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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

TEMPERANCE IS THE MODERATE USE OF THINGS BENEFICIAL, AND ABSTINENCE FROM THINGS HURTFUL.

No. 11.

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1837.

Vol II.

Montreal Society for the Promotion of TEMPERANCE.

The first Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening the 14th instant, in the American Presbyterian Church, the attendance at which was very respectable.

J. De Witt, Esq., M. P. P., having been called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and requested the Secretary to read the Report, which is as follows:

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

Without further preamble than to state that your Committee so far as regards this Society, have kept two things in view—the report of what has been done, by them, and what they would recommend to the consideration of the future Committee—they would proceed to the detail of those subjects, which it devolves up on them to bring before the notice of this Society.

The object which presents itself first in importance, in the opinion of your Committee, is, the publications which have been circulated by them, the most valuable of which, is the *Temperance Advocate*, first established in May, 1835, by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Temperance Convention. When the direction of this undertaking became the duty of your Committee in the October of the same year, its circulation was within 500 copies, and its price more than double the present rates; the former, however, has increased to 2,000, with the prospect of the number being kept up, if not made greater. From the calculations made, it is expected that the loss on the two volumes, which will be completed by the number for April next, will not exceed £30, a small sum compared with the benefits arising from such an extensive circulation of *Temperance* matter, as contained in 30,000 copies of the paper, issued during the two years it will have been established, and particularly as a large number have been circulated gratuitously. It will be further gratifying to you to learn, that the *Temperance Advocate* appears to give much satisfaction, to the friends of the cause here and in the country; from all which, and other reasons, your Committee have resolved to continue the issue of the paper, on still more favourable terms, and increased in interest and value, trusting that by liberal support, little or no loss will occur from a step, in their opinion, so necessary to the prosperity of the cause.

The other publications either printed by your Committee, or in the expense of which they have shared, are 10,000 copies of the Eighth Report of the American Temperance Society, 1000 of an Address to the office-bearers of Societies and patrons of public dinners, 500 of an Address to Parents and Guardians, 2000 of the *Temperance Almanac* for 1836, 5000 of ditto for 1837, 2000 of the Report of the Convention in this City in February last, 2000 of an Address to Tavern-keepers, 500 of an

Captains of Vessels, 200 of an Address by the Rev. R. Whitwell, of St. Armands, and 150 of a Sermon by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, of Perth, Upper Canada, amounting in all, besides circulars and prospectuses, to 23 325 copies; adding to which, the circulation of the *Temperance Advocate*, will make a total of more than 53,000 publications, printed or purchased by your Committee. In addition to this, they have distributed the greatest part of 10,000 *Seamen's Temperance Almanacs*, and 2000 Eighth Reports of the American Temperance Society, the liberal donation of the New York State Temperance Society; besides 100 copies of an Address by Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, of New Glasgow, to whom, and to Mr. Livezey, of Preston, England, John Dunlop, Esq., of Greenock, and other individuals, they are indebted for donations, which have been distributed as faithfully as possible.

On this subject your Committee would remark, that much ought to be done, care being taken that the circulation be judiciously conducted. They would further suggest, for the consideration of their successors, the printing of hand-bills, a description of publications much in estimation in Great Britain and elsewhere, and which might be headed with wood cuts, the reading of this sort being readily obtained, when the larger are thrown aside. They would also recommend to the attention of the succeeding Committee, a request made from several quarters for the establishment of a temperance periodical and printing of publications in the French language, objects, it is to be regretted, your Committee could not find time or means to accomplish.

On the subject of *Public Meetings*, your Committee would state, that since their appointment, the public meetings, of which they have undertaken the management, are nine, besides the Convention of last February, and the *Temperance Soiree*, held on the 3d ultimo. They trust your approbation will accompany the frequency with which these meetings have been held, and that you will respond to their earnest recommendation, that the system be kept up, with still greater exertions on the part of the succeeding Committee. On the description of meetings named "*Soirees*," they cannot but remark, their introduction is greatly to be desired, in the room of public dinners, where every facility is afforded to intemperance, and one of the best features of the *Temperance "Soiree,"* that of the presence of the female sex, is a wanting.

The calling of a *Convention* similar to that of last year did not escape the consideration of your Committee; but, various reasons induced them to postpone such a meeting, however much to be desired. They think, however, that as early as possible after the approaching business season this might take place, and that advantage should then be taken of the presence of the friends of *Temperance* from the country to form a Society, which like those formed in different countries, embracing into union and combined effort the Societies of particular sections of the country—connect all the Societies in this Province.

In suggesting this, your Committee are convinced of the inutility of such a step, unless accompanied with vigorous, persevering, and liberal measures to sustain it. A considerable sum must be raised to procure a competent individual to take the complete management and superintendance, and who would be put in a condition to devote time, and incur some expense in frequent correspondence with the leaders of the cause throughout the Province; make at least, half-yearly visits to the Branch Societies, and in fine, form, and systematically keep up, such arrangements as would form one connected chain of temperance effort throughout every part of the Province. In viewing the advantages, which with the Divine blessing, would likely result from such operations, your Committee cannot but feel deeply the necessity of increased liberality and exertion on the part of the friends of the cause, so that this measure may be carried into execution.

The agency of individuals in this cause has been an object of much desire and attention on the part of your Committee, with, however, but small success. Since July last they have engaged the services of Mr. Elliott, conjointly with the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Societies, who, it is hoped, has been the means of effecting some good.

A small sum has been voted to secure the services of the Rev. A. Ridler, of Stanbridge, from which piece satisfactory accounts of his labours have been received. In August last, from a very favourable description of the abilities of Mr. Daniel Froste, Jr., who has lectured with much success in the United States, your Committee from the liberality of several individuals, were enabled to invite his services for this Province, during one month at least, but after some correspondence their efforts were unavailing, from domestic affliction and other circumstances on his part, intervening. They would further notice the visit of the Rev. Wm. Taylor, and your Secretary in August last, to Sorel, Three Rivers, and Quebec, in each of which places, one or more addresses were delivered and publications circulated. Since the formation of this Society two visits have been made to the Eastern Townships, which contributed considerably to extend the circulation of the *Temperance Advocate*.—On the subject of agency, the sentiments and suggestions of your Committee have already been offered, and it is to be hoped those whom you appoint this evening will not lose sight of a matter in their opinion, so important.

In making mention of the collections and donations made in 1835, on the formation of this Society, and immediately succeeding the visit of those much esteemed gentlemen, E. C. Delavan, Esq. and Doctor Edwards, your Committee take pleasure in here expressing their sense of the high degree of benevolent feeling which prompted to the contribution of such a large amount as £150, then bestowed for the promotion of the cause. On the individuals to whom this tribute is paid, they would urge a continuance of a like liberality, as much as

not more, needed; while on those who have not *decreed such a testimony*, they would earnestly press an imitation of the example thus shown them.

During the past year, although with the experience of the liberal feeling existing among many of your Society, your Committee have neglected to take up the subscriptions, which might have been obtained. Their only excuse is, that they have not altogether been idle in this and similar institutions, while they feel satisfied the omissions may in part be made up by an immediate application to the public. They feel, therefore, desirous that the succeeding Committee will carry this request into immediate accomplishment.

It might be further stated in extenuation, that your Committee have been at much personal trouble in taking up subscriptions to the *Temperance Advocate*, at the commencement of the present volume.

will be gratifying to you to learn that, in addition to the Temperance Grocery Store kept by Wm. Addy, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, another has been opened for some months in Wellington Street, St. Ann Suburbs, by Mr. Adam Stevenson, to both of whom, your Committee are persuaded, you will join with them, in wishing much success. On this subject they are afraid the friends of Temperance fail in duty, when they withhold encouragement from individuals who have conscientiously given up the sale of intoxicating liquors. They are aware that circumstances may occasionally put it out of the power of many to purchase all their supplies at such places, still they are fully warranted, they think, in laying down as obligatory on the friends of the cause, to give the preference to such shops, when kept by men of worth and consistency; and as this is peculiarly the case with the individuals named, your Committee trust that the Society will feel themselves bound in principle to deal with them, so long at least as there exist no marked impediments.

