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# Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

No. 7.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1839.

VOL. V.

## LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

**GENERAL MOVEMENT** in the United States to procure the prohibition by law of the sale of Intoxicating Liquor.

*From the Western Temperance Journal.*

A State Convention of the friends of Temperance is proposed in MAINE, to be held previously to the next session of the Legislature, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of enacting laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

At the State Convention recently held in Woodstock, VERMONT, it was recommended that the Legislature be requested to pass similar laws, and that the matter be submitted to the people, previously to the next session of the Legislature, for their sanction.

The Legislature of the States of CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, and ILLINOIS, have placed it in the power of the citizens of the respectable towns, in each State, to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Legislature of the State of NEW YORK will be requested at its next session, to pass an act prohibiting the retail traffic of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, to such extent as the laws of the United States will allow.

The State Temperance Society of NEW JERSEY, at a recent meeting, in Newark, recommended that immediate measures be taken to effect the same object in that State.

A meeting having in view the same object met recently at Harrisburgh, PENNSYLVANIA.

A State Temperance Convention, has just been held in Baltimore, MARYLAND. The abolition of the license law was its object.

A memorial is in circulation, in SOUTH CAROLINA, to procure petitioners to the next Legislature for the repeal of those laws authorising the sale of ardent spirits, under twenty gallons, except by apothecaries and druggists, who may keep them for medicinal purposes.

In GEORGIA, vigorous efforts are making to secure the adoption of similar laws.

KENTUCKY also will be called on at the approaching session of her Legislature, to act in reference to intoxicating drinks.

The Legislature of MASSACHUSETTS, TENNESSEE, and MISSISSIPPI, have already acted. The retail traffic of alcoholic drinks, in their more virulent form, has been prohibited in these States, entirely.

It is right, or it is wrong, to license the sale of intoxicating drinks. Drunkenness is an evil, and it proceeds from intemperate drinking. Intemperate drinking is the result of a promiscuous traffic in whatever intoxicates, thus the promiscuous traffic in whatever intoxicates, constitutes the agent by which drunkenness is produced. Now is it right to establish, by law, an agent that shall spread devastation and ruin through the land? Is it right to establish, by law, an agent whose duty it shall be to dispense through the community the seeds of discord and death, whose province it shall be to promote immorality, to impoverish character, to degrade man? Is it right to establish, by law, an agent whose duty leads to the uprooting of whatever tends to perpetuate the law by which such agent is created? Is it right to establish, by law, an agent whose duty it shall be to protect vice, to destroy virtue, perpetuate licentiousness, to disorganize society? If it is, then it is surely right to license the sale of intoxicating drinks: for none can doubt their agency in producing the evils to which we allude.

We recommend the following questions to the attention of our readers. Make investigation and endeavour to answer them from

facts in your own neighborhood. This we say to friend and foe. By the answers obtained after a faithful inquiry, let our cause stand or fall:

1. What number of Distilleries, Taverns, Grog-shops and Stores, where ardent spirits have been sold, are there now, or have there been, within ten years, in your immediate vicinity, or within your personal knowledge?

2. What have been the effects upon the character, habits and health, of those persons generally, who have been employed in the several branches of business and traffic, specified in the first question, and upon the condition and circumstances of their families?

3. What, in your opinion, is the proportion, in your neighborhood, between the number of those who have died victims to strong drink, within ten years, and the number of moderate drinkers who have become confirmed drunkards, during the same period?

4. What has been the result of your observation, in reference to the habits generally of the sons of drunkards, of moderate drinkers, and of dealers in intoxicating liquor?

5. How many talented and promising young men, of your personal acquaintance, have been utterly ruined in fortune, prospects, character and health, and have gone down to the drunkard's grave, within ten years?

6. How many families, in the circle of your acquaintance, have been wrecked, desolated and reduced to poverty, within ten years by intemperance?

7. How many beautiful and excellent young ladies have you known, who have had all their bright prospects shrouded in despair, and have been subjected to want, neglect and barbarous abuse, by marrying temperate drinkers, who speedily became abandoned drunkards?

8. What is a probable estimate of the number of broken-hearted wives and mothers, and of agonized sisters and daughters, within your knowledge, whose crushing calamities have been caused by the drunken degradation of husbands or sons, of brothers or fathers?

9. How many distressed widows and destitute orphans, has drunkenness made, in your vicinity, within the last ten years?

10. How many professional men, Clergymen, Lawyers or Physicians, have you known, as the victims of strong drink; having lost character, standing, business, health or life, by the habit of inebriation?

11. How many drunken School-masters have you known within ten years?

12. How many intemperate Ladies have you known, and in how great a proportion of instances was their degradation caused by the example and conduct of their husbands?

13. What length of time is usually requisite, according to your opinion and observation, to conduct a moderate drinker into the territory of confirmed drunkenness, and an habitual drunkard to his grave?

14. We would respectfully inquire of Ministers and Church Officers, in what proportion the cases of apostacy and excommunication, in their several churches, may justly be traced to this destructive vice?

15. We also respectfully solicit from Judges, and Sheriffs, and prosecuting Attorneys, an answer to the inquiry—what is the proportion in which deeds of violence and blood, result from the madness of intoxication?

16. What effects have been produced upon Indians, in your vicinity, by the use of ardent spirits, and by their access to grog-shops, in destroying value, health and life?

17. How many ruined estates, desolate and abandoned habitations, families reduced to beggary and scattered through the west-

ern wilds; and how many scenes of domestic sorrow and anguish, of remorse and despair, which no language can portray, can you now call to mind, as the fruits of intemperance, within your personal knowledge?

18. Finally, we earnestly request Physicians and Clergymen, to furnish their candid testimony in answer to the concluding question, viz: In what proportion have the fatal diseases, of all the young and middle aged men, whose death-beds and funerals you have officially attended, been produced directly or remotely by intemperate habits?

The following extract from the *West. Temp. Journal*, shows how the efforts to put down the traffic in alcohol by law, is succeeding in Cincinnati—the New York of the Great West. We feel more and more persuaded the days of this accursed traffic are numbered. Investigation will compel every friend of mankind to forbid the continuance of a trade injurious to the prosperity, health, life, and salvation of men.

