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Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 3.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1840.

Vol. VI.



INTEMPERANCE.—STEP THE SECOND.

THE PARLOUR.

The habit of drinking intoxicating drinks is not natural, but acquired. Children see their fathers and mothers, and friends drink certain liquors, and drink them in a manner which conveys the idea of their being pleasant and delightful. They find that the largest portions of these liquors are drunk on birthdays, and holidays, and at seasons when their parents wish to make themselves and their guests more comfortable than usual. The children see this; and as they attach a high value to the enjoyments of sense, what wonder if they watch the mugs and glasses every time they go to the lips of the guests, and what wonder if they give evident tokens of their desire to partake of the "nice drink."—The parents

and the visitors, good-natured souls! understand those looks and tokens, and one gives pretty little Caroline a drop of wine, and a second gives Master Alfred a sup of porter. The good mother, perhaps, (who, by the bye, is putting "just a tea-spoonful" of gin into baby's papp,) remonstrates, "Oh, Mr. Muggins, how can you think of giving that child so much porter! I declare you'll make the little fellow quite tipsy!" But the rejoinder is ready; "no, bless him, it will do him good;" and the remark from the aunt, "See how he sucks it in!" silences the mother. The child causes the child to fancy it is very good—and induces the mother to administer another small portion.—Thus the spirit of mortal ignorance

strong drinks is formed, and the children naturally look for a little drop as often as their parents or friends partake of them.

Let us hear what the learned say as to this practice.

T. P. COST, Esq., Surgeon, of Bradford, says, "To give Wine and Malt Liquors to children is a most reprehensible practice, and is both prosterous and cruel, and yet how many fond and foolish parents still persist in a practice which may not only nullify the effect of inducing functional derangements in the digestive organs, but has often also that of lighting up inflammatory action, besides lamentable and almost certain effect of forming and fostering the unnatural appetite for these deleterious drinks and habits of intoxication, which too frequently end in a premature grave, if not also in interminable ruin. Nor can parents be too faithfully warned of the magnitude of this evil, since in many cases, no subsequent checks can overcome the passion for intoxicating drink, when it has been thus effectually established in early life. To complete the full and proper training of the rising generation, the education should not only be intellectual and moral, but attention should also be paid to their physical economy; and as a precaution of health, it is important that they should be preserved from the use of intoxicating drinks: since it is not only necessary that the system should be supported by wholesome food, as in the case of adults, but care should be taken to promote the regular development and proper growth of the frame. Many children, of both sexes, are not only frequently impaired in their health, but stunted in their growth, by the mistakes of their parents and friends, who, from the kindest feeling and the tenderest affection, administer the beverages, which are really injurious."

We could furnish some very affecting instances of the baneful influence exerted on the habits and conduct of after-life by these mistaken indulgences. We will content ourselves, on the present occasion with furnishing one, extracted from a volume published a few years since by BASIL MONTAGUE, Esq., entitled some enquiries into the effects of fermented liquors. It forms a small portion of a most affecting letter "On the origin and progress of drunkenness."

"I am now on the verge of the grave. At the age of forty, extreme feebleness of body and mind, give me the appearance of sixty; and at the period of life when thousands of my fellow beings are stout and hale, enjoying existence, I am in such a state of bodily and mental decay, that I look forward to my death, as to freedom from a fearful bondage.

"I was the third child and only son. The first thing that made an impression on my memory was, when about four years of age, the being brought down from the nursery at dinner to the eating room, where a large party of gentlemen had met to celebrate my father's birth-day. I was placed on my father's knee, a glass of wine was put to my lips, and I was told to drink my father's health. I had never tasted wine before, and I was rather refractory in doing so: I was patted on the head, and coaxed in vain, till at length my father to give me courage, drank off a bumper. "See, Frank, see how boldly father drinks," said one of the company. "Always do what your father does, there's a good boy," said my mother. I at last ventured to sip the wine. I found it nauseous, but thus urged, thus encouraged, I heroically drank the whole glass. "There's my fine fellow!" "There's my brave lad!" echoed from all the room; and sweetmeats, cakes, every luxury which the table afforded, was lavished on me by way of reward.

"The ice was now broken;—the custom was begun; I was regularly brought down every day to drink my glass of wine, and be "a fine fellow." As I grew older, whenever there was company, I was suffered to continue, after the ladies had retired, with my father and the gentlemen. Here I saw glass after glass quaffed: bottle after bottle uncorked; I heard the roar of laughter—the gay song—the witty toast—I saw mirth seated on every face; and nothing, I thought, could equal their happiness!"

The whole history of this gentleman's life is most affecting. We cannot detail his whole career: but we must add the following. "For a few years I followed my profession with consideration, and my care-worn heart began to taste of comfort in my growing conscience; but my constitution was so dreadfully weakened by my early excesses, that I was very soon obliged to re-

linquish so arduous a profession. A violent liver complaint has been daily undermining my life: I feel my memory decayed and all my powers of action gone. I shall shortly drop into the grave, the martyr of INEBRIETY!"

JULIA HARWOOD.

