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Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 6.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1838.

VOL. IV.

MORE LIGHT.

From the Albany Temperance Recorder.

May its benign rays be received in love. The *Missionary Herald*, for September, contains some testimony, in addition to the abundance already furnished, that all communities which produce any species of intoxicating drink freely, will, in time, (usually in the second or third generation,) extensively become drunkards; and consequently, that such production is a loss and not a profit, a curse and not a blessing, to any such community. The Israelites, according to the testimony of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea and Habakkuk, were extensively a drunken nation, on the products of their own vineyards. So were the Babylonians, Greeks, and ancient Romans. The English are so now on malt liquors manufactured by themselves, notwithstanding the wonders of reformation which have been wrought among them in a few years, by the instrumentality of temperance societies. According to the testimony of J. Fenimore Cooper, Rev. Dr. Hewett, and a host of other competent witnesses, "wine producing France has also a drunken population." The testimony is abundant, that the elder districts of our own beloved country, have invariably become very intemperate, in the second or third generation. The Rev. Mr. Schaffter, missionary at Constantinople, informs us that the German colony which settled at Odessa, on the Black Sea, planted vineyards, and in the second generation became extensively intemperate from their products. We believe the fact is incontrovertibly established, that any community which freely produces any kind of intoxicating drink, will extensively become drunkards. But we add the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Perkins and Dr. Grant, American missionaries in Persia. Mr. Perkins says—

"A great quantity of wine has been made in this province during the past season; and the consequence is, that there is, at this time, the most appalling prevalence of intemperance. Our translators expressed to me to-day their deep regret at the prevalence of this evil among their people. I doubt not that they spoke sincerely; for they drink very little wine. I told them that I supposed many of their people were better pleased with all the evils which strong drink is bringing upon them, than with our practice of abstaining from alcohol. 'There is no man of sense,' said priest Dunkee, 'who will not heartily approve of your practice.' 'But we have many men,' replied priest Abraham, 'who, if an angel were to descend from heaven and preach to them, would not abandon their cups.'

"Intemperance is a mighty evil among the Nestorians of this country. It is said to be less prevalent among the people back in the mountains, where the vine is little cultivated."

Dr. Grant, describing a wedding among the Nestorians of Persia, shows us that "wine and folly" are as inseparable in Persia as in other parts of the world.

"The wedding party then entered the house, and seated themselves in two rows round the room. A table, or rather a cloth, loaded with food, was spread before them in the eastern style, each one helping himself with his hands to whatever suited him best. The merry bowl was passed rapidly around, and the wine quaffed in no measured quantities. The bishop, foreseeing the scene that would follow, very kindly suggested that we should retire to another room, where we might avoid the noise and confusion of this. But wishing to see the people under all circumstances where we might learn more of their real character and condition, we retained our seats in a retired corner. The food and carpets were ere long removed, and the confusion of voices was drowned by the deafening sound of the clarion and two large drums, which were now introduced as accompaniments of the rude dance which soon commenced.

A few of the company jumped about in the middle of the room, without apparent order; while more than thirty danced round in a circle—the man with a grey beard, and the girl of fifteen joined hand in hand."

Well does one of our missionaries exclaim, "Can the spirit of alcohol and the spirit of the Lord dwell together?" And another from Smyrna cries to the Christians and Churches in America, "Keep your casks of intoxicating liquors from among the heathen and Mohammedans, and nominal Christians, or send us not hither. One hogshhead of rum may do more harm than all the good your missionaries may effect."

PRINCE MALEK KASSEN MEERZA,

Uncle to the King of Persia, by his intercourse "with Europeans, became addicted to the excessive use of strong drink, and had nearly ruined his health." He is studying our language and literature, and like all inebriates and lovers of alcoholic drinks, he hated the "Temperance Reports," (Permanent Temperance Documents, published by the American Temperance Society,) and all other means to abridge his indulgence; but when he was brought to reflect and induced to read this book, which has found its way into every quarter of the globe, its mass of evidence and powerful reasoning convinced his understanding, and he became a convert to the temperance principles. He has also ordered M. D. Taliatine, an Armenian deacon, his instructor in the English language, to commence lectures on temperance, in a school established by the prince. In November last this Armenian deacon wrote the following note to one of our missionaries at Ooroomiah. Mr. Perkins sent him the only volume he had.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—His royal highness, Malek Kassen Meerza, (who at the first sight of the copy of your Temperance Reports, deemed it worthy of being fuel for the fire,) is, at present, so much pleased with the highly beneficial instruction contained in it, that he orders me this morning to lecture the first class in my school in that most excellent book. Should you, therefore, kindly spare five copies of it, you will greatly oblige an affectionate friend of the temperance cause, who will make his best efforts to promote its interest; and remains, with sentiments of respect,

"Yours, very obediently,

"M. D. TALIAFINE."

PERMANENT TEMPERANCE DOCUMENTS

ABOUT TO BE TRANSLATED INTO PERSIAN.

"For our entertainment he [the prince] called for a volume of the Permanent Temperance Documents, and read a part of the first page, and translated it into Persian. He declared his intention of translating the whole volume and presenting it to the king, who is his nephew. I hope, at least, that in using the volume as a textbook, he may find it a means of keeping him from relapsing into his former intemperate habits. The prince is obviously a very talented man, and he seems truly desirous to become intelligent and benefit his countrymen."

Truly, if through the want of self-denial in wine drinking professors of religion in this Christian land, "the temperance cause should be a failure" here, a merciful providence has prepared the way, in many places where the rich gift will be preserved, until a generation arise to estimate the blessing, and who, for the good of others, if not for their own good, will be willing to make sacrifices and practice self-denial, that intemperance may be banished from our world.

ADDRESS

OF THE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, TO EMIGRANTS LEAVING THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY FOR AMERICA.

FRIENDS:—At a National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New-York, in the summer of 1836, it was made our duty to do all in our power to persuade all classes of men, for their own benefit and the good of others, to abandon all use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

That Convention, composed of numerous delegates from almost every State, and from the British Provinces, unanimously resolved, that intoxicating drinks are never beneficial for persons in health; and the experiment of entire abstinence in the performance of all labors, made for more than ten years by thousands amongst us, has proved highly favorable to all who have tried it.

