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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SELECTIONS— <i>Caroline Camlen</i> .....	369
<i>The Traffic in Canada</i> .....	370
<i>Malt Liquors and Cider</i> .....	“
<i>Drunkenness, an Illustration</i> .....	371
<i>Intemperance and the Cholera</i> .....	372
<i>Death by Rum</i> .....	“
PROGRESS— <i>England—Scotland</i> .....	373
<i>United States</i> .....	374
POETRY— <i>The Fisherman</i> .....	“
EDITORIAL— <i>Reasons for supporting the Canada Temperance Advocate</i> .....	376
<i>Tavern-keepers' Disturbance at Napanee</i> .....	“
<i>Winter Lectures</i> .....	377
<i>Mr Wadsworth's Appointments</i> .....	378
<i>To Agents—To Non-Subscribers</i> .....	“
<i>Temperance</i> .....	379
<i>Advertisements, Moneys Received, &amp;c</i> .....	379, 380

CAROLINE CAMLEN.

It was an evening to be remembered in the city of S——, the Bachelor's ball was the gayest of the season, and many a young heart beat happily, as group after group of the gay and lovely entered the splendidly decorated room. At last a pair approached who fixed all eyes, and a murmur of admiration went round the apartment. The taller of the two was a young man of perfect figure, his full black eyes—his high forehead, his air—his manner—all spoke him to be one, *comme il y a peu*. Upon his arm leaned his sister Caroline, who captivated one hardly knew why.—Not truly beautiful, and yet so graceful, so fascinating, so witty, that she was the reigning belle of the season. A proud and happy being was young Henry Willington, as he marked the triumphs of his idolized sister.

“And which of her many suitors does Carry W. honor by accepting,” asked a young lady of her companion, “I suppose it will be Corning, now he has received an appointment to the court of —— . She will like to figure in a royal saloon.”

“You are mistaken Adaline,” was the reply.—“Cousin Carry is engaged to Mr. Camlen, he is a business man, without fortune. Papa does not admire the taste of his niece, but as Mr. Camlen is of good family, and has fine manners and good morals, why, if my pretty Coz. prefers love in a cottage to the same sentiment in a palace, she must e'en have her own way.”

Eighteen years past away, and the pleasant May had strown the earth with loveliness and beauty. But it was a rainy evening, and as we sat round the tea table,

we amused ourselves by conjectures as to the probable cause of the detention of our eloquent and accomplished hostess. She came at last, and announced that her sister in-law, Mrs. Camlen, was taken suddenly ill, and the youngsters of the party were forbidden to enter her room, or make any noise. We rose from the table, and Mrs. Willington taking my arm led me to the sick room. We entered, and never will my memory lose the picture there presented. Upon a chair were carelessly thrown the bonnet and shawl, I remembered to have seen worn by Mrs. Camlen, and on the bed lay the wretched woman literally *dead drunk*. By the bedside stood a confidential servant, who occasionally dropped into the half opened mouth a little milk. Sickness oppressed me.—I rushed from the chamber and mechanically followed my friend up stairs. There lay the daughter of the poor object we had just left in the strongest hysterics.—We stood a few moments by her side, when suddenly recognizing her aunt Willington, she buried her face in Mrs. W's bosom, and relieved her breast by a flood of tears. “For years have I carried about with me this load of sorrow,” sobbed the poor girl, “and would have done so patiently, would my mother but have spared herself and me this open disgrace.”

I learned afterwards the particulars of which I was then ignorant, and found that Mrs. Camlen, having been sent away by her friends at Jonesburgh (where she had been visiting,) on account of her sad habits, had reached Mrs. W's the preceding afternoon, and that morning had risen and gone out none knew whither. She was found by a relative *asleep* in a low shop by the wharf-side, and by him was carried to her friends.

From her own lips I learned the sad story of Caroline's downfall. Her husband was not a Christian, but was seriously disposed, and soon after their marriage carried home to her a family Bible. She laughed at it, jeered him, and threw it carelessly upon the table.

A year of her married life passed away, and she was the mother of a daughter. The physician and nurse recommended a glass of porter daily, to increase the supply of nourishment for her babe. Mrs. Camlen assured me that at that time the habit of intemperance was formed. The quantity gradually increased. Her house was neglected, her temper raised, and her husband, finding his house thus uncomfortable, betook himself to places of dissipation, and near the time of her fatal exposé recorded above, sank into the grave—who could have recognized in him the noble looking Edward Camlen—his bright parts obscured—his mind degraded—his soul ——

But to return to the wife. The physician announced

that Mrs. Camlen was subject to a kind of hysteric fits, and the vile habit was *known* only to her own family, though *suspected* by many. Poverty, wretchedness, dependence had been their lot, and for years had the daughter sought to conceal from the eyes of others, the shame of her she called mother.

That daughter has shone the star of brilliant assemblies, and is now the happy wife of one who can appreciate her. Yet will she never forget the wretchedness through which her youth passed, and will turn with horror alike from the friendly glass of wine, and the medically recommended tumbler of porter.—*American Paper.*

### THE TRAFFIC IN CANADA.

It is with great pleasure we have to record the progress of temperance principles throughout the eastern parts of the province; also, we note that something is still doing in the more western sections. We have read with great satisfaction the address of Judge Mondelet, delivered to the Grand Jury in Montreal; as also, the reply of Judge Sullivan, to the presentment of the Grand Jury, Toronto. The opinion of the Judges of the land, delivered thus solemnly from the Bench, reprobating, as they do, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as carried on by many of our taverns, and as producing so much of the crime coming before them, will, we trust, have a salutary effect on the community.

Can it be possible, after all that has been demonstrated on this subject, that no steps will be taken by the Government of the country, or by District Councils, to abate this fearful source of crime, and expence to the country.

To suppose, for a moment, that we gain anything by the traffic, in the shape of revenue, is a great mistake. The most of what liquor is used in the province is smuggled: and as to what we derive from license, it is lost four-fold in the expences incurred by prosecuting the violators of the law, under the influence of intoxication. There is also a vast amount of idleness produced by it, which is so much labor extracted from the common weath; and then comes the moral pollution to our youth, which all the monies in the richest exchequer would not compensate us for.

We reiterate the appeal of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, when addressing the traffickers in liquor, at the Mass meeting in Montreal—"Have we not given you enough of our treasure, enough of our blood?" an interrogatory which does the speaker more honor, whether we consider the *animus* or importance of the sentiment, than any speech ever delivered in Canada.

We hope to see something done this coming session of Parliament, as it regards the license question. We can assure the members of the House, and the Administration, that they could not legislate on a subject of more importance to the country, nor on any that would secure to themselves more pleasureable reflections in retirement from the busy and active employments of office, or of life. We can furthermore say, that from the present House, and some members of the present Administration, we have reason to expect action in these premises, if they would not appear different in office from what

they are when out. We want no shuffling of this question from the Government to the people, who have plainly and repeatedly expressed their views and wishes on the subject. The people will sustain the Government in any law they make to suppress drunkenness, and to limit the irregularities and improprieties of those engaged in the trade.

As regards our own town, we may safely say, that by far the greatest quantity of crime coming before us, is the result of drinking habits; the sober and orderly portion of the community being taxed to pay the expense of punishing the violations of law committed by the grog drinkers.