"In Cincinnati the work is advancing. On the first of April, 1838, we had not less than three hundred licensed and unlicensed coffee-houses and taverns. Since then, it has been made lawful, by our City Council, to grant no licenses for the exclusive retail of intoxicating drinks. The consequence is a diminution of two hundred and fifty up to the present time; and of the remaining fifty, thirty are taverns. The revolution of another half-year will finish the work, as the twenty existing licenses will expire in that time. There will then remain thirty taverns, a number quite sufficient for the purposes of entertainment. For these satisfactory results, the friends of temperance and humanity are deeply indebted to our City Council. With a becoming zeal, controlled by a proper degree of prudence, this body has labored with an eye single to the uprooting of intemperance from our midst.

What the views of our friends in New York State are, with regard to the traffic, will appear by the following:—

"New York.—The semi-annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society took place at Rochester, on the 14th and 15th days of August. Upwards of four hundred members were in attendance, the representatives of twenty-nine counties. Massachusetts and Ohio were represented by a member from each state. Gen. A. W. Riley, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair.

This is one of the Resolutions passed on the occasion:

"Resolved,—That while life and reason last, we will never cease our efforts to prevent the licensed or unlicensed sale and use, for a beverage, of all intoxicating drinks; and that until efficient and correct legislation is had by our 'state,' we will yearly importune and petition our legislature on this subject; and we recommend a like resolution to be passed in every district and neighbourhood meeting throughout the state."

The number of petitioners for the repeal or modification of the license law in 1837, was 5000; in 1838, 20,000; in 1839, 40,000. Great unanimity of feeling and sentiment pervaded the meeting of the Society.

If the friends of total abstinence in New York are true to their purpose, what will be the result is not difficult to foretell. In two years the increase of names for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol is immense. But enquiry and investigation are only begun. Let them be continued three years longer, and the work will be accomplished. Government will soon forbid alcohol to be sold of their own accord. The man that would sell such a virulent and destructive poison, will be held guilty by the law of the land of a high misdemeanor, and punished as he deserves.

### ACTION IN THE CHURCH.

#### A QUESTION SUBMITTED TO CHRISTIANS.

After you read the following, compare it with Scripture, and say—Did the minister and Session do right, or wrong?

"While the Rev. Joel Parker was pastor of a Free Church in this city, none were admitted to his communion but such as fully came up to the Temperance standard of the day. A very respecta-

ble lady, keeper of one of the largest boarding houses in Broadway, presented herself to the session of his church for admission. The session were much pleased with her conversation; but they felt bound to put to her the question, 'Do you not, madam, have brandy on your table?' She replied, 'I do.' 'Well then, we cannot admit you. It is contrary to our rule.' She was disappointed, but said, she could not join. She retired and reflected, and came to the conclusion, that the session was right; that it was inconsistent for a professor of religion to be daily ministering to the appetite of the drunkard. She addressed her boarders, forty in number, of the first respectability, and said, 'Gentlemen, I can no longer have brandy on my table, I do not feel it to be right.' It was entirely removed, and but one expressed any dissatisfaction. The lady was received to the communion of the church, and became a very valuable member. How many keepers of boarding-houses there are now, who are members of churches in this city, we know not; but would ministers and churches thus do their duty now, in relation to this matter, what an aid would they be to the temperance cause, and what a purification might there be of many a table which is preparing men for the fires which will never be quenched."—*American Temp. Union.*

We recommend the above instance of Christian fidelity to the consideration of our readers, who are members of churches. We say to their *consideration*. If they find it agreeable to the standard of duty in the Scriptures, the adoption of it is the next step. To assist such as are anxious to be guided into all truth and duty, we throw out the following inquiries. 1. What evil would befall the Christian Church throughout the world, if its members were henceforward consistent adherents of the Total Abstinence Society? 2. What is the most likely way to secure the Church from the inroads of intemperance? 3. Is there any plea by which a professor of religion can be justified, if he deliberately occasion intemperance either in others or in himself? 4. With the present amount of light respecting the tendency of alcoholic drinks, would it be right and consistent with Christian principle, for members of churches generally, to make and sell such drinks? 5. If total abstinence from intoxicating drinks were henceforth made a condition of church-membership, would any evil effects be felt from the measure by the next generation? We beg our readers to observe that we merely present these queries for their consideration. They are certainly important. The question, what stand the Church of Christ ought to take before the world on this great subject, is worthy our immediate attention. It were a blow to intemperance such as it has never yet received, if the entire body of professing christians stood out before society, the uncompromising opponents of strong drink. Let the Church condemn the use of it: let the ministry of the gospel declare it dangerous, unnecessary, injurious; let every good man lift up his testimony against this foe of human happiness—this fatal destroyer of the lives and souls of men, and who then would touch it? O that the Church of God were delivered from this enemy of her peace—this stain on her banner of love.

*Chancing evidence that ministers and churches are beginning to see and discharge their duty on this point.*—In a church about 50 miles to the S. W. of this city, two of the members after having been called upon by the minister and elders, voluntarily presented themselves before the congregation. They had both signed the total abstinence pledge; but had broken it, one by giving the article to others, and the other by taking it himself. Both confessed themselves sensible of having done wrong; wished their brethren to overlook what they had done; and expressed their determination, through divine assistance, to do so no more. The scene was very solemn. Its influence on that church and community will be beneficial. It is lovely to see such examples of humility, on the part of Christians: such faithfulness in church officers.

### ILLUSTRATIONS

*Of the Truth that God visits the Iniquities of the Fathers upon the Children; and that the way of the Transgressor is hard.*

From a Merchant in New York.

