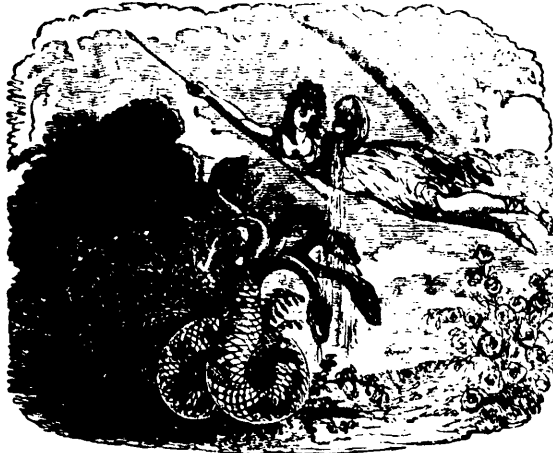
VOL. III.

## TEMPERANCE STAR.

Rise and shine through every nation,  
O thou temp'rance star divine!  
Bless, O bless the whole creation:  
Enter ev'ry heart and mine.  
Rouse the drunkards!  
Teach them to be wise in time.

Guided by the great Jehovah,  
Strengthen'd by his mighty hand,  
Even drunkards are made sober;  
See them travel through the land.  
They shall prosper,  
Join'd in one tee-total band.

Who will come and join our standard?  
Help to pull the strongholds down?  
Temp'rance men, unite, come forward,  
Then the triumph is your own;  
Endless vict'ry  
Will your useful labours crown.



## TEMPERANCE BANNER.

Ye fair sex of Britons arise!  
Your country now calls for your aid,  
And points to a glorious prize  
With laurels that never can fade.  
The standard's uplifted on high,  
The banner of temp'rance unfurl'd,  
Come forward, come forward, we cry,  
To rescue a perishing world.

Your armour is kindness to all;  
Your weapon is pointed with love;  
Before you intemp'rance must fall;  
Such weapons successful will prove.  
Your brethren have open'd the way;  
The fight is already begun.  
Come, fair ones, your valour display  
The victory then will be won.

## A VOYAGE WITHOUT SPIRIT-DRINKING.

THE practice of doling out drams or quantities of grog (rum and water) to sailors, originated in the supposition that the administration of spirituous fluids was beneficial, if not absolutely necessary, in the case of hard labour and extreme exposure to the weather. It is now proved, by many experiments, that this supposition is erroneous. It is ascertained by experience in the American navy, and by different British commanders of vessels, that sailors are more able to endure fatigue, and are more healthful, without grog than with it, besides being infinitely better behaved. It is thus certain that the drinking of spirituous fluids is not essentially necessary in any case of exposure or hard labour. No doubt, a dram gives an excitement or fillip to the drinker, but the sensation is only temporary; the excitement soon abates, and at length a greater degree of lassitude ensues, than if no dram had been taken. We have heard it repeatedly mentioned, that drinking drams of brandy to keep out the cold, when travelling on the outside of stage coaches in cold weather, is of no use in the main. A little warm milk, or some other simple refreshing liquid, is infinitely better adapted for the purpose.

In an amusing work recently published by Messrs. Curry and Company, Dublin, entitled "Two months at Kilkee" (a small watering place in the county of Clare), we find the following account of a voyage performed by a vessel from England to Van Dieman's Land, during which not a drop of spirituous fluid was

taken by the sailors, although their sufferings from cold and fatigue were almost overwhelming. "Perhaps (says the author) there has never been a stronger proof placed upon record of the capability of the human constitution to bear, without the use of ardent spirits, great fatigue, in constant wet both night and day, for many weeks, and not sustain the least injury, but rather improve the health, than the case of the temperance crew of the 'Henry Freeling,' a small schooner of only 100 tons which sailed from England, in the spring of 1834, to convey Daniel Wheeler, now a minister of the Society of Friends, on a religious visit to Van Dieman's Land, New South Wales, and the islands in the Pacific Ocean. To use Daniel Wheeler's own words, 'theirs was a strictly temperance vessel.' After a voyage of about eight weeks, they reached Rio de Janeiro; leaving that place in about two weeks, they sailed by the Cape of Good Hope for Van Dieman's Land, where it was then winter, and at which they arrived in safety in sixteen weeks, after encountering a succession of the most dreadful storms and hurricanes, which kept their little vessel so much under water, that, at times, they could not keep up the necessary fires for dressing food. To give a faint idea of what they suffered, I shall give a few extracts from the journal of Daniel Wheeler; who, having spent the early part of his life in the navy, was well calculated, by his experience, to assist with his judgment in getting their little vessel through the mountain billows of the

great South Seas, which, even in summer, it is difficult to navigate with the largest vessels. All through, the health of the crew seemed to be an object of his attention. During this severe season, no ardent spirits were used on board." He says:—

'6th month, 21st (their shortest winter's day, our midsummer). Still 'lying to,' in heavy gales from the south-west, with frequent squalls, still more heavy, with rain and forked lightning; at the same time, the weather extremely cold and penetrating.—6th month, 22d. "Lying to," as yesterday, the storm still raging with unabated violence; squalls, heavy rain, and lightning through the night. The sea having risen to a fearful height, has frequently inundated the deck of the vessel; and from the continual working of her whole frame, our bed-places have been unfit to sleep in, the water clearing its way through numerous chinks. This morning early, a heavy sea broke into us, bringing a larger quantity of water upon deck than at any time before.—7th month, 7th. Still "lying to," the storm has continued all night, and the sea makes very heavy upon us. The mercury in the marine barometer has sunk to 29. 30, then rose a little and again sank lower in the tube. As the night advanced, the storm increased with awful violence. The strength of the wind was incredible, and the lightning appalling, with a fall of rain and sleet; the sea broke in upon our little ship in an alarming manner. The poor men were lashed upon deck with ropes, to prevent their being washed away; benumbed with cold, and at times floating with the vast load of water upon the deck, their sufferings are not easily described. The bulwark on the larboard side was damaged, and the spray reached more than two thirds up the main mast. Next morning, on looking round at the ravages of the storm, I was surprised to find that so little damage was done and the increase of pumping had been comparatively trifling to what might have been expected from the violent and frequent strokes of the sea, and the floods of water that had rolled over the deck of the vessel.' [Here follows a detail of similar sufferings for several weeks.]