We admit, however, that every inducement is held out to those disposed to indulge in the habit. We have it in the most of our stores, so that the more respectable consumer may be accommodated, and have his jug filled, where he buys his groceries and dry goods, and may occasionally find it in juxtaposition with the Bible, and buy both at the same time; well may he exclaim, on such occasions, my "bane and antidote are both before me." He will find it in every recess and oyster shop, promenade and reading room! Should this be so?—When will the community frown down the pernicious practice, and cease to sanction the most corrupting and degrading vice of our day and of our country? We would, by all mild and rational arguments, appeal to those engaged in scattering ruin, poverty, and crime through the community, for the sake of a few paltry dollars that might be earned by some other pursuit, without inflicting any evil on others. We would dissuade, if we could, those men now engaged in the traffic from ruining our youth, from rendering homes wretched, from increasing our taxes, and from filling our jails. We would appeal to them as fathers, as husbands, as citizens, as patriots, and as Christians, to desist from spreading devastation and ruin among us; we would appeal to the community at large to frown down the trade, and withdraw their support, directly, and indirectly, from those who persist to poison and break up the holiest ties of society!

This much we say at present, and intend frequently to recur to the subject, and notice with no sparing hand any violators of our law as it now stands, and endeavor by appealing to that, to accomplish what we may fail to do by our first appeal to the traffickers themselves. We give fair and timely warning, for we have seen on our streets what should not, and could not occur if our law was respected. We have seen the poor Indian basely drunk on our streets—we have seen the men who have just returned from jail, staggering round our town—we have seen—but no, we stop here for the present; let us not be forced to say what we have seen.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

### MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.

How absurd and ridiculous would be the law of any state, that should, with heavy penalties prohibit all persons, unless "licensed" for the purpose, from setting fire to a neighbour's house, with a *pitch*-pine torch, and at the same time allow *any* person, with a *white*-pine torch, to do the same deed with impunity?

How transcendently wise would be the law of any State, that should allow *no* person unless duly "*licensed*," to commit murder with a stiff dagger of *steel*, and at the same time permit *any* person to goad a fellow being to death by thrusting into his body and limbs ten thousand small pins of the *same* material?

Just so absurd, and ridiculous, and transcendently wise is *that* law upon the Statute Book of Massachusetts, which prohibits the unlicensed sale of *alcohol*, when flowing from the *still-house*, and permits it to be sold without license, or restraint, when flowing either from the *cider-mill*, or from the *brewery*:—in other words,—makes it *criminal* to sell any portion of that fluid, however small, when mixed with *water and sugar*, and at the same time counts it perfectly *legal*, to sell a like portion of it, when mixed with *water and malt*!

Alcohol, in the form of *malt*, and other *fermented* liquors, is now doing far more injury in the community than alcohol in the form of what is commonly called *distilled*, or *ardent* spirit. It is high time that the law-making power of the commonwealth should open its eyes, and seeing this monster, as it is in its wiles and wickedness, should prohibit the sale of all those beverages—whatever may be their respective hues, and other ingredients,—through which this subtle, and evil spirit attempts to infuse into the very soul, as well as body, of the recipient, its pauperizing, demoralizing and murderous poison.

Beer shops and cider shops are multiplying rapidly in all parts of the State, and in connection with confectionery, oysters, and other nick-nack eatables, are luring thousands and thousands of heedless young men into those gently and imperceptibly, but *wofully descending* paths, that are now, within the limits of this country even, leading down *thirty thousand* victims *annually* to the gulf of inebriate perdition.

Rhode Island has recently set a good example to her sister States, by enacting, that all *malt liquors* shall be embraced in the same category with rum, gin, and brandy,—thus enabling the friends of sobriety to shut up the *ale, beer and cider*, as well as the more *ardent* drunkeries within her borders. The following is one of the sections of the new statute, amendatory of the old one, viz:—

Sec. 6. If any person shall sell, or suffer to be sold by any person in any town, any malt liquor by retail in any less quantity than ten gallons without license from the town Council of such town first had and obtained, he shall forfeit and pay the same penalty as for selling without license, ale, wine, or strong liquors, to be recovered by the same process, in the same manner, and to the same use: and the same provisions of the act entitled, "An Act enabling town Councils to grant licenses for retailing strong liquors, and for other purposes, and of the several acts which are or may be passed in addition to, or in amendment of the same, shall apply to malt liquors with the same force and effect as to ale, wine, or strong liquors:" and no Town Council shall license any person to retail any ale, wine, strong, or malt liquor on Sunday.—*Cataract*.

## DRUNKENNESS, AN ILLUSTRATION.

BY H. MUDGE.

You are passing along a principal street in a provincial town, and see a house remarkable for its *eccentricity*

—every part of it seems to be off its proper centre. The wall is tottering; the stacks of chimnies are overhanging; the windows of various sizes and patterns; the shuttes for water are inclining the wrong way; while chinks and cracks daubed with untempered mortar admit the wet in all quarters. Stopping for a moment and looking up at it, you very naturally exclaim, "Surely, the fellows were drunk, when they built that house!"

Just so it is with the *body* of a drunkard! The *house* he lives in! The workmen building it are drunk, and so they are doing their work miserably, and putting things into a confused heap, where there ought to be a scientific arrangement of materials.

Let me explain. Through the body is flowing a river of blood, kept in motion by a wonderful forcing pump, *the heart*, which commenced its strokes under the direction of the great God at the earliest period of life, and will not cease them till the same Almighty Architect takes back the breath he gave. Along the banks of this river, [that is, at the sides of the arteries and veins through which the blood runs] there are stationed millions of little workmen, whose business it is to take out of the vital current the materials for building up the body, and to set them in regular order in their respective places. Yes, the whole material fabric of the body is fished, ready for use, out of the blood! There they are at work for years, and years, and years, without weariness, though at it night and day; and if they could be left to themselves, they would go on in uninterrupted harmony. Some are making eyes, some skin, some bones, some sinews, some brain, some liver, some lungs and so on! "O Lord, how marvellous are thy works; in wisdom hast thou formed them all!"

The waste of the materials from the blood is made good from the food we eat and drink; that digested forms blood; and from the blood is formed (as stated) all other parts.

Now see what happens when alcohol is drank; it goes into the vessels and mixes with the blood, and the consequence is, the little workmen we have spoken of get affected by it, and are made drunk; when of course the order and propriety of their work are interfered with. For example, those at work on the eye are blinded so that they select red blood, and deposit it where there ought only to be white, hence *redness of eyes*: those on the nose instead of keeping a rounded comely ornament, heap up materials of flesh, and blood, and skin, till we have a most unsightly caruncled protuberance: those in the liver form tubercles: hence dropsy, those in the lungs another kind of tubercles, hence consumption: those employed about the joints forget the oil, so these hinges grate and stiffen: some, perhaps stationed in the finger, upset a hod of lime just by the joint, instead of carrying it in to make bone of, and we actually see it working out through the skin in the shape of a chalk-stone!