DEAR SIR,—Without undertaking to answer the specific questions proposed in your letter, as Secretary of the City Temperance Society, I will relate some facts that have come under my own obser-

vation. I have been engaged in trade and commerce in this city, upwards of twenty-two years, and occupied the store I am now in during the whole time. Not an individual originally near me, is now to be found, save three flour merchants. In casting my eyes around the neighbourhood, and looking back to the period above mentioned, I ask, Where are they now? On my left were a father and his two sons, grocers, in prosperous business. The sons went down to the grave several years since in poverty, confirmed drunkards. On my right was a firm of long and respectable standing, engaged in foreign commerce, the junior partner of which some years since died, confirmed in this habit. Five or six doors above was one holding a highly responsible situation under our State Government, at first, he was seen to stop and take a little gin and water: soon he was staggering in the street; presently was laid in the grove a victim to intemperance. On the corner immediately opposite my store was a grocer doing a moderate business. Being addicted to drink, in a state of intoxication he went into the upper loft of his store at noon-day, put fire to an open keg having powder in it, blew off the roof of his store, and himself into eternity. One door beyond this corner was a father, an officer in one of our churches, a grocer, and his two sons: both sons have long since been numbered with the dead, through the effects of drink; a son-in-law of the above father, pursuing the same business, following the practice of the sons, has come to the same end; a young man, clerk and successor in the same store, has also gone down to the grave from the same cause. On the other side of the Slip, a wealthy grocer died leaving a family of several young men, three of whom, together with a sister and her husband, have since died in poverty, confirmed drunkards. Next door to this, a junior partner of one of the most respectable grocers in this city, has long since followed the above, from the same cause, leaving behind two brothers, comparatively young in years but old in vice, now living on the charity of their friends. On looking down the street in front of my store, there were seen three of middle age, grocers, but a few years since in prosperous business, now numbered with the dead from the same cause. In the same square in which I now am, was an individual at the head of an extensive shipping house, owning several stores, renting from six to ten hundred dollars each, a year; owning and occupying a house in Broadway, worth twenty thousand dollars, with a family of several sons and daughters living in affluence. From a moderate drinker he became a confirmed drunkard; his property is now all gone, his family scattered, and himself a vagabond about our streets. His next door neighbour, a partner in one of our most respectable shipping houses has gone to his grave in early life, from the same cause, not having had time to spend the large amount of his previous earnings. Near me was one in the prime of life, and of respectable and pious parentage, liberally educated, engaged extensively in foreign commerce, and awhile one of our City Council. In the short space of three years, he was a bankrupt, a drunkard, and in his grave! But my heart sickens at the detail, which I could extend.

Most of those mentioned were men with whom I have had daily intercourse in the way of business, and but for this cause, might at this moment, in the ordinary course of Providence, have been useful members of society.—*N. Y. City Report.*

What a solemn warning to both sellers and drinkers is given in the above statement of facts! Look at this spectacle again in the following abstract:

A grocer had two sons—they died drunkards and paupers. A respectable merchant died a drunkard. A state officer of distinction died a drunkard. A grocer intoxicated was blown to atoms. An elder, had two sons, they died drunkards. The Elder's son-in-law died a drunkard. The son-in-law's clerk died a drunkard. A grocer had three sons—they died paupers and drunkards. His daughter and her husband died paupers and drunkards. A grocer of high standing died a confirmed drunkard. Three grocers in prosperous business died drunkards. A merchant of property with an interesting family, squandered his property; his family is scattered and he is now a vagabond in the streets. His next neighbour died a drunkard. A foreign merchant, a member of the Town Council, died a Bankrupt and a drunkard. And one individual saw all this! But what has the world seen? Thousands on Thousands.

*For the Canada Temperance Advocate.*

NO. 11.

"Who slew all these?" 2 Kings x. 9.

Having noticed in my last communication the sin of those who make or sell intoxicating drink, I now remark further, in answering the question, Who slew all these? That a portion of the guilt which is contracted by the murder or ruin, caused by, or in consequence of the use of intoxicating liquor, is shared by many of those persons who are employed in the service of distillers, brewers, tavern-keepers, spirit-dealers, wine-selling merchants, or others engaged in the traffic. I mean clerks, bar-keepers, and all others who are employed habitually or occasionally in the manufacture, or sale of intoxicating drink. I have no hesitation in asserting that, in general, such persons are guilty of being accessory to the production of those deadly evils to which this hellish traffic leads, and particularly now, when so much light has been thrown upon the subject, and these evils so clearly pointed out.

I cannot see how they clear themselves from a participation in this sin, as moral agents, free to act as they choose, and accountable for their conduct; they deliberately agree, by a voluntary engagement, to uphold and carry on a traffic, which they know to be productive of misery, death and woe, and how can they justify themselves in doing so? It is impossible that they can. And if they plead that they must make a living, so may the highway robber, who murders the traveller for the sake of his purse, plead the same excuse. What better is the man who stands behind the counter or the bar, and in obedience to his employer, measures out to his customers intoxicating drink, to cheat them of their property, destroy their health, and ruin their souls, than he who for hire goes forth in the darkness of night, and murders his neighbor, that he may rob him of his money, and give it unto him by whom he has been hired? What better, I ask, is the one than the other? Tell me if you can, you who are employed as servants, in the making, handling, or selling, for common use, of intoxicating drink; for if you cannot shew that you are justifiable in being so employed how will you answer on that great day of accounts, when, pointing to the gathered multitude of those who have died the victims of intoxicating drink, the Judge of all the earth, from his throne, cries out, with a look towards you, which cannot be mistaken,—a look full of meaning, from which you cannot escape: "Who slew all these?" Are you not assisting to slay your fellow creatures? Are you not, by helping to keep up and carry on the wicked business of drunkard-making, lending your aid to ruin men's souls? You cannot upon good ground plead innocent to the heavy charge, which we solemnly make against you, of being accessory to the production of those dreadful evils which are the fruits of intemperance both in this life, and that which is to come. Think of these things.

T. C. W.

FOR THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

EXPERIENCE A BAD MASTER.—There is one proof of this, which we have at present in our own mind's eye; although our readers on the first glance perhaps supposed that we were about to contradict, without sufficient authority, the old proverb, "experience is a good master." We do not mean to deny that a lesson carried home to the mind through the open channel of experience, is most likely to remain there; on the contrary we hold that no instructor is half so successful as Experience, its lessons once conveyed to the mind are generally permanent. Let for example our confidence be once betrayed by a neighbor, and we ever after keep a watch upon him. Or suppose in crossing the fields you hastily pluck a few pods from the stem of a little plant at your feet, inadvertently put them into your mouth and then swallow them; in consequence you are made very sick; you might cross that field again, but you would not again swallow the pods, were they to lie as thick as peas in your path. A burnt child dreads the fire. But in the use of intoxicating liquor, this maxim is totally reversed. Experience here seems to have no power of conveying instruction. Its lessons are heeded not, though a thousand times repeated. Take our proof. From the window by whose light we are now writing a tavern is visible; one of those taverns in our city where groceries are sold. Its first keeper rots in a drunkard's grave. He died a

