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*W. H. K. K.*

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 11.

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1841.

VOL. VI.

## GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE IRISH TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, *President*.  
Rev. Dr. SPRATT, *Vice-President*.

This Society held their Christmas tea party in the Rotunda, on Wednesday evening. About two thousand persons were present, amongst whom were many of the highest rank in our city. The round room presented a splendid appearance, being decorated by Mr. Paverelli, of Suffolk-street, and hung round with the banners of the different societies. A very spacious balcony was erected on one side of the room on which the chair was placed, and around which the rank, youth, and beauty of our city, were brilliantly displayed. The conduct and appearance of the working classes who attended was most cheering, and gave the surest proofs of the progress that they were making from wretchedness and poverty to independence. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the arrangements, or the pains taken by the stewards to accommodate and give satisfaction to the company, who also did their part in making the party what it was intended to be, the most splendid ever held in this city, whether on total abstinence principles or otherwise; and we must say it fully realized the expectations of those spirited individuals who got it up.

About half-past seven o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the room, and took the chair amid the loudest bursts of enthusiasm.

*The tea equipage having been removed,*

Mr. O'CONNELL rose amid applause and said—Ladies and gentlemen, there is something singular in the mode in which I find it my duty to proceed. In these meetings it is necessary that we should have nothing of the irregularity of excitement, and therefore we drink our tea first, and we give toasts after—it is with us toast after tea. We must reconcile the mode of the proceeding, and instead of a full bumper, I call for silence; and in conclusion, I shall have to ask of you to express your concurrence by hearty cheers (hear). The first sentiment which I call on you to cheer is, that of long life and happiness to our lovely and beloved Queen (great cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell in proposing the next sentiment said that all his life he had been temperate. It was said of him that he drank like a fish (a term of reproach for excessive drinkers); but it was in allusion to his not drinking anything but water: and in that sense he deserved the reproach to the present time (hear, hear). He could only say that he was exceedingly proud to stand there, as the President of the Kilkeenny Teetotal Temperance Society, and to add his testimony, not only to the perfect safety, but to the advantage of total abstinence from all intoxicating and exciting liquors (hear, hear). It was only four months since he had determined never again to taste one drop of intoxicating drink, and he could declare that he had never felt better in health than at the present moment (hear).—It was said that old age required the stimulus of "generous wine," but give him "generous water," which was the best and most wholesome drink that could be taken at the festive board (hear, hear). He could bear his testimony that the use of those drinks, even in a mitigated degree, was unnecessary; and that many who were devoted to their abuse were never the worse, but were considerably improved by the transition to sobriety and total abstinence (hear, hear). But what need of evidence upon a question which was set at rest by the adhesion of five millions of Irishmen? (hear) Father Mathew had invaded the north; the south was with him—the west had joined the cause, and there they were to show that Leinster was not backward—(hear, hear). It was a glorious spectacle to witness, not the edu-

cated and wealthy—not those of high rank or of philosophic mind, or of ascetic virtue, but a whole nation abandon their darling vice—the incentive to crime and guilt—to give up with that vice all those bad qualities which debased the individual, and not only injured his own interest but destroyed that of those who depended upon him for support (hear, hear). Oh, it was a majestic spectacle—not the effort of a village, a section, or a portion of country, but the spontaneous effort of a whole people—(great cheering.) He (Mr. O'Connell) had often been laughed at for his enthusiasm, when he had had occasion to praise their religion and their morality. He was not now called upon to enter on those topics, but he could not but praise the unequalled generosity of the Irish heart—(hear, hear). It was on record that two millions and a half of the people of Ireland were supported, during a great part of the year, by their poor fellow countrymen: the beggar and the wanderer were stopped at the gate of the rich man, but they were fed by the benevolent charity of those who were only less poor than themselves—(hear, hear). It was therefore that he raised his voice of praise to a bolder and louder tone, and said there were five millions of teetotalers—(great cheering). Five millions of poor men who had given up the poor man's only luxury, and who had determined never again to rob their wives and children as men did who dissipated their means in the gratification of their degrading vices. Mr. O'Connell then contrasted the numbers who had become teetotalers in Ireland, with those who created such an excitement in America and England—he would contrast her with "La Grande Nation," and he asked whether either had ever exhibited such a magnificent moral spectacle. France may have produced great heroes, mighty commanders; but to achieve their victories what sacrifices had been made! Many a widow had wept for her son—many a mother bewailed her first-born—many a father, when he read of those triumphs which amazed the world, was told those victories had been gained by the blood of his only son—many a frightful crime had been committed—many a property destroyed—many a family had been ruined, and sin, in every shape, had stained that nation, from the smallest which could affect mankind to the most fearful, which are seen sooner or later to draw down the vengeance of an angry God (hear, hear). It had been said that the time would come when nations would understand that man was not to be benefited by war—that the horrid custom would be terminated, of terminating national quarrels, by employing a number of men to cut each others throats, leaving the quarrels quite as undecided as they were before—war never decided any quarrel (cries of "hear, hear")—and if ever there was a nation which was entitled to read a lecture to the nations of the earth upon the triumphant majesty of peaceful and virtuous men, it is that nation which numbers five million teetotalers, that I am here representing, and whose moral triumph I am celebrating—(cheers). He could not sit down without congratulating himself and his country, nay, Europe and Christianity, that five millions of men had discarded their vices, and assumed the attitude and the power of virtue (hear, hear, and loud cheers); that, though the public house was deserted, the temples of the Almighty were filled. Oh! the blessing of God must be the recompense of the virtuous and majestic Irish nation (great cheering). There was a man whose name was coupled with the sentiment he was about to give, and who was totally unknown until within a few months, unless within the narrow circle where his religious avocations called him, but who had no more notion of being made a public man than the infant of springing at once into full grown manhood—remarkable only for his meekness, his charity, his modest eloquence in the pulpit, a preaching made more powerfully stimulating by the meritorious practice of his private

virtues. He was astonished at his own success, and yet his astonishment ceases, for he feels that he is but an instrument in the hands of Him who works not by human power, but who uses piety, integrity, and charity in his great works (hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell in alluding to the part Lord Glengall took in furtherance of Father Mathew's labours, culled on his lordship to shew an example by becoming himself a teetotaler (cheers). He then called on Lord Glengall to give an example of that which he praised, as he (Mr. O'Connell) had done. The learned gentleman concluded by denouncing the "rot bowel cordials," and proposed.

"The health of the Rev. Mr. Mathew, and prosperity to the Teetotal Temperance Society." Air—"Jenny, put the kettle on." (Tremendous cheering, which was again and again repeated.)