In this way we can account for a host of diseases that afflict the drinkers of alcohol; from the sensation of sinking, which annoys the delicate lady in the forenoon, to the oppression of insensibility which apoplexy brings after a debauch! Nor has any one a right to expect better things: suppose a mason picked up in his work a

red hot brick, would he *coolly* set it with its proper bearing? Or if a carpenter handling his wood found it studded with the prickles of the thorn, would he *steadily* fit it to its fellow? Impossible: so if on taking up a particle of bone, or flesh, or nail, or skin, the Natural Builder is stung to the very quick by a particle of alcohol, the work is hurriedly thrust onward. Drinkers of alcohol in any quantity thus annoy nature more or less. But worse remains. Drunken men become forgetful as well as irritable: they allow heaps of rubbish to lie about in all directions. So it is in the alcoholized system; the refuse is not ejected. Carbonic acid, a poisonous substance, is disregarded, and suffered to accumulate by the stupified attendants; until the bright crimson arterial blood, loaded with it, is rendered unfit for the purposes of life. This blood, black, red or purple instead of crimson, circulated through the system, gradually brings insensibility over every organ; the brain affected, the patient sleeps,—the lungs, he snores.—the heart, he dies! He wakes no more until the blast of the last great trumpet, blown, not by man heralding salvation, but by the angel of God, loud enough to wake the drunk dead who wish they could for ever sleep, and to gather them together to that judgment, one righteous rule of which is already known,—“*No Drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.*”

What words can describe the recklessness, what imagination can picture the danger of that irrational creature who introduces alcohol into his otherwise healthy body! —*Teetotal Times and Essayist.*

**INTEMPERANCE AND THE CHOLERA.**

Every steamer brings intelligence of the nearer and nearer approach of that terrible scourge of our race, the cholera. As the broad Atlantic was not sufficient to secure our exemption from its power, we are to expect that it will soon be among us again. How soon, none can know. Our intercourse with the Old World has become so frequent, that it may not be long. At such a time, it would be wise to inquire who are the peculiar subjects of this terrible disease, and to ascertain of medical men, or by looking to the past, whether those who use intoxicating drinks, moderately or immoderately, are not *peculiarly* exposed to its attacks. After the cholera had ceased in the city of Albany in 1832, an individual of high standing and character undertook the task of ascertaining the habits of every person who had died of that fatal disease, over the age of 16 years, in that city. At the time, a full report of each individual case was prepared and extensively circulated. The whole number of deaths over 16 years, was 336. They were found to be classified as follows:—

Males, 213; females, 123—total, 336.  
Native white, 171; native colored, 24; Irish, 108; English, 15; Scotch, 4; Welsh, 2; German, 8; French, 1; unknown, 3—total, 336.

Of these, there were ascertained to be—  
Intemperate ..... 140  
Free drinkers ..... 55  
Moderate drinkers, mostly habitual ..... 131

Strictly temperate—all but one committed an excess in eating, that one neglected by an intemperate husband .....	5
Members of temperance societies .....	21
Idiot .....	1
Unknown .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>336</b>

Before publishing this report, it was submitted to the medical staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the city of Albany. The following certificate was appended to the report:

The undersigned members of the medical staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the city of Albany, have examined the foregoing document of facts, and as such, we take pleasure in recommending its publication and general circulation.

John Eights, Chairman Medical Staff; William Bay, C. D. Townsend, Joel A. Wing, Henry Green, J. James, Peter Wendell; B. P. Staats, Health Officer; Henry Bronson, attached to Northern Hospital.

The population of Albany at this time was about 26,000; and the number of those connected with temperance societies was about 8000. There is an awful significance connected with these facts and figures, which should not be overlooked by those who are in the use, however moderate, of intoxicating drinks. We have no doubt that a similar investigation would disclose a like result in almost every city where the cholera made its appearance.—*Albany Paper.*

**DEATH BY RUM.**

Every day we are startled by the news of one or more deaths by rum. Our journals are weekly loaded with intelligence of the fatal termination of the drunkard's career. The careless reader may gaze at the paragraph, utter an exclamation of horror, and then turn over the page for other news. But to us there is a deeper theme for thought in such an occurrence, than is directly implied in the simple event of the drunkard's death. Too many readers gaze upon such a paragraph with the same feelings as they experience upon reading of steamboat disasters, rail road accidents, death by fires, drowned, &c., &c.

The event of the drunkard's death, is but an index to the real horrors of the scene. The *Death* is indeed most chilling; but 'tis the *Life* that bears the weight of sorrow. As we stand by the bending grass that mournfully waves over the grave of the drunkard, we think but little of the event of death—of mere physical dissolution; our mind is carried back to the blackness of the drunkard's *Life*.

What a volume of misery, want and crime, is opened to us in the career of the poor inebriate! Were he the only sufferer, the weight of sorrow would be less, did the cold grave, when it received the earthly remains of the drunkard, close over the miseries of his life, that spot would lose half its horror. But alas, one death by rum leaves desolate hearth stones and broken hearts behind;—a wide circle of fond affections have been crushed—bright hopes have been blasted—cheering prospects have

been blighted, and a broad scene of social desolation is left to darken the world of humanity.

There is something in the opening career of the inebriate far more sorrowful than the physical death. When the powerful mind begins to waver in the path of duty—when the judgment begins to topple upon the basis of expiring reason—when the moral nature becomes overrun and seared by the burning tide of inebriety—and the soul bears the first blight of crime—then it is that the most horrible death should be recorded, then it is that the heart of humanity should pour out its tears. When the mind dies, and the soul is buried in the deep grave of hardened guilt, then is the death of the man! It is upon this death that we reflect, when we stand by the drunkard's grave.

There is also another death, that bears the stamp of sorrow and anguish. 'Tis when the sacred ties of social relations are snapped asunder, when the aged parents bow down in bitter grief and weep over the death of all their fond anticipations, when the brothers and sisters gaze in deep rooted sorrow upon the wreck of the loved companion of their childhood, or more soul chilling than all else, when the heart broken wife consigns to despair all the hopes and promises of her earthly joys, and the children of her love are assailed by the misery of destitution! Here is a death that rises to our mind, when we stand by the grave of the drunkard.

And yet how few there are, who, after reading of the vast number of deaths occasioned by rum, that look back and reflect upon the drunkard's life. The cold grave covers not a moiety of the horror that lives in the memories of the past.—*Washingtonian*.

## Progress of the Cause.

### ENGLAND.

#### OPINIONS OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS RESPECTING THE IMPORTANCE OF TEETOTALISM.

"The misery inflicted on many in the Isle of Man by drunkenness, is appalling; and many of our religious people were giving too much countenance to the deadly evil. Our prospects are beginning to brighten. Many of our zealous local preachers and influential members have most heartily embarked in the cause of temperance."—*Rev. J. Catterick*.

"Temperance societies claim the countenance and support of all the friends of humanity and religion."—*Rev. Robert Young*.

"The purest devotional feeling is that which is unconnected with the excitement of any kind of alcoholic stimulants."—*Rev. C. Clay*.

"Some of my very best church members in Dundee are reformed drunkards, two of them efficient local preachers. Most of the late Scotch revivals were preceded by teetotalism."—*Rev. J. Mitchell*.

"I am more than ever convinced of the utility of the principles of teetotalism, and wish they were universally adopted."—*Rev. Theophilus Pugh*.

"In our churches in the Island of St. Kitts, comprising 3,500 members, the most pious, respectable and intelligent, including all our leaders, local preachers, stewards, &c., are all teetotalers. This mightily con-

tributes to the stability and purity of the numerous new converts. Oh, when will Christian ministers generally awake to the importance of this principle?"—*Rev. James Cox*.

"They were all convinced that there was nothing in intoxicating liquors which was useful, but, on the contrary, positively injurious."—*Rev. W. J. Shrewsbury*.