victim of strong drink; and so did his father before him. His father was a tavern-keeper in the old country; and after using moderately the poison which he sold to others, he acquired in the usual way, the habits of a confirmed drunkard. Insanity and death were the result. The son was horror struck with the fearfulness of the spectacle, which his father presented; and made a solemn resolution to beware. He often declared that he would not die like his father. Experience had no permanent effect, however. He both sold and drank the accursed poison; and in due time, delirium tremens terminated his mortal existence. These facts did not occur in a corner. They did not occur unknown to her whom the deceased tavern-keeper left behind him, the mother and guardian of several small children. But what has experience wrought for her? has she abandoned the trade? has she shut up her door? has she cast the bloody instrument of her husband's death out of her presence? *No she has not.* Though it destroyed the reason, then the life of her father-in-law:—made her a widow;—took away from her children their natural protector—precipitated a husband and a father into a horrible eternity—intoxicating drink is yet cherished by this woman as the only solace of life!—she employs it as the means of obtaining her daily bread! by retailing it, she educates her children, though it laid their father in a dishonored grave! It has probably been the greatest foe on earth to her happiness;—it is as capable of destroying her life and the life of her children, as the life of him that now inherits a drunkard's doom;—but does she avoid and detest it? does she turn pale as she looks on it red in the cup? does it prevent her from sleeping to know that the murderer of her husband is in the house? does she start in her sleep thinking of her children exposed to the monster? She has married again: the death of her husband is gone from her recollection: her new *help meet*, careless of the fate of his predecessor, is walking in his footsteps, and what may be the end of this family, we cannot foretell—but this is to our minds, at once a dark chapter in the history of human nature, and a proof that in the use of intoxicating liquor the voice and lessons of experience pass by unheeded, to the wreck and ruin of innumerable thousands.

#### TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Montreal, Oct. 25, 1839.

#### PROHIBITORY STATUTE PUBLISHED BY THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

After reading the following proclamation by the king of the Sandwich Islands, will our readers answer this question—whether has Great Britain and her Colonies, or, the Sandwich Islands, been longest under the influence of the Gospel?

“Whereas, great evils have arisen at these Islands in consequence of the importation of ardent spirits and the consequent use of the same, and whereas native born citizens, whether with or without authority, are no longer permitted to engage in the distillation thereof; and whereas, there is abundant evidence that the best interests of the mercantile community, as well as of the nation at large, require the measure, therefore, be it enacted by the King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, in council assembled;—

I. That after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the importation of rum, brandy, gin, alcohol, and all distilled spirits whatsoever, shall be entirely prohibited, and shall not be permitted to be landed at any port, harbor, or any other place on the Sandwich Islands.

II. Whatever master, owner, or officer of any vessel, or whatever person shall be guilty of a violation of the above prohibition, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, according to the amount sold.

III. Whosoever shall purchase said prohibited liquors shall be considered as guilty of the same offence as the importer, and shall be subject to the same penalty.

IV. From and after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, all wines imported into the Sandwich Islands shall be subject to a duty of one half dollar per gallon, to be paid to the inspector of wines; and whosoever shall land any wines without having first reported them to the Harbor Master, and paid the aforesaid duty, shall be fined two hundred dollars.

Done at Lahaina, on this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

KAMEHAMEHA III.

Foreign Consuls, philanthropists, and all friends of order, are respectfully requested to lend their aid to enforce the above wholesome and important regulations.

KAAHUMANU II.

Honolulu, Aug. 28, 1838.

#### 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, NOVEMBER, 1839.

We call the attention of our readers to the following account of the largest and most interesting meeting, that has been held in this city, in reference to temperance, for some time past. It is from the pen of a worthy and indefatigable friend of our Society.

A very interesting temperance meeting took place in the American Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 22nd ultimo. The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dobie, the Chairman (Mr. Dougall) said, that the evils of intemperance abounded so fearfully in Montreal, that the Committee of the Temperance Society considered it their duty to avail themselves of every opportunity to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks; and they were happy, that, on the present occasion, they had secured the aid of an advocate who had done great good in his own country, (the United States), great good in Europe, and, he confidently hoped, had done, and would do, great good here. He meant the Rev. E. N. Kirk.

The Rev. C. Strong, in addressing the meeting, said, that though not a pledged Tee-totaller, he was in favour of the practice of total abstinence; seeing that intoxicating drinks were producing an incalculable amount of evil in the world, which would be avoided if men would drink water. Upon which beverage he recited the beautiful eulogy beginning—

“Oh! water for me, bright water for me;  
Give wine to the trembling debauchee.”

The Rev. D. Dobie showed the great advantages resulting from the organization of the Temperance Society, and the tee-total pledge, which formed its bond of union; and remarked that the beautiful Eulogy upon Cold Water which they had just heard, would be likely to produce much more impression, if he who delivered it would become a pledged cold-water man himself, and show his own confidence in the cause.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, after proving alcohol to be injurious to the human constitution, exposed the sophistry of the common mode of justifying its use, by calling it “a good creature of God.” “Pebble stones,” said Mr. Kirk, “are good creatures of God; but they are not intended to be taken into the stomach. How did we know this?—either by experience or reason. Reason told us they would not assimilate with the system; and if any one doubted, and wished to try, experience would teach him the same thing. With regard to alcohol, we arrived at the same conclusion in the same manner. Fire was a good creature of God; but we did not make fires on our floors, or in our beds. Arsenic was a good creature of God; but we do not mix it with our bread.” He told a number of anecdotes of thrilling interest, showing the fearful effects which were produced by this “good creature of God,” and made a most affectionate, and, we trust, successful appeal to the consciences of those engaged in the traffic. He then went on to show that the use of intoxicating drinks, even a single glass of wine, tended to deaden the finer sensibilities of our minds, and that no influence could be more injurious to the cause of religion, whether it were exercised over the preacher or hearer. After concluding one of the best addresses we ever heard, he told the following anecdote, which had come under his own observation:—