#### REV. ROBERT BAIRD.

A few years since, the Rev. Robert Baird visited Europe, and conceived and executed the design of writing a History of the American Temperance Reformation, for translation into the various languages, of Europe. He visited Sweden, and found the societies which had been formed, in a languishing state, and the feeling extensive that the cause was hopeless. He presented a copy of his History to the king, who caused it to be translated and published, and a copy, at his expense, sent into every parish in the kingdom. The king is said to feel the deepest solicitude to deliver his people from a vice which is doing so much injury to the entire nation. In accordance with a request recently presented by Mr. Baird, he has addressed a circular to the parishes, demanding of them an account of what they had done in relation to the Temperance History, and has caused the giving of grog to the soldiers to cease, and money to be given in its place, and has authorized the formation of Temperance Societies in his regiments. The dissemination of the Temperance History gave an immediate impulse to the cause, and a new Society was formed in 1837 on the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, of which the Crown Prince is Patron, General Count Sparre, President, and Baron Burzelius, one of the greatest chemists now living, one of its Vice-Presidents. Almost 40,000 are now enrolled in the Temperance list; two Temperance journals exist, and Societies are springing up in all parts.

At the solicitation of Mr. Baird the Crown Prince agreed to give up his *brandy table*, and his example was soon followed by one hundred persons of eminence in the kingdom. Mr. B. regards this step as of incalculable importance. The *brandy table* is a side table set at 12 o'clock, on which are placed various refreshments, among which brandy makes a conspicuous figure. This has been one of the greatest obstacles to Temperance in Sweden. A few months since Mr. B. had an audience with the king in his palace, who seated him on a sofa with himself, and conversed more than an hour on the subject of temperance. Mr. B. attended a temperance meeting in Stockholm, at which 2000 persons were present, and among them most of the Diet, Nobles, Clergy, burghers and peasants. (What a lesson to some of our legislators in Illinois!) He attended a Temperance Convention at which 3000 people gave unremitting attention from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark.

From Sweden, Mr. Baird proceeded to Russia, and had a long interview with the emperor, in which he was allowed to present the subject fully to him alone. He at once acceded to Mr. B.'s proposal, to have his History of Temperance Societies published in Russia. He also expressed a desire that it should be translated into the Finnish, and widely circulated in that part of the empire in which that language is spoken. Arrangements were afterwards made for publishing an edition of 10,000 copies in the former language, and of 5000 in the latter. One fact is sufficient to show the fearful extent to which brandy is manufactured and sold. A revenue of twenty-five millions of dollars is derived by Government from that source. Already seven excellent temperance tracts have been published in Russia, which have produced fruits, and led hundreds in different places to resolve to drink no more intoxicating liquors. A gentleman from Russia writes, "How wonderful that the first tracts on that dreadful vice, intemperance, should have been published in this country, and circulated chiefly through the instrumentality of American Christians. Through the same instrumentality mainly, the Temperance History is now translated into the French, Dutch, Swedish,

Danish, Russ, Finish and German languages, and thus the influence of American temperance movements pervade all northern Europe! And no part of the world has suffered more from intoxicating drinks!"

A distinguished Russian nobleman was so convinced by reading the temperance history, in German, of the evils of intemperance, that he agreed to pay to the Government the sum which the retailers had undertaken to pay for their licenses in order to have no brandy sold on his extensive estates!—*Illinois Temperance Herald*.

#### THE SEVEN WONDERS OF DRUNKENNESS.

1. That any rational being should turn his back on home—"sweet home"—and make the tavern his abiding place, where he is first tempted to spend his hard won money, and then, when it is all gone, turned out of doors.—Is not this a Wonder?

2. That he should voluntarily take the money which should maintain his wife and children, and give it to support and adorn the wife and children of the Tavern keeper, who in return gives him ruined health, blighted character, and empty pockets.—Is not this a Wonder?

3. That any rational being could listen to the insinuations of those interested in his degradation and ruin, and take for his enemies the persons who would persuade him to look well to his own home, his own wife, his own children, his own health, his own character, and his own pocket.—Is not this a Wonder?

4. That brute beasts should drink only pure water, and that only when they are dry, and that man, rational man, heaven instructed, soul-possessing, immortal man,—should not only drink when he is not dry, but should prefer for his beverage, LIQUID FIRE.—Is not this a Wonder?

5. That when men are walking in a way which brings wretchedness on themselves, and trouble and distress on all about them, and they are advised to forsake the path, there should be so much difficulty as is found in getting them to TAY.—Is not this a Wonder?

6. That a human being, wholly dependant on the God that made him, should wantonly, ungratefully, and audaciously fly in the face of his Creator and Redeemer, as the drunkard especially does, and yet be spared not only days, but sometimes years, before the sentence goes forth,—“Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground.”—Is not this a Wonder?

7. That while Drunkenness is emptying our Churches and Schools, crowding our Jails and Bridewells, and while Total Abstinence Societies are, by the blessing of God, reclaiming many drunkards from their ruinous habits,—the vast majority of christian ministers and other professors of religion should continue to drink those liquors which make men drunkards, and to treat the Total Abstinence cause with indifference, contempt, or opposition.—Is not this a Wonder?—*Brockville Recorder*.

#### THE PAWN BROKER.

Visiting a Pawn Broker's shop in Chatham street, for the purpose of redeeming some articles left by an unfortunate friend, the following circumstance arrested my attention.

A middle aged man entered with a bundle, on which he asked a small advance, and which on being opened, was found to contain a shawl and two or three other articles of female apparel. The man was stout and sturdy, and as I judged from his appearance, a mechanic; but the mark of the destroyer was on his bloated countenance and his heavy stupid eyes. Intemperance had marked him for his own. The pawn broker was examining the offered pledge, when a woman whose pale face and attenuated form bespoke long intimate acquaintance with sorrow, came hastily into the shop, and with the single exclamation, "Oh Robert!" darted, rather than ran, to that part of the counter where the man was standing. Words were not wanted to explain her history, her miserable husband not satisfied with wasting his own earnings, and leaving her to starve with her children, had descended to the meanness of plundering even her scanty wardrobe, and the pittance, for the obtaining of which this robbery would furnish means, was destined to be squandered at the tipping-house. A blush of shame arose even upon his degraded face, but quickly passed away; the brutal appetite prevailed, and the better feeling that apparently stirred

within him for the moment soon gave way before its diseased and insatiable cravings.

"Go home," was his harsh and angry exclamation, "what brings you here, running after me, with your everlasting scolding? Go home and mind your own business."

