

drunken mother* applied them to the naked feet of the dying woman. I will only add that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger under heaven came to her relief—that messenger was death.

It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse of this unfortunate female. The feelings of my heart on that occasion I will not attempt to describe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were casting painful looks on her who had fallen a victim to the casualties of intemperance, I saw her husband (the author of her hapless fate) stagger up to the coffin, and to ail appearance with a heart as unmoved, and an eye as tearless as the cold and lovely form on which he fixed his drunken gaze. We all proceeded to the burying ground, and I felt a pleasure in seeing the coffin consigned to its peaceful abode. But when I had dismissed the audience in a Christian form, with my own eyes I saw that drunken maniac stagger over the fresh grave of his bosom companion. My heart failed, and my spirit moved within me, and I could not refrain exclaiming in my heart, Almighty God! if it is thy will that man should suffer in this life, impose on me what evil seemeth good in thy sight—let me live in the cottage of poverty all my days, and have nought but the bread of sorrow to eat, and when I am thirsting on a dry and parched desert, let me find no water but my own bitter tears; and when my enemies pursue me, and seek my reputation and my life, and I fly for protection to my last friend, let that friend forsake me—let all this come upon me if I must suffer—but, O! gracious Heaven! deliver me from the all devouring and overwhelming fate of the drunkard!!

J. ALEY.

Pawlet, Vt., March 10.

Leads to accidents and deaths.

On Sunday the 3d of May last, eleven buildings were consumed by fire in the city of Quebec; their destruction was accompanied with the melancholy death by burning of Florence O'Brien, a sawyer by trade. *Intoxication* and disputes about the rent, &c., were, it is supposed, the cause of the accident. The reason for supposing *intoxication* to be the first cause is, that the fire broke out in the floor occupied by O'Brien, who had been drinking the evening before, and had gone to bed in a state of intoxication.

Leads to cruelty, rioting and mischief.

We are sorry to perceive by the U. C Cornwall Observer of 8th of May, that the

* She has since killed herself.

labourers on the St. Lawrence Canal, in the neighbourhood of Osnabruck, have, under the evil influence of ardent spirits, been guilty of several acts of rioting and cruelty. "They opened the stable of the Rev. F. Mack, took out his horse, drove a stake into the road, and tied the poor animal down to it, and enclosed him with a fence, maltreating the dumb and unoffending brute in this way on a rainy and inclement night, and exposing him to be killed by a waggon driving up against him; they also attacked the premises of Mrs. Adam Baker, broke down her fence, and totally destroyed one of her out-offices, (lately erected) by throwing it into the river" They are also in the practice of putting fences and ploughs across the public road, to the eminent peril of travellers. "The Lord's day is there publicly profaned, and taverns kept open during the whole of the Sabbath, and filled with persons indulging in beastly intoxication, some of whom (as in a late instance) issue from them brutally drunk, and even come to the very church doors, to mock Divine service and disturb the congregation." The neighbourhood is stated to be in a very demoralised state, and all through the influence of these maddening, soul-destroying poisons, intoxicating liquors.

Brandy and gin are mixed with water and whiskey, in the proportion say of 1 gallon to every 2 of the former.

2. Cost of spirituous liquors imported, sold as rum, brandy and gin.

Rum,	1,777,612 gals. @ 4s.	£355,522
Brandy & Gin,	3-1,760 " 6s. 8d.	107,253
Total,		£462,775

In averaging these prices, $\frac{1}{2}$ has been supposed to be the quantity of rum, and $\frac{1}{6}$ that of brandy and gin, retailed out by the glass at inns and taverns.

Taking the average population of both provinces for 1831-2-3 as 898,506, and estimating the number of persons of both sexes above 14 years to be 398,050, the proportion of females supposed the same, and consuming only 1-20th, will give for every male a consumption of ten gallons per annum, at an expense of £2 4s. 2d. This will still be more if the quantity and value not consumed by members of Temperance Societies be added, which may be estimated at 180,000 gallons and £40,000 per annum.

Such is the great amount lost to the country, the duty and licenses excepted, by one branch only of ardent spirits. There is still to be taken into account, amongst other things—

1. The home-made brandy and gin and whiskey drank unmixed, the quantity of which manufactured may be supposed immense, from the statement of one of the partners of a distillery in this neighbourhood, that they were in the habit of turning out about 30 puncheons per week.
2. One half at least of the expenses of the criminal judicature, jails, hospitals, charitable institutions, and of private charity.
3. A considerable proportion of loss by fire, robbery and destruction of property, &c. caused through intemperate habits.

In this statement I have alluded only to the pecuniary loss occasioned to this country by the use of spirituous liquors, and have had to hold up but the lightest side of the picture. There are others darker and deeply sorrowful, on which stand the exhibitions of disease, crime, domestic misery, temporal and eternal ruin, infidelity, sin and death, blazoned in fearful prominence and multiplicity.

Shall it be said of Christian ministers of all denominations, that in this state of things they uphold the common use of spirituous liquors and drinking habits connected with it, when so fatal to the interests of piety and holiness, virtue and happiness?

Shall it be said of legislators and magistrates, that they oppose a reformation

Original Articles.

CANADA TEMPERANCE STATISTICS
NO. 1.

Quantity and cost of Spirituous Liquors imported into Canada.

The following statements are laid before the public for its calm and serious consideration. The writer, in some of the details, may be incorrect, not being conversant in such calculations, nor in possession of authentic information to found them upon—circumstances, however, making little difference on the whole result.

1. Quantity of spirituous liquors imported, sold as rum, brandy and gin, taking the average of the imports of 1831-2-3.

	Gals.	Sold when reduced as
Rum, puns.	10,305-1,185,375	1,177,612 gals
Brandy } pipes	2,011- 241,320	321,760 gals
Gin }		
Total,		2,099,372 gals

In reducing Leeward Island rum, 1 gallon of water is generally added to every 5 gallons of rum; and to this, in retailing, a further quantity of whiskey, equal to at least 1 gallon to 4 gallons of rum.

Jamaica rum is commonly sold reduced only, by adding 1 gal. of water to 5 gals. of rum.