“I once,” said Mr. Kirk, “went to a town in New York State to deliver a Temperance Address, and I found that the place in

which I was to speak was a room above a grocery or liquor store, through which I had to pass. The store was full of barrels and casks, and crowded with customers, in the midst of whom one, who was styled Uncle John, held forth against temperance men, saying, that temperance was all a political trick to catch votes. I went up stairs," continued Mr. Kirk, "but no one followed me; and I found that my audience consisted only of two women and one man, whilst Uncle John's was crowded. After a while, a young man, a stranger, who was supposed to be a lawyer, came into the grocery. He told Uncle John's party to go up to hear the address, and assured them that he would answer it. So up they came, and the place was crowded. Uncle John, who was a good deal excited by liquor, tried to make some disturbance; but one of his own disciples thrust his fist in his face, and kept him quiet. After I had concluded," continued Mr. Kirk, "the stranger rose and said:—'This man has given you long reasons and arguments against intoxicating drinks. Now, I will not take much of your time, but give you four weighty reasons in their favour.

'1. They promote and encourage business, not only amongst the makers, sellers, carriers and others, but amongst the doctors and lawyers, the half of whom might shut up shop, but for drinking.

'2. They promote religion. Many a man who has no religion at all when sober, becomes pious when half seas over. True, it is a poor kind of religion, but without it he would have none at all; so it is just so much clear gain.

'3. They promote and assist in family government; for we sometimes see men who can neither rule their own families nor any thing else when they are sober, who yet make wives and children stand about by the aid of the poker or tongs, when they come home drunk.

'4. They promote the Christian virtue of humility; for let the proudest man in the county drink rum enough, and before night he will be as humble as a hog. Now, if these arguments do not refute what the stranger has been saying, I have done.' "You may imagine," added Mr. Kirk, "the astonishment of Uncle John and his party."

At the end of the meeting, which was closed with prayer by Mr. Kirk, such as wished to contribute to the cause were told that they would have an opportunity of doing so; and a collection amounting to three pounds fourteen shillings was made. The meeting was a crowded one, and the audience very attentive. Indeed, the feeling appeared to be general that something must be done in Montreal to stop the ravages of intemperance.

**HOPES FOR THE NEXT GENERATION.**—A tavern-keeper in St. Paul Street, in the course of conversation with a friend, mentioned that he took and paid for the *Temperance Advocate* regularly, and considered it good value for the money, as his children read it with great interest. "For," added he, "though I sell liquor myself, I do not mean my children to pursue such a business."

The *Temperance Advocate* is circulated widely, being probably read by 30,000 individuals every month. Will ministers and schoolmasters send their name and address to the Secretary that they may be supplied without charge? Will any one interested in the progress of the cause endeavour to make up a list of subscribers in his own neighbourhood, and transmit it to the Secretary with a remittance. Three dollars will pay for ten copies (if sent to one address) for a year, including postage.

The following eulogy on a minister, is a specimen of what alcohol has done. How would those brethren who are treading in Dr. Webster's steps like to see an eulogy such as this engraved on their tombs.

**DR. A. WEBSTER:** of Tolbooth Church, Edin. 1740.—"His address was engaging; his wit, strong as his mind; his convivial powers, as they are called, enchanting. He had a constitutional strength against intoxication; which made it dangerous in most men to attempt bringing him to such a state; often when they were unfit for sitting at table, he remained clear, regular and unaffected!"

Probably the first thought which will pass through the mind of the reader, after perusing the above may be: unless good authority

is produced for the truth of this I will not believe it. This was the first thought which passed through our own mind, when it caught our eye. It is incredible, we said, that such things should be published of a minister of the Gospel in Edinburgh, a Doctor of Divinity! Let our readers turn then to the fourth volume of Chambers' Scottish Biography, at the name **DR. A. WEBSTER**; and there is every word, syllable and letter of the above extraordinary paragraph. Who was the author of it, we cannot say; but whoever he was, it is plain from the whole drift of the memoir that he meant to record what he has recorded to the praise and commendation of his departed friend. What praise! such commendation! He was a priest of Bacchus! Insult not the gospel by saying its ministers should be such men, as are here described.

We give the conclusion of Dr. Beman's speech in Exeter Hall last May, as a contrast to the eulogy on the hero of Edinburgh. Dr. B. was one of the American deputation who represented the Total Abstinence Society in the United States at the great anniversaries in London. The eloquence he displays, as well as the lofty sentiment he enforces, recommends him to us at once as a minister of Jesus Christ, a friend of man, and an honor to his country.

"There must be, my noble lord, in this country, a moral revolution, in relation to this subject, or the Millennium can never come; and this revolution, I trust, has already commenced. It will be carried on and perfected, under God, by the simple principle of total abstinence from all that can produce intoxication. This pledge is the bow of promise to this kingdom and the world. It spans the heavens in a bold and brilliant arch; and while it tells us that the storm is yet raging, it prophecies of brighter and better days. As it was with the bow to which the patriarch Noah was pointed by the finger of God, so it is with this; its beauty and magnificence are the result of heaven's clear light shining on pure water.

Your houses of Parliament and the teetotalers must plant themselves in their protective power, on the margin of the burning lake, and warn the people from the fearful brink at which they have already arrived. The ministers of God, too, must blow the trumpet of alarm, till the blast shall echo from one end of the land to the other.

'Let Zion's watchman all awake  
And take the alarm they give.'

They must assume their ground, and hold no parley with the foe. While they pronounce the solemn declaration, from the inspired Book, that 'drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God,' let them be sure—oh, let them see to it—that their example be not such as to perpetuate this vice among men.

'Such as earth  
Saw never, such as heaven stoops down to see.'

And now, my noble lord, I have borne my testimony; and, imperfect as it is, may God imprint it in burning letters upon the heart of this respectable audience, and upon the heart of this populous nation.

After the foreign delegation had sat down, a warm discussion came on in relation to the adoption of the American pledge. The gentlemen engaged in it were, the Rev. Jabez Burns, Dr. Oxley, Rev. G. Evans, J. Meredith, Esq. J. Jeffreys, and Mr. Grubb of Preston.

In the midst of the debate, perceiving that the American pledge could be adopted, the chairman, Earl Stanhope, according to his previous declaration; withdrew; and Mr. Dunlop took the chair; when the American pledge exclusively was adopted by a large majority, and at 7 o'clock the most lengthened and tumultuous meeting ever held in Exter Hall, broke up. The audience through the day, might consist of 4000 persons."