"Oh Robert, dear Robert," answered the unhappy wife, "don't pawn my shawl. Our children are crying for bread, and I have none to give them. Or let me have the money; it is hard to part with that shawl, for it was my mother's gift; but I will let it go rather than see my children starve. Give me the money, Robert, and don't leave us to perish."

I watched the face of the pawn broker, to see what effect this appeal would have upon him, but I watched in vain. He was hardened to distress, and had no sympathy to throw away. "Twelve shillings on these," he said, tossing them back to the drunkard, with a look of perfect indifference.

"Only twelve shillings!" murmured the heart-broken wife, in a tone of despair. "Oh Robert, don't let them go for twelve shillings. Let me try somewhere else."

"Nonsense," answered the brute, "it is as much as they're worth, I suppose. Here, Mr. Crimp, give us the change."

The money was placed before him, and the bundle consigned to a drawer. The woman reached forth her hand towards the silver, but the movement was anticipated by her husband—"there, Mary," he said, giving her half a dollar, "there, go home now and don't make a fuss. I'm going a little way up street, and perhaps I'll bring you something from market when I come home."

The hopeless look of the poor woman, as she meekly turned to the door, told plainly enough how little she trusted to this ambiguous promise. They went on their way—she to her furnishing children, and he to squander the money he had retained.—*Scenes from Real Life.*

## UPPER CANADA.

### FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SOMBRA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

SOMBRA, December 31, 1840.

Previous to the winter of 1839-40, a Society had been organized in this Township upon the old pledge, consisting of 150 members; but on the arrival of J. Dougall, Esq., of Montreal, he introduced a far better system, that is, total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and from that period, the good cause has prospered. Many have been thereby reclaimed from the error of their ways; and some, we trust, are now converted to God, and enjoy the blessed comfort of religion.

During the past year, eight public meetings were held, which were generally well attended. One of these meetings was addressed by the Rev. J. Baxter, who is a zealous advocate in the cause. At the close, fifteen signed the pledge. At another, the Rev. J. S. Marsden gave an address; at the close, four signatures were obtained. Up to this date, not less than ninety persons have taken the pledge; and, as far as we have access to know, not one of them has violated the rules of the Society. Three of the above number have removed from this place, and one departed this life, leaving the number eighty-six. But we have a fair prospect of many more coming over to help us in the good cause; and though last, not least, the fair of this Township are using all their influence to further the great and good cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Your Committee have further to state, that notwithstanding the good done, and fair prospects of the Society, they are sorry they have to say, that though this Township is comparatively thinly settled, it is reported that there are not less than *ten* persons who deal in the abominable traffic of ardent spirits, and that principally with the Indians, who are numerous in this place, and who suffer much from intemperance. Of the two merchants at Wallaceburgh who promised Mr Dougall to abandon the disgraceful traffic in ardent spirits as soon as their stock would be out, one of them, viz, Lionel Johnston, Esq., has done so, much to his credit.

Your Committee acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of the Society in sending so many copies of the *Advocate* over and above the number subscribed for.

Officers of the Sombra Total Abstinence Society, elected at the

Annual Meeting on 31st December, 1840: Alexander Brown, President; Jesse Palmer, Rev. J. S. Marsden, *Vice-Presidents*: Rev. Hector Brown, *Treasurer*; Daniel T. McDonald, *Secretary*; with a Committee of five.

DANIEL T. McDONALD, *Secretary.*

MURRAY, January 31, 1841.

### REPORT OF THE MURRAY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in 1837 on the moderate pledge, to which seventeen attached their names; and notwithstanding a flood of opposition, our members increased to ninety; but were reduced again from various causes to about forty. Finding, by experience, that it was necessary to take a step in advance, we have recently adopted the total abstinence pledge, and doubled our diligence, by holding meetings in different parts of the neighbourhood, and enforcing the necessity of abstaining from every thing that can intoxicate. Drunkards are reclaimed. Distillers and tavern-keepers say their business is in danger; and if the temperance advocates do not desist from persuading people not to sell them their grain, nor drink their whiskey, they will be ruined. Onward is our watchword. Our community are earnestly engaged to see who will get the most names against our next meeting, which is to be held on the second Thursday in March. Our present number (130 members) is a pleasing prospect of what we may effect by perseverance.

I am, &c.

PETER WALDRON, *Secretary M. T. A. S.*

PORT SARINIA, U. C., January 23, 1841.

SIR,—You will rejoice in learning the progress of the Total Abstinence Society in this place. We held our Anniversary on the 16th ult., when a Report was read, from which the following statistics are furnished:—During the year, 124 names have been enrolled, twenty-five have withdrawn, and eleven been expelled; leaving eighty-eight members in Society,—a good large number for a neighbourhood whose entire population returns are only between 300 and 400. The number of the withdrawals and expulsions are greatly augmented by the military stationed here during the former part of the year. Our meetings have been well attended, and the most pleasing results have followed, viz, a considerable diminution in the business of spirit-venders. Some families are now in comfort and plenty, which were before in poverty and nakedness; several habitual or occasional drunkards are reformed; and the attendance on divine worship greatly increased. To God be all the praise.

In the neighbouring Township of Plympton is a small, steady, and respectable Society of thirty-three members. It has been in operation since August, 1839, and only returns three members who have violated their pledges. The influence of Total Abstinence principles has extended among several families who have no connection with the Society, and even some drunkards have been reformed who have not joined our ranks. One tavern-keeper has been induced to literally turn the bad spirit out of doors, and join the Society. He is greatly improved in every respect—his person, his house, his family, and all around exhibit the happy effects of the change. His last barrel, emptied into a tub, thrown out of doors, and the old man gave a kick from him—vowing no more friendship with the spoiler of his comforts, his peace, and his home.

On the 25th instant, a Society was formed in the rear of this Township, and obtained forty signatures to its pledge. It bids fair to be useful and extensive in its influence in that portion of the Township.

There is a general impression in favour of our principles and operations in circles and families unconnected with our Society. The many striking and interesting cases of improvement completely silence adversaries, and have changed the views of several around, who at first either looked on with indifference or contempt.

The clandestine sale of whiskey to Indians is practised in several places down the river, on the Bear Creek, and on the opposite shore. Several deaths have occurred among the poor Pagans on Walpole Island; some by drowning, and one by being frozen to death. Last week we had a melancholy case of a fine young man who obtained some fire water on the American side of the

river, and in crossing over fell through the ice, and was drowned. He was steady, ingenuous, and well-behaved—not known to be addicted to drinking. But he is gone; and his relations painfully mourn their loss. And, indeed, what mind possessing any feeling but must weep over the thousands slain by alcohol? I would, however, observe that the Indians under my charge are very sober and consistent; and this is the only case of intoxication during the year, and the only case of death by drinking since I have been resident on the St. Clair Mission, for nearly three years.