Some efforts were made during the past season to obtain the establishment of an inn or public boarding-house, where no intoxicating liquors would be made use of, but it is to be regretted, without success; your Committee, however, are in hopes that the time is not far distant, when such a place will exist in this city. Connected with this subject, they would earnestly press on the friends of Temperance, that no cause be given to its opponents to complain of their behaviour in partaking of the accommodations in travelling of the inns and taverns not conducted on temperance principles, without affording that compensation received by the landlords from others, who, at the same time patronize their bars. They believe, that were this matter attended to, as recommended by them, there would be a much greater increase of Temperance establishments in the country parts.

Your Committee would further remark, that much advantage to the cause would arise, by a greater connection with the social practices of society, and the aid of literature and the arts.—By this they mean the introduction of Songs and Hymns in their praise into our domestic and public meetings, and along with poetry, giving employment to the art of painting and music, the benefits of which, through the help of engraving, might be widely and cheaply extended. To promote this object, they conceive that inducements

be offered, for appropriate pieces of poetry and painting or drawings.

The state of the Society in respect to its funds will be seen by the Treasurer's Account, showing a balance due him of £22 14s. 5d., a sum, which, your Committee trust, an exercise of liberality similar to the past will enable them soon to repay. The number of Members on the book of the Society, will be seen by the following statement:—

Signatures to ordinary pledge, since formation of Society.....	243
Members left, 9; transferred to Total Abstinence pledge, 6; expelled, 4.....	19 234
Do. to total abstinence pledge, since formation of Society.....	419
Left, 10; transferred to old pledge, 1; expelled, 2; dead, 2; withdrawn, 1.....	16 433
Total Members of the Society.....	657

Your Committee however, desirous, as it may be supposed, to present to your notice a favorable report of the standing of the Society, are nevertheless constrained, in giving a faithful report, to acknowledge that, in their opinion, there exists inconsistency to their pledge, even in some of the remaining members. They would, therefore, recommend to their successors a stricter discipline than exercised by them, convinced, that the advantages of the Temperance reformation will be better shown to the world by the consistent practice of a few, than by a large society, the adherence of whose members in many instances to its rules, can neither be guaranteed nor expected.

The progress of the cause in the sister Province, in Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, your Committee have unwillingly been compelled to pass over, in remarking that the Temperance cause continues every where to gain great, and in some places, unhopd for, success.

In Great Britain and the United States there is a great preference given to those Societies whose pledges embrace abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and your Committee are truly happy to add, that the same feeling is on the increase in this country. They have been so much convinced that in the present state of society, this plan is the most calculated with the Divine blessing, to bring about its reform, as well as encouraged by the decided majority of members of this Society holding similar views—that they have resolved, the third volume of their Temperance paper shall advocate this measure, namely—abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, except for religious, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

In conclusion, your Committee would claim your attention to the high place now taken by this cause among benevolent institutions, and more particularly in respect to the duty to God, thereby taught us. It has attained this eminence in such a way as clearly to show that Divine aid has been largely afforded to its friends. It is directly opposed to the appetites, interests, prejudices and habits of the great mass of society; and over such opposition, no mere human power could have triumphed, not even stood its ground. While, therefore, we give the unfeigned tribute of gratitude to God, let us be encouraged by His past favour, to redouble our activity and zeal for the time to come.

To paid Postage, Expenses of Public Meetings, Freight and Carriage of Publications, &c.....		£26 17 8	By received Subscriptions and Collections.....	£157 4 5
To paid for Printing and purchasing of Publications.....		52 3 1	By do for Publications sold.....	5 9 1
To paid salary of Secretary, (two years) Agent, expenses of the Rev. Dr. Edwards's visit, of Rev. Wm Taylor and Secretary's visit to Quebec, and of Delegate to Toronto Springs.....		82 15 11	By do for Tickets sold at Source.....	23 18 9
To paid debt due Workman and Postman, and in aid of Temperance Advocate fund.....		18 11 11	By balance due Treasurer carried down.....	22 14 4
To paid expenses of Source, of the 3d of January last, and including first Transparency.....		28 18 1		
To balance due Treasurer brought down.....		£200 6 8		£209 6 8
Audited and found correct.		£22 14 5		

JOHN DONOVAN,

MONTREAL, February 1, 1837.

JOHN E. MILLS, TREASURER

Dr. The Montreal Society for the Promotion of Temperance in Account current with John E. Mills. Cr.

It was then moved by the Rev. N Bosworth, seconded by Mr. W. Greig:—

1. That the Report now read be adopted and printed under the superintendance of the Committee who shall be this evening appointed.

In proposing this resolution the Rev. Gentleman addressed the audience in a speech, of which the following is an abridgement:—

The Rev. NEWTON BOSWORTH.—The report itself, he said, in its detail of facts and principles, was a text so clear that it needed nothing to explain it, and so important and impressive as to need little to enforce it. Yet, as the cause of Temperance was of vital moment, and bore closely and effectively upon the best interests of mankind, he could not satisfy himself without giving, in a few remarks, his testimony in its favour. He would not attempt to describe to the meeting the monster which they were associated to destroy; nor was it necessary to do so. His horrid features were too well known from daily observation, and his

ful ravages he had committed on the bodies and souls of men, to allow of any doubt as to the object of our warfare. If any thing ever deserved to be held up to public execration as a Colossal evil, it was Intemperance. This was the Moloch at whose shrine a greater number of human victims had been sacrificed, than to all the idols of the Heathen world, since the beginning of time. We hear, with shuddering, of the idol Jugeremur, and of the hundreds of his deluded votaries crushed under the wheels of his tremendous car, of the Sattues, the infanticide, the drownings, and all the other abominations of Hindooism; but what are these, compared to the nameless and numberless victims of Intemperance? War itself, with all its told and untold horrors—"the triumph or the harvest of the first great murderer, the devil"—is a far less sanguinary demon than Intemperance. It was dreadful to reflect upon a field of battle, where thousands of human beings are cut down at a stroke, and their bones left to whiten under the sun and the sky; but if war had slain its thousands, Intemperance had destroyed its tens of thousands, nay, its hundred thousands. The carnage of the battle-field, however much to be deplored, is only occasional, and at intervals—the sword is sometimes sheathed, and the artillery ceases to roar; but Intemperance knows no cessation; it is always at work, every hour of every day and every night, in every nation and in every clime, where man can find means to effect his own destruction. By indulging the habit of intoxication, the drunkard wastes his property, ruins his health, wrecks his character, injures his family, spreads misery all around him, and finally plunges his soul into interminable woe. And all for what? For the miserable privilege of degrading himself to the level of the brutes that perish—nay, far below that condition, for a brute, with human reason, is a more despicable being than a brute without it. Should it not, then, be the earnest desire of every patriotic and benevolent man, especially of every Christian, to put a stop to so tremendous an evil? For this end Temperance Societies were formed; and it was delightful and encouraging to hear of their increasing progress in every part of the world. Mr. B. then adduced several facts and circumstances which tended to establish two points.—First, the destructive nature and extensive prevalence of the evil which Temperance Societies were endeavouring to eradicate; and—Secondly, the success which had, in very numerous instances, attended their efforts in the cause of moral renovation. Among others, he related a case of which he heard that morning, of a young man in the States, who, under the influence of liquor, had killed his own mother, and was found standing on the corpse as if exulting in his cruel deed, and even striking his heel upon the face of his murdered parent. Another case was that of a person in Lancashire, England, who, having been reduced by drinking to poverty, disease, and misery, heard of Temperance and its friends—and "thinking it a grand thing, resolved to have a do with it,"—the consequence was, reformation, health, and plenty. "What!" said he, in relating his case at the Preston meeting, "Temperance Societies done no good? If they had accomplished nothing more than they have done for me, they would be amply repaid for their labour." From Batoe, off the coast of Sumatra, a letter expresses the regret of the writer at the scenes of intemperance around him—and that formerly the practice of hard drinking had been found so pernicious at Padang, that it obtained the Malay name of Pakoe, (a nail), because the people said it drove one more nail into their coffins. It was Pakoe with a vengeance: was there ever an epithet more strikingly applied? Every instance of intoxication drives another nail into the drunkard's coffin, and helps to bring to a miserable and premature death, many a man who otherwise might have lived a blessing, instead of a curse to society, and died at last in peace. Had that country, however, the Temperance cause had found its way, and was extending its beneficial influence. After reciting other examples, the speaker adduced some statements to show the improved condition, in comfort and safety, of those merchant ships in which ardent spirits were laid aside, and the superior estimation in which they were held by Insurance Companies, from the fact, that returns were made to such ships on their arrival; he also produced the testimony of a Committee of the British House of Commons to the advantage of such abstinence, in the case of American vessels which could readily obtain freights, when those of other countries, which continued the use of spirits among the sailors on board, were often obliged to wait in vain. With reference to the