'8th month, 8th. It is now more than ten weeks since we sailed from Rio de Janeiro; we are still more than 3000 miles from our desired port, and yet the winds have mostly blown from favourable quarters, but often with such violence as to render them un-availing on account of the tremendous seas they have occasioned.—8th month, 16th. To-day the sea was considered the most lofty and appalling that had yet been permitted to assail our poor fragile bark. The wind shifted several points in the course of the gale, causing the white-crested foaming billows to run one against another in fearful heaps, and, breaking as they met in every direction, exhibited one vast ocean of white foam, in confused agitation, not to be described. As the principal weight of this mighty tempest came from the southward and westward, there was nothing to break, in any degree, the sweeping range of the seas between us and the neighbourhood of the Pole; and the wind coming from off such vast bodies of ice, brought with it most chilling cold, and heavy falls of hail and sleet, which added much to the already accu-

mulated sufferings of our poor drenched and benumbed seamen.'

In a letter, dated 10th month, 21st, from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, when speaking of the men not having any thing stronger than water to drink, for months together, he says:—Again, 'It is a little remarkable, that although they have been sometimes wet, and in wet clothes, not for a day or two, but for a week together—when their teeth have chattered with the cold, with no warm food, the sea having put out the fires even below the deck, and the water filtering through the deck on their beds below, and not a dry garment to change—yet not a single instance of cramp has occurred amongst them, nor the slightest appearance of the scurvy, even in those who have been before afflicted with it, and still bear the marks about them; and, with the solitary instance of one man, who was forced to quit the deck for two hours during his watch, from being taken unwell, every man and boy has stood, throughout the whole, in a remarkable manner.'

From Sydney he thus writes:—'1st month, 21st, 1835. It is so common a thing for the shipping to lose their men here, that a few days ago, the question was put to me by General Bourke, the governor, "Have you lost any of your men?" And it is satisfactory to know, that some of the strangers who have attended our meeting on board, have, in more than one instance, expressed, as if of rare occurrence, that our sailors look more like healthy, fresh-faced farmers, than men come off a long voyage: the generality of those we see daily have a thin and worn-down appearance, particularly when they belong to ships that supply them daily with ardent spirits.

After a voyage of ten weeks from Sydney, Daniel Wheeler arrived at Tahiti, one of the Sandwich Islands. He thus writes:—

'4th month, 30th. Just as we were ready to go on shore, to take tea at George Bignal's (to whom, as deputy consul, the mail brought from New South Wales had been delivered), the young king (or, perhaps, it is more correct to say the husband of the queen) came on board, with his younger brother and uncle, and several others. They behaved with great openness and cheerfulness, and seemed highly pleased to see us. Our captain was personally known to them already. They soon looked round the vessel, apparently delighted, left us a basket of oranges, and said they would come again to-morrow. To my great rejoicing, the pilot soon after coming on board, informed us (officially) of the disuse of ardent spirits altogether, by saying, 'Rum no good for us here.'—*Chamber's Ed. Jour.*

#### THE GIN PALACES.

The extensive scale on which the gin palaces (that is splendid shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors) are established in London, and the ostentatious manner in which the business of even the smallest among them is divided into branches, is most amusing. A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you to the "Counting-house;" another to the "Bottle Department;" a third, to the "Wholesale Department;" a fourth, to the "Wine Promenade," and so forth, until we are in daily expectation of

meeting with a "Brandy Bell," or a "Whisky Entrance." Then ingenuity is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of gin; and the dram-drinking portion of the community, as they gaze upon the gigantic white and black announcements, which are only to be equalled in size by the figures beneath them, are left in a state of pleasing hesitation between "the Cream of the Valley," "the Out and Out," "the No Mistake," "the Good for Mixing," "the real Knock-me-down," "the celebrated Butter Gin," "the regular Flare-up," and a dozen other equally inviting and wholesome *liqueurs*. Although places of this description are to be met with in every second set, they are invariably numerous and splendid in precise proportion to the dirt and poverty of the surrounding neighbourhood. The ginshops in and near Drury Lane, Holborn, St Giles's, Covent Garden, and Clare Market, are the handsomest in London—there is more silt and squalid misery near those great thoroughfares than in any part of this mighty city.

We will endeavour to sketch the bar of a large gin-shop, and its ordinary customers, for the edification of such of our readers as may not have had opportunities of observing such scenes; and on the chance of finding one well suited to our purpose, we will make for Drury Lane, through the narrow streets and dirty courts which divide it from Oxford Street, and that classical spot adjoining the brewery at the bottom of Tottenham-court-road best known to the initiated as the "Rookery." The filthy and miserable appearance of this part of London can hardly be imagined by those (and there are many such) who have not witnessed it. Wretched houses, with broken windows patched with rags and paper, every room let out to a different family, and in many instances to two, or even three; fruit and "sweet-stuff" manufacturers in the cellars; barbers and red-herring venders in the front parlours; cobblers in the back; a bird-fancier in the first floor, three families on the second; starvation in the attics; Irishmen in the passage; a "musician" in the front kitchen, and a charwoman and five hungry children in the back one—filth every where—a gutter before the house and a drain behind them—clothes drying at the windows, slops emptying from the ditto; girls of fourteen or fifteen, with matted hair, walking about barefooted, and in old white greatcoats, almost their only covering; boys of all ages, in coats of all sizes, and no coats at all; men and women, in every variety of scanty and dirty apparel, lounging about, scolding, drinking, smoking, squabbling, fighting, and swearing.

