

scene which presented itself next morning was most appalling. Mrs. A. was found lying on the carpet dead! and a new-born infant beside her, dead also! and A. was stretched on the bed, in another room, with his clothes on, in the deep sleep of intoxication! The friends of the family immediately made preparations for the burial of Mrs. A. and the child; but the wretched husband was all the while ignorant of what had taken place; when, however, he awakened from his debauch, and learned the death of his wife, and its attendant circumstances, in a fit of distraction, he cut his throat! The wound which he inflicted did not immediately prove mortal; but it was the cause of his death in a few days, and he was then laid by the side of his wife and child! Surely alcohol is a poison. When will men's eyes be opened to see its true nature, and the danger of those customs and opinions, which render the use of it fashionable and becoming? There can be no doubt that it was the fashionable use of intoxicating drinks, to which A. and his wife had been early accustomed, that led to their ultimate overthrow. But society still upholds these customs, and even ridicules those who would correct them. It is to be feared that even the family of the once lovely and accomplished Mrs. A. maintain those fashions unaltered, which, by their remote operation, brought their child and grand-child to a death of shame.

FOLLIES OF DRUNKARDS.—The following may be considered as a laughable instance:—A. commuted his pension in London, and emigrated to this country. As usual, he had one moiety of the proceeds to receive at Quebec. It amounted to £66. This was a large sum for a drunkard to possess. A. was delighted with the prospect of having nothing to do but drink and ride about for several months, for he had no intention of working a stroke so long as a shilling remained. He stayed a short time at Quebec, and then came to Montreal, where he fell in with another commuted pensioner, whom we shall call B. They drank together for some days; but B.'s money was soon expended, and as he had a wife and three children to maintain, he was compelled to go to work. A. had still a considerable sum on hand, and could not, therefore, give up the spree; but felt greatly at a loss for a companion, for he could not drink alone. At last he hired B. to be his companion. The nature of the contract was this—B. was to keep A. company at the tavern, drink with him, and sing to him, &c., and take him home at night; and in return for these services, A. was to pay all his expenses, and give him besides one shilling a day for the support of his family!

A.'s money was at last exhausted, and he then left the city to take possession of his farm (for it ought to have been mentioned that both of them had a grant of land). It is believed, however, that he died before he reached it; at all events, he died soon after. B. died last winter in the Poor's-house!

The news which we have been able to present to the readers of the *Advocate* this month, under the head

"Progress of the Temperance Reformation," are unusually interesting. It will be seen that the principles of Temperance are spreading rapidly throughout the world,—especially that they are beginning to make way amongst the higher classes in Europe. The King of Sweden, and the Crown-Prince of Prussia, are both members of Temperance Societies; the latter is a teetotaler. To the list of British Noblemen already subscribed to the Declaration, we see the name of Lord Leveson is to be added, Member of Parliament for Morpeth. The praise of this success is doubtless to be given to God; he alone could have preserved the cause from perishing before the mighty opposition which rose up against it. Let teetotalers therefore be humble, and let them use diligently in faith, the means which God is so ready to bless, and labour to promote a cause which it is evidently his will shall ultimately triumph.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.—By the public prints the arrival of this distinguished advocate of total abstinence is announced at New York, and it is reasonable to expect that he will take Canada in his way as soon as circumstances will permit. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held, who passed a resolution (transmitted to him through E. C. Delavan, Esq.) expressing their high sense of his successful exertions in the cause of total abstinence, and earnestly requesting him to visit Canada as early as suited his convenience, at the same time pledging their zealous co-operation in any measure tending to promote total abstinence.

We are informed that on the occasion of an ordination dinner, lately celebrated at Laprairie, several of the company clerical, as well as lay, looked rather askance when they saw five cold-water men fill their glasses with what is sometimes familiarly called Adam's wine; the only kind of wine, by the by, that can be procured here unadulterated by brandy and other deleterious drugs.

SPIDERS' WEBS.—The campaign for the winter has been fairly opened by the Rum-sellers. "Free and Easys" are advertised for every corner of the city, where men may freely and easily "spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not." We fear that it is because the frequenters of such scenes have rendered their homes any thing but free and easy, that they seek any such asylum instead.

There was only one "Free and Easy," we think, last winter; but this winter they are springing up in all directions. This reminds us of the following anecdote, which we copy from the *Christian Advocate*, an English paper:—

MUSIC AND DRINKING.—Some time since, a publican in Leeds introduced into an upper room of his house, an organ, which is regularly played every Sunday evening, during the hours of divine service, and attracts crowds of people, who are delighted with the idea of serving God and enjoying a pint of ale, or a glass of spirit and water, at one and the same time: for no improper tunes are played, but all good psalm or hymn tunes! But, unfortunately for this customer-seeking Boniface, he did not obtain a patent for the ingenious invention to secure to himself the entire pecuniary advantages arising from so excellent a device; others, therefore, have set up similar establishments for benefitting soul and body together: and the consequence is, that in every part of the town of Leeds, on every Sabbath-day, and during every week, hundreds of persons are trying, with all the zeal imaginable, to reconcile contrabands, and literally, to worship God and Mammon!—*Christian Advocate*.