opics alluded to in the Report, he was pleased to learn that so great a number of publications had been circulated during the past year. Information was needed by the people generally, on the nature of the Society and its operations. Discussion was favourable to truth, and knowledge to virtue; and he would therefore cordially join the recommendation of the Committee to enlarge as much as possible their means of exciting attention to the object and doings of the Society. Lectures and public meetings of the nature of Soirees, might be rendered very serviceable to the same purpose, while they contributed to the mental improvement and moral efficiency of the friends of Temperance and man. The Committee had deemed it necessary to explain why more activity had not been used in procuring subscriptions and donations in aid of the Society, by urging that their time had been much taken up in preliminary arrangements, and in efforts to establish the *Temperance Advocate*. He thought they had made out a good case; but he trusted the Committee now to be chosen would feel themselves more at liberty, and be enabled to exert themselves more successfully in obtaining that pecuniary support which the Society required. He was sorry to learn that the Treasurer was in advance, to the amount of £22 11s. 4d. The balance due to that gentleman ought immediately to be provided for, as it was surely but reasonable that he who managed gratuitously the affairs of a Society, should be as much as possible guaranteed by its members from any pecuniary loss, or even temporary advance beyond the amount of income. He trusted, therefore, that every one present, and all who were friendly to so good a cause, as that which they had met to promote, would see it, and feel it, to be their duty to assist in providing funds, not only to liquidate the present debt, but also to enable the Society in future to carry on its beneficial operations, with increased vigour and effect. After various other observations, which want of space prevents being noticed, the Rev. Gentleman concluded his address by a strong appeal to all present, to put forth their utmost energies in attempting to rid the world of an evil more dreadful and destructive than pestilence, famine, or the sword.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Rice, seconded by Mr. J. Fraser.—

2 That the following constitute the officers of this Society, with power to add to their number:—

Treasurer.—J. E. Mills.

Secretary.—J. Court.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Ministers of this city who shall be members of the Society.

Lt.-Col. Wilgress, R.A.	R. Morton,
J. De Witt, M.P.P.	C. Fitts,
W. Ivman,	W. Addy,
J. Dougall,	L. B. Ward,
I. Gregory,	D. W. Johnston,
J. T. Barrett,	W. Greig,
J. R. Orr,	W. Brewster,
J. Milne,	R. Campbell.
J. Fraser,	

The third Resolution was moved by John Dougall, Esq. seconded by Mr. R. Morton.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, three-fourths of the poverty, diseases and crimes which afflict mankind are caused by the use of intoxicating drink.

It must be a matter of much satisfaction for the friends of Temperance, to obtain the address made by Mr. Dougall, of which the following is an entire report:—

In moving the above Resolution, JOHN DOUGALL, Esq. said:—The opinion embodied in this Resolution is a common one among Temperance men; but, although all assent to it, I doubt if many seriously consider its full meaning and importance. Certainly, if mankind were fully convinced of its truth, the use of intoxicating liquors would at once, and by common consent, cease for ever. I have recently had opportunities of judging, which lead me to believe that, instead of exaggerating, Temperance men have rather softened down the fact, in making the proportion of poverty, disease and crime, caused by intoxicating drinks, only three-fourths. My audience is aware that a House of Industry has recently been established in this city, into which nearly 500 persons have been admitted, who are dependent on public charity. I have had opportunities of seeing and knowing something of the character and history of a great number of these

paupers; and though, in many instances, their appearance and tales of distress induced me to believe at first that they were reduced to beggary by unavoidable misfortunes, yet, in almost every case, when I learned more about them, I found that drink was at the bottom of their distress. As facts are more important than theories, I shall make bold to occupy a little of your time with a few short instances, to illustrate what I have advanced.

1. The first who took refuge in the House of Industry was a worn-out drunkard and beggar, in the last stage, apparently, of disease. Now, after nearly three months abstinence, she is a decent-looking well-behaved woman. She nurses a little child, whose mother died, and appears nearly restored to health. She wishes me to take down an account of her former life, to show what mercy she has received in being enabled to reform, and she says she is firmly determined never to taste liquor again. She begged leave to join the Temperance Society, and shows a disposition to profit by the religious instruction which is afforded.

2. The next was a good-looking young widow, with two children, one of whom, a girl about ten years of age, got a situation as servant. I had no suspicion that the mother was given to liquor, till she one day came in drunk, quarrelled with the matron, and left the house, leaving her son in it. She has since procured three good places as servant, and lost them all through drunkenness and misconduct. She comes every now and then when drunk to the house where her daughter is at service, and threatens to take her away. Her daughter cries at this, and says she will rather drown herself than suffer again what she suffered with her mother, who used, when in liquor, to pull her children out of bed and beat them, and force them to go out begging frequently for money to drink. When this woman had liquor she forced her daughter to drink also. Her son, who is a very clever boy, wishes to stay in the poor-house, and not go back to his mother.

3. The next that I shall notice, is a middle-aged man, the near relation of an extensive merchant in this place, who has frequently supplied him with money and clothes, which were immediately converted into drink. This man was drunk when he applied for admission. He, like the greater part of the others, has improved greatly in appearance, and is now industrious, quiet and honest. One day, when I was describing all the miserable effects of the disease of drunkenness, and the sufferings which it caused to its victims, I remarked an unusual degree of attention among the men particularly; the greater part of whom, I was convinced, knew from experience the truth of what I said. Among them all, however, none seemed so deeply affected as the man of whom I am speaking—he became deadly pale, and absolutely trembled to hear the truth about the frightful state to which the drunkard is reduced. He afterwards begged to be admitted into the Temperance Society. I asked him if he would never drink any thing as long as he lived, for that was his only chance. He said he was determined never to drink again, and trusted he would be able to keep his determination. "Oh," he added, "that I had done this ten years ago!" The exclamation came from the heart.

4. Another man who applied for admittance, showed me a pawnbroker's ticket for his coat, to prove the distress to which he was reduced. But what showed far more clearly that he needed to be taken into the poor-house, was his being so drunk at the very time that he could hardly stand, although four children, who had the misfortune to call him father, were starving.

5. A woman who was long a notorious drunkard and beggar about town, was admitted, and improved rapidly in appearance. She was twice permitted to go out, and both times came back drunk. The second time she was carried in by the soldiers on guard, and her hands were severely frost-bitten. Indeed, whenever the paupers were allowed to go out for a day or two, they began to look worse and worse; and when they were kept in, they improved in appearance and cleanliness rapidly. When this woman was sober, her frost-bitten hands and wretched appearance were pointed out to her, and she was told that she punished herself more severely by drinking, than the Committee could do. She replied that though she got drunk now and then, and suffered for it, she would do as much work as any one in the house. Such was her infatuation, she could see no harm in drinking, although she suffered so severely by it. This woman

because she was not allowed to go out again, demanded her dismissal, but was put off for two or three days, in hopes that the craving for liquor would subside. This case was, however, too far gone; she could not rest a moment, but wined, red up and down like a condemned spirit, asking leave to go out of every body. At last, upon her solemn promise that she would never beg again, and that her sons would maintain her, she was dismissed, and I understand is now as busy begging and drinking as ever. I may mention that whilst she was in the House of Industry, a respectable grocer's wife in the suburbs lamented that this woman was shut up, as she was one of her best customers for liquor, and always cash. Indeed, the taking the beggars off the streets has been a blow to the lower order of taverns, dram-shops, and beggars' boarding-houses, which those establishments will not readily forgive. For, between what was begged from the charitable and what was stolen from all classes, these houses had a very considerable source of revenue, which is now entirely cut off.

