

his illness by drinking. The poor fellow could hardly sit up. We found him lying on his mat, on the ground in his garden. He was able to say very little; but he told us that he prayed to God to pardon his sins. He is a young man, about twenty-five. He has several brothers, all of whom are, like himself, drunkards. It is grievous to see the havoc that intemperance is making among the Singhalesé people. Taverns, as they here call them, are now multiplied three-fold over and above what they were a few years ago, and every tavern is, at all times of the day, full of people, cursing, swearing, fighting, and card-playing. Government has been petitioned, by some of the chief and most respectable inhabitants of this village, to issue some ordinance to restrain it, or put a stop to it; but as yet nothing has been done."—*Albany Temperance Recorder*.

The following is an account of the total number of Proof Gallons of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and all other Foreign Spirits, that paid Duty in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from 5th January, 1837, to 5th January, 1838, and the amount thereof.—Taken from *Parliamentary Returns*.

ENGLAND.—Spirits of all kinds, 11,423,063 gallons; Amount of Duty, £5,398,453.

SCOTLAND.—6,243,026 gallons; Duty, £1,099,603.

IRELAND.—11,275,014 gallons; Duty, £1,341,056.

UNITED KINGDOM.—28,943,103 gallons; Duty, £7,839,112.

Total number of Proof Gallons of Spirits, of all kinds in the United Kingdom, from 5th January, 1836, to 5th January, 1837, 31,402,417. Duty, £8,444,500 11s. 9d. Being a Decrease on the Returns of 1836, of 2,459,314 Gallons of Spirits; and a Decrease of £605,388 11s. 9d. on the Duty.

The following is an account of the Total Number of Quarters of Malt made between 5th January, 1837, and 5th January, 1838, in the United Kingdom; distinguishing the Quantity made in each Country, and the Quantity used by Brewers and Victuallers, and Retail Brewers.

ENGLAND.—Quarters of Malt made, 4,211,544; Ditto, used by Brewers and Victuallers, 3,197,178; Ditto, by Retail Brewers, 460,415; Total Quarters used, 3,657,593.

SCOTLAND.—Quarters of Malt made, 572,980; Ditto, used by Brewers and Victuallers, 147,858; Total used, 147,858.

IRELAND.—Quarters of Malt made, 284,418; Ditto, used by Brewers and Victuallers, 225,083; Total used, 225,083.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Quarters of Malt made, 5,063,842; Ditto, used by Brewers and Victuallers, 3,570,119; Ditto, by Retail Brewers, 460,415; Total Quarters used, 4,030,534.

In 1837, there were 5,548,463 Quarters of Malt made; used by Brewers and Victuallers, 3,762,541; by Retail Brewers, 516,927; Total used, 4,279,468. Being a Decrease of 248,934 Qrs. used.

ADVANTAGE OF DRINKING WATER.—It is a great mistake to think that any drink is better for hardworking men than water. There was a party employed in draining by task work, in Richmond Park, who were patterns of English laborers. They worked hard from morning to night and in all weather, but drank only water or coffee. They did not even use beer. The expence of coffee was comparatively trifling; and they performed as hard a day's work as any men in England, and were often exposed to wet and cold. A proof of this may also be found in Capt. Ross's recent voyage to the Arctic Regions. He says that on a journey of great difficulty and hardship he was the only one of the party whose eyes were not inflamed, and he was the only one who did not drink grog. He was also the oldest of the party, yet for the same reason he bore the fatigue better than any of them. He adds, that whoever will make the experiment on two equal boat's crew, rowing in a heavy sea, will soon be convinced that the waterdrinkers will far out-do the others. No better testimony to this is required than the experience of men who work at iron foundries, which is the hardest work done by man: but they know that they cannot perform it if they drink beer, and their sole drink during the hours of this hot and heavy labor is water. It is a well attested fact, that when an armed brig was wrecked in Plymouth harbor in 1779 (the last of December) in a severe snow storm, the men who drank freely of spirits perished by the cold, while those who refrained wholly, or took very little, survived till they were taken from the wreck.—*English Paper*.