#### LOWER CANADA.

### PROGRESS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE AMONGST THE MILITARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—It is with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to the Allwise disposer of hearts, that I again sit down to communicate to you the cheering news of the great prosperity of the Temperance

ouse on this Island. When I wrote to you the latter end of July, our Society numbered 36 members—we now number 105. This great increase in such a short time, is chiefly to be attributed, to three addresses on temperance delivered by the Rev. Mr. MacDonald and Ingalls of the Wesleyan Church, who preach occasionally on the Island. This increase of numbers, is not the only good effected—many individuals who have not yet joined the society, have commenced to act upon the Total abstinence principle. So astonished is every one here, at this mighty change wrought, that we can scarcely believe our eyes or our ears. Yet it is a fact that many habitual drunkards have abandoned intoxicating liquor altogether: men that in the West Indies were accustomed to it for years. The Guard-room is now clear of prisoners; the Fort of men at Knapsack drill; and the Hospital nearly of patients. The Canteen holder thinks he may soon shut up. He told me himself four days ago, that he sent two barrels of brandy (that had just come to him) back again, having no demand for it. The friends of Temperance here are now determined not to stop, till his last cargo of bottles, jars and barrels, has left the Island, and we shall turn out on the occasion and give him three cheers; not that we wish the man any personal injury, but, to show him that we wish him to follow a better trade, and abandon the bad trade he now follows, of selling poison to his fellow-men. It is very gratifying in the evenings, instead of going to the Canteen for their dose as usual, to see the men forming themselves into coffee and tea messes, and to hear them acknowledging that they never were better in their lives, and only sorry they did not join years ago. One man told me that that run and he had now become friends (not to touch each other more), for they had been many years enemies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES ROBERTSON,  
Color Sergeant, R. A.

Isle Aux Noix, October 10, 1839.

We think the above very worthy of a place in our Journal. We are glad to hear of such doings among the military in Isle aux Noix; and we believe they will be the last persons in the world to regret what they have done. We heartily wish Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquor to prevail throughout the entire British Army; it would not only be a national blessing, but a blessing to the soldiers themselves. This nation would reap benefit from it, in ten thousand different ways. For example: one vast fountain of influence which tends to produce and perpetuate, the evils of intemperance, would be immediately dried up. Our readers may calculate at their leisure, the amount of good which would accrue to Britain from this single source.

But great as it must be, the benefit accruing to our soldiers themselves would not be lessened in any respect. Think of the vexation which the officers must constantly endure from intoxication among the men: the ever-recurring trial; and the mortifying insults of the miserable inebriate. A gentleman, long an officer in the Army, informed us of his own accord, a winter ago, that to the best of his recollection, eighteen out of every twenty of the unpleasant and vexatious trials in which he had to take a part, originated in the use of intoxicating drink. Surely the officers must have often, ere now, wished our principles triumphant. Why they do not unite to banish intoxicating drink from their ranks, we cannot imagine. Think, too, of the profanity, the moral degradation, and the intense misery which it has produced among the men and their families. The splendors of the last day only can reveal the ruin of intoxicating liquor. Our pen cannot if it would; but this every one well knows, the use of strong drink has been one of the direst evils that ever befel the soldiers of our country. The sword has devoured its thousands, but strong drink its tens of thousands. Total Abstinence would put a speedy end to the slaughter. Let our friends in Isle aux Noix be firm and maintain their ground. Victory is obtained, not by retreat nor desertion, but by maintaining our ground. Consistent adherence to the pledge of Total Abstinence will put intemperance to a complete and final route.

London contains 600 churches. In the city there are 5,000 licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating liquor! The law establishes many of the churches; tolerates the remainder; but gives its high sanction to the dealers in poison.

Below we give a brief view of the influence of intoxicating drink on the soldiery of the United States. We do so because it is at hand; and because our readers can from its testimony, easily form an idea of the effects of such drinks on the army of our own country. Men and alcohol are men and alcohol all the world over.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY IN SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Cost.	Tried by Court-martial.
1823	668	Ds. 58,677	1093
1824	811	70,399	1175
1825	803	67,488	1208
1826	636	54,393	1115
1827	848	61,344	991
1828	820	62,137	1476
1829	1083	96,826	
Total	5,669	Ds. 471,263	7,058

(Report of the Secretary of War, Feb. 22, 1830.)

“Ardent spirits should be discontinued in the army, as a part of the daily rations. I know from observation and experience, when in the command of the troops, the pernicious effects arising from the practice of regular, daily issues of whiskey. If the recruit joins the service with an unvitiated taste, which is not unfrequently the case, the daily privilege and the uniform example soon induce him to taste, and then to drink his allowance. The habit being acquired, he, too, soon becomes an habitual toper.”—(Adjutant Gen. Jones's statement.)

“The proceedings of courts-martial are alone sufficient to prove that the crime of intoxication almost always precedes, and is often the immediate cause of desertion. And I am, moreover, convinced, that most of the soldiers, who enter the army as sober men, acquire habits of intemperance principally by falling into the practice of drinking their gill, or half gill, of whiskey, every morning. I have known sober recruits, who would often throw away their morning allowance, but whose constant intercourse with tipplers would soon induce them to taste a little, and, in time, a little more, until they became habitual drunkards. I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion, that the whiskey part of the ration does, slowly, but surely, lead men into those intemperate and vicious habits out of which grow desertions and most other crimes. In support of this opinion, I will only advert to one other document. It is the subjoined extract of a letter from one of the most excellent and exemplary officers of the army, which contains little or nothing more than the verbal statements which I have received upon the same subject, from many other meritorious officers.”—(Maj. Gen. Gaine's statement.)

“I have served extensively as the recorder of regimental courts-martial, and do not hesitate to say, that five out of six cases of the crimes which are proved before these courts, have resulted from intemperance; and nine years' experience in the army has convinced me, that no inconsiderable proportion of the desertions occur in consequence of intemperate drinking, either of the deserters themselves, or others; I say others, because bad treatment from petty officers, while under the influence of ardent spirits, has caused many to become disgusted with the service, and finally to desert.

