

"There were 2,500,000 gallons of whiskey distilled less in the year 1840 than in the year 1839. Such a mighty moral revolution was never before known in the history of any people. May it spread throughout the world."

The thought which struck my mind on reading the above was this. Are not they in error who recommend and prescribe intoxicating drinks to those who are nursing infants? Experience, the best and safest of teachers, teaches that these drinks are not useful, but rather injurious to those who use them in such cases. I lived in the house of the gentleman above referred to, when his wife was nursing her last child, and she was neither well nor stout during that period, and my firm belief is, that the reason was her drinking ale and porter, under the impression that she could not support herself and child without them. And I am warranted in holding this belief, from the fact, that now she uses them not she is better and stouter than ever she was in her life. When my own wife commenced nursing her infant, she was told very seriously, that she being a very delicate woman would need these drinks, and some went so far as to say, that she would lose her life if she did not use them. Mrs. C. being as firm a tee-totaler as myself, determined, however, to try if she could not do without such drinks. And what is the result? Why, after nine months trial, she finds herself more healthy than she ever was in her life, and the child is as stout and healthy as any child in the country.

We may place these facts against the plausible theories of all the advocates of little drops, and little sips, in the world. I am aware, Sir, that this is a delicate ground to tread, and therefore shall not lengthen these remarks, but I conceive the public ought to be set right on this subject, especially as in this country, to my certain knowledge, some physicians of eminence recommend wines and malt liquors in such cases. I am, Sir, your's affectionately,

H. O. CROFTS.

GRANDY, March 3, 1841.

SIR,—I have just returned from quite an interesting meeting, where every one seemed vigorous in the temperance cause. We formed a constitution, and organized ourselves into a Society, to promote total abstinence principles. We have 61 good members. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JAMES KAY.

MONTREAL, February 23, 1841.

SIR,—As the Anniversary Meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society takes place this evening, I take the liberty of communicating to you the progress our society is making, in order that it may help the good cause.

Last Sunday being our first Anniversary meeting, (there was a preliminary meeting held on Wednesday the 10th inst. for the election of officers for the following year; when the Vigilance Committee was augmented, in order to render it more efficacious, and thereby expose all persons who may violate their pledge,) our President, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, expressed his wish for any person who might have a desire to come and take the total abstinence pledge. The Rev. gentleman said, he did not wish to force any person to join it, except those who were constrained by necessity, and those who had violated their pledge; he said it was doubly imperative on them, and also remarked, that the above should not discourage any person from coming forward to take the tee-total pledge, as their taking it would not designate them as persons that could not adhere to the rules laid down by the former association; for the same impression prevailed in the minds of some of the members when first the Temperance Society was formed, that it would put them on a parallel with drunkards. The above remark had its desired effect, for in the interim numbers came forward, animated with zeal to promote the glorious cause of tee-totalism, by joining it, and thereby bidding adieu for ever to that foul fiend, Intoxication, which is a bane to society, and a curse to mankind.

The number that came forward on the occasion to join the Temperance Society was 45. There were also 31 on the tee-total pledge received, amongst whom were 10 soldiers, making in all 2936 that have joined the Society.

Wishing that your Society, under the auspices of Divine Providence, may have that success which the good cause merits,

I remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MURPHY, Assistant Sec. Recollect T. A.

SPIRIT DEALERS IN BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

SIR,—As you bore a faithful testimony on the appointment of persons, in the Spirit Trade, as members of the Corporation of this city. I feel confident you will afford me space for a few remarks on the appointment of persons, similarly engaged, to offices in any of the societies that occupy the field of religious and benevolent effort at the present day. The subject calls for the serious consideration of the friends of temperance. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been pronounced immoral by an almost unanimous voice. Ecclesiastical bodies, on both sides of the Atlantic, have joined in this declaration. The general convention of the Continent of North America, held a few years ago at Saratoga, in the State of New York, joined in this declaration. By no process of consistent reasoning, can a business which furnishes the incentive to numerous crimes, brings pauperism, sickness and misery in its earthly train, and the damnation of its victims as its eternal consequence, be vindicated from the brand of immorality. I admit that the former practice of those societies in this city, to which I allude, establishes precedents, against the view I take; but this was done before public opinion had the advantage of the intelligence which the Temperance Reformation has elicited. I therefore put the issue before the friends of those societies, how far the placing of distillers or spirit dealers among their officers or members of Committees is consistent with the principles, which they are labouring to promulgate. Ought we to ask persons to labour for ends, which their every day employments are counteracting?

The appointments, to the offices alluded to, add considerably to the respectability of the persons appointed. Ought the respectability of persons, engaged in an immoral business, to receive any addition from such sources?

I do not feel called upon to occupy your columns by going into detail on the "guilt of this traffic;" on this point, you have anticipated me, in previous numbers, of the *Advocate*: I avoid it also because I might be led to remarks that would bear the imprint of harshness. I wish to discuss the subject, in the spirit of kindness, and, while the position I have taken requires to be supported with candour and firmness, I desire to avoid asperity. Let the friends of temperance make this matter a subject of solemn consideration and prayer; and bear such a testimony thereon, as may tend to promote the temporal and eternal interests of mankind. W.

QUEBEC, February 22, 1841.

SIR,—We are exceedingly happy to inform you, that the progress of temperance in the city and neighbourhood of Quebec of late, has been most gratifying and encouraging to its friends. Several excellent meetings have been held, which were most numerous and respectfully attended. One of these was held in the Hall of the late House of Assembly, the use of which was kindly granted by His Excellency the Governor General. On this occasion, the Rev. Mr. Caughey delivered an excellent address, which made an impression most favorable to the cause; there were about 1000 persons present, a large number of whom joined the Society at the close of the meeting.

A Public Soiree was held on the 3d inst., in the Theatre Royal, which was also kindly granted by the proprietors, (the family of the late Chief Justice Sewell). This meeting was one of the most interesting of its nature ever held in Quebec, and we think we may add, that none has been attended with more pleasing and beneficial results. An elegant banner of white silk, bearing the temperance coat of arms, was presented to the society on this occasion by the Ladies. The President, in returning thanks on behalf of the society from the Ladies, spoke at some length on the importance of their co-operation in the cause, and shewing how deeply they are interested in the promotion of temperance principles, concluded his remarks with the wish that they might all be favored with a happy temperance home. The hymn entitled the "Temperance Home" was then sung by the choir of the Coldstream Guards, who were in attendance by the kind permission of Colonel Bowles, and favored the company during the evening with several pieces of instrumental and vocal music.

The following Resolutions were adopted, the meeting being addressed by the President, Messrs. Lyman, Booth, Holehouse, and Pierce.