Last fall I spent a few days in one of the lovely villages which beautify the valley of the Connecticut. It was a chilly afternoon in October, when I entered the graveyard. The winds moaning through the leafless branches, seemed as if chanting a funeral dirge. I stood beside the grave of a little girl named Julia Harwood. On her tombstone was this inscription—"Ye, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." The name awoke many painful recollections, for Henry Harwood had been the companion of my boyhood. We had mingled in our sports and studies, and together graduated. Since that time I had not seen him, and his letters had become less frequent, until I was ignorant of his situation altogether. I was wondering whether this little girl could be his daughter, when a voice said, "George, my old friend, is it you?" I turned and recognized Henry Harwood, the companion of my youth. His features bore the impress of grief. This little girl, said he was my daughter. When I abandoned myself to the intoxicating cup, it was she who would move among us like an angel of mercy, shedding a ray of happiness wherever she was. When her mother was sad, she would cheer her lonely hours with hopes of brighter days to come; and on my return, in tones of tenderness, beseech me to let the poison cup alone. If my heart had not been stony, it would have melted; but I cruelly repelled her kindness, and made her despondent. She obeyed me, but after that her cheek was paler and her step more feeble. And shall I say it? Yes. I plunged more deeply into the vortex of sin and folly. The day before her death, Julia called me to her bedside; and pressing my hand tenderly to hers, addressed me thus: "Soon, dear father, I shall die, and your daughter will depart from you. Must it be a final separation? Shall we never meet again but at the judgment day? Oh, beloved father, will you not grant me the last request I ever shall make? Night and day I have prayed that you might have grace to resist the temptation; and thus light up with joy, hears now pining with sorrow. Will you not, dear father? Oh, say yes. Promise now at the bedside of your dying Julia, that you will never taste the poison again—that which destroys your intellect, and will send you to the drunkard's dreadful home." I left her, even while in gentle accents she entreated me to smile on her forgiveness for pressing so importunately that which was so near to her heart. I left her to drown my feelings of remorse in intoxication. When I saw Julia again she was a corpse; and her pale, sad face seemed reproaching me for my cruelty. Since that moment I have not touched, tasted, or handled the accursed thing. My friend ceased overcome with emotion; and I felt how true it is, that our "works do follow" us. If, my dear young friends, you are discouraged in well doing, think of Julia Harwood. Though she did not live to reap the fruit of her labour, God heard her prayer, and answered it in His Own good time.

L. T.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Many say;—"Although ardent spirit is not employed with medicine as a medicine, and may be useless under such circumstances, still, we have facts that cannot so easily be explained away. We know that we have often been greatly relieved by the use of gin, in gravel, kidney complaints, &c. and should have died, probably but for brandy in diarrhoea." Ah! here is a sad stumbling block, over which thousands, many of them professed temperance men, have fallen, alas! never to rise again. How false are the reasonings of appetite. How delusive often are appearances;—for appearances, in this case, would go to prove the correctness of the opinion expressed in the above quotation.

But facts lead us to different conclusions. They tell us, that while those liquors have relieved, perhaps cured certain complaints the intoxicating drug had nothing to do with it. And, in order to understand this apparent paradox, it will be necessary to ascertain the composition of gin, brandy, &c., and to understand something of the nature and rational mode of curing the diseases, the liquors just spoken of, are said to cure.

Gin is a compound article, and is formed by the re-distillation of alcohol with Juniper Berries and Turpentine. This fact reveals the secret of the efficacy of gin; for the juniper berries and turpentine belong to the class of medicines called Diuretics; that is, they are substances that have a special action upon the kidneys, and upon all the organs whose derangements gin relieves. It is clear then, that it is not the alcoholic part of the gin that does the cure, but the other materials, which the God of nature has scattered with a liberal hand through every pasture and every field.

And you say you "should have died, probably, but for brandy in Diarrhoea." We will inquire into this. Diarrhoea is a disease in which the extremities of the numerous vessels or tubes of the diseased machinery become relaxed and open; thereby allowing a free exit to the various liquids, especially watery parts of the blood, which are continually circulating in those vessels. Now if this is the real nature of that disease, the rational mode of cure will certainly be, to constrict or *pucker up* the relaxed ends of those tubes. And the class of remedies called astringents, familiar examples of which are blackberry bark, logwood, and various astringent fruits, would be the most successful. And in giving the explanations and presenting the facts, as above, the whole story is old; for every person probably knows, that brandy, like gin, is not simple alcohol, but that it is a compound obtained by distilling wine. In fact, brandy may be considered as concentrated or very strong wine, and has all the properties and ingredients of wine; namely, alcohol, and an abundance of astringent material, derived from the fruit of which wine is made. And, besides, logwood, a very astringent substance, is frequently added to brandy and wine. But if there be any too incredulous to believe that it is these foreign materials, the astringent, and not the alcoholic ingredient, that performs the cure, another fact shall be added for their special benefit; for every one who has used this medicine, finds it to be a fact, it is presumed, that if the brandy be burnt it is vastly more efficacious. Yes, afflicted ones, if you set fire to your brandy, and burn up the useless, and worse than useless, as the effect proves alcohol it contains, leaving the other ingredients free to operate, its curative effects are more than double. Tell me then, that gin, brandy, wine, or any other cordial, is absolutely necessary in the cure of disease, and I will repeat the assertion, that the alcoholic or intoxicating part can have no credit for the cure; and will tell you, that you can scarce put your foot upon the soil without treading upon the very materials which cure you: and which man has ingeniously blended with alcohol to allure the unwary to ruin."

UNITED STATES.

ICE WATER AT ONE CENT A TUMBLER.

We suggested in our last, that we must drown out our drinking establishments by selling water, thereby removing the necessity of entering such disagreeable places. The little boy spoken of below was induced to try the experiment, and during three days at the Marlboro Chapel, although there were, soda, mead, lemonade, tea and coffee offered by others, he sold the first day 83, the second 184, and the third 201 glasses, making 469. The ice having cost him 25 cents, he cleared about one dollar and fifty cents a day. He and others are now making arrangements to offer water in State Street and other business parts of the city. It is time to break in upon our old practice of *spoiling water* before it could be of sufficient value to be sold. Come, Temperance men, see to it that you have a good supply of good water at hand, so that it may be obtained more easily than beer or wine, or grog, and our cause will take a fresh start. We have tried to get grog out, without corresponding efforts to introduce pure water in its place.—*Boston T. Journal.*

PURE WATER.

