

subject, we shall refer to a neighbouring country, where the investigations on the evils of intemperance have been pursued, with considerable spirit. It will also, be obvious that so long as Physicians consult the feeling of sensitive survivors; by giving some softer name, to a death occasioned by intemperance, it will be impossible to ascertain the whole extent of the dreadful evil. "Taking the proportion from the moral town of Salem, Mass. where one ninth of the deaths, are ascribed to intemperance, the number in the United States would be more than 30,000, in a year. Taking the proportion from Portsmouth, N. H. the number would be 34,000. Taking it from New-Haven, Ct. it would swell to 46,500."* What a frightful calculation! 30,000 and more, human victims annually offered to the Moloch of intemperance!! There is no reason to suppose, that the inhabitants of Lower Canada, are more temperate, than the people of the neighbouring States. Supposing death by intemperance to occur here in the same proportion, and estimating the population of the United States, at ten millions, and Lower Canada at half a million of inhabitants there will be 1500, who annually die in this province of intemperance!! And can men be sleeping over such facts; and 1500 fellow immortals annually sinking into the grave, from this single vice—annually plunging into perdition?

Did some foreign power annually sweep the country, and hurry 1500 of our fellow subjects, into hopeless slavery, the whole country would rise to meet the invader, an inch by inch, dispute his landing on our shores, or did some deadly disease, lay a tribute of 1500 of our fellow subjects, by the year, our borders would be filled with lamentation, and wailing. And yet no efforts are made, to resist the inroads of an enemy who destroys entire soul and body, and we all, with unthinking hilarity put to our lips, the poisonous cup which as it circulates round carries yearly death to 1500 of our friends, neighbours, and countrymen!

Again contemplate the destructive effects of intemperance upon the *private property of men.*

This may be easily anticipated, when we consider the time lost, by resorting to places of dissipation, the days which are sometimes spent in one paroxysm of drunkenness,—the lassitude, and unfitness for all business which follows, the loss of confidence, which produces the loss of custom—frequently the improvidence, and mismanagement of pecuniary concerns. The notes of the intemperate man are protested, his name is on the magistrate's docket, his land is mortgaged. If he is a farmer, you can almost tell his character, as you ride by, and observe his broken down fences, his weedy garden, his leaky roof, his poor cattle, and his ragged children. His farm is at length sold to satisfy his debts. His family, who but for strong drink, might have been brought up under the paternal roof, are scattered abroad, and the author of their misfortune, is cast homeless on the world which owes him no charity.

View now, the influence of intemperance, on *public prosperity and national wealth.*—As the whole is composed of the parts; that which

*Christian Spectator, May, 1828.