

cially for the poor, and then set about shutting them up from the poor, by imposing heavy duties, or restricted licenses; no, they first assert, on the most deliberate inquiry and experiment, that ardent spirits are, for all common purposes, entirely useless—that their only legitimate use is in medicine; and they commence, forthwith, by banishing them entirely from their own use while in health; and they go onward, by information and exhortation, to induce all to follow their example.

(To be continued.)

TO FARMERS.

Orangeville, Feb. 16, 1835.

Dear Sir,—As many people are solicitous to know what they shall do with their corn if the distillers stop buying, I will give you the result of an experiment, showing that corn is worth twice as much, fed to beef cattle, as the distiller will pay.

The last of December I took a cow worth fourteen dollars, D.14,00
10 bushels of corn, ground fine, at 3s. per bushel, the distiller's price, 3,75
8 bushels potatoes, at 10 cents, 1,60

D.19,35

Fed her until the 14th of Feb. hay, 1,50

D.20,85

Wet the meal with hot water generally—killed her, and the result was as follows:—

85 lbs. hide, at 5 cents, D.4,25
80 lbs. tallow, at 10 cents, 8,00
460 lbs. beef, at 3 cents, 13,80

D.26,85

Deduct expense, 20,85

D.5,20

Showing a nett gain of D.5,20: which will convince any reasonable man of the profit of feeding his corn, instead of selling it to the distiller, to be made into poison, producing more misery than all the other evils combined that the human race is heir to.

C. JENISON.

Am. Temp. Intel.

A COMMON ERROR RECTIFIED.

That there is alcohol in bread, grain, fruits, and any thing else from which it can be obtained, is often asserted, but was never proved, and cannot be proved, because it is not true. The mistake is, in supposing that all which we can derive from a substance must have existed in it. Apply this to other things. Take a fresh egg, and subject it to analysis, by exposing it to a degree of heat either a little above

or a little below that required for the preservation and development of the principle of animal life. What is the result? Putrefaction. What new substance is evolved by this process? Sulphuretted hydrogen, that extremely offensive and poisonous gas, which escapes from a spoiled egg. Now, will any one contend, because this poison can be obtained from an egg, that it exists in a sound egg? Certainly not. So every other animal or vegetable substance, when undergoing dissolution, sends forth those particles which had entered into its substance under some new combination, and, of course, possessing new properties.

THE BIBLE ON INTEMPERANCE.

First we shall mention those passages which condemn drunkards and drunkenness:

Isaiah v. 11. "Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night till wine inflame them."

Isaiah v. 22. "Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

Isaiah xxviii. 1. "Wo—to the drunkards of Ephraim." And 3d verse, "The drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under feet."

Joel i. 5. "Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl, all ye drinkers of wine," &c.

Deut. xxix. 19. "And—he bless himself in his heart, saying, I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination of my heart, to add drunkenness to thirst: the Lord will not spare him—and the Lord shall blot out his name from under heaven."

1st Cor. v. 11. "If any man be a drunkard—with such an one, no, not to eat."

1st Cor. vi. 10. "Nor drunkards—shall inherit the kingdom of God."

Gal. v. 31. The same solemn declaration in substance as the last.

Hosea iii. 1. The children of Israel are mentioned with disapprobation, as "loving flagons of wine." And can the Lord approve those who love bottles, and kegs, and barrels of ardent spirit?

Micah ii. 11. "If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, saying, I will prophesy unto thee of wine and strong drink, he shall even be the prophet of this people." This plainly is a threatening, and the curse threatened is a drinking or drunken prophet. Those congregations who want their ministers to countenance them in the use of strong drink, ought to fear this curse. And what a curse is an intemperate minister!

THE TEMPERANCE DECLARATION.

(A DIALOGUE.)

Mr. Quick—So you attended the Temperance Meeting, neighbour Tardy, last evening?

Mrs. Tardy—Yes; but I am no nearer to conviction, from what I heard and saw there, than I was from your former discourse upon it.

Mr. Q.—Why, did you not hear that two-thirds of the poverty, four-fifths of the crimes, and more than half the cases of madness, in our country, are to be ascribed to drinking?

Mrs. T.—Yes; but, lamentable as this is to think of, for I don't question the truth of it, yet paupers, criminals, and madmen, have not been made so by my example.

Mr. Q.—No; nor have any been made otherwise by your example.

Mrs. T.—Ah! how do you make that out?

Mr. Q.—Why, for aught they know to the contrary, you indulge in a harmless drop as well as they; and why should not their appetites and their judgments be as safe guides for them, as yours for you?

Mrs. T.—Well, I can't help the injurious opinion strangers may form of me; but you know, neighbour Quick, that I am no drunkard.

Mr. Q.—Yes; and all the world may know it as well as I, if you will but do as I wish you; put down your name, and become a member of the Temperance Society.

Mrs. T.—Why all the world knows me to be a Christian woman; and is not that a sufficient passport for my sobriety?

Mr. Q.—Ah! now you are wide of the mark again. There is no question about your sobriety, nor any doubt that true Christianity constrains to soberness; but then a mistaken notion has very widely obtained as to what constitutes sobriety; your notion of it, I doubt not, as mine did, will allow you to take a little of that which has ruined and is now ruining thousands.

Mrs. T.—Indeed, Mr. Quick! and what is there I allow myself in, that may not, by an abuse of it, by carrying the thing too far, ruin somebody?

Mr. Q.—Nothing like the articles in question; other things do not so obviously, so speedily, nor so fatally work as distilled spirits.

Mrs. T. Why, my good friend, have not excessive eating, love of dress, or of company, been the ruin of many?

Mr. Q.—I grant it; but where these have slain one, the gin-bottle and the brandy-bottle have slain a thousand at least.