We regret to say, that while our own American population are generally well informed respecting the poisonous nature of intoxicating drinks, and the destructive tendency of even their moderate use in any form, the stranger coming among us is not always so. He leaves his country, full of hope and high expectation with regard to this land of promise; but alas! this expectation is often blasted; not because the country does not afford every advantage to the industrious and sober, but because a large proportion of emigrants landing on our shores, soon find their way to the drinking shops, where the means of intoxication are obtained at a rate so low, that, in this, they seem to find all the good they anticipated in our land, while they are gathering its most fatal curse. We know that to be true which we speak, when we say, that this early resort to the tavern and the dram-shop, is one of the principal causes of failure and blasted hopes to the poor emigrant.

The object of this brief appeal, is to place you on your guard before you land on our shores, and to give you some few directions, which, if followed, will, we think, in most cases, ensure you all you may have anticipated in leaving the old to become inhabitants of the new world.

1. Resolve, from the moment you read this document, never again to use ardent spirit, beer, ale, cider or wine, as a beverage in health; since it is well ascertained that they do not allay thirst, but increase it, and since their use never gives any permanent strength, but diminishes it; and the most laborious occupations can be conducted with more ability and to better advantage upon pure water, the beverage provided so abundantly by the Almighty, than upon any other liquid whatever.

2. Either before leaving your native shores, or on the passage, let this subject of total abstinence from all that intoxicates be fully discussed: and let all who wish to secure themselves from temptation, and strengthen their resolution, sign the pledge attached to this document.

3. On your arrival in the country, request some individual to direct you to the Secretary of a Temperance Society, that you may have your name recorded as a member. There is scarce a city or town without one; and should you, after locating in one place remove to another, take a certificate of membership with you, and unite with the new society where you may fix your residence. Our Secretary, John Marsh, New-York, will advise you.

4. If you wish employment, seek it without delay after your arrival. If you are known to belong to the Temperance Society, there will be little difficulty in obtaining it. Even those who continue to drink themselves, prefer employing those who do not to those who do, and will often give them better wages, and repose in them more confidence.

5. Avoid, as you would the plague, the business of selling strong drink. After the most careful examination, it has been found that a large proportion of those who enter into this business, either come to poverty, losing all their little capital, or become drunkards.

6. Avoid as places of resort the tavern and the grog-shop. They are as fatal to their victims as to their keepers. They are the avenues leading to misery, degradation and death.

7. When you are on the look out for a purchase, seek a temperate and industrious population, and a place where liquor is not sold. You will, on inquiring of temperance men, find many such.

8. Be frugal of your earnings. Our winters are severe; and then labor is scarce and provisions expensive. Be careful and save during the mild months, for good warm clothing, and plenty of

fuel and good food when the pinching season commences. We have been informed by a highly intelligent Catholic priest, that full one-third of all the male Irish emigrants who arrive in this country in the opening of spring, are in their graves before the following spring, for the reason, that as they arrive in the mild season, and are generally thinly clad, as they spend from day to day all their earnings, either in liquor or other things, when the winter approaches, it finds them without proper food, or clothing, or fuel, or the means of procuring any; the consequence is, great suffering, disease, without the means of procuring medical aid, and premature death. The country is condemned, while, in most cases, strong drink is at the bottom of all the trouble and disappointment.

9. Too many emigrants remain in the large cities. The country presents by far the fairest prospect for them. There they can find employment. Living is cheap, and temptations to evil are few.

10. America is a country where all denominations of Christians have liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It is a country where the Sabbath is respected, and generally observed. If you wish to prosper, keep this day sacred. Always attend, if practicable, some place of worship. You can never establish a fair character here, if you habitually break the Lord's day.

Our advice, then, is, avoid the grog-shops; give up, at once and forever, the use of all liquors that can intoxicate. Remember that all intemperance, and all the evils that flow from it, originate in moderate drinking, and that there is perfect safety only in entire abstinence. It has been found, that about one-third of our adult male population have died intemperate, and that their lives have been cut short, upon an average, about twelve years. It was the first glass that did it. Avoid; then, the FIRST GLASS. Our motives in giving you these directions, are a sincere wish to promote your welfare, prevent disappointments, and make you and your children a blessing to our country. Follow them, and we can assure you that all your anticipation with regard to our land will be fully realized. But remember that success depends on effort. If you would reap, you must sow. America is a land of promise to the sober and industrious, but not to the dissipated and idle. For the virtuous and temperate, here is room for millions to prosper.

JOHN H. COCKE, of Virginia, *President*.
E. C. DELAVAN, Ballston Centre, New-York.
J. W. LEAVITT, City of New-York.
JOHN TAPPAN, Boston, Mass.
ISAAC S. LOYD, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHRISTIAN KEENER, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN T. NORTON, Farmington, Ct.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Newark, N. J.
Executive Committee.

PLEDGE.

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

INFORMATION FOR WINE DRINKERS.

It is stated in the *London Times*, that large establishments exist in Certe and Marseilles, in the south of France, for the manufacture of wines, where they furnish to order, the natural products, not only of France, but of all other wine-growing countries. Some of these establishments are as large as the largest breweries of London. Speculators purchase and ship imitation wines to Madeira, where, by collusion with persons in the custom house, the wines are landed in the entrepot, and thence, after being branded with the usual marks of the genuine *Madeira vintage*, reshipped, principally, it is believed, for the *United States*. On one occasion, 70 pipes were thus surreptitiously passed, at a charge of 1000 dollars. *Collusion* must certainly be a very profitable occupation. Other parcels from the same manufactory are sent to Oporto, where the same process of landing, branding and reshipment as genuine port is gone through; the destination of this spurious article being most generally to the *United States*. One individual alone has been in the habit of despatching four times in the year, 25,000 bottles of *Champagne* at each shipment—of *Champagne fabricated in these same factories*;

—and from the immense quantity of Champagne, that we understand is consumed at many of our fashionable hotels, we presume that most of this also is sent to the United States. The London Editor remarks: "It is known that the importation of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch, as to have become quite notorious, and the subject of loud complaints in the United States; at least." That the imposition has become notorious, is certain; but we were not aware that it was the subject of "loud complaints." Temperance men do not complain, for if their fellow citizens are determined to poison themselves, they regard it of little consequence what kind of poison is employed; and so far as we know, the wine toppers manifest a most exemplary su'missiveness to the imposition, and very contentedly swallow whatever is set before them, if it only bears the fashionable name.