We have seen at the entrance of Marlboro' Chapel, during the celebration of the religious and benevolent anniversaries, a lad stationed at a table, with jars and tumblers before him, above which was a placard in large letters, announcing the gratifying fact, that *ice water was there sold, at one cent a glass!* The idea was a novel one, and attracted much attention, and excited the ridicule of some, and the approbation of others. The idea was a good one; it was the beginning of the establishment of a system, which will do more

for the cause of temperance than a thousand lectures. The friends of temperance in their abhorrence of alcohol, have pointed out the evils which it occasions, but have neglected to pourtray the excellence and virtue of unadulterated water. This pure, refreshing, economical, and wholesome drink, designed by nature for the benefit of man, should be and we doubt not soon will be, for sale by the glass, in different parts of our city, and the venders will meet with the encouragement which the irreproachable nature of the traffic deserves. Let there be no obstacle in the way of procuring a glass of good water, when a man is really thirsty, and the profits of the sellers of adulterated drinks will be very sensibly diminished. Pure water, water that is colorless, tasteless, and inodorous, is the only drink; it is the genuine *elixir vite*.—*Boston Mercantile Jow.*

RUM-SELLING WITHOUT RELIGION.—The light that is now shed, through the efforts of temperance societies, on the evils necessarily connected with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, is so strong, that just as soon as the supreme self-interest and blindness of the depraved heart is partially removed and *religious truth* is welcomed to the soul, "the lawful business" must be abandoned.

During the late revival in the city of Schenectady, a small grocer in poor circumstances, became the subject of renewing and sanctifying grace. He thought, "what shall I do with my liquors?" He went to his *new Friend and Counsellor* and on his knees asked for guidance and direction. From the pure fountain of truth he was taught "not to put a stumbling-block in his brother's way," not to induce another to do what would be wrong in himself. He took the "poison," of every name, "that same hour of the night" and threw it into the street. Noble deed! Rum-selling and Christianity are too unlike, *now* to be united in the same person.

In a small village, in the same county, gospel grace and mercy gathered many trophies. One of these had hired the only tavern stand in the place, to take possession on the first day of May. As soon as "his eyes were opened" and his "heart changed," he would as soon have committed theft or falsehood as have sold intoxicating drinks; he therefore, went to the owner of the "tavern stand," who was a professor of religion, and told him he must be released from his contract; for, said he, "I can not pay the rent unless I sell liquors and that I can not do and be a Christian. Tell me how much I must pay you to be released?" Revivals of pure religion and temperance, act and re-act, and strengthen and extend each other.—*Albany Recorder.*

THE ALBANY BREWERS AGAINST Mr. DELAVAN.

"A Report of the trial of the cause of JOHN TAYLOR vs. EDWARD C. DELAVAN, prosecuted for an alleged LIBEL."

The above is a closely printed 8vo. pamphlet of 48 pages; mostly occupied with the pleadings, testimony, charge of the judge and verdict of the jury. Every citizen should read it. Those who drink beer or ale, that they may know what filthy things they put into their stomachs, and those who do not, to excite them to increased activity in discountenancing the conversion of wholesome grain and fruit into noxious soul and body-blasting poisons.

The testimony is ample, that the wash of several slaughter houses, one of which killed between five and six thousand cattle in a season; of Potters-field and other burying grounds, of the kitchen and privy from the Orphan Asylum, of a glue-factory, and of water in which dead cats, dogs, hogs, &c., had been steeped, have been used in the manufacture of malt in Albany.

Filthy and sickening as these facts are, we freely say that this foul water, is in our estimation, a less evil, and not to be dreaded as much as the *occulus indicus, nux. vomica, copperas, opium, tobacco*, and other poisonous materials, the British Statute and British "Brewers Book" teach us are used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and the ALCOHOL, which every body knows they contain.

The foul water may make the beer appear rich and rosy; but the drugs and alcohol poison the body, bluish and deprave the immortal mind and send thousands of our countrymen every year to ignominy and perdition.

The above pamphlet is to be had at E. H. Pease's Sabbath School and Theological Book-store, 52 State-street, Albany. \$5 per 100.—*Ibid.*

HOLLAND.—It is a very strong confirmation of the wisdom and necessity of the temperance organization, that similar institutions are raised up by the philanthropists of every civilized nation, where the curse of alcohol is found. The committee are happy to a knowledge the reception of a parcel from the Temperance Society of Rotterdam, of which Mr. C. C. Jurrewits, is *President*; J. Deyll, *Secretary*, containing the report of the general convention of the abstinence society, together with two temperance tracts, as specimens of their publications.

The motto of the report is the expressive sentiment, "Strong drink, the pest of Society," with the words of Holy Writ subjoined; "the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God," thus showing that intemperance is fatal to all the best interests of time and eternity. The report represents, that 51 new members had been added through the year, 27 men and 24 women; that 2036 copies of temperance publications had been distributed at the expense of the society, and that a very respectable sum had been contributed for the several objects of the Society—that correspondence had been had with similar institutions, in Vriesland and Gelderland, in the United Kingdom, with the American Temperance Society, and the Temperance Society of Albany, N. Y., and with the "*Conseil central de salubrite publique de Bruxelles*," and the society was countenanced and sustained by their highnesses the Crown Princess of Orange and her noble daughter.—*Ibid.*

UPPER CANADA.

The following are extracts from the first annual report of the "Toronto Temperance Reformation Society" read at the anniversary meeting, held in the City Hall, May 22, 1840.

The efforts of the former Temperance Societies in this City, under the pledge of Abstinence from Distilled liquors only, having ceased, and those Societies, in consequence, becoming extinct, the cause for a time seemed hopeless; and the friends of virtue and order had the mortification of witnessing the rapid strides of the demon of Intemperance through the length and breadth of our City, marking his track with a fearfully increasing amount of pauperism, crime and wretchedness, without any promising means of arresting his progress, or staying his hand. At length a meeting was called, between the fluctuations of hope and despondency, and on the 13th of March, 1839, this Society was organized, and commenced operations with the small number of 66 members.

Each public meeting of the Society has been attended with marked success. The first after its formation, held 10th April, added 26. The next, on 22d May, 29; on the 15th July, 24; 4th September, 14; 24th February, 66; 13th March, 21; 10th April, 20; making the average increase at each meeting about 27. The whole number signing the Pledge up to the present time is 496—of whom 35 are non-residents in the City, 3 have died, 10 withdrawn their names, and I disowned; leaving the number now, of members resident in the City, 357—of whom 195 are males and 162 females. Your Committee would briefly remark, respecting the meeting held on the 13th March, "The Soiree," that they have reason to believe it exerted a happy influence on all who were present; and they would indulge a hope that, in the ensuing year, they may have the pleasure of meeting their friends again, and participating with them in the innocent hilarity of a similar entertainment.