6. A woman, with two children, was admitted into the house, in the last stage of misery, want and disease, and immediately lay down with fever. Her husband, a blacksmith, when he heard she was sick, went to his employer, and told him that his wife was dead, asking the loan of some money to bury her. He got the money, and drank it. When his wife was informed of this, she said that her husband was her murderer, for he had not only drunk all his own wages, but every thing that she could earn, and showing some severe bruises on her breast, she said they were the effect of blows inflicted by her husband when intoxicated. This woman died, being the first case of fever in the house.

7. Another woman, with two children, was taken into the house, whose husband, a shoemaker, could earn with ease twenty-five shillings a week, as his employer assured me. However, he scarcely ever worked, but drank and wandered about, the most pitiable object that could be imagined. This woman is also dead; and I have since heard that she was as bad as her husband, for that before he became so very drunken, he would sometimes bring her some tea and sugar, which she sold for liquor. The husband is not yet in his grave, but he has long been dead for all useful purposes—he now exists only as a nuisance.

8. A respectable-looking woman, with grey hairs, who had formerly kept a tavern, forced the Committee to turn her out, because she smuggled in liquor one way or another, and kept herself drunk for a number of days.

9. Many of the men and women in the house, if allowed to go out, come back in liquor, and several have been caught bringing it in. In some instances they have stolen the articles of the house provided for their own comfort, and sold them; and in others, they have bartered the clothes which they got in charity for liquor—for some of the dram-shop men will take even the knives and spoons of a poor-house, or the clothes of the paupers, in payment of drink.

10. The Canadians who have friends in the house, sometimes think it a necessary part of the supplies which they send them from time to time, to include a bottle of liquor, which I need scarcely add is invariably declined, and I have noticed that the husbands of several of the Canadian women who have taken refuge there, are tipsy when they come to see their wives, which probably accounts for their being unable to support them. Generally, however, the Canadian inmates were as respectable as any.

11. A man, who was useful about the house and entrusted with a good deal of authority, was allowed to go out, came in drunk, went to the women's room and commenced beating and kicking his wife, who was in a very delicate state, till the cries of murder resounded through the whole house. When he was going to be put in confinement, he seized an iron bar and threatened to knock out the brains of any one who attempted to touch him. He was of course expelled. This was a young able bodied man, perfectly capable of providing for his family, but for the temptation of dram-shops. And here I may remark upon the impossibility of maintaining discipline where drink is permitted. A child might command all the men in that house when they are sober; but let one or two of them get drunk, and the whole Committee could not keep them in order. It is, therefore, no wonder that the disgraceful punishment of the lash is obliged to be kept up in the army and navy, as long as government serves out in rations the very means of drunkenness; to the soldiers and sailors. Government gives the men

drink to make them riotous and insubordinate, and applies the lash to make them quiet and obedient—and this is the wisdom of the nineteenth century. There are in the House of Industry tailors, coopers, and other tradesmen, who would be worth good wages if they could be kept from drink. There are many also, who have been reduced by drunkenness to be the mere wrecks of human beings, and who never can be restored to health and strength in this world.

A woman who recently came in, has received an excellent education, and evidently moved in a respectable sphere. She latterly, with her husband, kept a tavern—became a drunkard—turned her old father, a man of seventy-five, into the street—was attacked with doloerum tremens—her children, who were starving with cold and hunger, were taken from her by some charitable friend,—and she herself was at last brought to the House of Industry, where she is improving in appearance.

Another case, which only came to my knowledge yesterday, is that of a woman who I always noticed to be particularly attentive when I was speaking about temperance. She, it seems, had a husband in a dealing way in Quebec, who made money, owned some houses, kept fourteen cows, and to crown all commenced tavern-keeper. Like a great many other tavern-keepers, he became a drunkard, and after going through all the painful stages of that disease, lost all he had in the world, and died. Leaving his widow with two sons, one of them a wild unsettled boy, who drinks when he can get liquor; and the other, half deaf and half an idiot. This woman cries bitterly when she tells her story, and says that every word that Temperance men say about drink and its effects, is all true.

It would be tedious to multiply instances. I shall merely state generally, that the more I became acquainted with the previous history of the inmates, the more I was inclined to attribute their destitution almost solely to the pernicious habit of drinking, which is unfortunately so prevalent. Even those whose appearance and conduct seemed to exempt them from the general rule, I was sometimes surprised to find confirmed it in the most striking manner. To make this plain, I shall merely cite one instance. The most respectable-looking family in the house, was a man, his wife, and six daughters. They all behaved well, both the man and his wife were made overseers, and they executed, and still execute their duties to the satisfaction of the Committee. I was convinced that this family was reduced by misfortunes, till I had an opportunity of hearing from a person who lived near them last autumn, that the wife and her six children were sometimes obliged to fly in the middle of the night to a neighbour's for shelter, to avoid the fury of her husband when he came home drunk. Here was a manly, honest, well-behaved man, converted into a demon by alcohol. His youngest child died of water in the head, his second is dying of consumption—and who can say whether their diseases were not caught when exposed to cold and hunger, by the conduct of their father. This man, with his whole family, and about ninety more of the inmates of the House of Industry, have become members of the Temperance Society, at their own earnest request; and to all appearance they are determined never more to touch their deadly enemy, alcohol. May the Lord in his mercy prosper them. With a few exceptions (of course other causes operate to produce poverty sometimes) none of the inmates of that house need to be chargeable to the public, but for the existence of grog-shops. And we may here admire the wisdom of the citizens of Montreal, who are willing to license dram-shops, and then contribute six thousand dollars a year to remedy a small part of the evils which they cause.

I think, after what I have stated, it will not be denied that intoxicating drinks cause three-fourths of all the beggary amongst us. I would be inclined to say nine-tenths, but it is best to keep within bounds. As for the diseases caused by drinking, and the shortening of human life amongst all classes, but more especially among the poor, they are appalling. The mortality among the poor drunken creatures who used to infest our streets, as well as among their children, was, and is enormous, many of them came into the House of Industry in a dying state, and there is scarcely a family within its walls which has not lost at least one individual; but I am convinced that perhaps the half of them would have perished this winter, had that house not been established. As for the crimes which require Courts of Justice, we shall not hesitate to say that three-fourths of them flow from the same un-

hallowed source, when we consider that thefts and robberies are invariably committed almost by those who are reduced to misery by drunken and debauched habits, and who require means to carry on their mode of life; and that almost all deeds of violence are committed under the maddening influence of liquor. Indeed Judge Pyke did not hesitate to say that nine-tenths of all the criminal cases which came before him were caused by spirituous liquors. To conclude, I would merely add, that the misery, disease and crime which I have described, and with which every community is more or less cursed, are the legitimate and necessary effects of that "good creature of God" alcohol, when used as it has hitherto been; and that they are the invariable accompaniment of that "honest lawful and respectable trade" rum selling.

The Rev. G. W. Perkins, then proposed the fourth Motion, which was seconded by J. E. Mills, Esq.

That as a fearful amount of pauperism, crime and disease, result from the use of intoxicating drinks, those employed in manufacturing, importing and retailing these liquors for a beverage, are necessary to all the evils which result from their use.