Letter to the Editor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I learn that in Lanark Settlement, U. C., a good deal is done for the temperance cause. When the Society was first introduced there, the young men generally came forward with alacrity, but the fathers held back. They were a great deal too wise and too temperate, and some of them too religious to have any thing to do with pledges. The consequence was, the sons, generally, saw no need of being bound more than their fathers, and deserted the Society in a few months. Many of the old men have seen their error when too late, and have since come forward and enrolled their names, in the hope of saving those who are dearest to them from the drunkard's fate; but it is the turn of the sons now to be too wise to join a Temperance Society, and many will, in all likelihood, be irretrievably lost.

I understand that a certain low grocery, or groggery in this Settlement, does incalculable mischief. The proprietor can get no licence to sell liquor, but he sells a small quantity of any article in the grocery line, that he may happen to have, at double or treble price, and gives a glass or two of liquor to the bargain. The Temperance Society, and indeed his respectable neighbours generally, have remonstrated with him, but in vain. He stoutly denies that he sells liquor, although it is notorious that people frequently come out of his house in a state of intoxication. Have fathers no redress when they see their sons seduced before their eyes by an unprincipled drunkard-maker, who is willing to ruin a human soul for a few shillings?

Another crying evil in this Settlement, and indeed in the country generally, is the conduct of the Magistrates. They hold their meetings for business in a tavern, and the fees, fines, &c. which accrue, are laid out for the good of the house, which means that the worshipful bench swallow no trifling quantity of the landlord's poisonous compounds. Indeed it used to be not at all uncommon for the fathers of the settlement to have a "glorious spree" at Court time; and it is a miracle yet how some of them reach home in safety after that important occasion.

Hoping that this may attract their attention, and induce them to meet in some more appropriate place than a tavern,

I am, your obedient Servant,

D.

EXTRACTS.

From the Journal of the AGENT of the Montreal Temperance Society.

SHOCKING AFFAIR BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS, THE FRUITS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A few days since, two brothers (both of them good mechanics) went out in the morning to go to their employer for work, but on the way met with some of their bottle companions, and turned with them into a tavern to take their biters (as they term it). They remained a considerable time drinking, until they got quite intoxicated. In the afternoon they staggered home as well as they were able; and, shortly after entering their dwelling, commenced sparring with each other. Their play soon turned to earnest; and having stripped off their shirts, they commenced a bloody conflict, (the older brother is a married man, and the younger single, who, a few months ago, left his parents and native

soil to come out to this country to live with his brother). The latter continued the combat a long time, till the older, being much the stronger, became the victor, and laid his brother stretched at his feet, having bruised and maimed the unfortunate sufferer in a dreadful manner. When the latter was no longer able to stand before him, he jumped several times on his body as he lay senseless on the floor; and, had it not been for several of the neighbouring women who rushed into the house, and forced him to cease from his brutal work, the consequences would undoubtedly have been fatal. The women washed the unfortunate victim of liquor, and put him to bed. In a little time after, when the rage of the old brother had somewhat subsided, and when he saw the state to which he had reduced his loving brother, he became almost frantic, weeping and crying aloud that he had killed him, declaring the cause to be the temptation of the devil and intoxicating drink. Indeed, it is evident that drunkenness was the sole cause of this unhappy occurrence; and it is to be hoped that the individual who committed the outrage will come to a sense of his error, and abstain for the future from all kinds of intoxicating liquor.

EXCESSIVE INTEMPERANCE OF A FEMALE.—Mrs. J——, a widow, was in good circumstances a few years back in this city, (having kept a respectable boarding and lodging house) and was esteemed a sober industrious woman, maintaining herself and an only daughter in respectability. At length she began to take a little drop with her gossiping acquaintances. One little drop followed another, until she became an habitual drunkard. Consequently, in a little time, her business failed, her customers left her, she became embarrassed, sold her effects, and was turned out of doors with her helpless female child, destitute even of the common necessaries of life. From time to time, she pledged her wearing apparel, and instead of purchasing food for herself and starving offspring, she went to the dram-shop, and took the poison in large quantities, until she often became beastly intoxicated, a pest to society, and a disgrace to her sex. She now lives in the St. Lawrence Suburb, lying on a bundle of straw, half naked, and half starved, sometimes going about the streets selling fruit. A few days since she pledged her cloak to purchase fruit to sell again; but as soon as she receives a little money, even ever so trifling, it is the tavern, and not the baker, she visits first. A day or two ago, she and her unfortunate daughter were obliged to go out early in the morning, not having a morsel of bread to break their fast; she took with her the sheet of her miserable bed; and left it at the pawn-office for a few pence to purchase some apples to retail again. In the evening she returned to her lodging shamefully drunk, and still continues to be so, whenever she can, by any means, get the liquor. It is a great pity that such a mother should be permitted to keep a child under her tuition, (particularly a female) as it is to be greatly feared the child will follow the steps of her depraved parent, unless something is done to prevent it. This woman may well and truly say that drink has made her—a plague and burden to herself, and an eye-sore to society.

A FEMALE DRUNKARD RECLAIMED.—Mrs. — is the wife of an honest, sober, industrious, labouring man, who earns from sixteen to eighteen shillings a week; he has two children, but with care and prudence they might have lived comfortably had not the wife been so addicted to the shameful habit of drinking ardent spirits. As the spirits of the wife were elevated when she took a friendly drop with some of her female companions, much more were the spirits of the dejected husband depressed when he came home to his dinner or supper, and instead of sitting down to a comfortable meal after his hard day's work, he was always obliged to cook something for himself and his neglected children, while his shameless wife lay senselessly drunk on her bed. Even in her sober moments (which were very few) she would seldom or never give her husband a better fare than Potatoes, a salt herring or a grain of salt. The poor man being very quiet did not wish to abuse or scandalize her, but tried every means in his power to dissuade her from such shameful conduct. He advised her all in his power but to no purpose, at length he withheld the money from her and locked up his earnings in his box. Even then she would not keep sober, but as soon as her husband gave her a little money to go to market, she was sure to return intoxicated with liquor. About a month since the narrator put a temperance tract into the hands of the husband, with instructions that he should read it to her. At first she did not at all relish the story, as she well knew it alluded

to herself (it was the tale of Johnny Hodges the Blacksmith), but at length she listened to hear it read and seemed to be very attentive. The next morning she declared that for the future she never should be seen the worse of liquor, and by all accounts she has kept her word, for she has not since appeared to have tasted strong drink. She keeps herself and her children clean, purchases better food for her hard working husband, and he returns with delight and happiness to enjoy his daily hard earned wages in the society of his reclaimed wife and prattling children, who show by their present appearance that they also are partakers of the blessings of Temperance.