Your Committee avail themselves of this opportunity of calling the attention of the members of the Society generally to the "*Canada Temperance Advocate*," a useful and interesting monthly paper, published in Montreal, and devoted to the cause of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks. Although it has not of late contained so much discussion as they could wish to see in it, yet, they with confidence recommend it to all who desire the extension, throughout the land, of sobriety and good order; convinced, as they are, that the regular perusal of its columns cannot fail of exciting lively feelings of gratitude for the success that attends the cause it advocates, and of inducing still greater effort, and every family in the Province shall be brought under the "wealthful influence" of Total Abstinence. The low price at which it is published must place it within the reach of every one. It can be furnished here for *One Shilling and Six Pence* per annum, for a single copy, and at a still lower rate when several copies are taken for distribution. Subscribers to it, in the City, have increased consid-

erably of late; but still there are hundreds of families in our midst by whom it is never seen. Could not something be done to give a wider circulation to this powerful though silent, Advocate? For the encouragement of any who may be willing to "try," your Committee would mention a pleasing fact that occurred here a month or two ago. A member of the society, anxious that the paper should be read by all his brother mechanics in a certain locality, determined to try what could be done. He therefore applied to every one of them; and, that every possible inducement might be presented, he offered to supply them for less than the regular charge, he himself resolving to pay the difference: now, mark the result—out of twenty-two or twenty-three individuals to whom application was made, twenty agreed to take the paper! Here is a simple, easy, and efficacious method of doing much good. It is hoped that the idea has only to be suggested, to induce many amongst us "to do likewise."

Whichever way we turn our eyes, we are cheered with the opening prospect; and, on reviewing the events of one year, we find occasion to thank God and take courage. What we yet see, however, is but the dawning of the day—the mists and clouds which long cherished habits have gathered, are beginning to disperse, and give way to the dictates of enlightened reason, and appeals to the conscience and the heart.

Fain would your Committee dwell on the bright side of the picture, and indulge in pleasing anticipations; but facts, stubborn and distressing, within the range of their own observation, meet the eye, and awaken most painful emotions. The almost countless Dram and Liquor Shops, dispensing the poisonous Drinks "by authority of Law," with which this City is studded; the staggering gait and bloated countenances of too many who may be seen in all directions; the tattered and filthy garments of the numerous beggars who traverse the streets; the unhappy inmates of the prisons; the calendars of the Courts of Justice; and the busy activity of the police, too plainly remind them that they are not in the Elysian fields of sobriety, industry, economy, and piety. Much, very much remains to be done; and, perhaps, in no part of the British dominions more than in our otherwise favoured city.

LOWER CANADA.

We have to apologise for not inserting the following Report sooner.—Ed. C. T. A.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting, held at Isle aux Noix, L. C., on the 18th March, being the Anniversary of the Military Total Abstinence Society. The following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed on:

Moved by Mr. W. W. FOSTER, Senior, seconded by Sergeant JAMES ROBERTSON.

1. *Resolved*,—That this meeting offer up their thanks to Almighty God, for the prosperity of the cause of Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and look forward with pleasing anticipation to the final accomplishment of their object.

Moved by Sergeant JAMES ROBERTSON, seconded by W. NUNN.

2. *Resolved*,—That we feel it to be our bounden duty humbly to offer up thanksgiving to Almighty God, for crowning our feeble endeavours with such abundant success, during the first year this society has been in operation, and being convinced that it is the hand-maiden of religion (owned and blessed by God) we pray that the Great Head of the Church, who has the hearts of all men under his control, may be graciously pleased to cause it to spread and prevail till the whole world is brought to espouse our good cause.

Moved by Mr. CLINTON Royal Artillery, seconded Mr. W. W. FOSTER, Senior.

3. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to Company Sergeant James Robertson, of the Royal Artillery, for the execution of his benevolent design of founding this society, and for his persevering zeal in supporting and defending the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate in this Garrison during the last 12 months.

Moved by Mr. W. NUNN 65th Regiment, seconded by JAMES JACKSON 65th Regiment.

4. *Resolved*,—That the Secretary of this Society do make a regular minute of all proceedings, propositions, or any thing that may

relate to this Society, Candidates admitted, Members expelled, for breaking the rules &c., and that the minutes be read every regular meeting night at the opening of the Society.

There certainly are a great number of our military friends who have been delivered from the wretchedness that still prevails among our *brother soldiers*. We trust that many of our friends will be delivered from the future bondage of drunkenness and misery. I hope that the members of this society will still continue faithful to the pledge, and the example set before us by Sergeant James Robertson, Royal Artillery.

I remain, your humble and obedient servant,

J. S. DOWIE, Corp. 65th Regt. *Secretary*.

Isle Aux Noix, April 7, 1840

QUEBEC.—The following Report of the proceedings of the Quebec Society, is a document of much importance and will be perused with interest. The resolutions were passed and the report adopted at the general meeting of the society.

Moved by Mr. CAMERON, seconded by Mr. BOWLES.

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

Moved by Mr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. P. LE SUEUR.

2. *Resolved*.—That the evils produced by the use of intoxicating drinks do prevail in this city and neighbourhood to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished.

Moved by Mr. S. ALCORN, seconded by Mr. W. BOOTH.

3. *Resolved*.—That the history of the cause of temperance abundantly shews that the principles adopted by Total Abstinence Societies afford in practice the most effectual preventive of the evils produced by the use of intoxicating drinks.

Moved by Mr. MACLAREN, seconded by Mr. BLIGHT.

4. *Resolved*.—That the success which in Canada and in other countries, under the blessing of God, has attended the adoption of the rule of Total Abstinence, encourages the friends of temperance in their continued and increased exertions to promote the important effects contemplated by this society.

5. *Resolved*.—That the following gentlemen form a committee for the ensuing year.

JEFFREY HALE, Esq., *President*; JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., M. D., *Vice-President*; JOHN MUSSON, Esq., *Treasurer*; P. LE SUEUR and J. MACLAREN, *Joint Secretaries*.