You turn the corner. What a change! All is light and brilliancy. The hum of many voices issues from that splendid ginshop which forms the commencement of the two streets opposite, and the gay building, with the fantastically ornamented parapet, the illuminated clock, the plate-glass windows surrounded by stucco rosettes, and its profusion of gas-lights in richly gilt burners, is perfectly dazzling when contrasted with the darkness and dirt we have just left. The interior is even gayer than the exterior. A bar of French-polished mahogany, elegantly curved, extends the whole width of the place; and there are two side-aisles of great casks, painted green and gold, enclosed within a light brass rail, and bearing such inscriptions as "Old Tom, 549;" "Young Tom, 360;" "Sampson, 1421." Behind the bar is a lofty and spacious saloon, full of the same enticing vessels, with a gallery running round it, equally well furnished. On the counter, in addition to the usual spirit apparatus, are two or three little baskets of cakes and biscuits, which are carefully secured at the top with wicker-work, to prevent their contents being unlawfully abstracted. Behind are two showily-dressed damsels with large necklaces, dispensing the spirits and "compounds." They are assisted by the ostensible proprietor of the concern, a stout coarse fellow in a fur cap, put on very much on one side to give him a knowing air, and display his sandy whiskers to the best advantage.

Look at the groups of customers, and observe the different air with which they call for what they want, as they are more or less struck by the grandeur of the establishment. The two old wash-women, who are seated on the little bench to the left of the bar, are rather overcome by the head-dresses and haughty demeanour of the young ladies who officiate; and receive their half-quartern of gin-and-peppermint with considerable deference, and prefacing a request for "one of them soft biscuits," with a "just be good enough, ma'am," &c. They are quite astonished at the impudent air of the young fellow in the brown coat and white buttons, who,

ushering in his two companions, and walking up to the bar in as careless a manner as if he had been used to green and gold ornaments all his life, winks at one of the young ladies with singular coolness, and calls a "kervorten and a three-out glass," just as if the place were his own.

Observe the group on the other side: those two old men who came in "just to have a dram," finished their third quartern a few seconds ago; they have made themselves crying drunk, and the fat comfortable looking elderly women who had "a glass of rum-srub" each, having chimed in with their complaints on the hardness of the times, one of the women has agreed to stand a glass round, jocularly observing, that "grief never mended no broken bones; and as good people's wery sence, what I say is, make the most on 'em, and that's all about it;" a sentiment which appears to afford unlimited satisfaction to those who have nothing to pay.

It is growing late, and the throng of men, and women, and children, who have been constantly going in and out, dwindles down to two or three occasional stragglers—cold wretched-looking creatures, in the last stage of emaciation and dillense. The knot of Irish labourers at the lower end of the place, who have been alternately shaking hands with, and threatening the life of, each other for the last hour, become furious in their disputes; and finding it impossible to silence one man, who is particularly anxious to adjust the difference, they resort to the infallible expedient of knocking him down and jumping on him afterwards. Out rush the man in the fur cap, and the pot-boy: a scene of riot and confusion ensues: half the Irishmen get shut out, and the other half get shut in; the pot-boy is knocked in among the tubs in no time; the landlord hits every body, and every body hits the landlord; the barmaids scream; in come the police, and the rest is a confused mixture of arms, legs, staves, torn coats, shouting, and struggling. Some of the party are borne off to the station-house, and the remainder slink home to beat their wives for complaining, and kick the children for daring to be hungry.—*Cham. Ed. Jour.*

## 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, NOVEMBER, 1837.

**ALCOHOL A POISON.—Evidence of Facts.**—Of all the tragedies enacted by intemperance, the following tale of horror seems entitled to the precedence:—

A—— practised as a barrister in one of the towns of Upper Canada, and, by his talents and gentlemanly accomplishments, placed himself at the head of his profession. He married a young lady, connected with one of the first families in the place, who, in respect of beauty and female excellence, was all that a husband could wish. But in a short time she *took to drink!* The discovery filled A. with wretchedness; and after several ineffectual attempts to reclaim her, he determined to send her back to her relations for a time, to see what effect a temporary separation might produce. But they could not live apart; and the poor husband, finding that he could neither be happy without her nor with her, and driven almost into a state of frenzy, *took to drink also.* Ruin now came upon them with rapid strides—character, employment, peace, health, and every thing valuable departed,—the thirst and remorse of the drunkard alone remained.

One evening the whole family were drunk—husband, wife, and servants were drunk to insensibility. The

scene which presented itself next morning was most appalling. Mrs. A. was found lying on the carpet *dead!* and a new-born infant beside her, *dead also!* and A. was stretched on the bed, in another room, with his clothes on, in the deep sleep of intoxication! The friends of the family immediately made preparations for the burial of Mrs. A. and the child; but the wretched husband was all the while ignorant of what had taken place; when, however, he awakened from his debauch, and learned the death of his wife, and its attendant circumstances, in a fit of distraction, he cut his throat! The wound which he inflicted did not immediately prove mortal; but it was the cause of his death in a few days, and he was then laid by the side of his wife and child! Surely alcohol is a poison. When will men's eyes be opened to see its true nature, and the danger of those customs and opinions, which render the use of it fashionable and becoming? There can be no doubt that it was the fashionable use of intoxicating drinks, to which A. and his wife had been early accustomed, that led to their ultimate overthrow. But society still upholds these customs, and even ridicules those who would correct them. It is to be feared that even the family of the once lovely and accomplished Mrs. A. maintain those fashions unaltered, which, by their remote operation, brought their child and grand-child to a death of shame.