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, OCTOBER, 1838.

THE AGENT.—We are happy to state that an individual has been engaged at a moderate salary to go round the city and distribute Tracts, &c. Under the head of original articles will be found the account of some interesting circumstances which came under his notice. During the last month he has distributed 190 Tracts, more than half of which have been among seamen and the military. It is intended that the Tracts will be changed at least once a month, the names of those receiving them being taken down.

PRELIMINARY AID.—This is much wanted at the present time. The credit of the Society must be sustained by punctual payment to the printers for the *Advocate*, handbills, &c.; while the contingent expenses attending public meetings, correspondence, &c. cause a constant drain from the resources of a few individuals. Besides these ordinary expenses, the Society has lately engaged a public lecture room, an Agent, and has contributed to pay the expenses of the Rev. W. Taylor on a temperance mission to Bytown, &c. All these objects require funds; and surely all that are true friends of the cause will contribute according to their means.

PUBLIC WEEKLY MEETING.—Most of the Members of the Society seem to have forgotten that there is a temperance meeting every Thursday evening in the rooms of the Society. Every exertion is made to procure new speakers, and give interest to the exercises; and it is to be expected of the friends of temperance, that they will show themselves, at least occasionally, and bring their families and neighbours. Probably they may labour under the mistaken idea, that having read much on the subject, they do not need further light. Acting on this feeling, they will assuredly become lukewarm in the cause.

THE REFORMED DRUNKARD.—This is a miracle, a sight seldom seen, and to be viewed as an instance of the infinite power, as well as love, of God. By a reformed drunkard is meant one that has stood for years, and not one of those whose names are frequently set down as belonging to the class, their pretensions being founded on a few weeks, or months, abstinence. On this point the friends of total abstinence, in their desire to spread the blessings of their cause, are apt to err, and, in so doing, to take away from the drunkard himself the only hope he has of standing, namely, a sense of the insecurity of his situation. When an intemperate man has signed the pledge, and the appetite for liquor is subdued for some time, he begins generally to become forgetful of his former condition, neglects

attending meetings, as not needful of further information, talks censoriously of weak brethren, or of inconsistent professors of religion, who use or sell liquor, and is not afraid of going into a tavern, or lingering with former improper companions. The consequence is, that he is thrown into some strong temptation unprepared, his moral power undermined, gives way, and he falls back to his former wretched state.

If drunkards, who have been reformed only for a time, would continue so, let them feel that their condition is almost hopeless, nothing short of the power of God being able to save them. They must live as on enemy's ground, and be ever on the watch against surprise. They must labour to feel their own utter weakness, and be instant in prayer for Divine support. They must, in short, desire to become new creatures in Christ Jesus, and hate their besetting sin as dishonouring Him, and excluding them for ever from his presence and glory. No lower motives, in most cases, will save the drunkard from even temporal ruin.

EXTRAORDINARY WALKING.—Molloy, of No. 7, Rose street, Soho Square, has now entered his sixth week, having started May 20, to perform the Herculean task of walking one mile and a quarter every hour, for one thousand successive hours, being one thousand two hundred and fifty miles, with the additional difficulty of abstaining from anything intoxicating in its nature, or, in fact, stronger than tea, coffee, or ginger beer. On Tuesday afternoon Molloy accomplished his arduous undertaking. This feat of pedestrianism exceeds that of Captain Barclay considerably.

We are highly delighted with the 'additional difficulty' referred to in this paragraph. Had we been at the ear of the writer, we would have told him, that the addition of this difficulty was the very thing which enabled Molloy to overcome all the rest. His exploit will stand unrivalled, we presume, till some other teetotaler shall arise, willing to struggle with this additional difficulty. The whole world of rum drinkers, whether moderate or immoderate, cannot furnish a man to match this. By the way, there is nothing like the "additional difficulty" for enabling a man to get over the ground, or to make progress in any undertaking whatever. It is generally found that those who get home most speedily from markets, fairs, &c., instead of keeping their families waiting till midnight, wishing and fearing their return; are the men who encounter "the additional difficulty of abstaining from any thing intoxicating in its nature."

WHO ARE THE TENANTS OF OUR PRISONS?—From a report of the City Government of Boston, we learn that out of 614 persons, sent to the house of correction during six months ending June 1, 1838, 219 were sent there as *common drunkards*. More than one third of the whole number were sent there for the crime of drunkenness. The rest were committed as lewd, wanton, lascivious, night walkers, keepers of houses of ill fame, thieves and vagabonds;—and how many of these does any one suppose were temperate? Probably not one. Out of 358 in the Commonwealth Jail, 42 were sent there expressly for drunkenness;—the rest for all that variety of crime, which is known to be the invariable results of intemperance.

In addition to the results furnished by the above paragraph from the *Maine Temperance Gazette*, the statements published monthly by our own Police fully show the connection between drinking and crime. The number of persons brought before the magistrates in August last was 394, of whom 108 were charged with drunkenness alone. From more minute enquiries we ascertained that in addition to these, 70 cases of drunkenness were not brought before the notice of the magistrates, and that of the cases above mentioned more than nine out of ten were the result of drinking. Surely out

magistracy does not consider the direct loss sustained by the city in its funds, when the revenue from licenses is put in the scale, with the cost of the Police, and other necessary consequences of the licence system.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Members of the Montreal Temperance Society are informed that they will be called on without delay for their subscriptions for the year ending 1st February next. It is hoped the contributions will now be liberal, as collections were not generally taken up last year.

The following resolution has been lately passed by the Committee—“That no consistent member of the Temperance Society can lease his property as a place for the sale of intoxicating liquor.”

REPORTS FROM SOCIETIES.—Now that harvest has about closed it is to be expected that Secretaries of the different Temperance Societies will send without delay some account of their past proceedings and present condition.

Progress of the Temperance Reform.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL.—The public weekly meetings have been regularly kept up during the past month, although the attendance has been far from good. On the evening of the 16th a discourse was delivered in the American Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Robert Baird, for several years a distinguished advocate of temperance on the Continent of Europe.