Managing Committee.—Messrs. Samuel Alcorn, Wm. Bowles, Wm. Booth, Wm. Blight, D. Cameron, D. Campbell, Andrew Russell, Esq., Joseph Fox, Elisha Johnston, John Kempt, Mr. Lyman, T. J. Morkill, W. M'Master.

REPORT.

In bringing the present report before you Your Committee cannot but regret that circumstances over which they had no control, have hitherto prevented their laying before you, an earlier statement of the progress of the temperance cause in this city.

However they may fear that opportunities of advancing the Interest of the Society have passed by unimproved, they cannot but rejoice in the certainty that the exertions made in the course of the past winter have resulted in the most encouraging success. Your committee have been enabled to call three public meetings during the last two months, these meetings have been numerous and respectably attended and the deep attention manifested, together with the spirit of enquiry elicited by the publication of Reports of the proceedings, fully warrant the inference, that this subject is taking a greater hold of the public mind than at any former period.

Your committee cannot however forbear especially adverting to the last of these meetings, on which occasion the experiments made on various intoxicating liquors, and the arguments advanced by a Medical Gentleman, had the effect of removing the doubts and rooting up the prejudices of many who at the conclusion came forward and offered themselves as candidates for membership.

Your committee have also extended their enquiries to some of the results of the habitual use of inebriating drinks, and find, First: that of 1478 persons committed to the Public Gaol of this city during the last ten months (about 148 monthly on an average), 1156 were sent thither in consequence of having committed various breaches of the peace while under the Influence of intoxicating drinks. Secondly: that the records of the Coroner exhibit

bit the appalling fact, that for the past year about 60 sudden deaths have occurred, directly attributable to this cause; and that by far the greater number of these victims had not attained the prime of life! Thirdly: It has also been ascertained, that of the amount paid for labour by the principal ship builders, a sum which would go far towards paying the expenses of our police establishment, is irretrievably lost to them, arising merely from the practice of workmen running to the tavern or drinking on the premises during working hours.—Your committee wish, however, to be understood, that it is not from the fact that any one man spends only 5 or 10 minutes daily from his work that they draw this inference, for to that man it is only 5 or 10 minutes, and may be considered but a trifle compared with the whole day. Yet, however short and trifling this portion of time may be, it is certainly in the aggregate a serious loss to a master employing 200 or 300 men. Nor is this all: to the labouring class themselves the aggregate loss is much greater. An appetite for drink being thus nurtured, is abundantly fruitful of idleness and vice; and therefore with the money actually expended, and the days and half days lost, the consequence must be a serious diminution of comfort if not the cause of continual and almost hopeless poverty.

Your committee cannot forbear stating it to be their opinion that the pernicious and too generally prevalent habit of drinking ardent spirits and other intoxicating liquors is such an abundant source of expense to the Government that the income derived from importations, and licenses connected with this branch of trade will scarcely balance the expenditure necessary to check the evil consequences arising therefrom, but that taking into account the loss of life, limb and liberty, the destruction of property and demoralization of character, the loss infinitely exceeds the gain.

Your committee regret their not being prepared to say what is the exact number of members belonging to the Society at present, but hope that the measures they have in contemplation will enable them to lay a correct statement before you at an early period. They feel however much satisfaction in informing you that 187 persons have come forward during the last three months and signed the pledge with the view of making the trial of the principles of the society for which the Rules provide.

LE SUEUR & MACLAREN, *Secretaries*.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Connor, Bytown, and Thomas Drummond, Otonabee, in our next.—Secretaries are requested to send reports of any matter of importance that may occur in their respective societies.

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, JULY, 1840.

THE TRUE POSITION OF OUR SOCIETY.

We should like to hear the friends and advocates of Benevolent associations generally, propounding to themselves the question: *what is the true position of the Total Abstinence Society*: for, we think a little consideration would show, that it is the Haudmaid and Helper of every benevolent association whatever. This is no arrogance on our part; neither is it egotism. It is the simple, unvarnished truth; and though it be true, we claim no praise for it. We make no demands on the applause of our neighbors, for being what we are. But we are resolved at least to state and defend our rights.

We think it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of every candid person, that our claim of being friends and assistants to every benevolent association of the present day, is well founded, and not only can we establish this claim, but it appears to us that we ought in duty to ourselves, to set up even a higher. Many of the benevolent Societies of Christendom are established for the purpose of curing evils: the Total Abstinence Society prevents evil. If then, according to the old and true proverb "*an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure*," our Society, inasmuch as it

prevents evil and suffers it not to occur, surely has a higher claim on the support of good men, than another Society which only attempts to cure evil after it has occurred. This topic we dismiss for the present. We wish now to illustrate the influence which our Society would exert on the benevolent associations, whose claims are never disputed by good men.

Look then at our position in respect to the MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This Society has in view the publication of the Gospel. But it has never been properly sustained. Its operations have been cramped most grievously, for lack of means. Were the use of intoxicating liquor abandoned by the Church, there might take place an immediate augmentation in missionary funds, adequate to the great design of publishing the Gospel to the world. Let the money now paid by members of Churches for a useless, unnecessary and injurious drink, be thrown at once into the treasury of God, and there would not be room enough to receive it! The adoption of our principles would cause the heavens to rain down gold and silver in abundance. This is one particular in which our Society might aid the cause of missions. Another is; that no intoxicating liquors could be carried to the heathen, were our principles adopted. And another; many a young man who now is ruined, might be saved, and sent to preach salvation to the perishing. But we leave our readers to carry out this subject for themselves.

Consider our position with respect to the TRACT SOCIETY. This Society carries religious reading into every family willing to receive it, gratis. But every one knows, and no one knows better than the distributor of Tracts, that intemperance, resulting from the use of intoxicating liquor, renders tracts and tract distribution in almost numberless instances entirely useless. What if Total Abstinence preceded the tract distributor? what if every family that receives a tract were pledged to abstain totally from intoxicating drink? a child may see the consequence.