**FOLLIES OF DRUNKARDS.**—The following may be considered as a laughable instance:—A. commuted his pension in London, and emigrated to this country. As usual, he had one moiety of the proceeds to receive at Quebec. It amounted to £66. This was a large sum for a drunkard to possess. A. was delighted with the prospect of having nothing to do but drink and ride about for several months, for he had no intention of working a stroke so long as a shilling remained. He stayed a short time at Quebec, and then came to Montreal, where he fell in with another commuted pensioner, whom we shall call B. They drank together for some days; but B.'s money was soon expended, and as he had a wife and three children to maintain, he was compelled to go to work. A. had still a considerable sum on hand, and could not, therefore, give up the spree; but felt greatly at a loss for a companion, for he could not drink alone. At last he hired B. to be his companion. The nature of the contract was this—B. was to keep A. company at the tavern, drink with him, and sing to him, &c., and take him home at night; and in return for these services, A. was to pay all his expenses, and give him besides one shilling a day for the support of his family!

A.'s money was at last exhausted, and he then left the city to take possession of his farm (for it ought to have been mentioned that both of them had a grant of land). It is believed, however, that he died before he reached it; at all events, he died soon after. B. died last winter in the Poor's-house!

The news which we have been able to present to the readers of the *Advocate* this month, under the head

"Progress of the Temperance Reformation," are unusually interesting. It will be seen that the principles of Temperance are spreading rapidly throughout the world,—especially that they are beginning to make way amongst the higher classes in Europe. The King of Sweden, and the Crown-Prince of Prussia, are both members of Temperance Societies; the latter is a teetotaller. To the list of British Noblemen already subscribed to the Declaration, we see the name of Lord Leveson is to be added, Member of Parliament for Morpeth. The praise of this success is doubtless to be given to God; he alone could have preserved the cause from perishing before the mighty opposition which rose up against it. Let teetotallers therefore be humble, and let them use diligently in faith, the means which God is so ready to bless, and labour to promote a cause which it is evidently his will shall ultimately triumph.

**J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.**—By the public prints the arrival of this distinguished advocate of total abstinence is announced at New York, and it is reasonable to expect that he will take Canada in his way as soon as circumstances will permit. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held, who passed a resolution (transmitted to him through E. C. Delavan, Esq.) expressing their high sense of his successful exertions in the cause of total abstinence, and earnestly requesting him to visit Canada as early as suited his convenience, at the same time pledging their zealous co-operation in any measure tending to promote total abstinence.

We are informed that on the occasion of an ordination dinner, lately celebrated at Laprairie, several of the company clerical, as well as lay, looked rather askance when they saw five cold-water men fill their glasses with what is sometimes familiarly called Adam's wine; the only kind of wine, by the by, that can be procured here unadulterated by brandy and other deleterious drugs.

**SPIDERS' WEBS.**—The campaign for the winter has been fairly opened by the Rum-sellers. "Free and Easys" are advertised for every corner of the city, where men may freely and easily "spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not." We fear that it is because the frequenters of such scenes have rendered their homes any thing but free and easy, that they seek any such asylum instead.

There was only one "Free and Easy," we think, last winter; but this winter they are springing up in all directions. This reminds us of the following anecdote, which we copy from the *Christian Advocate*, an English paper:—

**MUSIC AND DRINKING.**—Some time since, a publican in Leeds introduced into an upper room of his house, an organ, which is regularly played every Sunday evening, during the hours of divine service, and attracts crowds of people, who are delighted with the idea of serving God and enjoying a pint of ale, or a glass of spirit and water, at one and the same time: for no improper tunes are played, but all good psalm or hymn tunes! But, unfortunately for this customer-seeking *Boniface*, he did not obtain a patent for the ingenious invention to secure to himself the entire pecuniary advantages arising from so excellent a device; others, therefore, have set up similar establishments for benefitting soul and body together: and the consequence is, that in every part of the town of Leeds, on every Sabbath-day, and evening especially, hundreds of persons are trying, with all the zeal imaginable, to reconcile contradictions, and literally, to worship God and Mammon!—*Christian Advocate*.

**PUBLIC DINNERS.**—Before our next number shall be issued, the period will have again arrived for the celebration of St. Andrew's day. It will be recollected that, last year, the members of the Temperance Society had a delightful Soirée on St. Andrew's eve, and that those Scotchmen who were not members of our Society had a *public dinner*, followed, of course, by *drinking*, on the same occasion. Whether these things will be repeated this season we know not; we hope, however, that the *dinner*, and its unseemly appendage shall not be re-acted. The St. Patrick's Society set a noble example in this respect at their last Anniversary, by devoting to charitable purposes, the money which would have been squandered at a public feast. Would that all Societies of this nature had the wisdom to imitate it. The St. Andrew's dinner last year would cost, we suppose, about £150! Each person who sat at table paid, for the privilege of taking a bellyful of meat and drink in a *Hotel*, about seven dollars!—a sum which would have kept some poor families a fortnight. Can any person look at the poverty and distress which abound in this city, and then attempt to justify, on Christian principle, such an unseemly and unnecessary waste? St. Andrew's Society professes to be a charitable institution, but has it ever expended as much in a whole year, on the starving poor, as it has spent on one evening on a dinner, which those who sat at it did not need!

The inclement season is approaching fast. Warm, comfortable clothing, and good fires, are indispensable requisites for such as would enjoy either comfort or health. We intreat the working men, therefore, to save their earnings from the insatiable grasp of tavern-keepers, and lay them out in such things as will be useful to themselves and families. There is no wisdom in keeping up the landlord's fire, when there is scarcely a stick at home to warm your wives and little ones. There is no virtue in paying for the fine clothing of the Rum-seller and his family, when your own can scarcely be made to hold together, and is penetrated by every chill blast that blows. Be wise in time, and steadily refuse to be made fit inmates for the House of Industry.