"That the hand of God is in the temperance demonstration, I am disposed to believe and maintain; because of the identity of our principle with that of the pure principle of the gospel."—*Rev. B. Carvasso*.

### SCOTLAND.

**NORTHERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**—The second annual meeting of this association, was held at Elgin, on Friday, 11th August, at which were present delegates from Inverness, Nairn, Boghole, Kintessack, Findhorn, Elgin, Edinkillie, and Forres. All the societies represented were reported to be in a healthy condition, except that of Nairn, and it was resolved that a special effort be made to revive the cause in that town. Flourishing juvenile societies had been established at most of the places connected with the convention; and an interesting discussion on the advantages of such societies took place. Mr. Fraser of Inverness, stated that a local publication, to be called the *Northern Temperance Guide*, was about to be published there, at 1d a month; and Mr. Miller, of Forres, reported the continued success of the *Temperance Cresset*. A number of other important matters were brought before the meeting: and, after office-bearers had been elected, and sundry votes of thanks given, the convention broke up. to meet again at Nairn, on the second Thursday of August, 1849.—*Scottish Temp. Review*.

**EDINBURGH.**—I am happy to inform you that the cause of Total Abstinence is making encouraging progress in Edinburgh. During the last twelve months more than 300 have been added to the parent Society, and its funds, though we have two missionaries employed, are more than sufficient to meet its outlay. The society never was in such a healthy, flourishing state as at this time. Union, affection, zeal, characterise all its members and active agents. Our weekly meetings are always well attended, and sometimes crowded. Not unfrequently while passing along our densely populated streets—the stentorian voice of one of our voluntary advocates is heard explaining and enforcing our principles. A Christian Teetotal Society has been formed and is doing wonders. The movement among the juveniles, supported by Mr. Hope, and under the fostering care of Mr. P. Sinclair, and his assistants, prospers; and we anticipate from the recent measures adopted for prohibiting the sale of deleterious drinks during part of the sabbath-day, a vast accession to our ranks during the winter, and a paralization of the degrading influence of the lower classes of the tipping haunts which abound in the city, which has been so long unjustly praised for its spiritual wisdom and superior morality. That your efforts to benefit the race of man may be increasingly blessed is the prayer of yours, affectionately,—*J. P.—Teetotal Times*.

**KIRKCALDY.**—The cause was never in a more pro-

perous state, in this town than it is at present. Weekly meetings are held for the purpose of looking after new members, at each of which two addresses are delivered—the first, of a general character, to the whole meeting; and the other to the newly-admitted members—and from 10 to 15 persons are usually admitted. These meetings are conducted by a sub-committee of five, which is appointed monthly to provide speakers, and make other necessary arrangements. By thus dividing the work among the different members of committee, the labour becomes comparatively light, while the good that is accomplished is very great. The success which has attended the operations of this society, has been mainly owing to the oneness of sentiment and action at all times shown by the committee. If at any time differences of opinion exist, the minority regularly and at once unite with the majority, in working out their plans, although they should not altogether meet their approval. This conduct is worthy the imitation of all; and, if universally followed, would do the temperance movement more real and lasting benefit than any plan we could name. Many flourishing societies have been rent asunder by imprudent individuals allowing petty personal quarrels to get the better of principle. We trust that such persons will now forget the bickerings and heart-burnings of former times, and devote themselves anew to the uprooting of their country's greatest curse, in which work they will find abundant room for all the time and energy at their command.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

#### UNITED STATES.

**New York.**—*Synod of Albany.*—In regard to temperance, as intimately connected with the influence and reign of the purifying spirit of Christ, we both rejoice and weep together—rejoice, that our churches, without exception, and almost without exception of members in them; are firmly based on the principles of total abstinence from everything that can intoxicate—weep, that the barriers of legal prohibition swept away, nay, the law gilding the black deeds of the retailer, the traffic has greatly increased, and drunkenness, *out of the church*, proportionably augmented. In Troy, since the repeal of the law, under the fostering hand of 142 *licensed* retailing establishments, to say nothing of those selling without license, intemperance has quadrupled. In this city, under a like care of more than twice this number *licensed*, and about as many more unlicensed, about the same increase is reported. One brother from a distant village says, that though of late there has been a number of very remarkable cases of reformation that have come to his knowledge, yet within the last six months he has seen more *drunkenness* than he has before for the six years of his residence in the place—and another from an opposite direction, reports the same essentially of his village.

*Synod of Geneva.*—In the Temperance cause we have not so much cause of joy and congratulation as formerly. Less has been done, for a year past, than consists with our duty to inebriates, to those who traffic in intoxicating drinks, to the cause of good morals, and to the general welfare of society. Still there is no

reason to believe that we have lost our conscience in this matter, but that when providential indications shall be more directly encouraging, this cause will again receive our hearty co-operation in carrying it on to its destined result in the annihilation of the traffic as legalized, and in the legal security of the exposed from its temptations and its curses.

*Synod of New York.*—Upon an overture on the question, "Is the retailing of intoxicating liquors a disqualification for church membership?" it was resolved that the constitution of the church furnishes a sufficient answer to the question. Referred to the Directory, ch. 9, sec. 2 and 3.

In the Presbytery of Columbia it was resolved that no answer can be given which could justly be applied to every case which now exists or may hereafter arise. If a man gives evidence that he is a child of God, he is to be admitted, but it is scarcely possible for any one to give such evidence and engage in the infamous business. The Presbytery resolved that it is the duty of every member to abstain from the manufacture, sale, and use of all intoxicating drinks, and to sign the total abstinence pledge.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Dr. Jewitt, the State agent, has resumed his labours in the State. His lectures are very able, and leave a good impression.

A writer from Meriden says:—"We have formed a cold water army here of about 600 children, and have so suppressed the sale of intoxicating drinks, that, if sold at all, they are sold very secretly."

The annual meeting of the State Society is appointed at Middletown. The Fairfield County meeting on the 31st October, was appointed at Weston.

#### Poetry.

##### THE FISHERMAN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There lived an honest fisherman,  
I knew him passing well,  
Who dwelt hard by a little pond,  
Within a little dell.  
A grave and quiet man was he,  
Who loved his hook and rod;  
So even ran his line of life,  
His neighbours thought it odd.

For science and for books, he said  
He never had a wish;  
No school with him was worth a fig,  
Except a "school of fish."  
The single minded fisherman  
A double calling had—  
To tend his flock in winter time,  
In summer fish for shad.

In short, this honest fisherman  
All other toils forsook,  
And though no vagrant man was he,  
He lived by "hook and crook."  
All day that fisherman would sit  
Upon an ancient log,  
And gaze into the water, like  
Some sedentary frog.

A cunning fisherman was he,  
His angles were all tight,  
And when he scratched his aged poll,  
You'd know he'd got a bite,  
To charm the fish he never spoke,  
Although his voice was fine,  
He found the most convenient way  
Was just to "drop a line."

And many a "gudgeon" of the pond,  
If made to speak to day,  
Would own, with grief, this angler had  
A mighty "taking way."  
One day, while fishing on a log,  
He mourned his want of luck,  
When suddenly he felt a bite.  
And jerking—caught a duck.

Alas that day the fisherman  
Had taken too much grog,  
And being but a landsman, too,  
He couldn't keep the log.  
In vain he strove with all his might,  
And tried to gain the shore;  
Down, down he went, to feed the fish  
He'd baited off before!