“I have known cases like the following, and think them not uncommon. A non-commissioned officer, either inebriated or not, oppresses a young soldier, who complains to his commander; the subject is investigated by him; and the witnesses upon whom the complainant relied to sustain his charge, either from fear of the displeasure of their non-commissioned officer, or from being bribed to hold their peace, by whiskey, “know nothing.” The petty officer produces his witnesses, bought with spirits, to exculpate himself, and perhaps cast blame upon the complainant. The accused, thus cleared, is prompted by revenge to render the situation of the soldier as irksome as possible, who, despairing of redress, deserts.”—(Lieut. Gallagher's statement.)

UNFERMENTED WINE.—“When the must of grapes has, by boiling and evaporation, been reduced to the state of an extract, the vegetable principle contained in it, is disorganized, and it cannot be made to ferment, without the addition of some foreign body.”—Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, p. 240.



## GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION IN LONDON

Yesterday, at an early hour, the members of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society were in motion in the various districts in and around the metropolis, and at nine o'clock the different bodies were to be seen, preceded and followed by banners bearing inscriptions, moving towards Lincoln's-inn-fields, the place which had previously been agreed upon as that in which the mass were to form and fall into procession.

At eleven o'clock the four sides of Lincoln's-inn-fields were occupied by some thousands of well-conducted and orderly persons, many of whom were evidently above the middle rank of life, the majority, however, being composed of trades-people, shopkeepers, and mechanics. It was impossible for any collection of individuals to have manifested a bearing or feeling of greater quietness of inclination than did those who were congregated together on this occasion, and, as far as depended on the conduct of the members who properly did the "bidding" of the delegates, by reaching the appointed spot at the hour arranged, there was not any occurrence to cause either regret or to create the least disorder. Amongst the banners, many of which were gaily, and in some instances expensively decorated, were to be seen those from the Temperance Association at Watworth, Rotherhithe, Spital-fields, Bethnalgreen, Stratford, Islington, Tottenham, and Edmonton, Finsbury, and Hoxton, East London, Farrington, South London, the Ladies' Association, Marylebone, Vauxhall, Clapham, South Lambeth, Wandsworth, St. James's, Westminster, West London, St. Pancras, Hamstead and Hendon, the City Central, &c. On many of these banners were inscriptions in the following words:—

"Peace on earth, and good will to all men"

"Intemperance is the curse of Britain."

"We agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, except for medical purposes, or in religious ordinances."

"Try our principle; if wrong resist it, or if right assist us."

"Be humble, be vigilant, do thyself no harm."

"Be ye wise as serpents, harmless as doves."

"Peace and concord."

"Truth and justice."

"Religion and piety."

"His eye is upon us."

"Down with the tyrants," (this banner bore a painting describing two bottles overflowing with spirits, as the tyrants.)

"It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Romans xiv. 21.

"Come with us, and we will do thee good."

"Sobriety leads to domestic comfort," &c.

In the procession, in addition to several thousands of members who were on foot, there were upwards of one hundred and sixty carriages and glass coaches, the greater proportion of which were filled by respectfully dressed females. Lord Bexley we were informed (although we did not see his lordship) also joined the line. Every member, male as well as female, wore a rosette composed of white and blue satin riband, the majority also wearing the temperance medal. Four soldiers in the uniform of the Blues, and wearing the temperance medal, headed the procession.

At the termination of the procession, the "Grand Festival and Meeting of the South London Auxiliary Temperance Society," took place at the Horns Tavern. The Right. Hon. the Earl Stanhope was called to the chair. The material of the festival consisted as usual, of tea, coffee, and bread and butter, which latter article of refreshment was laid siege to and demolished in the usual vigorous and irresistible style of the tee-totalers.

The meeting was addressed by the noble chairman, E. C. Delavan, Esq. and other gentlemen, and after a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting, which was densely crowded, broke up.

*Letters to the Editor.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—The quarterly meeting of our Temperance Society having taken place on the 21st inst., I beg to inform you of the proceedings.

Being opened with prayer by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, a most excellent address was delivered by the Rev. Hannibal Muikins, of

Brockville, and followed by very appropriate remarks from Mr. Wilkinson.

Owing to the time of the meeting being occupied with other business, the question, whether the "old pledge" ought to be discontinued, was postponed; but notice was given, that a special meeting would be called for its discussion, on the evening of the last Monday in November next.

Both pledges being offered for signatures, twelve persons offered their names for "total abstinence." The Rev. Mr. Muikins concluded the meeting with prayer.

I am, &c.,

W. D. DICKINSON, Sec.

Prescott, Oct. 23, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure that I comply with the request of a Total Abstinence Society in this Township to order ten copies of the *Advocate*. This you will please to observe has no connexion with the principal and parent Society of which you formerly had some account. The Society from which the order comes, is in a locality, where there was formerly a respectable one on the old pledge, and which had existed four or five years previous to the late unhappy "disturbance;" when owing to the excitement in the settlement it went down. The friends of the cause lately rallied again, adopting only the Total Abstinence pledge. The time of meeting I am informed was extremely unfavourable, and consequently few were present. Thirty, however, came forward, and it is believed the number will soon be nearly double. To aid their efforts they unanimously agreed to procure the above number of copies, which you will do up by themselves, addressed to the Rev. Israel Marsh; whom you are requested to remember as a minister of the Gospel, by an additional copy.

I take this opportunity to inform you of another Society also in the rear of the Township, which consists of about 100 members, about two thirds of whom are on the Total Abstinence plan. This Society I am requested to say is prosperous, increasing almost every meeting. A third society has been lately re-organized, but I have no correct account of its members, further than that it promises well.

I expected by this time to have an order from a society which I lately addressed, soon after its formation, in the adjoining Township of Darlington, for the "*Advocate*." It has met with considerable opposition, and stands much in want of such aid.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. THORNTON.

Whitby, Oct. 12, 1839.

*Poetry.*

FATHER.

Come darling, take a little toddy,  
It is a cold and rainy day;  
A little's good for any body,  
Come take a little, child, I pray.

CHILD.

Oh father, do not tempt me so,  
I fear I'll love it by and by;  
And then my love will grow and grow  
Till I shall drink your bottle dry.