To FARMERS.—A neighbour of mine who always employed from ten to fifteen hands harvesting and hay-cutting, told me the other day, that besides a barrel of whisky and other things, it usually occupies fourteen or fifteen days. Last year (said he); I determined not to have any whisky during harvest time. Some most always got drunk. We had a good deal of noise and talking, and sometimes a quarrel and a fight. The neighbours said I could not get hands to gather in my harvest. I said I would take my chance. So I began, and by paying twelve-and-a-half cents more to each man, I soon hired as many as I wanted, and in ten days I had all my harvest secured. My wife observed, things went on so easy and quietly, that she hardly knew it was harvest time.

I saved a barrel of whisky, about \$12
Four days work, at \$1 each, 12 hands..... 48

\$60

Now let every farmer in the state try this Temperance plan, and he'll save as much in proportion. The men will work better and longer without intoxicating drink of any kind. He'll save his instruments of husbandry—he'll have no quarrelling, and in peace and quiet he'll shout the *Harvest Home*.

Our friend forgot one thing, that in proportion as he is a gainer, he becomes a debtor to the Temperance cause—and as a gain of sixty dollars in one harvesting has flowed into his treasury, he ought, in common justice, to send at least one half for the spread of the Temperance light and knowledge abroad, that others also may be sharers in like blessings.—C. K.—*Maryland Temp. Herald*.

M'Koy, one of the mutineers who landed on Pitcairn's Island, it appears, had formerly been employed in a Scotch distillery, and being much addicted to ardent spirits, set about making experiments on the tee-root (*dracena terminalis*), and at length unfortunately succeeded in producing an intoxicating liquor. This success induced his companion Quintal to turn his kettle into a still. The consequence was, that these two men were in a constant state of drunkenness, particularly M'Koy, on whom, it seems, it had the effect of producing fits of delirium, and in one of these he threw himself from a cliff, and was killed on the spot. Captain Beechy says, "The melancholy fate of this man created so forcible an impression on the remaining few, that they resolved never again to touch spirits, and Adams has, I believe, to this day kept his vow."—*Barrow's Mutiny of the Bounty*.—[It appears from the foregoing that one example was a sufficient warning to the lawless settlers on Pitcairn's Island; while, alas! hundreds are not sufficient to restrain our civilized and orderly population at home.—ED. T. A.]

ADVANTAGES OF GROG TO LABOURING MEN.—I lately met with a gentleman named Jones, who has a large farm near Middletown, Del., who gave several items of information which may interest some of our readers. Mr. Jones informed me that he had, last summer, gathered the produce of four hundred bushels of oats, and one hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, sown on three hundred acres of land; that this was done during the intensely hot weather, when the thermometer was above ninety degrees in the coolest shade; and that *not a drop of strong drink of any kind was used by his workmen*. Every thing went on well—his harvest was safely and expeditiously gathered, no losses, no sickness, no fighting, no blue Mondays, *no deaths from drinking cold water*. No liquor has been used on the farm for five years.

Mr. Jones was also a contractor on the Wilmington and Susquehanna railroad, and had the building of the bridge over the Principio. This bridge is an immense arch of mason work, towering at a great height from the ravine below. It cost, I believe, seventy thousand dollars. One hundred men were at work when he went there. They had begun with one jigger a day, but as the work was particularly hard and exposing, they had been allowed three drams, and at length got to ten drams, and struck for more wages, and more rum when Mr. Jones came. He told the sub-contractor, 'if you will strike off the jigger cup, I will engage hands,' and he offered as a farther inducement to deduct from the contract the number of days lost for want of hands. This was agreed to, and though the men grumbled and threatened 'not a little, yet in three days fifty of them returned to their work and did more without grog than the whole gang of one hundred had done with it. Not a drop was afterwards used in erecting the bridge, though they