Again; look at our influence on the labors of the BIBLE SOCIETY. This is one of the noblest associations in the world. Its design is to put a copy of the word of God into every man's hand. Every friend of this Society must rejoice to know that the Bibles circulated, are read and preserved. But need we tell our friends of the Bible Society, that intoxicating drink, not only seals their Books, but actually destroys them. We have proof of the fact in abundance. Let one instance serve. Not long ago we were thrown into the company of a LONDON PAWN BROKER, on a visit to this country, who without any solicitation of ours communicated the astounding fact, that not fewer than 50 persons in one day, had brought Bibles to him and left them in pawn for half their price, and such occurrences, he said, were frequent. Their Bibles bore the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and were doubtless given to people who, destitute of other means of obtaining intoxicating drink, had imposed upon the agents of the Bible Society. This was the opinion at least, which the pawnbroker formed. But if one pawnbroker could testify to such facts, is he the only one in London, and if such facts occur in London, are there not fifty cities in Great Britain and her Colonies, where they are likely to occur? The friends of the Bible Society may rest assured, that intoxicating drink, in thousand of instances, is a fatal extinguisher of the light of life.

Societies for the relief of the poor are numerous; but to all of them our society is a helper in the highest sense of the word. Indeed the prevalence of our sentiments would leave many of these societies nothing to do; and the streams of their benevolence might be directed upon other portions of the vast wilderness of human suffering.

What is the Government in this and in our father land? It is but a society, having for its object, the good of the people. This society—the Government—has its plans and its means to carry them into execution. The agents of this society are noble; they are learned, they are wealthy, they are experienced, they are influential. But their nobility, their learning, their wealth, their experience, their influence, have not sufficed to secure the public good; for this plain reason, among others, they have upheld the destructive system of drinking intoxicating liquor. They might accomplish more good in six months by the adoption of our principles, than they have accomplished by legislation for the last fifty years. If

the labours of the Rev. T. Mathew and others in Ireland succeed Ireland will derive more benefit from TOTAL ABSTINENCE, than she has yet done from all the nobility and wisdom of her legislators for three Centuries. One might suppose that it could be the desire of Government to stop up the sources of national evils. *The use of intoxicating liquors is the most prolific fountain of misery in the nation!* It is for the stability and perpetuity of Government, that this fountain be closed up immediately. Our society is actually at work, and will finish the gigantic undertaking as soon as possible. She is one of the most worthy and industrious maids of honor in the service of the Queen. And she has served her Queen and her country without wages and will retire without pension. It would surely be a good speculation, that would yield £50,000,000 annually. But more than that princely sum, might be saved, clear profit, to the British people, would they but abandon intoxicating drink.

That our wise men should not perceive these things; that our good men should be unwilling to admit the truth of them, is passing strange. No truly good man can oppose our society. That some stand afar off and appear as though they opposed us, is to be traced not to the fact, that they are at heart our enemies; but rather to their want of investigation to their neglect of the facts, which have given rise to our society, and on which our every argument and effort is founded. For it can easily be demonstrated, that every effort to put down the use of intoxicating beverages, coincides with and is auxiliary to every other effort for the good of man. When we shall have accomplished the great undertaking, then some who now doubt, and others, who defame, will be obliged together to confess the wrong they have done us, and lament that no portion of the good achieved by our society can be ascribed to their instrumentality. But whether we accomplish the work, or are baffled by inveterate habits on the one hand, and uncandid dulness on the other, neither justice nor good sense will deny us the claim, which we now put forth: THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY IS THE HANDMAID AND HELPER OF EVERY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE PRESENT DAY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

MONTREAL.—We are happy to state, upon the authority of the Rev. P. Phelan, that the Temperance Society in connection with his congregation is still increasing and prospering. It is his intention to have Committees of Vigilance appointed for the different districts of the town and suburbs, whose business it will be to superintend the interests of the Society, and report all cases of delinquency.

BEAUFORT, near Quebec.—We have likewise great pleasure in stating, upon the authority of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cheniquy, Priest of Beaufort, to the Rev. Mr. Phelan, that temperance operations have fairly commenced in that quarter amongst the French Canadians. The letter bears date 27th May, at which time 120 had taken the pledge (a translation of Father Phelan's). Mr. Cheniquy adds that "he cannot bless God enough for the good done in his parish. The demon of intemperance has received a mortal blow. Many who do not take the pledge declare that they can be sober without it, and therefore abstain as much, nearly, as those who do; and it is now as rare to see an intoxicated person in Beaufort, as it was formerly common." We sincerely hope Mr. Cheniquy's example may be followed in every parish in Lower Canada.

ALBANY.—We see, by the *Temperance Recorder*, that a strong Roman Catholic Temperance Association (numbering already about 500 members) has been formed in Albany, of which E. B. O'Callaghan (we suppose the same who formerly resided in this city) is first Vice-President.

BOSTON.—A Roman Catholic Temperance Society has been organized in Boston, which appears to be prospering greatly.

MANCHESTER, England.—The Rev. Mr. Hearne, Catholic clergyman at St. Patrick's, Manchester, has been busily engaged for the last few days in administering the temperance pledge of the celebrated Father Mathew. Great success has attended Mr. Hearne's labour's—some thousands of that persuasion having already subscribed to the pledge.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland are still of the most extraordinary and cheering kind. The Rev. Mr. Foley and a large

number of priests in different parts of the country, are aiding Father Mathew in his great enterprise; and that extraordinary man's success is increasing, instead of diminishing. Drunkenness, feuds, and pauperism are fast disappearing before him; and temperance, peace, and prosperity follow his steps. The triumphs of the Roman conquerors of the world were poor compared with his. What are a host of captives in chains, or even of kings walking bound and bareheaded beside the triumphal chariot, who, though they accord mouth honour, must yet breathe curses—not loud, but deep—against their spoilers? What are these pageants to the honours that wait on Father Mathew? His comings and goings are waited on by thousands and tens of thousands, who, sinking on their knees before him, pour forth prayers in his behalf with a fervour which can only come from the heart, and bless him as their deliverer from the bondage of intemperance. Nor are the effects of his bloodless victories confined to Ireland,—already they are beginning to be felt on this side of the Atlantic; and we may venture to predict, that, ere long, every city, village, prairie, savannah, and forest glade of all this rich and teeming Western World, will have cause to rejoice that Providence has raised up such a man as Father Mathew to this great work.