Oh father, tell me what's the matter,  
At Mr. Toper's house, just by?  
Oh see the little children scatter,  
And hear their mother shriek and cry!

FATHER.

Why child, that lazy, drunken hog,  
Has just come home to beat his wife;  
The brute is now so full of grog,  
That all must run to save their life.



## CHILD.

And yet, when he was young, they say,  
He was as good as any body;  
But every cold and rainy day:  
His father gave the darling toddy.

Father, if he had never tasted,  
Would he have been a drunkard now?  
His credit gone, his money wasted,  
His wife and children sunk in woe?

## FATHER.

But ah, my child, he drank too deep,  
He should have stopp'd at moderation;  
If we in proper limits keep,  
There is no danger in creation.

## CHILD.

And father, I may drink too deep,  
If I should taste your sweeten'd grog;  
And oh, how would my father weep,  
To hear them call me "drunken hog."

And father, don't the Bible say,  
No drunkard shall with Jesus dwell?  
That God will send them far away,  
To sigh and weep in deepest hell?

I love you father, that you know;  
Oh do not spoil your darling son;  
But should I drink and sink to woe,  
I'll say my father urged me on.

## FATHER.

Enough, my son, I've no desire  
To urge you on to woe and pain;  
I'll throw my toddy in the fire,  
And never taste myself again.

My child has rescu'd me from shame,  
And fill'd his father's heart with joy;  
Sure I had gain'd a drunkard's grave,  
But for this precious darling boy.

Another drop I will not covet;  
(James, break that filthy demi-john!)  
For when a man begins to love it,  
He is already half undone.

*Miscellaneous.*

**A MARK OF DISGRACE.**—We perceive by the *Rhode Island Temperance Herald*, that the respectable opponents of the License Law in that city have been driven to the necessity of acknowledging the truth, that to *drink strong drinks at a tavern, subjects a man to disgrace*. At the late trial of Mr. Whitecomb, keeper of the Franklin Hotel at Providence, Colouel Thomas Rivers was put upon the stand as a witness and sworn. A number of questions were asked him,—among which were the following: "Have you purchased and paid for wine or other strong liquors at the defendant's bar within the time specified in the writ?" The witness positively declined answering the question, on the ground that according to the rules of evidence, a man was not bound to criminate or disgrace himself. As it seemed to be a question with the Court, says the *Temperance Herald*, whether it was any disgrace for a man to drink temperately at the bar-room of a tavern,—the witness declared *under oath*, that he considered, in the present state of public opinion, it materially lessened a man in the estimation of the community, if it were known that he was in the habit of drinking strong drinks at the tavern bar,—and added further that he would as soon think of going out to the centre of the bridge and publicly proclaiming, that he had got the *itch*, and then expect respectable people to come and shake hands with him, as to think of preserving the respect of the community, if it were known that he

was a *bar-room tippler!* After the question had been argued on both sides, at some length, the Court decided that the gentleman was not obliged to answer the question, because, if facts should compel him to answer it in the affirmative, *it would most assuredly disgrace him in the community.*

**SUFFOCATION FROM DRINKING BRANDY.**—On Saturday afternoon three men were observed by an officer of the London dock, on the Brandy Quay, with a tube which they were seen to introduce into the bung-hole of a cask of brandy, and each take a hearty draught of the liquor. Two of them were captured and taken to the watchhouse. One of the prisoners was very drunk, and being unfit to go before the magistrate, was laid upon a bench with his head in an elevated position. In this situation he was left, while his companion, Peter M'Carthy, was taken to the Thames police office, where he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten shillings. On returning to the man in the watch-house, the officer was horror-struck at finding him lifeless. It is believed he had drank nearly a quart of the real Cogniac. M'Carthy said that he had never seen the unfortunate deceased before last Saturday, when he proposed to him to "suck the monkey" (draw brandy from the casks), and that the deceased took a very hearty swig of Cogniac before he was taken into custody. The deceased was a fine young man, about 19 years of age. More persons have lately died of apoplexy, brought on by adulterated intoxicating liquors, than was formerly known to occur.

**CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.**—In a speech delivered by Mr Sheriff Alison, at a recent meeting held in Glasgow, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a house of refuge for destitute juvenile females, on principles similar to those of the house of refuge at present in existence for the reception of boys; among other remarks equally striking, we meet with the following:—"While he was feelingly alive to the great and laudable exertions made by the Established Church and dissenting bodies in this city to secure to the people moral and religious instruction, they did not appear to have any material effect in arresting the progress of social depravity. It was a remarkable fact, that crime had outstripped the increase of population, or, in other words, that the increase of population had not been commensurate with the increase of crime. Another, that crime had made progress in the same ratio as the consumption of ardent spirits. To every individual in Great Britain the consumption was  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gallons—in Scotland six—and in Glasgow eight gallons annually. Another alarming fact was the gradual decline of the chances of human life during the last 18 years—18 years ago it stood at the ratio of 1 in 41, now it is 1 in 23. All that had hitherto been done was inadequate to stop the evil—even the eloquence of a Chalmers, a Patterson, or a Buchanan, had been inefficient to avert the progress of crime, misery, and degradation—the offenders went on from one crime to another, till their career terminated in transportation."—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

**BITTER FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE!**—*Suicide.*—Coroner Sleight was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Lydia Simpson, at Rondout. It appeared from the testimony that on the evening preceding her death, her husband came home in a state of intoxication and commenced beating her. She made her escape from him and took refuge in the cellar, where she remained for the night, and on the following morning took a tea spoon full of arsenic—which caused her death. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to her death by poison, voluntarily taken, to which she was induced by the cruel treatment of her husband.—*Albany Journal, May.*

Died, at Chesterfield, of a disorder by which he had long been afflicted, David Hartley, in his 54th year. He was many years trumpet-major in the Royal Artillery, and much addicted to drinking. He joined the Temperance Society in April, 1836, and by that step was encouraged and confirmed in a resolution to give up the use of strong drink. By this means he was also brought, through the Divine blessing, to the knowledge of true religion. He was so conscious of the influence of the truth on his heart and life, that of late he had frequently, with feelings of unfeigned gratitude, declared himself "a changed and happy man;" and to this his sorrowing family and his friends can bear ample testimony.—*Derbyshire Cour.*