The following is the principal part of the speech made on this motion —

The Rev. G. W. PERKINS.—The terms, said the Rev. Gentleman, in which this resolution is expressed might have been much more severe, with equal truth and propriety. Indeed, language can scarcely be found strong enough to describe the evil nature and tendency of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The resolution charges upon the manufacturers, importers and retailers of intoxicating liquors, (to be used as a beverage,) the sin of being accessory to all the evils which result from their use. That pauperism, crime, and disease, to an appalling extent, are the result of such use, it is not my design at present to show. Facts fearfully demonstrative of this position have been often and fully stated to the public of this city, on previous similar occasions; are accumulated in frightful masses in printed documents; and are detailed with peculiar interest and excellence in the remarks of Mr. Douglass, who has just preceded me. My special object this evening is, to show that the dealers in intoxicating liquors as a beverage are accessory to those evils. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that in making this grave charge, I am willing to do ample justice to the private character of many of those upon whom my subsequent remarks may seem to bear with severity. I am willing to allow, that in their own families they may be affectionate and amiable; are, and deserve to be, objects of attachment to their own wives and children, and that they may pay their debts with honour and punctuality. Towards dealers in intoxicating drinks I cherish no feelings of personal ill will—some of them I unfeignedly respect for many estimable traits of character. But we deal with truths and facts. They must not be concealed, nor modified through fear, nor through favour. If those truths and facts bear heavily upon any class of individuals, who are to blame? Certainly not we who state and defend the truth, but those who persist in a business which cannot bear exposure. My object is not to prove that in a legal and technical sense, the dealer is accessory to all the evils resulting from the use of the liquor he sells. But I will state a case to show that the principle on which guilt is adjudged in other cases would, if strictly applied, bring in a verdict of condemnation against the seller of intoxicating drinks. After the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, by Crosswield, (who to avoid conviction, if I recollect rightly—committed suicide in prison,) Knapp was tried. The question before the court was—whether he was so far a participator in the crime, that the sentence of death could legally be pronounced. The case was argued by the celebrated Daniel Webster.—It was proved that at, and previous to, the time of the murder, Knapp took his station about three hundred feet from the house in a different street. The ground which Mr. Webster took, was, that he was there to facilitate or encourage the perpetration of the crime. The court and jury sustained the ground, and a verdict of guilt, and sentence of death, were accordingly rendered. Now, let us suppose, that instead of taking his station at any distance, near or remote for the purpose of aiding or encouraging the crime, he had previous to the perpetration of the murder, supplied the actor in the fearful tragedy with a glass of brandy to sustain his failing purpose. Would not his condemnation have been equally just? Would he not

have aided, abetted, or encouraged the crime? Would not his participation in the guilt have been equally clear? Now, the importer of a cargo of liquor, or the retailer of that cargo, glass by glass, does not know to what particular crime the portion of the liquid which he conveys to his customer may lead. But he does know, that the use of it will infallibly lead to crime—either to pauperism, a crime against one's family and the community, or to disease, a crime against one's life and health; or to some form of transgression against the laws of the state. With this knowledge he persists in putting the cup to his neighbour's lips. He is then accessory to the evils which result from their use. It will not excuse the rum seller to assert that he does not prosecute this traffic for the purpose of increasing crime, but for the pecuniary profit. The murderer of Mr. White did not perpetrate the crime for the purpose of transgressing the laws, but for the victim's money. Good actions and bad may both be sources of pecuniary profit. Their justification must be sought in some other fact than their mere gainfulness. The seller knows that pauperism, disease, and crime will be the result of the use of intoxicating drinks—he is accountable for that result. Neither will it avert the charge laid upon the rum-seller to maintain that we are not accountable for the use made by others, of the articles they purchase. The apothecary would be held accountable for the use his customers made of arsenic, if he sold that arsenic with the knowledge that half the wells in the city would be poisoned with it. The dealer in fire-arms would be held accountable in public opinion for the use made of those articles, if he sold them to a mob, in such a state of feeling, that he knew that bloodshed would be the inevitable result of the possession of those arms? I take the stand then, fearlessly and boldly, that dealers in intoxicating drinks from the largest importer and manufacturer, down to the fifth-hand and vilest retailer, are accessory to all the evils which are the infallible and known result of their business. I am anxious that the torrent of public indignation, from a community burdened by the paupers and demoralized by the crimes which can be traced to their shops, should fall on those dealers. If conscience cannot influence them: if murders, diseases and crimes do not affect them—if the cry of the injured wife and ruined children cannot touch their hearts—if they will persist in a traffic which pours on the community a flood of debasement and misery—let public opinion stamp them with infamy, till very shame and infamy, shall drive them from the foul traffic. I speak advisedly and deliberately, when I say that the traffic in intoxicating liquors ought to be considered an infamous traffic. The keeper of a brothel facilitates licentiousness. The keeper of a gambling house encourages profligacy. The dealer in intoxicating drinks facilitates pauperism and crime. Pass the House of Industry—whose business has reduced its beggared inhabitants to want? That of the rum seller. Who has imposed on the community the heavy expense of supporting those paupers? The rum-seller. Pass you den of filth, blasphemy, and starvation—to whose influence must be traced those horrible receptacles? To the rum-seller. In every loathsome drunkard lying like swine in our streets—in the clotted blood and mangled corpse of the murdered wife—in the savage ferocity of the murderer—in the highful amount of suffering at this moment felt by a large portion of our fellow-citizens—we trace the influence and consequences of the business of the rum-seller. Is not the business an infamous one? If any class of persons whose business I have endeavoured to characterize are present in this assembly, I affectionately address to them a few inquiries. You must die. When you come to that home, when worldly possessions can neither be enjoyed nor kept, would it add pleasure to your dying reflections, that from your shop, year after year, had flowed streams of poison and misery? That on your business rested the curses of the ruined drunkard? And against you had gone up to Heaven the cry of the injured wife and beggared children? That the property you left your own children was steeped in the blood and tears of wronged, impoverished, and murdered men? That every degree of success you had obtained was a sure index of your having been a greater curse to society? If you are not an Atheist you believe that you are one day to stand before the bar of God, with a congregated universe, that you and they may receive according to the deeds done in the body. Think you, it would be pleasant to meet at that hour, one of those beings who had entered eternity with the sin of drunkenness or murder on his head, and who

should be able to point to you as the one who supplied him with the means of ruin? Who should mingle with the wailings of his own misery a despair, curses on you as the tempter and destroyer of his soul? Would a crowd of such lost beings, rendered such by the instrumentality of your business, give you pleasure, then? If "the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God," shall the drunkard-maker be innocent? "The evil that men do, lives after them." Believing as I do, the existence and government of a righteous God, I pity the man whose interests are identified with this business. Retribution is accumulating. The larger his importations, the greater his profit;—the more efficient is he in diffusing the agents of misery and crime, and of course the more fearful his guilt. "Take heed for God holds vengeance in his hand."

The Chairman, at the close of the Rev. Gentleman's speech, stated to the meeting that they had been deprived of the Rev. W. Taylor's services on this occasion, by a slight illness, which had prevented his attendance.

A collection, amounting to £4 6s. 3d. was then taken, and the meeting broke up, apparently much satisfied with the exercises of the evening. Six names were added to the list of members, making a total of 663.

JAMES COURT, Secretary.

Montreal, February 23, 1837.

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.—*Mac-knight's Translation.*

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1837.

We have occupied this number of the *Advocate* almost entirely with a report of the proceedings of the Committee of the Montreal Society for the promotion of Temperance, and an account of the speeches delivered at their late Anniversary. Both of these, we flatter ourselves, will prove highly interesting to the friends of the cause. The speeches which we have reported are distinguished by eloquence and sound reasoning; in particular, the speech of J. Douglass, Esq., is deserving of attention on account of the array of facts which it presents. His connection with the House of Industry furnished him with an opportunity of ascertaining these facts, and investigating their truth. The recital is truly affecting; and if it does not make an impression on the benevolent public, we know not what will. It furnishes irresistible evidence that the pauperism, which exists to such an extent in this city, arises principally from *intemperance*, and, by necessary consequence, points out the method which the public ought to adopt to prevent pauperism and its attendant evils—*discouragement the use of intoxicating drinks, and the men whose business it is to supply them.*

Between two and three thousand dollars, we believe, have been voluntarily contributed by the citizens of Montreal this winter to endow the House of Industry, but, while

we commend their liberality, we would ask if it is not evident, that they themselves have produced the pauperism which needs it. Has not public opinion sanctioned the *trade* in intoxicating liquors, and the *use* of them? And is not this sanctioning the means that are making drunkards and paupers every day? The root of the evil lies here. Until public opinion shall condemn both the *traffic* and the *use* of the baneful article, the public may expect to be taxed every year with the support of paupers; and the tax itself is a matter of little importance, compared with the pain which every benevolent heart must feel, at witnessing so much vice and suffering.