A woman died a short time ago in Griffintown, immediately after drinking a quantity of ardent spirits. For three years she has been labouring under a species of *delirium tremens*, which forced her to cry out for liquor, two or three times a night.

The person who supplied her with the liquor, whose name is in our possession, sells, we are informed without license; consequently the magistrates have not to answer for this woman's death.

Rum-sellers are ye satisfied with the fruits of your business? If not, read the following account of the last execution which took place in Upper Canada:—

EXECUTION.—On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, Chancey Skinner underwent the extreme sentence of the law, in front of the Gaol in this city, for the murder of Henry M'Caul, in Whitby, last fall. Though much agitated and enfeebled, he pronounced a solemn warning, which he repeated more than once, to the crowd of people around the gallows. He told them he was another among the myriads of victims to Drunkenness, and beseeched all to be aware of its direful and deadly influence. When will man cease to hurry mortals, unprepared, out of time into an awful eternity, by encouraging them through drinking, to become murderers and suicides?—When will those high roads to the gallows and premature death, the grogeries be shut up for ever? Can our city prosper? can she be righteous and happy, when every street, and lane, and by-way teem with those manufactories of murderers and felons and suicides?—*Toronto Guardian*.

THE TRAFFIC.

The clerk of a large brewery in town told us the other day that his was the most ruinous occupation that any man could be engaged in, for he had to go into all the taverns, tap-rooms, and cellars on business connected with the brewery; and the greater part of the keepers of these places pressed him to drink, and indeed would do no business without this preliminary. "My health," added he, "is destroyed; I wish I could get out of this employment."

It has often been remarked in Scotland, that few collecting clerks of distillers or wine and spirit merchants last more than two years, that time being sufficient to sink them either into irretrievable habits of intemperance or the grave. Indeed, some of the young collecting clerks request seasoned drinkers to accompany them in their calls to take the drinking part of the business off their hands. So much for the effects of this business upon clerks; and now let us see its effects upon retailers.

Several dram-shops in this city have had three or four tenants in rapid succession—the old ones dying out or running away to make room for new victims. One grocer in this city had twenty-two tavern keepers on his books, seventeen of whom either ran away or died drunkards. But the following extract from an American paper will place in the clearest point of view the ruinous effects of this traffic upon the persons engaged in it:

CONVENTION OF RUM-SELLERS.—By a table annexed to the Report of the Chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison, it appears

that of one hundred and sixty-nine convicts now in the prison, seventy-eight, or almost one half, have been rum-sellers; and one hundred and eight were temperate. So the public authorities of the State take care of those whom they have licensed to poison the public, for the public good.—*Maine Temperance Gazette*.

Manufacturers and venders of strong drink, we entreat you to read these things, and reflect upon them.

TEMPERANCE ESTABLISHMENTS.—We insert in this number the advertisement of Mr. Barlow's Temperance Boarding House and Coffee Rooms, to which we call the attention of temperance men who require to board out; many of whom we know are disgusted with the drinking carried on in the houses of which they are now inmates.

We also announce with satisfaction, an addition to the list of temperance grocers which we formerly published, namely, Mr. D. P. James, an early and well-tried friend to the temperance cause in this city. His store is in St. Paul Street, between the City Bank and M'Gill Street, where he means to keep constantly on hand a supply of groceries and provisions of the best descriptions, suitable for families.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Feeling the necessity of increased effort in order to extend the principles of the Society, the Committee have resolved to hold weekly meetings in various parts of the city and suburbs; and it is hoped that these meetings will be sustained by the public. Notice of time and place of holding them will be given from time to time. The following is a brief report of the meetings which have already taken place:

On Saturday evening, the 13th instant, an interesting meeting was held in the School-house, Gain Street, Quebec Suburbs. There were present between forty and fifty adults, chiefly mechanics, and some children. The meeting was addressed at some length by Messrs. Dougall, Wadsworth, and M'Watters, after which nine names were received as probationers.

On Thursday evening, the 18th instant, another meeting was held in the Girl's Room of the British and Canadian School, St. Lawrence Suburbs. On this occasion the audience consisted principally of members of the Society, but was not by any means wanting in interest. The meeting having been opened with prayer, was addressed by Messrs. M'Watters, Wadsworth, and Dougall. At the close of the proceedings five names were obtained to the pledge.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d instant, a public temperance meeting was held in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, College Street; James Court, Esq. in the Chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting for a short time, and then called upon the Rev. H. O. Crofts to supplicate the Divine blessing. After prayer, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously carried: Moved by Rev. J. ADDYMAN, seconded by Mr. J. M'WATTERS.

1. *Resolved*,—That as the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is proved, by numerous decisive facts, to be not only needless, but hurtful to the social, civil, and religious interests of man, as it tends to form intemperate appetites and evil habits; destroy the happiness and usefulness of many, and greatly to injure the community; it is the indispensable duty of all to abstain from and discountenance its use.

Moved by Rev. J. GILMOER, seconded by Mr. WM. MORRIS.

2. *Resolved*,—That as the sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is as really needless as such use of it, and tends to promote and perpetuate the same evils, it ought to be universally abandoned.

Moved by Rev. H. O. CROFTS, seconded by Mr. J. MILNE.

3. *Resolved*,—That, notwithstanding the importance of individual effort, associated action is essential to the complete triumph of this cause; and that, in our opinion, no man does his whole duty whose influence is not felt in an associated as well as in an individual capacity.

The addresses on the occasion were of a most interesting and affecting nature—embracing facts illustrative of the evil tendency of the use as a beverage of intoxicating drinks—setting forth the awful consequences of the traffic, and clearly enforcing the necessity of associated as well as individual effort in carrying on the operations

of our Society. It is confidently believed that such impressions were made on the minds of the audience as will not be easily effaced; but, on the contrary, will lead all who were present to a more active and persevering line of procedure in order to reclaim the intemperate, to persuade the vendors to discontinue their evil traffic, and to strengthen the bond of union which so happily connects the members of the Society.