Wishing you every success in the good cause, I remain, with sentiments of high regard, your's truly,

JOHN DOUSE, *Wesleyan Missionary.*

*FOURTH CONCESSION, LONDON, U.C., Jan. 18, 1841.*

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that a material change has taken place in the cause of Temperance in the Township of London. Where there was formerly a slothful indifference in the cause, there is now a manifest delight taken in the benevolent enterprise of Teetotalism. There was a meeting held at the school-house at the Fifth Concession of London, which was addressed by Rev. Mr. Colman. At the close of the meeting, thirty joined the Teetotal pledge, when it was proposed that the Total Abstinence Constitution should be adopted. This was carried by a large majority, and William Warner was elected President; C. W. Perkins, Secretary; Peter Gibson and Orange Clark, Vice-Presidents; with a Committee of six. We hold our meetings monthly; and our present number of members is sixty.

I remain, your's, &c.,

C. W. PERKINS, *Secretary*  
*London Township Total Abstinence Society.*

*PARSCOTT, February 15, 1841.*

DEAR SIR,—At the invitation of Mr. Nash, I attended a Temperance meeting on the 12th instant, in the Sixth Concession of Elizabethtown, and addressed the people on the subject of temperance. I was pleasingly disappointed in finding a Society there, only a few months old, yet numbering more than 100 abstinence members. The zealous President, Mr. Eyers, informed me that the cause has had its full share of opposition; but that opposition is now silenced, and better feeling is rapidly obtaining. Several persons united in my presence, some of whom have heretofore been quite opposed. In the course of the evening I ascertained that the Settlement was without a Temperance publication, and recommended the *Advocate*. Enclosed is the requisite amount for ten subscribers. Respectfully yours,

H. WILKINSON, *Wesleyan Minister.*

*ELIZABETHTOWN, February 12, 1841.*

DEAR SIR,—With much pleasure I write to inform you of what we are doing here in the cause of temperance. Previous to our annual meeting in February last, we had two Societies in operation; and while the old, or moderation Society was continually lessening in numbers, the Abstinence Society was gradually gaining ground, and its members generally maintained their pledge inviolate. It was therefore thought by some that the old Society had done all the good it was calculated to do, and the members of the two Societies concluded to drop them both, and form a new Abstinence Society. This was accordingly done, and the present Society commenced its operations with 118 members.

No meeting of this Society took place from the time referred to until the 4th instant, when we had a good meeting, which was ably and profitably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, (Wesleyan.) At the close of his address, forty gave in their names as members of the Society; and at our annual meeting, which took place on the 9th, twenty-four names were obtained, which increased our number to 182. We expect, by the blessing of Him to whom we owe the success of our cause, to have a few more meetings while the sleighing lasts, and I am sanguine in the belief that we shall soon double our number. A few melancholy accidents which occurred near here last fall, appear to be the principal means of opening the eyes of the people to the danger of trifling with so deadly an enemy as Alcohol. I remain, your's most sincerely,

H. W. BLANCHARD.

A Soldier in the 34th Regiment stationed at Toronto, writes to a friend in town under date January 23, 1841:

“DEAR BROTHER,—Temperance is still esteemed by me, and considered as the beginning of my temporal prosperity. This good cause is prospering in our Regiment: our last few meetings have been crowded; the Quarter-Master Serjeant has joined our ranks. We have about 100 members. Serjeant Eagan is President.”

## LOWER CANADA.

*CLARENCEVILLE, January 21, 1841.*

SIR,—On Christmas day last, a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel of this place, which was numerously attended. Two addresses were delivered, the substance of which was, the nature and benefits of Temperance Associations. Fifty-seven persons signed the pledge. The success which crowned this humble effort encouraged us to make another; therefore a meeting was appointed for the evening of the 31st December. The meeting was attended by a highly respectable audience, many of whom expressed their interest for the welfare of the cause by more than mere words, for sixty-two persons signed the pledge; thereby declaring to the world, that the year 1841 would be in reality a new epoch in their existence, or, in other words, that they had become total abstainers from all that intoxicates. We organized a Society, appointed a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Committee. Thus in less than one week a Society has been raised up consisting of 119 members, which had no previous existence.

On the evening of the 1st January, a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Phillipsburg, and a lecture delivered on the origin, objects, and principles of Temperance Societies. Thirty-three persons signed the pledge, some of whom were soldiers of the First Provincial Regiment stationed in that place, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer. The friends of the cause requested the appointment of a meeting at a subsequent period, for the purpose of organization. While these supporters of good order and domestic comfort returned to their happy homes, highly gratified with an evening spent at a temperance meeting, it was not so with the miserable victims of inebriation; for that very night, in the vicinity of the village, an unfortunate drunkard was frozen to death, and left a wife and three helpless children to mourn over his untimely end. The circumstances connected with this melancholy event, as far as I can learn, are as follows. I insert them, hoping that they may prove a warning to others. On New Year's day, the deceased, in company with his wife, went to a grocery and purchased a bottle of whiskey, of which they both drank freely. On their return home, which was at some distance, and the evening very stormy, they became exhausted. The woman advised her husband to enter a house nigh at hand, and remain all night. Thus they parted to meet no more in time. After leaving her husband, she struggled for some time against the wind and snow, until exhausted nature began to sink. Her hopes of life had almost expired, when she discovered a light, to which she hastened in time to save her life; for when she reached the house, her hands and feet were badly frozen. The unfortunate man wandered out of the highway into the fields; and was found next day, a ghastly corpse! Thus he died a victim of intemperance. But at whose hands will the Lord require his blood?

On the 13th January, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, a temperance meeting was held in the Township of Stanbridge, near the village of Bedford, which was well attended, and fraught with interest. Thirty-eight persons signed the total abstinence pledge, one of whom was a venerable man, upwards of eighty years of age, who claimed the privilege of having his name put down first on the list, which was readily granted.

I am, your's respectfully,

M. McDONALD.

*LAPRAIRIE BARRACKS, February 10, 1841.*

SIR,—A Temperance Meeting took place in the schoolroom of the 65th Regiment, at Laprairie, which was attended by a crowded military audience. The room was spacious and well lighted, and the good order and excellent arrangement of the placards, spoke highly for the good taste, of both President and Secretary, Messrs.