Circumstances have led to a postponement of the Circular of the Executive Committee, on the means to be used in forming Temperance Societies. It will appear in next number.

### *Progress of the Temperance Reform.*

#### CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

We have received an excellent letter from the Rev. W. M'Killican, from which we make the following extracts:—

*Roxburgh, Sept. 26, 1837.*

• • • We are often told that good men of old used wine—for some men are very mindful of some Scriptures—those who do not like to be reproved for sin are mindful of Matt. vii. 1. and those who love intoxicating drink are very attentive to some passages in Scripture, such for instance, as John ii. 1. The attention they give to these passages, compared with their attention to others, together with some things in their conduct, look a little suspicious. Good men of old drank intoxicating wine, as Noah and Lot (which

is not told to their praise nor yet to the praise of wine) and good men of old married several wives. But may we not tell those who often bring forward the examples of these good men to justify their own customs, as Christ told the Jews respecting another matter, "But from the beginning it was not so." May we not go back to the beginning, and learn God's will from God's plan or work, regarding what we ought to drink as well as regarding marriage. Then we see that God made one man and one woman and provided *no intoxicating drink*. Does not the plan on which God acted in both cases teach us the same lesson? Accordingly we find that the practice of men, in marrying several wives and drinking intoxicating drinks, stands recorded in the Bible under the same condemnation—that is, with a plain account of the pernicious and disgraceful consequences which followed. And I think that there cannot be a more awful way of condemning things than this. If we believe that the Lord reigns, that his reign extends to all events, that he has connected awful consequences with practices which he hates—in one word, that the same God speaks in providence and the Bible, I cannot conceive of a more awful way in which God condemns evil things than by exhibiting in his providence their dismal effects. This is a sort of universal language constantly addressed to all, and plain to all. If, then, we judge thus of drinking alcohol, what shall we think of it? If men will not believe this custom to be evil till they see some more dreadful evidence to convince them, I think they must go to that place where conviction comes too late.

Some men say that if there were a command in the Bible against drink, &c. they would give it up. But would it not be more rational and safe to ask for a command to *begin* to drink poison, an intoxicating poison? Those fond of playing cards, may just as well require a command against that practice. Is there any reason to think that God ever designed any such thing for nourishing the human body?

The Bible tells of many great evils in connection with, and as the consequence of drinking intoxicating wines; but I do not recollect any thing good or noble being ascribed to the use of it. I think this consideration ought to have great weight on our mind, in reasoning on the question—otherwise we are strangely partial in our enquiries. I am requested to send you the resolutions passed at the meeting; but I fear you will think them too long and too many. [We insert only the last with Mr. M'Killican's remarks.]

"That there is not any sin or custom, prevailing in the world, that more effectually opposes the progress of the Gospel than the use of intoxicating drinks—for this renders men unable and unwilling to support or promote the Gospel—often keeps them from coming to hear it—stupidifies and hardens them against obeying it—and grieves away the Holy Spirit—so that the truth is not made effectual to men's salvation, but seems a savour of death unto death."

Now, Mr. Editor, if this be true, those who directly or indirectly perpetuate this custom ought to have very strong reasons for so doing, in order to justify this conduct. They ought to shew that its good effect are more than, or at least equal to, its evil effects, otherwise they stand on dangerous ground. For how awful to promote a custom which, our opponents themselves being judges, does more harm than good? Wishing you and your helpers more success in this, and in every other good cause, than you "can ask or think," I remain yours, &c.

W. M'KILLICAN.

#### MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGENT.

SIR,—During the last month I travelled through the Townships of Rawdon, St. Rock's, Mascouge, the Plains, Terrebonne, West-leyville, and Kilkenny. I have spoken publicly and privately on the necessity of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. I met with strong opposition from some individuals; but I am happy to state, that some of those who were most opposed to the total abstinence principle at first, have since seen the utility of it, and are now its warm advocates.

As I visited from house to house, I was informed of a man who came here from Ireland a few years ago. After he arrived he was very industrious and saving for two or three years, and in that time accumulated some property. But he was led to take his glass in moderation, till at last he became a drunkard. Some time ago he and others were chopping in the woods, and they had their grog with them. They all drank of it freely—a tree fell when they were chopping; and, as it was falling, he, not being capable of getting out of the way, was struck with one of the limbs, and had his

arm broken a few inches above the elbow. It was immediately tied up; but before it healed he got intoxicated again, and in his intoxication he broke the arm in the same place a second time. They could not this time get it tied or set as before, and it healed; but the bones were separated, and now the arm hangs by the sinews and skin. It gives him no pain, but is entirely useless to him: I am, &c. J—.

**MONTREAL.**—The meetings of the Society during the past month have not been so well attended, which in part may be accounted for by the unsettled state of the weather and the broken up condition of the streets; there have been, however, a few names added. The public meetings on Thursday evenings, have been kept up; but the prayer meetings not so regularly; indeed, the latter must in part be given up, if not supported by the members.

Endeavours have been made to hold a Soiree, but the want of a suitable place has caused its postponement.

**QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS.**—Our latest accounts from these places represent the cause of total abstinence as continuing to spread.

**SOREL.**—It is reported that a juvenile temperance association has been formed here last month, and that about seventeen young persons have joined it, along with their teacher.

**ST. JOHN'S.**—A member of this Society has informed us that all, or nearly so, of those who would not join the Society, when the total abstinence pledge was introduced, have come in to take that ground.

**STANSTAD.**—Some partial attempts to introduce the total abstinence pledge here, have been attended with gratifying results. It is contemplated to increase the exertions, a step it is hoped the Committee of that Society will soon take.