The moral of this mournful tale  
To all is plain and clear;  
A single "drop too much" of rum  
May make a watery beer.  
And he who will not "sign the pledge,"  
And keep the promise fast,  
May be, in spite of fate, a stiff  
Cold water man at last.

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.

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 15, 1848.

Believing that a small space devoted to obituary notices, and the record of cases of drunkenness, and crimes arising out of this evil, brought before the Montreal Police Court, will enhance the *Advocate* to the general reader, and more especially our friends, we intend to set aside a portion of each number to the above objects. The record of the police cases, we are afraid, will show an amount of crime and guilt, arising from intoxication, truly deplorable, but we expect it will place statistics and arguments in the hands of our friends that may do much to turn the public mind more directly to the benefits derivable from total abstinence, and thereby be the means of adding to our ranks.

Subjoined is a summary of the remainder of returns to the Montreal Temperance Convention, received since our number for the 16th of October. We may add that we are encouraged

with the promises made, so far as we have had returns; and if all places, where we know the cause has taken root, come out in a similar way, the work may be expected to go on vigorously. There is now a fine opportunity given to the friends, throughout the country, to express whether or not they wish the *Advocate* continued; we have given that opportunity at great pecuniary risk, but it has been done in the unwavering faith that the country will sustain the effort; we ask no more than a return for our labours, and should it appear at the end of the year that there is an overplus, we will cheerfully hand it over to the committee in liquidation of the debt. We may refer subscribers to the prospectus on our last page, and if it does not seem fully to meet their views, we would be glad to hear, *post free*, their suggestions, for we intend to labour for the good of all.—JOHN C. BECKET.

Society's Boundary		Population	Total Abstinence	Total Members.	Total Absr. Voters	Distillers	Breweries	Bushels Grain Annually Destroyed	Licensed	Unlicensed	Deaths by Intemper.	Term. Meetings held during the year	Temp. Meetings held during the year	Temp. Advocate wanted	Contributors to debt of Montreal Society
31	Barnston	2396	400	130	2	208	4	2	12	4	2	9	10	5	2
32	Chingacousy, (Springbrook)	20	20	30	2	1600	5	2	60	2	4	27	23	23	11
33	Chokosville, (Home District)	1800	300	50	2	1200	6	2	60	2	4	9	13	13	11
34	Crowland	1200	100	12	3	2050	7	1	2	1	1	8	15	15	11
35	Goderich	1500	250	100	3	6000	7	1	2	1	1	3	15	15	11
36	Lanark	2000	350	17	3	1100	2	1	5	1	1	80	94	94	2
37	L'Orignal	1100	648	57	3	12	200	5	37	4	11	25	25	25	2
38	*Midland District,														
39	Yonge Street,														

\* This report is incomplete, there being omitted of the Townships not included in replies to some of the queries, such as that referring to *Drunkards*, &c; the number of such persons is probably double that reported. There are also many neighbourhoods where there never has been a Society formed.

Query No. 16.—Influence of the Temperance Reformation?  
*Answer.*—These returns, like the former, are unanimous in describing its effects as beneficial. The following are some of the testimonies:—A majority of the most influential and respectable portion of the community are with us—several have been reclaimed—others prevented from becoming drunkards—drinking usages restrained to a good extent, and many youth prevented from becoming tipplers—an apparent and progressive beneficial influence—good, to an extent which cannot be described.

Query No. 17.—Chief hinderances to the Temperance Reformation?  
*Answer.*—Supposed profit connected with distilling—exposing the article for sale in taverns, inhabited by idle landlords, whose sole business seems to be to allure the unwary—the want of ma-



Magistrates possessing fortitude enough to do their duty—facility with which licenses can be procured—social habits of the community, which render intoxicating drinks an indispensable element of every public and private festivity—large numbers of taverns—a drinking magistracy and lukewarmness in the fashionable—attachment to old habits—license system—apathy of professed temperance men—pernicious influence of moderate drinkers.

Query No. 18.—Means to revive and carry forward the work?

*Answer.*—Petition parliament against the license system—unwearied agitation—employing travelling lecturers, and increased activity among local ones—transfer the power of licensing from the magistrates to the municipal council—legislative enactments in regulating and limiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of liquors—enactment of a more stringent license law, and the punishment of drunkenness—stop the sale—fine magistrates who grant a certificate of legal accommodation, when such do not exist—heavier penalties for breach of license law—tavern keepers to give security of £100 for good behaviour, and careful observance of law—beer, ale, porter, cider, &c., &c., should be included in the law, and subject to the same regulation as affects other intoxicating drinks—heavy penalty for drunkenness, especially on Sabbath days, in which case the vendor to be severely punished—suitable inducement to be offered to informers for detection of offenders—high taxation on distillers and brewers—agitate the question politically as well as morally.

Query No. 22.—Information, remarks, and suggestions.

*Answer.*—Beer-shops should pay license as well as taverns—no legislative enactments, but let ministers of the gospel do their duty—one tippling clergyman does more injury than ten drunken tradesmen—we want more practical religion.

#### REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Our thanks are due to various papers in Canada West which have noticed the change of proprietorship in the *Advocate* to Mr. John C. Becket, who has printed it for several years past. This number is the last, which, for the present, will be published directly by the Montreal Temperance Society, and they cannot let the opportunity pass without requesting for it the support of the friends of Temperance throughout the Province. They believe that no cause can prosper unless it be urged on the minds of men, both by the press and the living voice. Even the gospel itself will fail of its purpose unless it be sent, and how much more something inferior to the gospel. They believe that the existence of Temperance Societies here depends, in some respects, on the press, and when so small an effort as the support of *your own periodical* is required, they feel assured the effort will not be availing. They might pile argument on argument for this object, but, in the meantime, request earnest attention to the following reasons, which they doubt not every one will admit to be valid:—

They ask this support for the sake of religion. The testimony of those who feel a deep interest in the matter, and have observed much on this point, is, that no vice has so much damaged the Church as the vice of drunkenness.

They ask it for the sake of morality. The sin of drunkenness, the result of the common use of intoxicating drinks, involves in it, almost certainly, the breaking of every jot and tittle of the Decalogue.

They ask it for the sake of those who still make use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, not thinking that there is any danger in such use, nor that it is quite certain that from

amongst them the ranks of the drunkard's army, ever breaking, are yet immediately recruited.

They ask it for the sake of those who have felt the demon-grasp of spirituous liquors, and having been persuaded to abstain from the use of them, are safe so long only as they do thus abstain.

They ask it for the sake of drunkards, whose only hope of being withdrawn from the destruction to which they are hastening, lies in the fact of there being some who will ask them to abstain, and by example encourage them in refraining from the use of intoxicating drinks for ever.

For the sake of the parents who do mourn, and will yet mourn over the untimely death of sons who might have been an honor to them, and useful to all around them, but having learned to "tarry long at the wine," are fast being "drowned in destruction and perdition."

For the sake of children, from whose hearts all that natural affection which they ought to bear, and, in many cases would rejoice to cherish towards parents, has been, by the indulgence of vicious appetites in those parents, cruelly torn.

For the sake of mind, which otherwise would have manifested itself in the conception of "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn;" in the contrivance and carrying out of plans for the glory of God and the benefit of man, but which has been utterly lost to every thing good through indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks.

We ask it for the sake of our country, and that is only another word for ourselves and our interests. Society has to suffer the loss of all that is done, and all that is left undone, through the enervating and destructive influence of strong drinks. We have to pay for the police, the jails, the judges, the penitentiaries, of which, on the testimony of the judges themselves, three fourths, at least, would immediately cease to be required, were the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks abolished.