Lillie and Dorrie. Mr. Campbell was called to the Chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Messrs. Dougall, Wadsworth, and Morton, from Montreal, then addressed the audience, which was very attentive, with great effect: after which, twenty names were added to the pledge, making the number of members in this Society *One Hundred*. I understand there is to be a "Temperance Soiree" shortly, of which I shall send you an account. I am extremely glad that the *Advocate* has become so popular, as it proves that even at the "eleventh hour" Sense, Reason, and Temperance will and must prevail.

JAMES SHEFLEY, *55th Regiment*.

QUEBEC, February 15, 1841.

Sir,—The cause of Temperance is making glorious progress in this city. The Societies are increasing daily. The sale of intoxicating liquors is rapidly decreasing. The most remarkable feature is, that in proportion to the progress of the cause, so is the amount of crime diminished.

I remain, dear Sir, your's respectfully,

S. JONES LYMAN.

### 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.—*Macnight's Translation.*"

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1841.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society took place on the evening of Tuesday the 29d ulto., in the American Presbyterian Church. The President of the Society in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, the report of the Committee was read, and the following resolutions carried unanimously.

Moved by J. E. MILLS, Esq. seconded by Mr. J. C. BECKET.

1. *Resolved*,—That the Report now read be adopted, and published under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. H. LYMAN, seconded by Mr. B. MORTON.

2. *Resolved*,—That the rapid progress of Temperance principles throughout the civilized world, clearly demonstrates that the approbation and blessing of God rests upon the cause in which we are engaged.

Moved by Rev. C. STRONG, A. M., seconded by Mr. J. FRAZER.

3. *Resolved*,—That we have seen, with great satisfaction, the triumphant progress which has been made in Ireland by the Rev. T. Mathew, and that we also rejoice to witness the efforts of many of our Irish and French-Canadian fellow-citizens to banish the use of intoxicating drinks; which we cordially wish may be soon crowned with complete success.

Moved by Rev. W. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. JOHN M'WATERS.

4. *Resolved*,—That as there is no evidence to show that the wines and strong drinks mentioned in Scripture were always of an intoxicating nature, this meeting expresses its regret that this point has been so generally taken for granted, and that so many have supposed the use of intoxicating drinks to be sanctioned by Scripture.

Moved by Rev. H. O. CROFTS, seconded by Mr. A. SAVAGE.

5. *Resolved*,—That the Union of the Provinces constitutes a new era in the history of Canada; and therefore it is the duty of Temperance Societies throughout the country to unite their efforts for the purpose of rendering that era especially remarkable for the progress of Temperance principles.

Moved by Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, seconded by Mr. W. GREIG.

6. *Resolved*,—That with a much nearer prospect of victory over the drinking usage which have so long held men in thralldom, and desolated society, an increased obligation rests upon us to contribute more and more of our substance, our energies, and our prayers, for the advancement of the Temperance Reformation.

Moved by Mr. JAMES MILNE, seconded by Mr. D. P. JAMES.

7. *Resolved*,—That the following individuals be the Officers-bearers of this Society for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number:—

JOHN DOUGALL, *President*.

REV. W. TAYLOR, REV. C. STRONG, REV. H. O. CROFTS,  
JACOB DE WITT, AND J. E. MILLS, *Vice-Presidents*.

JAMES R. ORR, *Treasurer*.

JAMES COURT, *Cor. Secretary*.

E. D. WADSWORTH, *Rec. Secretary*.

#### COMMITTEE.

Joseph Fraser,  
William Greig,  
John M'Watters,  
James Milne,  
Robert Morton,  
William Morton,  
Richard Yates,

J. C. Becket,  
Henry Lyman,  
S. Mathewson,  
Wm. Whiteford,  
Alfred Savage,  
Wm. M'Master,  
John Holland,

S. H. May,  
James Wilson,  
Theodore Lyman,  
Samuel Hedge,  
D. P. James,  
Thomas Galbraith,  
John Brodie.

During the proceedings, a letter was handed to the Chairman from the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society of this city, giving some interesting details respecting its condition. Immediately succeeding its been read from the Chair, the following resolution, moved by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, seconded by the Rev. H. O. CROFTS, was unanimously adopted, viz:—

"That the Secretary of this Society acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the letter just laid before the meeting, and forward with the communication a copy of the third resolution."

At the close a collection was taken up amounting to £6 11s. 10d., and four persons subscribed the pledge.

#### FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

1. Since the appointment of your Committee at the fourth anniversary meeting, they have laboured to advance the Temperance Reformation, under a deep sense of the importance and solemnity of the duties devolving upon them. And whilst they acknowledge their own weakness and incapacity to fulfil these duties properly, they feel a firm and abiding conviction, that the cause in which they have laboured, is the cause of God: that it is distinguished by his especial blessing; and that he will in his merciful providence prosper and advance it, till the light of truth with regard to the nature and effects of intoxicating drinks, shall be universally diffused and acknowledged.

2. PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Finding considerable apathy on the part of the public to attend meetings, the Committee have not done much in this department of temperance effort. There have been, nevertheless, a number of meetings held during the year, some of which produced excellent results. A series of monthly meetings was projected, and for some time carried on, in the different suburbs of the city, but the attendance was very indifferent, and they were finally discontinued. The excellent meetings were held in the open air. A delightful Temperance Pleasure Trip, in the month of August last, at which the celebrated traveller, Mr. BUCKINGHAM, was a guest, also gave great satisfaction to the Society, and friends of the cause. And a Soiree, or social meeting, took place on the 4th inst., in the Baptist Chapel, which it is believed, produced a very good impression on the public mind. Members of the Committee have also been instrumental in getting up and addressing meetings in other parts of the country, viz. Quebec, Kingston, Windsor, Amherstburgh, Laprairie, and Lachine: besides the series of meetings called for and addressed by the President of your Society last Spring, in the course of his journey from Sandwich to Montreal.

The Committee cannot close this part of their report without stating that, in view of the great success which has attended the partial efforts referred to, they deem it their duty to urge upon this Society and Societies throughout the country, the great and pressing

importance of employing at least one travelling Agent for the Province of Canada. In Great Britain and Ireland, there are many itinerant Temperance lecturers; and in the United States we find that many state societies have travelling Agents of great respectability, who are continually in the field, holding meetings, forming new societies, strengthening old ones, distributing documents, and receiving subscriptions for Temperance papers. Why should our great and growing country be in this respect behind every other where the English language is spoken?

3. THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.—The Committee have continued to publish this periodical under a deep and increasing conviction of its great usefulness in promoting the interests of the Temperance Reformation. The average circulation of the *Advocate* in the year ending March 1840, was about 3000. The average circulation during the year now ending has been about 3500 copies monthly, showing an unprecedented and most encouraging increase. Of this number about 1200 copies are, in accordance with a vote of the Committee, sent monthly, free of expense, to Clergymen of all denominations, Teachers of youth, and Editors of newspapers, throughout the country; and if any individual of these influential professions be still unsupplied, it is because the Committee is ignorant of his address. Two Supplements were issued during the past year without any extra charge to subscribers, although they cost the Committee about £30; these, with the twelve regular numbers, make in all about 77,000 copies of the *Advocate*, which have been circulated through the length and breadth of the land, penetrating not only into every city and town, but into almost every township (from Lake Huron to the Gulph of St. Lawrence. And the Committee rejoice to add, that they have been much encouraged by the reception of strong and grateful testimonials in favor of this little herald of mercy, from almost every Society in the country. In fine, the character and circulation of the *Advocate* are established, and it is in the opinion of the Committee, a duty, more than any other solemnly obligatory on this Society, to maintain that character and extend that circulation.

4. TRACTS AND MEDALS.—A supply of Tracts to the value of £250 currency was imported from Britain last year, part of which has been sold, and part gratuitously distributed in the city of Montreal, and to poor societies in the country. These tracts are well assorted, contain excellent temperance matter, and are likely to be productive of excellent effects. Part of the supply, equal to £26 currency, still remains on hand for the operations of the coming season. A supply of Medals to the extent of £16 currency was imported with the tracts. But it was very soon disposed of, and found quite inadequate to meet the demand. A much larger supply has therefore been ordered by a member of the Committee for the year now beginning.

#### 5. ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT:—

*Montreal Temperance Society in account with James R. Orr.*

	Dr.		Cr.
1840.			
To Cash paid Accounts of 1839	£16	9	7
for Publications, Tracts, and Medals	77	18	0
Expenses of Public Meetings	30	19	0
Loss on Pleasure Trip	11	7	6
Postages, Stationery, and Office Expenses	9	18	0
Paper, Printing, Postage, and delivering <i>Advocate</i>	317	1	3
	£463	13	4
1840.			
By Balance from last year	£5	3	0
Donations and Subscriptions	98	10	0
proceeds of Tracts and Medals, sold	34	5	0
Collections at Public Meetings	9	4	9
Subscriptions to <i>Advocate</i>	270	14	1
Balance	45	16	6
	£463	16	4
Feb. 22, 1841.—To Balance brought down due the Treasurer	£45	11	6

E. E.

Examined and found correct.

JOHN DOUGALL.  
JOHN HOLLAND.

The debt in which this Society finds itself involved, is caused partly by the lack of any general subscription or contribution, to sustain its extended operations, and partly by the remissness of some subscribers to the *Advocate*, the amount of whose subscriptions now owing is upwards of £100. As, however, the Committee are convinced that their expenditure has been such as to yield ultimately a return to the community of at least a thousand fold, they would recommend no diminution of effort, but rather an increase of faith and reliance on Divine Providence for the necessary means to sustain future operations.

6. PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE IN MONTREAL.—The number of members added to this Society during the past year is 402, exclusive of 168 soldiers who were admitted as a branch society. The number which has been lost by death, removal, or inconsistency, is not known.

A very great impetus has been given to the Temperance cause within the past year by the powerful advocacy of the Rev. P. Phelan, a Roman Catholic Priest of this city, who has delivered many excellent addresses and exhortations on the subject, to his congregation, and has succeeded in forming a society of about 3000 members, which includes a great proportion of our fellow citizens of Irish origin in this city, as well as many from the surrounding country. We regret to add, that this Society is not strictly teetotal; but a large portion of its members act as if it were, and drinking is diminished to a great extent.

The Committee have also much satisfaction in stating that an impulse has been received from a heretofore unexpected quarter, namely, our brethren of French origin, whose attention has been turned to the subject of Temperance by the Bishop of Nancy and some other ecclesiastics. The lectures and exhortations of these influential men, have resulted in the formation of a well organized society of nearly 3000 members in this city, the influence and example of which are felt and imitated in the country places around. This Society, like the last, is not teetotal, but it has had the effect to render drinking less reputable, and greatly to diminish the quantity of liquor consumed in the meantime; and ultimately, we trust, it will lead to the adoption of Total Abstinence principles.

7. THE PAST.—Never before in the history of the world has the spectacle been seen of a reformation commenced feebly and doubtingly in an obscure part of the world, opposed by all the influence of rank, fashion, and wealth, as well as by the appetites, habits, and supposed pecuniary interests of mankind, and yet making way of itself against all opposition, until in the short space of thirteen or fourteen years, it has changed the character and destiny of nations, and commanded the attention and respect of the world. Truly may we say, the finger of God is here; for without his blessing this cause could never have so prospered, but must have been extinguished in its first feeble beginnings. With that blessing, however, it cannot fail to go on, conquering and to conquer, till it has overcome all opposition. Indeed, favour and respect with all classes have already taken the place of the almost universal contempt and derision with which it was regarded a few years ago, and all are now prepared to admit, that it has done much good, and to wish its ultimate success.

8. FUTURE OPERATIONS.—The Union of the Provinces constitutes an era in the history of Canada, which it is hoped will be distinguished by the prevalence of peace and prosperity. But what instrumentality is likely to contribute so much to these desired objects as the Temperance reformation? And should not, therefore, the energies of Temperance men throughout the country be united to carry forward this glorious enterprise to a successful issue?

Deeply impressed with a consciousness of responsibility, as well as a conviction, that the day of small things has passed away, and that temperance men, if they would obtain a blessing on their stewardship must make a better use of their talents than they have hitherto done, encouraged also by the extraordinary triumphs of the cause elsewhere and the signs of victory which already begin to manifest themselves in our own country, your Committee, in humble reliance on Divine providence, have resolved upon endeavouring to effect, in addition to the means already employed, three great measures through the course of the coming year.

The first of these measures is to call a convention of delegates from all the temperance societies in Canada, (or in the absence of delegates,

\* Viz.: Surveyor's fee, 17l.; Arbitrators' fee, 10l.; John E. Mills, 12l. 10s.; James Court, 11l. 10s.; John Dougall, 25l.; Mrs. Dougall, 12l. 10s.; Messrs. Morton and Wilson, collected in Grifftown, 4l. 12s.; Robert Morton, 2l. 10s.; Clarence Society, 8s. 9d.; Cash, 2l. 9s. 8d.; Capt. Young, 10s.

reports from their respective secretaries) for the purpose of ascertaining the precise strength of the temperance cause, at the commencement of the now order of things, as well as of determining principles, and uniting upon systematic plans of action.