INTEMPERANCE A CAUSE OF CRIME.—

With much pleasure we lay before the readers of the *Advocate*, the following extract from the charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, lately impanelled:—

"When we see offences multiply, and punishments produce no beneficial effect, it becomes the interest of society to search out the evil, and to use their utmost efforts to correct it. We must here allude to one cause against which complaint has long been heard and reiterated from every quarter, but for which, we regret to say, no effectual remedy has yet been found—namely, that arising from the frequent use of intoxicating liquors. To this pernicious habit is sacrificed every principle of honesty, of fidelity, and of all that is valuable in society; and to this we must attribute much of that looseness of morals, and of that recklessness of conduct, which bring so many criminals before us. To check an evil of so frequent occurrence may be difficult, but wholly to overlook it is to give strength to its continuance. Whatever our advantages may be, living under a beneficent Government, we ought not to be insensible to any thing that regards our internal peace and security, but ought to exercise the powers vested in us, for the improvement of our state and condition, as circumstances may require or experience dictate."

DISTILLATION AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

—Since our last number we have collected the following pieces of intelligence on this topic, which are deserving of notice.

"WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The distillers of grain in Franklin County, Pa., have held a meeting, in Chambersburg, at which they unanimously resolved to so regulate their business, either by its reduction or suspension, as to adapt it to the existing exigencies of the public, as regards the present scarcity and dearness of bread stuffs."

In New York the subject is beginning to be discussed in the public prints, and the Legislature of that State has appointed a Committee to "examine and report." We shall not pursue the discussion any farther at present, but shall wait, with some anxiety, for the report of this Committee, which we trust will enable us to do it greater justice.

The Rev. J. Reid, of Frelighsburg, has published a letter in the *Missisquoi Standard*, in which he expresses himself highly offended at the notice we took in our last of a certain clergyman, who, in addition to the *bread of life*, it is said, is about to furnish his people with *aqua vita*. We are sorry to witness the spirit in which the letter is written, and we must tell the Rev. Gentleman that it appears to us as unbecoming his station, as it is certainly at variance with his former character. The respect which we still bear for his former character prevents us from making any animadversions on his letter, or attempting any reply. We shall merely add, for the sake of other readers, that we spoke of an *individual*, not of a *sect*.

Moderate Drinkers of Ardent Spirits, beware!

We have often heard it asserted by the medical faculty, that the habitual use of ardent spirits, caused an enlargement or growth of the liver to take place, which led either to its gradual decay, until the patient was carried off, or produced adhesion and inflammation in the lungs, from their action of respiration being injured; and we have been reminded of the fact by a case in point which occurred lately, which we shall here briefly lay before our readers, in the hope of its catching the eye of some moderate, and not yet confirmed drunkard, and produce that conviction which will redeem him from its enslaving power, its demoralizing influence, and the speedy and certain destruction in which all its bondmen must ultimately be involved.

The circumstances are these:—The individual, a young man, of fair abilities, and good report, had, for the course of a year been in the practice of using the stimulating draught, moderately, but never going the length of those excesses in which the debauchee indulges. About the Christmas and New Year's holy-days, he was led, however, to exceed the bounds of moderation, and drinking freely with his friends at dinner, he was obliged to be put to bed in a state of great excitement, in which state he continued, (being subject to *delirium tremens*) until early the second morning after, when he expired, and in this state was ushered into the presence of his Judge, to answer for this act of self-murder!

Dreadful attempt!

Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage,
To rush into the presence of our Judge;
As if we challeng'd Him to do His worst,
And matter'd not His wrath! unheard-of tortures
Must be reserved for such: these herd together;
The common damn'd shun their society,
And look upon themselves as fiends less foul.

A *post mortem* examination of the body took place, when it was found, the liver had en-

larged to such an extent as to prevent the lungs from performing their proper functions; the leading symptoms of a state tending to decay were apparent in the liver; the heart also was enlarged, and the inflammation in the right lung was great; adhesion had likewise commenced. The officiating surgeon stated as his opinion, that the enlargement of the liver and the heart, must have commenced some months before the death of the individual, and were the remote cause of it; while the highly inflamed state in which the right lung was found, could have been the work of a few days, which was the immediate cause of his death, produced by excitement.

We can vouch for the authenticity of this truly affecting case, and would affectionately call the attention of all those who are dallying with the monster, ardent spirits, to take heed, that its most deadly and incurable sting, is not secretly left in their constitution.

It is lamentable to see a young man hurried away into eternity under such circumstances,—but this is not a singular case—the generality of our youths are involved in it, encouraged by the immediate example of their supporters and superiors, and are thus, like the individual above referred to, gradually, and perhaps to themselves, imperceptibly, bringing on their own destruction! It appears to us, there is not the opprobrium, which the use of ardent spirits merits, cast upon it, by the Temperance community, and we would here urge the supporters of the cause, to be consistent themselves, and their united efforts will then tend greatly to check the progress of the deadly monster, from tyrannically exerting its sway over our species, and thus degrading man, beneath the brute creation.—*Communicated.*

Subscriptions to the Third Volume.

It is requested of Societies and individuals wishing to take copies, to notify the Secretary, Mr. J. Court, as soon as possible, (letters post paid.) Along with the packages containing this number, will be sent a number of prospectuses, which we trust our friends will make good use of, by hanging them up in favourable situations, or giving them extensive circulation.

Exchange Papers.

This number will be sent to the following papers in the United States, with which the Executive Committee trust an exchange will be henceforth made:—

The Journal of the American Temperance Union.
Temperance Recorder, Albany.
Temperance Herald, Augusta, Me.
Temperance Herald, Concord, N. H.
Temperance Journal, Boston, Mass.
Temperance Banner, Northampton.
Temperance Reporter, Trenton.
Temperance Recorder, Philadelphia.
Temperance Herald, Baltimore.
Temperance Advocate, Columbus, Ohio.

Temperance Herald, Alton, Illinois.
Plage, Lowell.
Star, Richmond, Virginia.
Cold Water-Man, Natchez.

Teetotalism or Temperance

MR. FINCH'S LECTURE.

Extracted from the Dumfries and Galloway Courier

On Thursday week a hand-bill, containing the following intimation, was pretty extensively circulated in Dumfries:—"Take Notice that a Temperance Meeting will be held this evening, Thursday, September 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Presbyterian Meeting-house, Dumfries. Mr. JOHN FINCH, King of the Teetotalers of Ireland and Liverpool, Defender of Teetotalism, will address the meeting. Drunkards, Moderate Drinkers, and Teetotalers, are respectfully invited to attend. Objections will be answered. God save the King!" The novelty of the announcement attracted a considerable concourse of people of both sexes to the meeting-house in Irving Street, and ere the business of the evening had concluded, the church was respectfully filled in every part. Mr. John Finch is a gentleman of highly respectable appearance, attired inables and white cravat—is, we believe, by occupation a master and traveller in the iron trade—maybe, perhaps, forty years of age, and has a countenance remarkable for its florid or rubicund hue, and thus far, in appearance at least, sadly out of keeping with the cause he pleads, and has so much at heart. Mr. Finch proceeds at once about his work in a knock-him-down style—there is no mincing the matter with him—he shows up the abomination of "the ardent" in whatever shape it may be presented—whether aristocratic wine and brandy, or plebeian whiskey, ale, or porter—denounces malsters, brewers, distillers, vintners, and dam-sellers as the demons of mankind, and the accursed of the human race, and plainly tells us that whether we look to them or their occupation, the "tail of the serpent is over them all." Then Mr. John Finch is none of your journey-men preachers, who serve up a thunder and lightning discourse—rouse your indignation or sympathies to the frenzied or weeping point, and "the whole to conclude" with a collection to defray expenses; no, he evinces his sincerity by paying the whole score himself, down even to the bill-sticker, and thus gives a better earnest of his sincerity and disinterestedness in the cause of temperance than any harangue, however lengthy. Mr. Finch spoke for upwards of two hours, was on one or two occasions interrupted, and frequently applauded. Independently of the solid truths which the speaker brought before his audience, he caricatured, by gesture and the intonations of his voice, the pitiable state of the drunkard, and withal imparted so much of quaint comicality to his subject, that the audience were frequently in a roar of laughter. The length of this oration puts any attempt at reporting it out of the question, but the following are given as a few of the heads upon which the "king of the teetotalers" touched. Mr. F. set out by expressing his pleasure at seeing the meeting attended by so many of the fair sex; it was a vital matter that they should be duly impressed with the importance of the cause of temperance, from the influence they possessed in society. He should, in fact, rather see one female than ten males in a teetotal society, and if they once fairly took up the question there could be no doubt that temperance would triumph, and drunkenness be hunted out of Dumfries. This was the third time on which he was about to address a Scotch audience—a people