Above all, they ask it for the sake of "Him who, though rich, for your sakes became poor, that ye through his poverty might be made rich." He now is looking for the results of the travail of his soul, in which he is to be satisfied. Blessed be God, he will not be easily satisfied. But it is by the use of means that the lost are to be saved. And how can the drunkard hear the gospel unless he be roused from the stupor he inflicts on himself, and be persuaded to refrain for ever from the maddening draught?

#### TAVERN-KEEPERS DISTURBANCE AT NAPANEE.

These tavern-keepers will be the very life of our societies and meetings—the poor fellows do not seem to be aware that their best plan of safety is to keep as quiet as possible. As long as they remain in their dens of iniquity, they are comparatively safe, but whenever they show themselves without, we then have an opportunity of pelting arguments about their ears, in a way, which, to them, is exceedingly provoking, but to us and our cause is very encouraging. We are very glad to find that so influential a portion of the province as the Midland District is bestirring itself again this winter; it will find itself abundantly repaid, even in a pe-

cuniary sense, for in proportion to the number of families who abstain is the real gain to any country, or section of a country. The report of this outbreak of the spirit-dealers of Napanee will spread, and the very attempt to put down one lecturer will raise up many to speak who otherwise would have been silent.

Extract of a letter from Napanee, Midland District, Canada West, 6th Dec., 1848:—

"We have had quite a temperance excitement here during the last week. A Temperance Lecturer, of the name of Morton, came here and announced that he would lecture; the cause being at a very low ebb, still a goodly number attended, and amongst others a tavern-keeper. When the lecturer pressed rather sorely upon those who traffic in alcoholic liquors, he was considerably interrupted; but nothing daunted, he offered 1s to every grog-seller, and 7½d to every drunkard, that would hear him quietly the next evening, when all the tavern-keepers in the place, together with the grog-buyers, attended—abused him and teetotalers generally, and broke up the meeting. They were brought before the magistrates, who, after hearing about 30 witnesses, cleared the grog-sellers and put him in for expenses. This lasted three days, during which time the thinking part of the community, although some were not teetotalers, began to look about them, and seeing the state of the proceedings, began to support the lecturer, and induced him to call another meeting, which was attended by about 700, which, for the extent of the population, might be considered a pretty full attendance; determining, as they said, to support the cause of order. The opposite party declared that they would also break up this meeting, but they found their mistake. As soon as they began to cause an interruption in the gallery, they were rather unceremoniously handed down stairs, which gave them something more to hurt their feelings than words. No further interruption took place. The lecturer having finished in quiet, an approval of his course was shown by acclamation, and by the collection, which was more than sufficient to cover the law expenses; while at the same time, about 100 signed the pledge. A continuation of meetings are to be held for the furtherance of the cause."

#### WINTER LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening the 28th ultimo, the third lecture of the course was delivered in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street, by the Rev. W. Taylor, A. M.; subject, "The injurious effects of the drinking usages on society." The lecturer began by adverting to the universality of those usages, and exhibiting, in forcible contrast, the various pleas urged in vindication of those pernicious customs. Intoxicating drink was recommended as a panacea for every disease, and it was also recommended when no disease existed. If we were joyful, we ought to drink;—if a load of sorrow pressed upon us, we must drink;—every important event in life, must be celebrated by indulgence in intoxicating drink;—when we parted with an old acquaintance, we were to drink for old acquaintance' sake; and when we formed a new acquaintance, we were to drink for new acquaintance' sake;—in health we were to drink because we were strong; in sickness, because we were weak; in summer, because we were warm; and in winter, because we were cold;—in short, the custom had become so general, that those who would not taste a glass for friendship's sake, were stigmatised as unsocial and unfriendly. The universality of these cus-

toms was, however, now upon the wane;—a great and beneficial change has been effected, mainly through Temperance Societies. It had been proved that Alcohol was a fiery ingredient, and, when poured upon such a subject as man, it tended to foster and inflame his worst passions.

The lecturer then alluded to the following points:—1st, The effects of those customs on the wealth of the country. It had been officially stated by a committee of the House of Commons, that the annual expense for strong drinks in Great Britain was £100,000,000 stg., making £4 to every British subject, which, at the same rate, would give to Montreal an outlay for intoxicating liquors of £200,000. One thing, at least, was evident, that were the sum even much less (and these calculations had never been proved incorrect) its application to some beneficial purpose would, in these hard times, be hailed by the inhabitants of Montreal as a great boon. It was admitted that there was much less drinking in Canada than in Great Britain.

It could not be denied that we often made ourselves poor by our expensive vices and customs, and then complained of the hardness of the times. In all its aspects, the custom of drinking intoxicating liquors was attended with loss; indeed, it had no mitigating good to recommend it. The price paid—the labour expended in making it—the time spent in drinking it—the furniture and clothes destroyed—not to speak of the mediate and consequent physical and moral evils that inevitably follow—these were all losses; for, said the lecturer, I hesitate not to affirm, that drinking, directly or indirectly, is the cause of by far the greater part of the poverty that exists. In alluding to the destruction of grain by distillers, he said that during the famine in Ireland, there was more grain distilled than was imported from all countries for the relief of the famished.

2ndly, The lecturer adverted to the effects of these customs upon the health of the community. They were, in a vast majority of cases, the cause; and in all cases, they aggravated disease. He then referred to a document signed by 41 practising physicians in the city, testifying that alcohol was unnecessary to persons in health, and that its use might be safely discontinued at once. In opposition to the assertion of an Agricultural Secretary, that beer was a necessary and healthy beverage, he placed the testimony of these medical men, who were far more competent judges; and he also adduced evidence from the tables of a Life Assurance Society in Great Britain, which showed that the annual mortality among those who partook of intoxicating drinks, was eight in the thousand, while among those who totally abstained, the proportion was four in the thousand, thus giving a large preponderance to the side of total abstinence.

The third aspect of the matter on which the rev. gentleman dwelt, was its effect on public sanity; drunkenness was itself one of the worst forms of insanity. Mr. John Cronyn had reported, that at least one half of those admitted into the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, had used intoxicating liquors to excess. Instead of holding drunkenness to be the cause of a vast amount of disease, the increase in the number of diseases was explained away by some as being the result of

the progress of medical science; but if this were true, the same progress should have also suggested an equivalent number of cures. There was no doubt that these usages had been the cause of a vast amount of mental, as well as bodily suffering.

The fourth view of the subject referred to its effect on the public peace. Judge Hales had given it as the result of 20 years' experience, that four-fifths of the crimes that had come before him for judgment, were caused, directly or indirectly, by intoxicating drink. Judge Mondelet, in our midst, and speaking of crime as found at our own doors, says that seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings that appear before him, are brought there by drunkenness; and, said the lecturer, could we but see the Police Reports, I have no doubt they would corroborate this statement; but these reports are not now made public.

Burns had said

"It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee  
To taste the barrel."

But he declared, on the other hand, that drink had caused many a quarrel, and had cemented but few. The Apostle Paul had been accused as a "pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews," but it might well and truly be said of alcohol, that it was a pestilent thing and a mover of sedition both among Jews and Gentiles, throughout all the world.

5thly. He then spoke of the effect of those customs on morality and religion. The heathen had even become awakened to the wickedness of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and requests had been sent from various mission stations that no more drink might be sent there.