The second measure is to furnish societies at a cheap rate with the celebrated Temperance work *Anti-Bacchus*, in order that every Clergyman, Schoolmaster, and Member of Parliament in the country, may be supplied with a copy.

The third is to employ a suitable travelling Agent, whose business it shall be as far as possible to visit, and lecture in every Township of the Province of Canada, form Temperance Societies where none exist; strengthen those already formed: collect subscriptions for the *Advocate*, the circulation of which may soon be quadrupled; distribute tracts, and in a word leaven the whole mass of society throughout the land with temperance principles.

Your Committee have little hesitation in saying, that these comprehensive designs, if carried out, will produce more real benefit to the country, than any political measure, however excellent; and that their good effects will be manifestly visible at the end of a single year, although then, of course, only beginning to develop themselves. They can therefore call with propriety, and rely with confidence, upon societies throughout the country to aid in carrying out these measures; and they think they have a peculiar claim upon the liberal aid of the Montreal Temperance Society, seeing that whatever contributes largely to the general prosperity of the country, must of necessity, to a proportionate extent, benefit Montreal.

In conclusion, the Committee would take leave to suggest for the consideration of this Society, that though the seat of Government is about to be removed from Montreal, she may still be the chief seat of every moral, religious, and benevolent enterprise. In the rivalry of doing good, the only rivalry which ought henceforth to exist between the cities of Canada, she may stand pre-eminent. But if she does so, it will only be on account of the continued and increased efforts of her citizens; for she must expect able competitors for the high and holy distinction.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Rec. Sec.*

Editors of papers throughout the Province of Canada, are requested as a particular favor, to insert the Report of the Montreal Temperance Society, which appears in this number, as it contains matter of deep and general interest, especially paragraphs No. 6, 7, and 8.

We insert the following extract from the *New York Evangelist*, not only because it informs us of a movement in New York worthy of imitation every where, but because it contains the views of one of the highest authorities of the Methodist Church in the United States, upon a matter of great interest.

**THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.**—The second of the series of sermons now being delivered in our city, was preached on Sunday evening last by Dr. Bangs, in the Methodist Church, Allen Street, from 1 Cor. vii. 31: *And they that use this world as not abusing it. For the fashion of this world passeth away.* The Dr. placed all sins in the abuse of what God had created and made; and all use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage he considered such abuse, for it was evil, and only evil, and that continually. His subject was the importance of some visible standard of true morality in the world. This he said must be the Church. The morality of the world would rise no higher than the Church. This was the object for which the Church was formed. She is to be the light of the world. She is to reflect the glory of God. She is the great instrumentality of the world's conversion. She is the steward of God, and is bound to husband her resources, and not waste them on sensual gratification. And she is bound to seek her own improvement and enjoyment. And these points he brought happily to bear on the subject of total abstinence. The objection that the Bible did not warrant the Church in taking the stand of total abstinence from wine, he shortly disposed of. *Wo, wo, wo*, said he, is pronounced on all who go to the cup of intoxication; and if there is a wine that is a blessing, it is not that which is a curse; and he would sooner adopt almost any interpretation, than suppose

the divine Saviour made from water such a wine. He concluded his sermon with a solemn exhortation, to set lightly by the world whose fashion passeth away, and to prepare to meet our God. The audience was large and very attentive.

The following statement is made by one of the Coroners of the District of Montreal. Look at it, Rum-soldiers.

MONTREAL, February 5, 1841.

A woman of intemperate habits was on Saturday last discharged from Jail. On Monday last, in company with another woman, deceased pawned a check apron for the sum of fourpence, with which they procured two gills of liquor; deceased proceeded along Victoria Road, where she was found at half-past eleven o'clock the same evening, lying on a bank of snow, frozen to death. Had not the deceased's companion been fortunately discovered by the police, she would likewise have shared the same fate, as she was found lying in one of the lanes of the Quebec Suburbs. Deceased's two children are in the Ladies' Benevolent Institution.

In reading the parable of the good Samaritan, we were struck by the fact, that he poured oil and wine into the wounds of the man who fell among thieves. Will some medical friend give us an answer to the following questions?

1. What would be the effect of alcoholic wine, if used as described in the parable?
2. What would be the effect of the unfermented juice of the grape, either in its natural state, or when boiled to a syrup?
3. Which of these kinds of wine would be most likely to be used with oil to assuage the pain and cure the wounds of the sufferer?

We view with peculiar satisfaction the great success of temperance operations in Quebec; a success which presents a favourable contrast to our apathy in Montreal. A soiree was recently held in the former city, which was attended by 700 persons, whilst the one here had not a third part of that number. Both were, however, productive of an excellent moral effect on the public mind, and we trust they will be repeated.

It is with painful surprise that we have seen a notice in the columns of the *Christian Guardian*, respecting some Teetotalers of Toronto, who present wine to their guests on Christmas day, although at no other season. The inconsistency of using alcohol, an article universally acknowledged by Teetotalers to be pernicious, on that or any other day as a beverage, is something like that of the short pledge folks in England, of whom, by the by, we have some here, who, though pledged to personal abstinence, see no impropriety in making, selling, or giving intoxicating drinks to others.

The Committee intend to procure a supply of the celebrated standard Temperance work *Anti-Bacchus*, which they will furnish to Societies at 1s. 3d. per copy,—the price of the book hitherto has been 8s. 9d. in Montreal. The object of this measure is, that every Society in the country may be able, by a trifling outlay, to supply with a copy, every Clergyman, Schoolmaster, and Member of Parliament, within the sphere of its operations; as well as its own office-bearers.

The Committee also intend to engage the services of a suitable person to act as Temperance Lecturer, and Travelling Agent for the Province of Canada.

In view of the comprehensive designs contemplated by the Montreal Temperance Society, the Committee feel it their duty to invite the aid and co-operation of Societies and individuals throughout the whole Province of Canada.



All who approve of their operations are therefore respectfully requested to assist them, either by free gifts, or appropriations for specific purposes; say for the *Advocate*, for *Tracts and Medals*, for *Anti-Bacchus*, or for the employment of a Travelling Lecturer.

All remittances to the treasury of the Montreal Temperance Society should be addressed to Mr. JAMES COURR, Cor. Secretary, specifying the name of the Society or individual from whom, and the purpose for which they are sent, and they will be regularly acknowledged in next *Advocate*.