In commencing the discourse, Mr. Baird stated the reasons which induced him to publish, at Paris, his History of the Temperance Reformation, which has been presented to most of the crowned heads on the Continent, as well as to men of learning and influence in their several dominions. He declared his opinion, after much unbiassed consideration, that the use of wine, in wine-growing countries, was on the whole injurious, and that the common opinion was a mistaken one, that where wine could be got pure, no injury resulted from its common use. Mr. B. stated that the use of wine in France produced in the minds of the people, a kind of excitement very injurious to the reception of religious truth. Brandy was more drunk than formerly, and the habit of dram-drinking on the increase. In Paris, and indeed in every part of the Continent which he visited, he and his family had used nothing but water, and that without the smallest injury, notwithstanding the fears generally expressed, and in opposition to the prevalent opinion.

Much light on the subject of temperance was spreading, which, borne out by facts, caused its principles to be more acted upon. In particular a *conducteur*, or guard of a stage coach, who was accustomed to be out two or three days and nights, at a stretch in each week, in charge of the coach, had for some months practised total abstinence, as he found that he could do his duty much better than when taking wine. Literary men, and individuals moving in the higher circles, do not use much wine.

Mr. Baird then proceeded to detail the state in which he found the temperance cause in each of the countries he visited.

In the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where copies of his book had been sent, Temperance Societies were found very flourishing. In Hamburg, there was much intemperance, and here a number of copies of the History were distributed. One of the Syndics was waited upon, who was favourable to the object Mr. B. had in view; but at the same time that he wished to patronise the Temperance Society, he had a distillery in operation. After some deliberation he shut up the concern, and became President of the Society. This association was not large, but exceedingly useful, having printed a number of German tracts.

In Denmark Mr. Baird had an interview with the King, an old man, very benevolent, and who wished well to the object; but, as yet, little has been done.

In Sweden he also was admitted to converse with the king, formerly one of Napoleon's bravest generals, and for twenty years on the throne of Sweden. Mr. B. found the monarch very much interested in the object of his mission, the result of which was that he printed and sent 1500 copies of the History among his subjects at his own expense. The Crown Prince thirty-five years old, son of Eugene Beauharnois, and grand son of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, was also very friendly to the temperance cause. He had seen the evils flowing from the use of spirituous liquors, and had come to the resolution to banish them from his table.

In Sweden the liquor in universal use was a kind of Brandy distilled from potatoes. Of distilleries there were the almost incredible number of 260,000, the greatest proportion of which were on a small scale and attached to farm houses, each farmer generally distilling his own potatoes. From these sources there were annually produced forty millions of gallons, all of which was consumed by the people of Sweden and Norway, amounting together to about 4½ millions of inhabitants. A baneful practice in this country was that when one farmer distilled his crop he was assisted by his neighbours, who in their return received his services and that of others until the distillation had gone round, during which the whole neighbourhood was in a state of excitement, that lasted for a considerable period.

The use of this liquor Mr. Baird found very frequent. On board a steamboat, in which he travelled, there was a small glass placed before each passenger at breakfast, dinner, and supper, with bottles of brandy, convenient for use. This Mr. B. found to be included in the price of the passage, as nothing extra was asked from those who partook of it, while a charge was made for coffee called for in its place, even at breakfast. This intemperance was of modern date.

To show, still more, the low state of the temperance cause, its best friends were in the habit of furnishing to their guests small glasses of brandy before meals, in the same manner as is frequently done in this country by the Canadians. The principle of the Society was to use ardent spirits in great moderation only. Before leaving Stockholm, Mr. B. had reason to expect much increased effort—the Society having been placed on a much better footing, and a considerable circulation of temperance publications taking place.

With regard to Prussia, Mr. B. expressed himself in a much more favourable manner. At Berlin he had interviews with the King, whom he found very much inclined to promote the object of his visit, as well as any tending to increase the happiness and improvement of his subjects. An edition of the History, to the extent of 6000 copies, had been printed, about the quarter of which had been purchased and circulated by the Government among the most influential men in the Kingdom. They were sent to clergymen, teachers of seminaries and schools, and such information spread among the people, that in a short time Temperance Societies sprung up throughout the country, and increased greatly. In Berlin there were five or six Societies. In a conversation with the Crown-Prince, that distinguished individual declared, that, although great revenue accrued to the Government from the manufacture of ardent spirits, he would willingly lose it all, rather than the welfare of the people should be endangered by their use.

In Saxony the brother of the king, Prince John, was favourable to the Temperance cause, and it was hoped he would soon be one of its warmest friends.

In Poland much drunkenness prevailed. Indeed it was a common saying on the continent “as drunk as a Pole.” At Warsaw all the taverns (many of which were of a very low description) were kept by Jews who had been baptized and were nominally Christians. The Emperor of Russia was favourable to any measure to promote the moral improvement of the Poles. In Austria, steps were taken to have the History translated into the Hungarian language.

The Dalmatians, Mr. B. learnt, were much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, but neither in that Province, nor in Spain and Italy, were there any measures taken to further the temperance reformation. In Russia, Mr. Baird found it difficult to make any attempts with the Government, as one quarter of the revenue arose from the manufacture or traffic in ardent spirits. This branch produced 20 millions of American dollars annually. The annual consumption of ardent spirits amounted to 7½ millions of gallons.

The Serfs drink freely when able to obtain liquor. The History was soon to be translated into the Russian language.

In Holland, Mr. B. had an interview with the king, and found him ready to receive information. The History had been translated into Dutch, and favourable hopes were entertained of the progress of the temperance cause in this country, although one of its principal articles of export was gin. At Rotterdam he learnt from a merchant that the exportations of that liquor to the United States, once so great, had so diminished, that the South American trade would have to be resorted to instead.

In Belgium as yet little progress had been made in the temperance reformation. An interview with the king was obtained, but nothing of consequence resulted from it.

In a second visit of a recent date, which Mr. Baird paid to several of these countries, there were no further circumstances of a prominent character which came under his notice. The temperance cause was making gradual progress in all the places which he visited.

From the preceding imperfect abstract of Mr. Baird's discourse, our readers will have some idea of the interest with which it was heard. Mr. B. intends returning to the scenes of his labours next spring, whither the prayers of the friends of religion and total abstinence will accompany him. On his arrival at Paris he intends to publish a second edition in French, of his History of Temperance Societies, and has kindly promised to forward a supply for this country, where they are truly much needed.