The use of drink, also, spends the money that ought to be spent in the war of the cross. When a professor of religion was seen to stagger in the street, under the influence of liquor, it brought a scandal and a reproach upon the cause of religion; and when a Presbytery or Consociation met to set one apart for the ministry, and immediately after met at the festive board, and got one of their number to sing such songs as, "Willie brewed a peck o' maut," or, "It's surely you'll be your pint stoup," the scandal was tenfold worse. Christianity was then wounded in the house of her friends. She had triumphantly repelled the attacks of enemies, but such conduct on the part of friends held her up to scorn.

Those customs, it had been asserted, had produced good effects;—where are they? earnestly asked the lecturer, but echo answered—where? Christians ought to vote them down. Some people were in the habit of laying all the blame upon the venders of intoxicating drinks, as if it were forced down the throats of the public *volens volens*. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that the traffic created the drinking customs of society; on the contrary, these customs created the traffic; and the only way to stop the traffic was to abstain, voluntarily, and as one man. The rev. gentleman then concluded an admirable lecture, by an appeal to all to be up and doing, and earnestly requested those who had not pledged themselves, to embrace the present opportunity of doing so.

#### MR. WADSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

We request particular attention to Mr. Wadsworth's list of appointments, in the present number of the *Advocate*. It will be observed that he commences at Coteau du Lac today, and lectures whenever he can find opportunity. His heart is in the work, and we hope all the arrangements at the different points will be complete, so that none of his time may be unnecessarily lost, and that he may be saved all possible trouble. It will be seen that he has quite enough to do for the next two months, were he to do nothing more than lecture and rest, and it will be remembered that he has all the travelling to do besides.

Where any collections or donations have been made to assist in paying off the debt of the Montreal Society, we hope they will be forwarded forthwith by post, and where such collections have not already been made, the opportunity of Mr. Wadsworth's visit may be improved to make them.

#### TO AGENTS.

Respecting our request that the friends of Temperance would exert themselves in furthering the circulation of the *Advocate*, we may state that we feel grateful to those who have complied. The field in Canada is large, and were our friends generally to enter it, much might be done, not only in circulating this publication, but in spreading the principles of total abstinence, and with it the prosperity of the country. We have already received the names of some who have praiseworthy come forward to act as agents for the *Advocate*, but we trust many more will come forward to aid us in our crusade against so dire a foe to all that is good and noble. With the 1st of February number, we will insert our list of agents. In the meantime, we hope such exertions will be made as to enable us to publish a long list. Each agent will have one copy gratis. The number of subscribers for the forthcoming volume will decide whether or not the publication of the *Advocate* can be continued beyond another year.

#### NOTICE TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent the last two and the present number of the *Advocate*, gratis, to several individuals who formerly interested themselves in the success of the paper, as well as to some others, whom we solicit to take an interest in it now, though not subscribers, in the hope that they will exert themselves to keep up this indispensable auxiliary to the success of the temperance enterprise in this Province. We hope they will pardon this liberty, as we have no other means of ascertaining the feeling of the country on this point. Of course, unless we hear from those parties before our next issue, we will not continue to send the paper, lest we might give offence. We again repeat what we have said elsewhere, that we will be most happy to add to our list of Agents the names of any other willing to act, and to whom we will send the paper gratis for the year.

## TEMPERANCE.

*Translated from Journal de Quebec.*

The cause of Temperance records each day new victories, and the day is not far distant when it will hold the whole country under its benign dominion. The resolutions which we publish in another column attest a new triumph obtained over intemperance, by an indefatigable Apostle, the Vicar-General Mailloux. A correspondent at Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, writes—"The exercises of a *retraite* preached by the Vicar-General Mailloux, commenced on Sunday the 13th November, for our parish. I shall not enlarge on the results of these instructions, at once so simple and so clear. These results are incalculable, and can only be understood by those who have been their happy witnesses. To give you an idea, I will inform you, that Friday last, a day of the *retraite*, was a day of triumph for the holy cause of temperance: on that day nearly 350 heads of families, with their households, enrolled themselves under the standard of total abstinence, in the name and for the love of a crucified Saviour. To-day, I fear not to say that 100 additional families have followed so good an example. This is not all. The whole parish have sworn an anathema against intoxicating drink so thoroughly, that the only licensed tavern in the parish has mounted a sign, on which are inscribed these words of safety and social regeneration, 'Temperance Hotel.' Several retailers have given up the traffic, at considerable sacrifice for persons of but limited means. Temperance hotels will take the place of boarding houses where drink is sold. One single merchant has, as yet, refused to yield to the general wish of the parish; but he will repent of his obstinacy, if one may judge by one of the resolutions (the last) passed at the public meeting. I have never seen such enthusiasm and such ardour for good. It is probable you will receive the resolutions to which I allude, and you will be able to judge if this part, at least, of the country, believes in the well-being of the people, by the existence of taverns and the sale of strong liquors. Foreseeing the approaching triumphs of temperance in the District of Quebec, and in that of Montreal, I have confidence in the future of the country, which has no other obstacle to its moral happiness, as well as to its physical well-being, than an unfortunate habit which, without being excessive sometimes, does not less exhaust the energy of man, and that which aims at a better state. When one uses strong drink, he incurs at first an unnecessary expense, which augments daily, and afterwards he loses all desire for industry, and all idea of order and economy."

We cannot be ignorant of the amazing results of temperance societies, and it is not necessary to be a prophet to say, that shortly nothing will be able to resist the torrent which is sweeping away this evil. The *folly* of temperance, as it was called at its beginning, is like the *foolishness* of the cross, which serves for its standard, it will go round the world.

On Thursday the 23d November, 1848, at a public meeting held at Ste. Marie, R. A. Fortier, Esq., presiding, and T. J. Taschereau, Esq., acting as secretary, the following questions were put and answered unanimously, viz.:-

1. Is the use of strong liquors injurious or useful to the inhabitants of this country?

Unanimous answer—Injurious.

2. Except in cases of necessity, is it good to take intoxicating drinks?

Unanimous answer—Bad!

3. Is it advantageous to the temporal and religious well-being of the parishioners of Ste. Marie to embrace total abstinence?

A voice—"We cannot do better." General assent.

4. Do the parishioners of Ste. Marie think that it will be injurious to the holy cause of total abstinence that intoxicating drinks are sold in their parish?

Unanimous answer—Injurious!

5. Do the parishioners of Ste. Marie wish for the establishment of taverns to sell drink, or temperance hotels to receive travellers in their parish?

Unanimous reply—No taverns! No drink! Temperance Hotels!

6. Are the parishioners of Ste. Marie disposed to refuse every species of encouragement to any one who will in future undertake to sell strong liquors in their parish?

Unanimous answer—The retailers of drink are not our friends! No encouragement!

(Signed) R. A. FORTIER, President.  
T. J. TASCHEREAU, Sec.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS,  
FOR MR. R. D. WANSWORTH.