We suppose that the temperance cause is at a low ebb with the Societies which have neglected to remit for the *Advocate*; and it may appear harsh to cut off the supply from such Societies, as they are evidently those which need it most. Yet we think that when they find the want of it, they will make exertions to have the supply renewed, which would not perhaps otherwise be made.

We trust that our friends will endeavour to sustain us in extending the usefulness of the *Advocate*, by increased subscriptions, *remitted in advance*. That this hint is not uncalled for, will be seen by reference to the Report of the Committee, which shows a loss of £46 7s. 2d. upon this periodical; which loss will be at least doubled by the issue of the March and April numbers.

The prospectus of the seventh volume will appear in our next. Meantime, all new subscribers for the year beginning first May, will be entitled to the April number gratis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WELCOME TO J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.**—On Monday evening, a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, to give a hearty welcome to that enlightened and indefatigable philanthropist, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., after three year's absence in the American States. The worthy and devoted President of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society presided, and with great propriety and aptness opened the business of the evening. The resolution immediately bearing on Mr. Buckingham's reception was given into the hands of the Travelling Secretary, G. Greig, who, without offering any fulsome adulation, paid due honor to the celebrated talents and benevolent labours of Mr. Buckingham. Afterwards, addresses of congratulation were read from the North London, East London, West Suburban, and St. James's Auxiliaries; also from the Independent Order of Rechabites, when the Chairman introduced Mr. Buckingham to the meeting, amidst the loud plaudits of the audience. — *Journal of New British and Foreign Temperance Society.*

**TRIUMPH OF TETOTALISM.**—The last hope of the dealers in intoxicating liquors is now completely defunct. The Christmas festivities have passed away, and the people have continued faithful to their pledge. Our city, during the holidays, presented a scene of the most cheering and gratifying description. In the entire range of our peregrinations, and they were considerable, because we wished to be able to state from our own observation, we did not see a single individual who had violated, although we were sorry to see, in the police reports, that a few unfortunate tipplers had fallen into the hands of the police; but these, we are quite sure, were persons who had not the good fortune to have taken the pledge. The houses of worship, of every denomination, were crowded to suffocation by ardent and grateful worshippers, giving glory to God in the highest for the gift of his well-beloved Son, their merciful and almighty Redeemer. — *Dublin Patriot.*

**A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.**—A large institution is forming in England, under the patronage of most respectable names, to be called, THE UNITED KINGDOM TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIFE ASSOCIATION for mutual assurance on lives; and the object of this Association is to afford to persons who entirely abstain from intoxicating beverages, the benefits of their temperance and industry, more fully than is practicable in societies composed of all classes indiscriminately. — *Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

**TEMPERANCE WAFERS.**—We thank our English friends for a sheet of Temperance wafers. A pretty device. A small square, diamond, or circle of glutinous paper, with a temperance truth or sentiment enstamped. — *Id.*

**LONDON SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**—The annual value of sheep, cattle, &c., slaughtered, is £5,000,000. Quere. What is the value of the men slaughtered at the gin shops?

Said the Rev. John Wesley, "It is amazing that the preparation and selling of this poison should be permitted, I will not say in any Christian country, but in any civilized State. Oppose it as you would oppose the devil, whose offspring and likeness it is."

**DISTILLERIES STOPPED.**—A fact which we note in viewing the temperance efforts in Illinois is, that several distilleries have been stopped. Several of them were costly, and very profitable. We know of one which is said to be a perfect machinery of its kind, and yielded the proprietor, as he informed us, a very large net profit a day. He suddenly became convinced that his distillery was scattering death through the land. In reflecting on it during a sleepless night, he came to the conclusion, that he must stop it or lose his soul. Before the day dawned he took his resolution. "I will be faithful to my conscience and my God, whatever becomes of my distillery." Accordingly he arose early in the morning, went to the distillery, and called his foreman, "John," said he, "come here. Put out these fires." John looked up, at this unusual order, in doubt whether he understood it. "What do you mean, Mr. S.?" "I mean to have you put out the fires of the distillery. There shall no more whiskey be made here." Application was soon made to him, either to hire or buy his establishment, to carry on the business. "No," said Mr. S., "I will rent or sell it for a church, or any useful purpose, but not for a distillery. — *Mo. and Ill. Temperance Herald.*

Many farmers will not now sell their grain to a distiller, and millers there are, who will no longer grind it for them. A distillery is now every where looked upon as a curse, in the neighborhood where it exists,—at war with all the best interests of society, and the salvation of men. No virtuous citizen, therefore, who understands its influence, can give it his countenance or support. — *Id.*

The drunkard's grave is still open. And three or four hundred thousand of our fellow-countrymen are rushing, in almost unbroken ranks, and with fearful indifference towards its crumbling verge. Every year, this large army is decimated by the terrible destroyer, and their places filled by as many new recruits. It becomes us, then, to hasten to allure and alarm men away from the impending ruin. — *Id.*

**STORY OF A "FASHIONABLE HOTEL" IN CINCINNATI.**—A youth, Mr. —, entered this Hotel as bar tender. Large wages, with a brisk and respectable business, silenced any scruples he might have entertained respecting selling intoxicating liquors. His clothing was gay, and his countenance soon became florid from an occasional sip of wine or brandy, and a glass with a friend. This young man soon pleased, and soon after married a handsome and respectable girl, and supported her out of his wages, till she became a mother; and he became, what else should he be—a sot. He abused her and her infant, more or less, and they were living on equivocal terms, when his constitution yielding, he was taken with delirium tremens; and, his loud shrieks making him an inconvenient lodger, the proprietor and keeper of the Hotel paid a colored man twenty-five cents to carry him, in his coat, to the Hospital. This twenty-five cents, was all the premium for charity over and above wages (so far as we have heard) that the owner of the Hotel bestowed upon his bar-keeper, the loss of whose soul and body, and in all probability his young wife and child—had put thousands of dollars into his pocket. — *Cincinnati Observer.*

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The following remittances have been received for the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, during the last month, by mail:—Rev. Mr. Straug, Galt, 5s.; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 7s. 6d.; J. Gillie, Cornwall, £1 10s.; Mr. Reid, St. Cesaire, 1s.; E. Grou, Vaudreuil, 1s. 8d.; J. Hodgson, Vaudreuil, 1s. 8d.; J. Learmont, Lachine, 4s.; M. O'Hara, Barnston, 1s. 8d.; J. Nash, Brockville, 15s.; J. Berry, Chingconsny, 8s. 4d..