SOREL.—An Adult Society, on the total abstinence principle, has been formed here, the members of which are principally from the 66th Regiment, at present stationed there. The public meetings are to be held every fortnight on Thursday evening.

LOWER PORTS.

MIRAMICHI.—There is a neat quarto sheet published monthly at Chatham, devoted to the temperance cause, called the *Temperance Friend*. We give it the hand of fellowship, and trust it will be successful in carrying forward the noble cause it advocates. Probably in the next number the editor would give an account of the state of the temperance cause in the flourishing Province of New Brunswick, information which it would be gratifying to peruse.

At Saint John, N. B., the *Christian Reporter* and *Temperance Advocate* is a valuable auxiliary to the temperance cause.

UNITED STATES.

The Albany *Temperance Recorder* for October has been received, and from its very interesting columns we have selected largely for the present number. It contains a list of Donors to the New York State Temperance Society, from which it appears that, among others, there was given by E. C. Delavan, \$16,150; J. J. Astor, \$1000; A. Blake, \$1020; A. Champion, \$1350; E. Corning, \$1,233, 68; H. Dwight, \$1500; D. E. Evans, \$1000; C. Hoyt, \$1000; Insurance Companies, \$1,400; J. W. Leavitt, \$1000; P. Remsen, \$1100; Gerrit Smith, \$1127; P. G. Stuyvesant, \$1000; Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, \$2,225; S. Ward, \$1200, &c. &c. The statement concludes—

“In addition to the \$16,150, contributed to the funds of the New York State Temperance Society by E. C. Delavan, Esq., he has expended large sums for expenses in travelling, on the interests and business of the Society. Besides, he gave the whole of his time, much to the neglect of his private interests, for the seven years he so faithfully and successfully discharged the arduous and responsible duties of Chairman of the Executive Committee, and until he entered upon the more extensive field of labour, as Chairman of the American Temperance Union. The blessings of many *ready to perish* have already descended upon him, and more and greater are those which await him.

“The whole receipts into the treasury of the New York State Temperance Society, since its formation, the second of April, 1829, to the first February, 1838, have been \$139,237.00; of which have been received from publications, £93,951.00; and donations, \$44,286. With this sum the Society have sent forth 14,082,010 publications, many of them volumes of more than 200 pages, paid for about twelve years of travelling agencies, besides meeting the expenses of rent, postage, and clerk hire.

“Casting our eye over the wide-spread and blessed results of this

expenditure, we think we may challenge the world to produce another instance of as much evil prevented and cured, and as large an amount of human happiness produced by the agency, of the same amount of money.”

INDIA.

A Temperance Society of about 100 members, is formed and prospers, in Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of foot, at Fort William. Another Society has been formed at Dum-Dum, the head quarters of the Regiment of Artillery.

In the 49th Regiment at Hazareebaugh, is one of the most flourishing Societies in India. It has 400 members; among them are two Lieutenant Colonels, a Captain, Lieutenant, Chaplain, Ensign, and 77 non-commissioned officers.

At Dinapore, in the 31st Regiment, is a Society of 198 members. Bexar, Benares, and Cheenar have each their Temperance Society.

At Cawnpore are three Societies, of 47, 103, and 248 members, respectively.

300 members belong to the Society in the 3d Buffs, at Meerut.

At Kurnal, in the 13th Regiment, is a Society of 320 members, and among them 25 who abstain from all intoxicating drink whatever.

At Agra, are two flourishing Societies.

These regiments embrace but about half of the European troops in the Presidency of Calcutta. What is doing in the others, is not stated; but the friends of the cause are not idle.

“It is a mighty host, travelling one great road of improvement, which ought to excite in us the spirit of emulation, and a determination not to be outstripped in so glorious a cause, but to equal if not excel, the most zealous of our competitors.”—*Boston Recorder*.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION OF THE APPETITES.—It must begin from the earliest infancy, long before the dawn of reason, and even anterior to the evolution of the moral sentiment. The rule on which it is conducted is a very simple one, applicable to all classes. It is to allow no child the indulgence of an appetite or propensity, other than what is required by its intuitive wants for its bodily support and health. Nothing is to be conceded by the whim or caprice of a parent to the imaginary wants of a child; for it must be constantly borne in mind, that every gratification of every sense, whether of taste, sight, sound, or touch, is the beginning of a desire for its renewal: and that every renewal gives the probability of the indulgence becoming a habit; and that habit once formed, even in children, will often remain during the whole of after life, acquiring strength every year, until it sets all laws, both human and divine, at defiance. Let parents who allow their children to sip a little of this wine, or just taste that cordial, or who yield to the cries of their little ones for promiscuous food, or for liberty to sit up a little later, or to torment a domestic animal, or to strike their nurse, or to raise the hand against mamma, ponder well on the consequences. If they do not, often vain are the after efforts of instructors; vain the monitions from the pulpit. The child is in danger of growing up a drunkard, or a glutton, a self-willed sensualist, or passionate and revengeful; prompt to take the life of a fellow-being, and to sacrifice his own: and all this because the fond parents were faithless in their trusts. They had not the firmness to do their duty; they feared to mortify their child, and in so doing, they expose him in after life to be mortified by the world's scorn; to wander an unloved, unpitied thing.

DRUNKENNESS.—The laws enacted to prevent drunkenness at various periods, and by different governments, are curious. Domitian ordered all vine plants in the Roman territory to be rooted out. Charles the Tenth, of France, issued a similar edict. In 1536, under Francis I., a law was passed sentencing drunkards to imprisonment on bread and water for the first offence, a public whipping punished a second infringement, and on reiteration, banishment and the loss of ears. Draco inflicted capital punishment. Lycurgus destroyed the vineyards. The Athenians had officers to prevent excesses in drinking—in Rome the patricians were not allowed the use of wine until they had attained their thirty-fifth year—nevertheless drunkenness was a common crime

amongst the Romans. Aurelius had officers whose duty it was to intoxicate foreign ambassadors. Temperance societies are not modern institutions. Sigismund de Dietrichstein established one in 1517, under the auspices of St. Christopher.—*Millengen's Curiosities of Medical Literature.*