far-famed for their intelligence and respectability, and from whom he could calculate upon due attention being given to the facts which he would bring before them. Drink, then, directly produced three-fourths of all the folly, crime, poverty, lunacy, and wretchedness, with which this country was afflicted. And no one could say he advocated this cause from motives of personal interest; because he asked nothing from them; he paid his own expenses; he paid his own bill, sticker, and had even paid his own candles; no one therefore could aver that he was lecturing "in the way of business." Nor was it to spread any particular political or religious opinion, for none of the audience would learn from his remarks what were his sentiments upon these topics; but solely to discontinue a system which was pregnant with ruin and infamy to all who become attached to it. He exerted himself more especially to incite an abhorrence in the working classes to such practices, for though they had the example of the higher orders before them, yet still the system did not carry with it such ruin and destitution in the one class as in the other. Neither should he interfere with the ministers of religion, but should rather aid them, and might compare himself to the "voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way." He should, if they would listen to him, make them a church-going people—to the Catholic he would say, "Go to your chapel," and to the Protestant, "Go to your church." He should take a text and speak upon it; and as he had seen on his way hither many altars inscribed—"Wine, ale, and spirits, said here," and many worshipping at them, perhaps this text would not be deemed inappropriate. They would recollect that two years ago news arrived and were published in the papers of a serious dispute between Lord Napier, our Ambassador to China, and the Chinese; that nobleman wished to force his way into Canton, and used plenty of bad language for the purpose; but it would not do, and the Chinese sent him to a city on the coast, and gave him the name of a "Barbarian eye;" the people here inquired why he had not resented the insult by battering the Chinese with cannon; but they never once inquired what right they had to do so. About 200 years ago, then, a company of British merchants—now the East India Company—commenced trading to Hindostan; and after seeing the riches and beauty of the country, they determined, by whatever means, to get hold of it. Permission was in consequence obtained to build a factory or warehouse for the purposes of trading; a fort of course became necessary to guard the factory, and soldiers to garrison the fort; and, a footing once obtained, wars were fomented among the natives, their territory partitioned, and a mighty empire raised in the East, and by men, too, of the most reckless, abandoned, dissipated, and unchristian characters. But it became necessary to blind the people of Great Britain, and the whole was said to be done for the sake of religion, at the very time, too, that the British allowed widows to be burned for a tax, and victims to be sacrificed under the idol of Jaggernaut.—News then of all these proceedings must have reached China, to which the distance was not great, and perhaps there would then be less reason to wonder why they termed their chief the "Barbarian eye," and refused the British a footing into their cities. But suppose the Chinese sent an Ambassador to this country to learn our manners and customs, he much doubted if he would not return with a report that we were utter barbarians indeed; and suppose that the ship in which he came was shipwrecked, he would see that so far from being assisted by the people

power to plunder, ruin, and sacrifice, the mariners thrown helplessly on their shores. Arrived in the kingdom, however, are matters better? Not by any means! Perhaps the first sight which meets him, is that of a mother administering a little gruel to her new-born infant—and of course there is a little of her own cordial in it—brandy; this may occasionally irritate the bowels, but then the brandy is repeated till it gets better, and then comes the baptism, when all, as in duty bound, get drunk. In a series of years the child is fit to be bound as an apprentice, and on this occasion his friends must get drunk of course; by and bye his apprenticeship is ended—they must get drunk again; he is married, they get drunk at the wedding; he dies, and they get drunk at the funeral. Thus the Chinese Ambassador would report that this people have recourse to drink upon all occasions, frivolous and important; they must have drink when they are hot, drink when they are cold—when they are sick and when they are hungry—drink to make them well when out of health, and drink to make them better when in it—drink to assist digestion, and drink to keep the wind from the stomach—drink to increase their merriment when they are joyful, and when sad to "drive dull care away." Then they must have drink when they are taking orders, and drink when they are paid for them; and at most of the auctions, in England at least, drink is plied round in the outset, to make the people bid like madmen. There must be drink when a new man goes into a shop, and drink when an old one leaves it. Then the town gets drunk at the appointment of mayor and aldermen; and the whole nation is fuddled at the election of Members of Parliament. Nay, they cannot even celebrate the most solemn memorials of their religion without drink, for the associations in the life of our Saviour, connected with Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, were celebrated as drunken festivals. What then would the Ambassador say of the manners or virtues of the barbarian eyed people? The lecturer then divided his subject into distinct heads, viz.—the foolery of drinking drunkard's drinks—the foolery of moderate drinking—and the foolery and roguery of drink-making and drink-selling. Drunkard's drinks, then, were not food—they were not clothing—they were not drink, for the more of them that were swallowed the more thirsty you get; nor were they washing or lodging, unless it was in a ditch. Would any one say that he was better after drinking them, in constitution, in health, in pocket, in contentment? No: the practice brought infamy and blasted the character both for this world and the next. Then what fools were the people to drink drunkard's drinks. Wine, ale, porter, and spirits, he contended, were equally bad. If they would have wine, let them get the juice of the grape and press it into a cup, and drink as Pharaoh did; they would then get all its good qualities, and no mistake! then it would not intoxicate; but when you ferment it, the properties of the grape are changed altogether, and those which were good are lost; it becomes alcohol—an intoxicating fluid, which, when taken to excess, has precisely the same effect upon the stomach as arsenic. But this was not all, for it was mixed with brandy of the worst description, and those who recommend a person to give up drinking malt liquors, and take to bad wine, told them pure humbug; the one was as bad as the other. The people were not aware of the poisonous ingredients which it contained; and as a proof of this, the proprietor of a lead mine in Wales had told him that annually he exported some tons of sugar of lead to be mixed with the wines which were sent to this

as bad as the other. Suppose, then, you go into a Tom and Jerry shop, and purchase a gallon of ale, which costs 2s, there are 8s. of this taken for the brewer's profit, and 6s. for that of the publican, which brings down the amount to 10d. The lecturer then, by a curious calculation, enumerated the charge of *spuling* the barley by the malster—of extracting its wholesome qualities, and reducing the weight of the grain from 54 lbs. to 40 lbs per bushel—the quantity which was wasted went to the pigs, and was converted into poison, and eventually brought down the intrinsic value of that for which 2s. was paid to one penny. The lecturer, in a similar manner, explained the process of converting the wholesome grain into the liquid fire called whiskey, alcohol, or poison. But they were told that whiskey was a healthy beverage, and persons were pointed out at an advanced period of life who had indulged in it all their days. But let them ask these old men how many of their companions had dropped into the grave, at the various ages of 25 and upwards, from the indulgence in this poison, and they would find that such old men were left one out of a hundred—that for whiskey drinkers death was the rule, and life the exception. He (Mr. F.) conceived that the middle and higher classes were more addicted to drinking than the poorer; and this could very easily be ascertained from the amount of money spent in them. It was calculated that fifty millions of money were spent annually in drink, and of these twenty-two millions were paid for wine and brandy—the drink of the rich man; and, considering the relative numbers, the amount drunk generally by the higher classes must be infinitely greater than that by the poor. But then let them consider what kind of a monster of an animal a drunkard was. He neither walks upright upon his legs like a man, nor could he caper on all fours like a quadruped; he went along in a staggering indescribable motion of his own, possessing neither the reason of the man, nor the instinct of the brute. Let them look at a real drunkard; his body is covered with wounds and ulcers—he is ornamented with a terrific red nose—he is slaving at the mouth like a mad dog, and emits a breath foul as a pest-house; while his habits are as obstinate as those of an ass—a mean, fawning, crawling, dirty dog, who would lick the dust off your feet for a bellyful of whiskey. Every thing that he has finds its way to the pawn-shop, down even to the very bible; and he (Mr. F.) knew of a female who first swallowed all her teeth in gin, and then sold her body to the doctors, and drank it before she died. Then what are the follies committed while under the influence of gin and whiskey?—he had known one of these foolish wretches fasten himself to the sail of a windmill, and be whisked round and round till the life was nearly whirled out of him. Further, they are rascally and dishonest, in so far as they would barter the liberties of their country for a gorging of drink at an election—sell their children for slaves to the factories, and then go whimpering to the Trades Unions to get up petitions to Parliament to shorten the hours of labour, while at the same time they will swear before the Justices that their children are older than they really are, for the purpose of getting them employed and drinking their earnings. Then the drunkard is the most fierce and cruel of all savage animals: even the lion and the tiger will foster and defend their young, but the slave to drink will deprive them of their last farthing—their last rag, and cast them naked and defenceless upon the world.—Mr. Finch then detailed a long catalogue of atrocities committed under the influence of in-