The Chairman, having given notice of another meeting where the Rev. J. Gilmore, of Peterboro', U. C., would again deliver an address, requested that gentleman to close with prayer. Four persons joined the Society.

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

TEMPERANCE SONG.

By REV. JOHN PIERMONT.

Thou sparkling bowl! thou sparkling bowl!
Though lips of bards thy brim may press,
And eyes of beauty o'er thee roll,
And song and dance thy power confess,
I will not touch thee; for there clings
A scorpion to thy side, that stings!

Thou crystal glass! like Eden's tree,
Thy melted ruby tempts the eye,
And, as from that there comes from thee
The voice, "Thou shalt not surely die."
I dare not lift thy liquid gem—
A snake is twisted round thy stem!

Thou liquid fire! like that which glowed
For Paul upon Melita's shore,
Thou'st been upon my guest bestowed;
But thou halt warm my house no more,
For whoso'er thy radiance falls
Forth, from thy heart, a viper crawls!

What, though of gold the goblet be,
Embossed with branches of the vine;
Beneath whose burnished leaves we see
Such clusters as poured out the wine,
Among those leaves an adder hang!
I fear him; for I've felt his fangs.

The Hebrew, who the desert trod,
And felt the fiery serpent's bite,
Looked up to that ordained of God,
And found that life was in the sight,
So the worm bitten's fiery veins
Cool when he drinks what God ordains.

Ye gracious clouds! ye deep cold wells!
Ye gems, from mossy rocks that drip!
Springs from the earth's mysterious cells,
Gush o'er your granite basin's lip!
To you I look—your largess give,
And I will drink of you and live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that Father Mathew, the celebrated Irish Apostle of Temperance, has intimated his intention of coming to England in a few weeks to administer the teetotal pledge to his countrymen in St. Giles', and other parts of England. It is supposed that at least 50,000 will receive the teetotal medal at his hands.—*Observer*.

The excise revenue in Ireland, chiefly derived from whiskey, has considerably exceeded £1,000,000 per annum. The amount now received can scarcely reach half that sum. In several Counties the sums paid to the collectors would not defray a fourth part of their salaries. It is likely the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find it necessary to allude to this subject when making his Financial Statement after the recess.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

At New Ross, Father Mathew, after an eloquent and convincing address, in which he distinctly disclaimed any interference with politics on his own part or that of the Society, inasmuch as by one of their rules nothing of a political nature was even to be named or talked of amongst them, administered the pledge to 18,500 persons, and departed for Waterford amidst the blessings of the multitude.—*Limerick Chronicle*, April 22.

The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Glasgow numbered in December last after only four meetings, upwards of one thousand members.

FRANCE.—A writer from Paris states—"It is a matter of some moment in France, that Louis Philippe has adopted the principle of total abstinence, and I doubt not but his decision of character will be the security for his adherence to the principle for the sake of his country's weal."

TESTIMONY OF A BREWER.—I will tell you what convinced me; as your procession was going through the streets, I saw a poor woman at the door of a cellar, her eyes streaming with tears, and her hands lifted up to heaven, exclaiming, "God bless them! God bless them! they have saved my son."—*N. T. Record*.

TEE-TOTALISM & DRINKING.—Mr. Hudson, of the Mill-bank Penitentiary, says that there have been 1348 military prisoners sent to the Penitentiary in one year and a half, seven-eighths of whom came there through drinking; they were immediately forced to become Tee-totalers, yet not one of them died.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—I once reproved a young man who was destroying himself by intemperance; and he replied, "Some time since I joined the Temperance Society, and for six months I was faithful to my pledge, and continued sober and happy; but I was invited by some members of your Temperance Society to take with them a glass of beer; I consented; that immediately and powerfully revived my former desires for intoxicating drink; and since then I have been a slave to it." Not long afterwards when intoxicated he fell, and so injured himself that he died. How much did the temperance men contribute to hasten his death?—*Western Temperance Journal*.

The following remittances have been received for the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, during the last month, by mail:

T. C. Wilson, Perth, £3 15 0; J. Dent, Lochaber, 1s. 8d.; J. Edwards, Clarence, 3s.; M. Hay, Port Hope, £1 5s.; W. H. Blanchard, Elizabethtown, £1 7 9; Sundries, Ormstown, 5s.; S. Hughes, Hope Village, £1; G. Pashly, Cobourg, £3 5s.; C. Taggart, per Rev. H. Wilkinson, Beverly, 15s.; W. Brooks, Sherbrooke, £1 5s.; J. Foss, Eaton, 15s.; P. M'Dougall, Montserrat, £1 5s.; J. Scouten, Wilton, 10s.; W. Scott, Lanark, £1 10s.; R. More, Durham, 5s.; D. Percival, Barnston, 18s.; R. Baldwin, jun. Barnston, £1 2 7; Mussen & Savage, Quebec, 10s.; J. Foss, Stanstead, 18s.; S. Hoytt, Stanstead, 10c.; P. Hubbard, jun., Stanstead, 2s. 6d.; J. Manning, Manningsville, 1s. 6d.; A. R. Christie, Niagara, £5; D. Graham, St. Catharines, £5. 5s.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE AND COFFEE ROOMS,

NO. 21, ST. JOSEPH STREET, RECOLLET SUBURBS,

A PRW DOORS FROM M'GILL STREET.

EDWARD BARLOW respectfully informs the TEMPERANCE MEN of this city, that he will open the above House on MONDAY next, the 1st June, when a limited number of respectable young men will be accommodated with BOARD, and where Temperance Rules will be strictly adhered to.

COFFEE and other REFRESHMENTS will be ready at all hours of the day, when suitable Newspapers may be perused. Arrangements are also made to have a Sheffield paper come regularly to hand.

He will also have on hand Superior GINGER BEER, SODA WATER, SAMSON, LEMONADE, &c. Further particulars may be had by applying on the premises.

May 30, 1840.

CAMPBELL & BECKET, PRINTERS.