#### UPPER CANADA.

**BRACKVILLE, U. C.**—Some papers have been ordered to be sent here by a young gentleman, who is endeavouring to awaken the attention of the inhabitants to the subject of total abstinence. Shall he struggle alone in this glorious work? We hope next paper will contain some gratifying news from this place.

**TORONTO, U. C.**—We are very sorry to state that the "Temperance Record," conducted by Jesse Ketchum, Esq., and others, has been discontinued for want of sufficient support. Will the friends of the cause in the Upper Province permit this loss to continue unrepaid? It is to be earnestly hoped that another will soon be established, which, if not aided by the talents of that gentleman who edited the Record, will at least borrow his unflinching advocacy of total abstinence.

In the mean time we beg to urge on the friends of the cause in that Province, to continue the circulation of some papers on temperance, as it is sure to suffer by the discontinuance of periodical reading, as well as of regular meetings. The *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, a paper of unrivalled excellence, is to be had for 2s. 6d. yearly, when ten copies are taken, the second Volume of which commences on the 1st January next; or the *Advocate*, our own paper, will cost only 2s. 3d. per annum, postage included, if the same number of copies be taken (10), or 2s. if more than fifty copies, leaving room for a considerable deduction if 100 copies are taken.

We learn by a letter from Sandwich, U. C., that the good cause is going a-head. In the village of Windsor, all the master tailors to the number of six, are now consistent teetotalers. One of them (the one who first joined the Society) is doing exceedingly well since he gave up drinking, having eighteen men hard at work for him. This Society keeps up public meetings, and has now fifty good names, and two doubtful ones on the book, besides one withdrawn and one expelled.

The Amherstburgh Society is also making progress and keeping up public meetings. Although disappointed by the non-arrival of a gentleman who had promised to deliver an address, their last meeting was an interesting one, as one of the clergymen of the place came forward to oppose the Temperance Society. He was, however, replied to in so satisfactory a manner by the President of the Society and a Methodist preacher, that it is thought he will scarcely oppose them again.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—A Convention of Delegates was held at Charlotte-Town on the 1st of August last, where a number of excellent resolutions were adopted. Amongst others, it was agreed to send a deputation, with an address to Sir C. A. Fitzroy, the Governor. We intended to give a copy of the address with his Excellency's reply, but want of room compels us to postpone them.

#### FOREIGN.

**HEART-CHEERING FROM EUROPE.**—By the following extract from a letter from a valuable correspondent in Paris to Mr. Delavan, it will be seen that the *CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA* has become **PATRON OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY** in the capital of Prussia, and that through him our countryman in his Temperance agency, is directly introduced to the court of Russia.

How wonderful, and how encouraging, that the grain of mustard seed planted in this country only a few years since, has become a mighty tree, shedding its benign and blessed influence over the whole world.

The aspect of the Temperance cause in each quarter of the globe is becoming more and more interesting. The question appears to be settling rapidly everywhere that it is alcohol, no matter where found, that must be totally abandoned as a beverage before the cause of Temperance can triumph. Let all the friends of this great and blessed reform in this country put forth new efforts till total and entire abstinence shall everywhere become the reigning principle of action. Nothing should divide, nothing discourage, nothing daunt us.

"You are doubtless acquainted with Mr. Baird's movements in Paris. He has accomplished a great amount of good; and his influence and his power of doing good are increasing daily. His history of the Temperance Reformation in the United States has done incalculable good. He presented it to almost every sovereign in Europe; to many noblemen and others possessing influence; from many of these he received letters of thanks and cordial expressions of sympathy with the cause. The King of Sweden asked his permission to have it translated into the language of his subjects, and at the same time presented Mr. Baird with a gold medal. When it was translated, the king presented, as a new year's gift, five thousand copies to his nobility, gentry, &c. Mr. Baird is now on a tour promoting the cause. He was peculiarly favoured of Providence in reaching Berlin just when the crown-prince was considering the claims of the two pledges, each of which was strongly argued by its respective advocates, as they were about to form a society. He gave Mr. Baird a long interview, and the result was that the prince has become the patron of the Total Abstinence Society in the capital of Prussia! He was very kind to Mr. Baird, and gave him a letter to his sister, the Empress of Russia."

**WALES.**—The temperance reform is progressing remarkably well in Wales. From 60,000 to 80,000 have joined the various temperance societies. Drunkenness had become very general, and even fashionable—"So much so (says a letter) that young lads from the country would pretend intoxication at the fairs, when they had not a penny to arrive at a drop of intoxicating drink."

**FRANCE.**—The temperance movements in the United States are attracting the attention of the French Government. Count Mole, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to the French Consul at Philadelphia for information respecting our temperance institutions and principles, that he "would put the Government and King in the way of forming a just estimate of them."

**PRUSSIA.**—The subject of temperance societies is beginning to excite much interest in Berlin and elsewhere in Prussia; two societies have just been formed at Berlin—one on the rigid, and the other on the moderation plan. Both have submitted their constitutions to the King for approval; but one will be approved. In this state of things our countryman, Mr. Baird, now in Paris, who is on a temperance tour in Europe, has been sent for to Berlin. Many intelligent Russians in Italy and France have urged Mr. Baird to go to St. Petersburg, to see the Emperor, and if possible get him interested in the subject. The consumption of distilled liquor in Russia is enormous.

**TURKEY.**—A letter from Mr. Schaffner at Constantinople, to Dr. Edwards, represents the Mohammedans as a temperate people in the obsolete sense of the word, but drunkenness is increasing among them, and also the places where drunkard's drink is sold, in which he says "unnatural sins, not fit for utterance, are frequently regular inmates."