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—We have learned with much pleasure that a number of the Teachers in connexion with the Middle Church Parish Sabbath School Association contemplate forming a Total Abstinence Society for the benefit of the children receiving religious instruction at their hands. With the view of preparing the way for this very laudable measure, they have published a small tract for circulation amongst their pupils, which we have no doubt will be productive of much good. In the simple form of Question and Answer, it contains some of the principal arguments and facts brought forward in support of the Total Abstinence principle. Our publishers, Messrs. Caldwell & Son, will be happy to supply it to Sabbath School Teachers and others at the exceedingly low rate of 6d. per hundred. We hope many of the friends of our cause will avail themselves of this cheap mode of extending a knowledge of their principles.—*Temp. Standard.*

A COMMON BUT A SERIOUS MISTAKE.—Mr. — is very much opposed to drunkenness. There is nothing gives him so much trouble as his men getting drunk; he has one man in the House of Correction now for this: and yet he, in his own house, brews every week; the servants, gardeners, and labourers are all allowed ale. He thus praises the article by brewing it; he creates a taste and liking for it by giving allowance, and yet he is grieved if any exhibit the effects which it is well known this drink is sure to produce. He might, with the same propriety, compel all his men to go on the pond every morning it is frozen over, and yet if the ice should happen to be too slender, or the men too heavy, so that several of them fall in, to proceed to inflict a punishment upon the unfortunate individuals. The only safe way is never to lead them into danger!

THE MAGISTRATES ARE TO BLAME.—"Jack, where didst thou get drunk?" "At the Red Cat." "And who allowed the keeper of the red cat to sell stuff that has almost taken thy senses away?" "The magistrates to be sure."—"Why Bill thou cannot stand, where didst thou get thy drink?" "At the Five bar'd-gate." "But who allowed the landlord to sell drink that makes men fools, and threatens to destroy them?" "The magistrates grant the licence."—"Jem Harrison killed old Barlow's son last night, they were both drunk and got to fighting." "Where had they been drinking?" "I was told they were boiling at the Seven Stars till three o'clock in the morning." "Who licenced the Seven Stars to sell liquor that leads to murder?" "The magistrates undoubtedly." Knowing the certain consequences of the article sold, how can the magistrates answer to their own consciences, or to society, for licensing any of these places?

COLD WATER FOR CHILDREN.—Coming, as we know it does, from a physician of standing in this city, we have no hesitation in publishing the annexed communication:—

During the prevalence of this hot weather there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water; these little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet, strange to say, the mother either neglects or fears to offer cold water. In my practice, in several instances, I have been called to see children labouring under fever, from the effects of thirst, and upon giving cold water, had the pleasure of seeing the child recover in a very short time, a free perspiration following the use of this natural remedy. Real thirst cannot be allayed by any thing so well as by water; when a child is feverish at night, it will in a majority of cases be cured by freely sponging its face and limbs with tepid water; and allowing it to drink cold water. Let parents who have sickly children (of any age) try this plan; if it does no good, it will produce no evil; but I am certain it will arrest much suffering, by a very simple and grateful remedy.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. Aug. 21.*

SMOLLETT'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF TEMPERANCE.—A correspondent has directed our attention to the following extract from Smollett's Travels through France and Italy, published in London in 1776. This testimony in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, from so eminent a man and physician as Tobias Smollett, at so early a period, ought to be generally known. In letter 39, p. 260, he says:—"It must be owned that all the

peasants [i. e. of France] who have wine for their ordinary drink, are of a diminutive size in comparison to those who use milk, beer, or even water; and it is a constant observation that when there is a scarcity of wine, the common people are always more healthy than in those seasons when it abounds. The longer I live, the more I am convinced, that wine and all fermented liquors are pernicious to the human constitution: and that, for the preservation of health and exhilaration of the spirits, there is no beverage comparable to simple water."

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—As the train of cars were approaching the village of Greenwich, R. I., a deaf and dumb man chanced to be crossing the railroad as the cars rushed by. Of course neither the bell attached to the engine, nor the shrill sound of the steam whistle, could notify him of his danger. Walking deliberately up to the locomotive, a blow from a part of the framework felled him to the ground, and so severely injured the poor creature, that when the cars left him with his friends, it was evident he could survive but a few moments. A whiskey bottle which was found shivered to atoms in the pocket of the dying mute, accounts for the stupefaction under which his other senses—generally so acute and vigilant in persons deprived of their hearing—must have been laboring, to have allowed him thus to walk into destruction itself.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

A HIGH STAND.—The Temperance cause in New Hampshire has taken a higher stand than even in Massachusetts. Mr. Lauriat distributed temperance tracts on his late aerial voyage from a height of 14,000 feet!—*Portland Advocate.*

An intemperate man, Charles MacPhaton, in the Northern liberties of Philadelphia, staggered and fell with one arm and leg across the track of the Columbia rail-road beyond the bridge on Sunday last, 9th September. While in that situation one or more cars passed over him, crushing arm and leg in a most horrible manner, his life is in danger. A large family of children are dependent on him for support.

A drunken man was lately found asleep at midnight on the Stockton rail-way, with his neck on one of the rails in front of an engine and train, but discovered in time to be removed, or instant death would have ensued.

A woman crossed over to Civington, Ohio, in the ferry-boat, with a child three or four months old in her arms, and a bottle of whiskey in her hand. On leaving the boat, being much intoxicated, she fell with the child in her arms, which was supposed to be injured by the fall. The neighbours on the following morning going into the house where she lived found the woman asleep, and the child a corpse lying by her side.—*Cincinnati paper.*

RATHER SERIOUS BUT HARMONIOUS?—A drunken fellow having taken a little too much, and fallen near the spout of one of the houses, during a heavy rain, was heard to exclaim—"that's enough gentlemen, I wont drink any more."—*Philadelphia paper.*

It has been ascertained that the quantity of beer sold at the Booths in Hyde Park, on the day of the Coronation, exceeded six hundred butts!—*London paper.*

A SPREE EXTRA.—A gentleman in Illinois had a hundred acres planted with corn, which was much infested with crows. After trying his rifle to little purpose, he sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The crows came, devoured the corn,—had a real drunk of it,—and have not been near the field since. More sensible than some other bipeds, they would not be caught a second time.

Out of six hundred men, who constitute the crew of the *Independence*, four hundred live on strictly temperance principles.

The Cincinnati Insurance Offices have agreed to abate ten per cent. on the premium due from steamboats, conducted without intoxicating drink.