tually he would not end his carouse by figuring upon the gallows. Then the drunkard awakes in the most dreadful horror of mind, and if he sees anything at all they are demons dancing around him, in such infernal shapes that it is ten to one if he does not take a rope and hang himself, or a razor to sever the windpipe. Insanity and death were certain consequences of intemperance; and at the last election in Rochdale three persons died from drinking, while on a similar occasion at Liverpool three also died, and seven were sent to the mad-house. *Moderate drinking* was as bad as any; the first glass did all the damage—"deny the first, and there is no fear of you taking the second," said Mr. Finch. He had heard "moderate drinking" defined by many individuals from one glass after dinner to thirty glasses of punch during the day; and he had heard of an Irishman who was invited to take a glass, and replied in the negative, saying "I have had six and twenty glasses already, and as I have to dine with the Priest, I am afraid he would notice it if I take any more: I like moderation." Moderate drinking was pure humbug; they might as well speak of a female who was moderately chaste. Now, he considered moderation in this instance as the old bridge, which was full of unseen holes and snares, while total abstinence was the new bridge, which was safe and easy. Mr. Finch then ran a most unmerciful tilt against the wine and punch drinking systems of commercial travellers; and followed by flaying alive, the whole of drunk brewers, distillers, and sellers, whom he characterized as nothing better than legal murderers, thieves, swindlers, and robbers; but as we have the dread of the law of libel before our eyes, we will not lengthen out on this head. But would they believe, said he, that the soil of no less than 2,000,000 of acres were devoted to the produce of grain to be destroyed by the malster, and devoured by the drunkard; the three hundred foxes which Samson tied together, and drove into the corn of the Philistines, was a joke to it. Then it had been computed that 600,000 drunkards existed in this country, of whom 40,000 were carried annually to a premature grave—or in all, two millions in 25 years. He implored them all then, to abjure strong liquors, and drink water—water—water, which created contentment of mind, put clothing on the back, money in the pocket, and added to the health and strength of the body. In fact, since he had become a total abstinence man, four years ago, he had increased in weight seven pounds. He, therefore, implored all, for their own sakes, to give in their adhesion to teetotalism. Already they numbered one million teetottlers in America, one hundred and fifty thousand in England, and had now made a beginning in Annan and Lochmaben in Scotland; and though the Press and Pulpit were against them, (the former being under the influence of the beer-shops) still they would persevere till they had banished drink out of the kingdom.

The above is the mere outline of an address, which, for pith and comicality, is perfectly unrivalled in the annals of oratory in Dumfries. Words cannot well express the flagellation which drink received at the hands of the lecturer, and often his imitations of the drunkard set the house from its propriety with laughter. During the delivery of the address, a distiller's traveller from Perth interrupted the speaker, and wished to reply to some of his arguments; but he was put down at the time, and failed to come to the scratch at the termination of the lecture. A professional gentleman belonging to Dumfries, however, entered the lists against the principles and broke a lance with their

only came off second best; but of course he addressed was extempore. After this, Mr. Finch often and again challenged the meeting to produce an advocate for "glorious whiskey," but no one answered the call, and John Bailey-corn was floored, while teetotalism remained rampant. This notable meeting dissolved a little before 11 p. m.

Lower Canada.

FATAL AFFRAY.—*The effects of Ardent Spirit.*—Thursday, the 9th Feb., a melancholy affair took place at Stanstead, in the Drew neighborhood. The circumstances, as we heard them, were as follows:—

A quarrel had some time existed between Mr. Rufus Kimpton, and Pember W. Still, on account of an alleged debt due from the former to the latter, and on account of which Still had threatened vengeance against Kimpton if the debt was not paid. On the day above mentioned, a Bee had collected for the purpose of getting up wood. Both parties were present, and some dispute passed between them. Through the folly and wickedness of some of the boys, Still became intoxicated, and they were training him—that is, tumbling him about in the snow. Still threatened, if they did not desist, to kill them. Kimpton came out of the house, and giving Still a push said, "you will not kill me!" Still replied "If you touch me again I will kill you on the spot." Kimpton gave him another push or kick, when Still drew a large knife and struck the other in the breast which glanced and did but little injury. He then struck him again in the lower part of the abdomen, ripping open his bowels up to the short ribs. We have not heard positively, but report says Kimpton has since died. Still is now confined in jail in this town.—*Sherbrooke Advocate.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

Canada Temperance Advocate.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE, in prospect of commencing another volume of this paper, earnestly address themselves to the friends of Temperance in this Province, particularly.

The common use of intoxicating drinks tends to evils unmentionable, perverting the produce of our fields, and thereby raising the price and lessening the quantity of grain fitted to afford cheap and wholesome nourishment, without adequate benefit to any class. It leads to the great increase of our public and private expences, for the support of Jails, Courts of Justice, Hospital, and other sources of expenditure; while its worst effects are seen in the extension of crime, disease, immorality and irreligion.

And yet, it is painful to witness the comparative total inactivity of the community upon the subject, a state of things which as for an explanation, especially when contrasted with its sensitiveness and activity in other matters. The answer is plain—light is wanted; and its remedy is evident—give it the necessary light; put before it fact after fact, argument upon argument, and with the Divine blessing, the desired success

Impressed with such a belief, we have struggled during the two past years to sustain the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, at a considerable sacrifice of time and money, and of the latter a much greater will be required, if the subscriptions due on its account be not paid up and assistance afforded us. The lack of duty of most of the friends of Temperance in this respect, we are obliged to notice: yet, still willing to trust to the effect of an appeal to their sense of obligation and benevolence, we have resolved to continue the issue of the paper on even lower terms, and increased in interest and value by the addition of *Wood Cuts*; while arrangements will be made to obtain a greater number of Temperance publications for the purpose of selection and information on the progress of the cause in other countries.

Having thus given the friends of the Temperance cause another opportunity of uniting with us in its promotion, we feel constrained to testify to them that, if they do not come forward—for the failure of the undertaking and the consequent increase of the evils of intemperance, they must as responsible beings, account to Him, who in wrath will require it at their hands.

We, however, trust, that in sorrow for past indifference, and with dependance on Divine grace, the friends of Temperance will exert themselves henceforward with zeal and perseverance suited to the important object they seek to promote.

In conclusion, we announce that in accordance with the views of the majority of the Society and Executive Committee, the third volume will advocate the total disuse of intoxicating drinks, except for religious, medicinal, and mechanical purposes.

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

To be commenced on the First of May, 1837:—

To Town subscribers, or when called for, single copy, 2s. 6d.; 10 to 50, 1s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy; 50 to 100, 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy; 100 and upwards, 1s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy. When sent by mail, postage included, single copy, 3s.; 10 to 50, 2s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy; 50 to 100, 2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy; 100 and upwards, 1s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ copy. Subscriptions payable in advance, and to be remitted free of postage. Communications to be addressed (post paid,) to Mr. JAMES COURT, Secretary of the Society.

Montreal, January 17, 1837.

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