**INDIA.**—A temperance society of 209 members has been formed in the British army at Kanau, which lately raised fifty dollars and sent to this country for temperance publications. There are a

number of other societies in regiments in different parts of India, which have sought information from the same source. Ardent spirits make terrible havoc among the European soldiery in India.

**BURMAH.**—Mr. Bruce at Rangoon, has been induced to abandon the sale of ardent spirits in consequence of reading the 7th report of the American Temperance Society. The great curse of the Burmese at present is opium. A large portion of the inhabitants are completely besotted by it. It carries off immense numbers to an untimely grave. The disease which attacks opium chewers is commonly dysentery, and is almost sure to be fatal—no medicine being of any avail.

Extract of a Letter from C. Bennett to E. C. Delavan, Esq. dated Maulmein, India, March 8, 1837:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I must say I regret that I have not before answered your kind letter of "November, 1835," which reached me just about the time it was one year old; and with it a box of Temperance pamphlets and papers, which I have the pleasure to say have been dispersed, and the reading of them has been productive of good. Several have, since reading the papers, &c. discontinued the use of wine and beer, who before had used them. They express themselves convinced that the using of any thing which will intoxicate as a beverage is productive of an evil from the example merely, there being many tipplers who say, "We would not drink arrack if we could procure wine or beer. You use wine and beer, which is just as bad as our arrack." Thus a few, and O that it was more than a few, are willing to abandon a foulish habit or practice, which they acknowledge was productive of no real good, but are now convinced was producing evil, and they have become wholly cold water folks. This is encouraging, for it is a truth, "every individual has some influence over another," and these persons are now exerting a good influence, much of which is to be attributed to the papers sent by you. But after all, only a little is done, or doing, which I feel the cause demands in this country, and much must be done ere India shall be regenerated and saved.

The Temperance Society encountered much opposition, and from quarters, too, which ought to have aided their efforts. But through the good hand of our Heavenly Father, they were enabled to issue two 12mo. tracts of eight pages each—the first of fifteen hundred copies, the last of two thousand; and these little messengers have been dispersed in the Madras presidency, the Bengal presidency, Penang, Singapore, &c. &c., together with your publications, and been the means of increasing other Temperance societies, and forming some new ones. *Temperance must prevail before Christianity can.* This one truth I feel more and more. The heathen look upon all white faces as *Christians*; consequently, when they see them drunk, &c., they have a low opinion of the doctrine of the cross. A heathen sees a foreigner *drink*, he wonders what it is; whether it is good; desires to taste; goes to the arrack shop; spends two or three pice; likes the fiery stuff, perhaps; goes again and again; thus spending what little he gets; leads others there; destroys his character and standing, and says, perhaps, after all, when conversed with, "Well, Jesus Christ's disciples do so, too—we are all alike." O the awful account some will have to render at the judgment of the great day. But I can add no more.

I am, dear sir, yours, affectionately and faithfully,

C. BENNET.

**AGRA.**—Extract from the First Report of the Bengal European Regiment Auxiliary Temperance Society, February 27, 1836.

*President*—Brevet Captain and Adjutant T. V. Lysagh.

*Vice-President*—Sergeant-Major William Lennon.

*Secretary*—Quarter-Master Sergeant William Perry.

The Society consisted, on its first opening on the 23d December, 1834, of eleven non-commissioned officers and nine privates, and it steadily increased until it numbered in July last, two commissioned officers, twenty-eight non-commissioned officers, fifty-four drummers and privates, and eighteen women.

## THE WINE QUESTION.

In our last Number a communication was acknowledged from the Rev. A. O. Hubbard, of Melbourne, on this subject, which has since received from the Committee that attentive consideration to which in many respects it was entitled. The ground taken by Mr. Hubbard, and in support of which he has quoted numerous passages from Scripture, is that the wine used by the Jews with the Divine approbation and made by the Saviour at the marriage feast was fermented, and consequently contained alcohol, and was capable of intoxicating. He further condemns as unsafe and unscriptural the views of those who hold that the wine spoken favourably of in Scripture was not fermented, and that the use of intoxicating liquors is morally wrong because containing alcohol, which, as a poison, is necessarily productive of injury to human life. Mr. H. contends also that the principle of expediency is the only and a sufficient one on which total abstinence can be urged; a view which in principle and practice he zealously advocates.

The Executive Committee, although divided on these points, are yet agreed, that the publication of the Essay would be productive of injury in the present stage of the temperance reformation. The question at issue, apart from the satisfaction of ascertaining the disputed nature of the wine, seems at the present to be of comparatively minor importance, for it cannot have a bearing at all on the wines in present use, which, in general, are compounds of deleterious substances and ardent spirits. If the wine sanctioned by Divine authority was capable of intoxicating, which several of the Committee disbelieve, it is in the highest degree improbable that it could prove so unless taken to great or at least considerable excess, as is the case with the wines generally used in wine-growing countries, when not mixed with spirits. To discuss the wine question, therefore, until the public mind has been first disabused of the erroneous idea attached to the name of "Wine;" and can separate between the meaning of what is called wine now, and what is meant by the pure, unbranded, wines of Judea—in the opinion of the Committee, would only tend to injure the cause of total abstinence to a greater extent than it can possibly suffer at present, by the prevalence of the views condemned by Mr. Hubbard. In withholding the publication of the Essay, the Committee are actuated also by the rule lately laid down of closing the columns of a paper so small and infrequent in its issues as the *Advocate*, against discussion.

Having stated the views of Mr. Hubbard as well as those of other promoters of total abstinence, the Committee would earnestly enjoin on all that mutual forbearance on these points, which the welfare of the cause renders imperative; and seeing that it is impracticable to obtain perfect unanimity on every point, let it suffice that all agree and unite zealously in promoting the practice of total abstinence.