The Grand Jury of Wayne County, Indiana, have presented the retailing of spirituous liquors as a nuisance, "that should be abated so soon as an act of the General Assembly of the State can be made to accomplish the same."

A young lady, wealthy and accomplished, committed suicide at Farmington, N. Y., fifteen days after marriage, being impelled to the deed by the discovery that her husband was a drunkard.

HOW TO PUNISH A TITTLING HUSBAND.—Towards the latter end of last winter, the young wife of a farmer hit upon a whimsical expedient in order to induce her husband to spend a little less of his time at the public house, and more at home. Expostulation had been in vain resorted to, when one night, upon his return, as usual, at the approach of midnight—the lady passionately declared, that if such conduct was repeated, she would throw her infant into the canal, close by, and herself after it. A few days only elapsed before the neglectful husband again transgressed, and morning had arrived, ere he knocked at his own door. The silence of midnight was not broken by a syllable from his spouse, as she sullenly opened the door. Without uttering a word, she set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up its sleeping burden, and rushed towards the canal, followed by her terrified husband. He was just in time to seize her; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, and he could witness its struggles. In an instant he threw himself in; and, grasping the night gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the bank—the cat!—dressed in Polly's bed clothes, exceedingly wet, and now mewling piteously. His spouse in the mean time had regained her own door; which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; and the story of his self inflicted dunking having got wind, the jokes of his convivial acquaintance prevented his again partaking their revels.

WOMAN BURNED FROM INTOXICATION.—On Monday night about nine o'clock, a man named Ralston, who works in one of the sugar refineries in this town, on returning to his dwelling in Watson's Lane, found his house completely dark, and, at the same time, was sensible of a very disagreeable smell. He instantly went to a neighbour and procured a light, by the aid of which he discovered his wife lying before the fire-place quite dead, and shockingly burned about the head and upper parts of the body. It appears that he was in the habit of taking with him, when he went out in the morning, a supply of provisions to last him for the day, and such was the case on Monday last, so that he was not home from the morning till the hour above mentioned. The deceased, who was much addicted to intoxication, entered a neighbour's house the worse of liquor, about six that evening, for a light to kindle a fire. It is supposed, from the position in which she was found, that she had set fire to her clothes while thus employed, and having been incapable of either extinguishing the flames, or calling for assistance, was burned to death, without any of the neighbours being aware of what was going on.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

A FAIR TEST.—To prove the tendency of moderate drinking, 130 names were taken from a school register, about five miles from London, instituted in 1812, for the purpose of tracing the influence of moderation upon their habits at the present time. The result was—*ninety-one were known to be open drunkards, the rest moderators, except nine who were acting on the abstinence principle.*

POISON—TWO DOGS KILLED.—At a temperance meeting in North Meols, a quart of ale was distilled; the spirit was given to a dog, which caused its death. Another was brought, and after the spirit was given to it, the owner took it home, and it died in 36 hours. Several drunkards have signed in consequence, and the district is getting on well.

QUERY.—If 25 millions of people spend 55 millions of pounds in one year, upon intoxicating liquor, how much is that per week for one thousand persons?—*Answer.*—

By this, any town or district may have a guide in calculating the amount spent according to the population.

Six counties in North Wales number one hundred thousand members of the temperance cause.

DRINKING—Drunkenness is a social festive vice. The drinker collects his circle; the circle naturally spreads; of those who are drawn within it many become the corruptors and centres of sets and circles of their own; every one countenancing, and, perhaps, emulating the rest, till a whole neighbourhood is infected from the contagion of a single example.

An officer being intoxicated, an old soldier observed that he was afraid there was something wrong at *head quarters.*

Poetry.

SONG.

TUNE—*The Wandering Boy.*

BY H. H. DAVIS.

Oh! my clothes are all ragged, and tatter'd and torn,
I wander about quite unfriended—*forlorn*;
On my shelterless head the bleak winter winds blow,
And my poor naked feet are benumb'd in the snow!
No bright blazing fire, with its comforts I see,
Surrounded with faces all shining with glee!
Ah! no!—the cold street, now deserted and wild,
Is the only home left for the poor drunkard's child.

My mother, she died in the workhouse hard by,
And I, her poor orphan, received her last sigh,
For her heart, it was broken with anguish and pain—
And I weep, for I never shall see her again!
My father spent all that he earned at the inn,
And drink cut him off in the midst of his sin;
His last words were curses—his death-bed was wild—
Oh! friends of humanity, pity his child!

I see happy children all smiling and gay,
And I sigh, for I once was as happy as they,
Their light merry laughter falls sad on mine ear—
For ah! they all shun me whene'er I draw near!
The smiles leave their faces—they treat me with scorn,
And it makes me regret that I e'er was born;
No voice of compassion, so soothing and mild,
E'er cheers the lone heart of the poor drunkard's child!

Oh!—still must I wander this wild world alone,
Unfed and unshelter'd—*disown'd and unknown!*
'Mongst the millions of earth not a friend can I claim
To wipe off my tears, or to call me by name!
On my cold bed of straw I will lie down and die,
And my prison-freed soul shall ascend up on high:
Where Jesus, with accents of mercy so mild,
Shall comfort for ever, the poor drunkard's child!

STAR OF TEMPERANCE.

TUNE—*The Canadian Boat Song.*

BY H. H. DAVIS.

Oh! glorious Star—thou light divine!
Burst through the gloom and brightly shine;
Let the sweet influence of thy rays
Kindle our hearts to hymn thy praise!
Sing, brothers, sing! for through the gloom
That star shall guide us to our home.

Bright Star of Temperance! still thy beam
Shall tinge with its glory our life's dark stream;
And, as it sparkles o'er the tide,
In safety and peace our barks shall glide!
Sing, brothers, sing, &c.

Oh! glorious Star! still be thy sky
Cloudless and bright as beauty's eye;
And, like the Star at Jesus' birth,
Shower "good will to men, and peace on earth."
Sing, brothers, sing, &c.

Printed by CAMPBELL & BECKET, Murr's Buildings, Place d'Armes. Terms.—To Town Subscribers, single copy, 2s. 6d; 10 @ 50, 1s. 8d; 50 @ 100, 1s. 6d; 100 and above, 1s. 3d. When sent by mail, postage included, single copy, 3s; 10 @ 50, 2s. 3d; 50 @ 100, 2s; 100 and above, 1s. 8d. Subscriptions payable in advance, and to be remitted free of postage.