Coteau du Lac, .....	Saturday, ..	December 16, at 7 p.m.
Lincolnton, near, .....	Sabbath, ..	— 17, preaching.
Williamstown, .....	do	— " do
Lincolnton front, .....	Monday, ..	— 18, at 7 p.m.
Cornwall, .....	Tue-day, ..	— 19, do
Dickenson's Landing, .....	Wednesday, ..	— 20, do
Charlottesville, .....	Thursday, ..	— 21, do
Mariatown, .....	Friday, ..	— 22, do
Matilda, .....	Saturday, ..	— 23, do
Matilda, .....	Sabbath, ..	— 24, preaching.
Edwardsburgh, .....	Monday, ..	— 25, at 7 p.m.
Prescot, .....	Tuesday, ..	— 26, do
Brookville, .....	Wednesday, ..	— 27, do
Gananoque, .....	Friday, ..	— 29, do

The friends of the cause are earnestly requested to exert themselves in securing a large attendance at the above meetings, and especially to invite those whose case is doubtful or almost hopeless.

Montreal, 15th December, 1848.

*Monies Received on Account of Advocate.*

Montreal—P. Bryan, 1848, 2s 6d; J. Creighton, 1848, 2s 6d.

Donations.—Milbrooke, (Per W. Knowlson,) R. Staples, 5s; W. Orr, 5s; W. Berry, 5s; A. Dexter, 2s 6d; W. Smith, 2s 6d; A Friend 5s—do. 2s 6d; W. Russel, 2s 6d; small sums 10s. Toronto, "A Poor Friend," 18s 3d. Perth, collection by Juvenile Temperance Society, 5s 6d. Premium Money from a Farmer, 10s.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Fifteenth Volume.

The readers of the *Advocate* will have observed that the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have unanimously resolved to discontinue this publication on their own responsibility. The reasons which have led them to adopt this course they have also given, which will, no doubt, be satisfactory. But is the paper itself to cease? Is the aid which the press has hitherto given to this department of philanthropy, in which the Temperance Society has been so long occupied, to be withdrawn? or are the rapidly increasing multitudes of total abstainers, throughout Canada, to be left without an organ to assert and defend their principles? To these questions an answer, we would hope, will be unhesitatingly given in the negative; and the subscriber, fully confident of this, and relying on the support of all the friends of the cause, and of all who have the real welfare of society at heart, has resolved to continue the publication of the *Advocate* on his own responsibility.

No change is contemplated in the main features of the paper, except in the practice hitherto followed of subdividing every number into the several heads of Selections, Correspondence, Miscellaneous, Editorials, Education, Agriculture and News; because in such a small journal there is no room to do anything like justice to such a variety of subjects. But the subscriber will by no means overlook those different departments, and will still give such extracts as will sustain the interest which so many readers have already taken in them; though he would not bind himself to introduce them into every number, and would thus devote a larger space to the advocacy of the great principles of the temperance reformation. The arguments with which the battle has hitherto been fought, have been derived chiefly from religion and morality, but though the most powerful arguments are supplied from these sources, yet the important auxiliary evidence which may be drawn from almost every branch of science, ought not to be overlooked.

The subscriber is happy to inform the public, that he has been able to make arrangements with a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and who has already done much to advance the temperance cause, to superintend the editorial department, and has the promise of the aid of several others whose contributions, he has no doubt, will maintain, and even elevate, the character which this periodical has already gained. He therefore earnestly solicits the support of every friend of the cause in Canada. There is now a very general feeling in the public mind in favour of it; the labors of the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, and others, amongst the French population, have lately brought over many thousands to our views; and we have arrived at such a crisis that we must go forward and keep pace with the auspicious movement. In these circumstances the subscriber has been induced to take upon himself a serious responsibility—his reliance is placed upon the goodness of the cause—the blessing of Him who has brought it hitherto through difficulties and perils innumerable, and the united and energetic support of the noble band of total abstainers in Eastern and Western Canada.

As formerly, all orders and remittances will be sent to J. C. Becket, Printer, Montreal. We would hope that it is unnecessary to add a word more to induce the friends of the cause to be up and doing. Before we can expect to pay ordinary expenses, and as these will now be increased, our usual list of subscribers must be considerably augmented.

We will send the *Advocate*, for 1849, to all the present subscribers, unless advised to the contrary, until further notice; and we would be most happy to know the names of individuals willing to act as agents, to whom we will send one copy gratis. The subscription to the *Advocate* will be 2s 6d per annum, with the exception of the one sent to Agents.

As it is better, both for the publisher and subscriber, to pay in advance, we hope subscribers will act on this principle; yet, as many of our country readers may not have had their produce converted into cash so soon as by the end of December, by which time all orders should be forwarded, they may send us their names in the meantime, through, if possible, one individual, who will act as agent, and to whom the papers may be sent in one parcel, or otherwise as the subscribers may wish. It will be expected that all subscriptions will be paid up during the first six months of 1849, or before the month of July.

J. C. BECKET.

NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned respectfully requests those indebted to him for the TEMPERANCE MANUAL, or FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, to remit the amount to Mr. J. C. Becket, No. 211½, St. Paul Street, where may be and on Sale—

Barno's on the Traffic, &c.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS,

FOR MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Monday,	January 1.	in Kingston city,	at 7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 2,	Collin's Bay,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 3,	Waterloo,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 4,	Glenburnie,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 5,	Vanliven's Mills,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 6,	Band's, S. H.,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 7,	do. do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
Do.	do. 7,	Graham's do.,	2, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 8,	do. do.,	7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 9,	Kingston,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 10,	Homney's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 10,	Sydenham,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 11,	S. Dennison's, Esq.,	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 11,	Shibley, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 12,	Vanliven's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 12,	Clokey's, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 13,	L. David's,	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 13,	S. Purdy's, Esq.,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 14,	do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 14,	Kingston,	3, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 15,	Portsmouth,	7, p.m.,	Lecture.
Tuesday,	do. 16,	Barnfield,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 17,	Wolff Island,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 18,	Kingston City.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 19,	do.	do.	do.
Saturday,	do. 20,	do.	do.	do.
Sunday,	do. 21,	Waterloo,	10, a.m.,	Preaching
Do.	do. 21,	Mill Creek,	7, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 22,	do.	1, p.m.,	Lecture.
Do.	do. 22,	Wilton Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Tuesday,	do. 23,	Simcoe Falls.	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 23,	Huffman's,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 24,	M. E. chapel, 6th Con.	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 25,	Switzer's, S. H.,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 25,	Clarke's Mills,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 26,	Brick S. H.,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 26,	Switzer's Chapel.	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 27,	Newburgh,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 28,	Switzer's Chapel,	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 28,	Newburgh	2, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 29,	Price's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	Lecture.
do.	do. 29,	Golliker's Corners.	7, p.m.,	do.
Tuesday,	do. 30,	Napanee,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 31,	F. A. Oliver's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 31,	F. Oliver's, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	Feb. 1,	Forshee's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 1,	N. M. Epis. Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 2,	Bugert's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 2,	Old Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 3,	J. Peterson's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	do.
do.	do. 3,	Lutheran Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 4,	do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 4,	Ch. at B. Aylworth's,	3, p.m.,	do.

Collections will be taken up after all the above Lectures, to aid the funds of the Midland District Temperance Society. The friends of the cause will aid in carrying Mr. Wadsworth to his appointment.

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH.  
Sec. Mid. Dis. Tem. Society.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—DEC. 11.

ASHES	Pots, 25s 0d a 25s 6d	BEER, per 200 lbs.
	Pearls, 25s 0d a 25s 6d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl.	196	PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs. . . . .	24s 6d a 25s 0d	Mess, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60		Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
lbs. . . . .	0s 0d a 5s 0d	Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Do. red. 0s 0d a 0s 0d		

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