## Miscellaneous.

**Power of Conscience.**—When Wood, who committed suicide a few weeks since in jail at Keene, murdered Baker, both were intoxicated. The merchant who sold Wood the liquor, which excited him to commit the horrid deed, overwhelmed in the view of murder, to which he knew he had been accessory, immediately abandoned the traffic. The other merchant in Sullivan, and the merchant in Nelson did the same; so that for months no alcoholic liquor had been sold in either town.—*Providence Courier.*

**Hard Times.**—A gentleman in Mobile counted no less than thirty drinking houses on one street, the expenses caused by which are reckoned as follows—for rent, furniture, clerk hire, &c., 60,000 dollars.—They average 20 dollars a day each. Time lost by drinking 218,000 dollars. The sickness, distress, poverty, and crime of which they are the cause, no man can estimate in dollars and cents.



## THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, BOSTON,

Which has recently been purchased by a company of gentlemen, and newly fitted up, was thrown open to the public on the 4th of July. The friends of Temperance celebrated the day. The *Mercentile Journal* states that about 200 persons were present. Hon. Richard Fletcher presided at the table, assisted by John Tappan, Moses Grant, and John Benson, as Vice-Presidents. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drunk in pure sparkling *iced water*. Among the Odes sung on the occasion with good effect, was the following.

ODE.—By REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

In Eden's green retreats,  
A water-brook that played  
Between soft, mossy seats,  
Beneath a plane tree's shade,  
Whose rustling leaves  
Dauced o'er its brink—  
Was Adam's drink,  
And also Eve's.

Beside the parent spring  
Of that young brook, the pair  
Their morning chant would sing,  
And Eve to dress her hair,  
Kneel on the grass  
That fringed its side,  
And make its tide  
Her looking glass.

And when the man of God  
From Egypt led his flock,  
They thrived, and his rod  
Spote the Arabian rock,  
And forth a rill  
Of water gushed,  
And on they rushed,  
And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled  
Had wine to Eden come?  
Would Noah's parching wild  
Have been refreshed with rum?

And had Eve's hair  
Been dressed in rim,  
Would she have been  
Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still,  
And dealt out to that host,  
To every man his gill,  
And pledged him in a toast,  
How large a band  
Of Israel's sons  
Had laid their bones  
In Canaan's land?

"Sweet fields, beyond" death's flood,  
"Stand dressed in living green,"  
For from the throne of God  
To freshen all the scene,  
A river rolls,  
Where all who will  
May come and fill  
Their crystal bowls.

If Eden's strength and bloom  
Cold Water thus hath given,  
If, even beyond the tomb  
It is the drink of heaven,  
Are not good wells,  
And crystal springs  
The very things  
For our HOTELS?

## T. WHITTAKER'S FAREWELL TO DRUNKENNESS.

Farewell, landlords, farewell, Jerry's  
Farewell, brandy, wine and sherry,  
Farewell, horrors and blue devils,  
Farewell, dens of midnight revels,  
Farewell, shoes that have no soles on,  
Farewell, fies that have no coals on,  
Farewell, pigs and all their feeders,  
Farewell, roars and all their brooders,  
Farewell, cupboards that no meat's in,  
Farewell, chairs that have no seats in.

Farewell, children with wry faces,  
Farewell, to these pop shop races,  
Farewell, landlords and your spouses,  
Farewell, spiders and your houses,  
Farewell, to your noise and rabble,  
Farewell, to all such foolish gabble,  
Farewell, swash and all such vendors,  
Farewell, buns and all bun vendors,  
Farewell, pockets that are empty,  
Farewell, landlords, you've had plenty.

*The Difference*.—An experienced ship-builder in St. John's, N. B. built a ship of 500 tons in 1825, which required 4422 days work. In 1835, he built another of the same dimensions which required 3990 days work—difference 432 days. In building the former vessel, there were 4000 half-pints of rum drank, and the men lost 150 days, which are not taken in the above computation, that being the builder's loss. In building the latter, no rum was issued, the men lost 50 days less than in 1825, and instead of coming to their work enervated and unfit for duty, were fit for work, and 250 gallons of rum were saved.

The Temperance news from Wales has caused a great movement among the Welsh population in the city of New York. They are rapidly joining the Temperance societies.

In New Jersey the loss to the townships by intemperance in fifty years was about 156,000 dollars—a sum sufficient to build thirty churches like the new church of the township, two such villages like their village, or purchase and stock thirty-one large farms.

*A NIGHT-CAP*.—The *Cotinger's Monthly Visitor* speaks of a man who was in the habit of taking a glass of hot brandy and water with sugar, every night before he went to bed. He said it did him good and comforted him; and in winter time, especially, it warmed him. He has now, however, left off this practice, but he still takes his hot glass. He uses the hot water and sugar, but no brandy! and he feels as warm and comfortable, and much better than ever. Many persons who find it difficult to leave off an old habit might imitate this example with great benefit.

*VENOM*.—A person accosted, a treetotaller in the following manner:—"Richard, did you ever observe persons spit much after drinking ale." "Yes," answered he, "a great deal of *renom*."

An applicant for a license having proved his character to be good, as the law requires he should, he was told that as it was good, he had better keep it so; intimating, we suppose, that the tap-room is a bar! place to keep a good character.

The last distillery in Unity township, where there were six in operation but a few years ago, has just been closed. The proprietor gave it up after "mature deliberation, and from a conviction of duty."

Last year a farmer in Niagara county, New York, instead of making his apples into cider, fattened thirty swine upon them, with the addition of a single bushel of corn per head. Late in the fall, after filling his pork barrels for family use, he sold the remainder for 600 dollars. "All this from my orchard," says he, "whereas I never sold my cider for more than 300 dollars per year."

The Temperance cause is gaining ground in Antigua. Some planters have given up the practice of making rum, and many more talk of doing it soon.—*Christian Advocate*.

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