

such immense numbers (some of them remaining from Sunday noon to Tuesday morning), at the places of drinking. There is a great deal of ingenious drinking in Paris. Many a constitution impaired, many a bad passion influenced, while the discreet wine-bibber has learned just where to stop and preserve self-command. I have never seen more drunken men in the streets of any city than in Paris, while the police is the most vigilant in the world in the prevention of such exhibitions. I fully believe that some things called characteristics of France would disappear with the disuse of alcohol." Dr. Hewitt said the people of Paris looked to him like the burnt up cider drinkers of New England. When Mr. Delavan was in Paris, he said to Louis Philippe that his guide had informed him that one-eighth of the population of Paris were drunkards. The king did not contradict it. He only remarked that he thought it too great a proportion. Outside of the barriers, said he, where people drink wine free of duty, "there you will see drunkenness."

But besides the actual drunkenness of France, about which the public have been greatly deceived, the sources of intemperance have been an immense agricultural and commercial evil. The Duke of Orleans stated to Mr. Delavan, that of the thirty-four millions of people in France, fourteen millions were engaged in some way, directly or indirectly, in making or vending intoxicating drinks. He also stated that in those districts where most wine was made, there was also the greatest wretchedness, and the most frequent appeals to government for aid; and also that, so large a proportion of the soil was now cultivated for wine, that the raising of stock and grain was diminishing to an alarming extent. And Mr. Delavan remarked in his journal, "From Paris to Lyons, a distance of near three hundred miles, I did not see twenty cattle, so completely does the vine engross the soil. Should the land now used for the vine, be cultivated for really useful purposes, the solid wealth of this great nation would soon be doubled, and the world saved a vast amount of misery."

Here, then, is a subject which needs to be incorporated into France in her endeavours to rise among the free nations of the earth, and become a wise and stable republic. Could she become, not in the French but in the American sense of the term, a temperate nation; could she be led to renounce the use of intoxicating drinks, and to appropriate those immense portions of her territory which are now given up to the cultivation of the vine to more solid and substantial articles, she would not only lose much of her impulsive and violent character, which now constantly exposes her to scenes of terror, but her immense population would be vastly better clothed and fed, and the whole of her intellectual, social, and domestic character would be unspeakably improved. Yes, France needs a moral regeneration before she can enjoy the quiet, the security, and happiness of an American republic. And struggling as she now is into existence on new and more elevated principles than she has ever known, she might lend a listening ear to the teetotalers of Britain and America. We would suggest to our

friends in London and Edinburgh now to pour into France a flood of French temperance tracts, showing the influence of the temperance reform upon the health, the morals, the social, the agricultural, the commercial, the political interests of a country. France must be undeceived in relation to her intemperance. She has been flattered to believe that, while England is a drunken nation, she knows nothing of the evil, and needs no reform. Will not her ear be open to instruction? We are happy to say that, in the opinion of some French gentlemen in this city, who have witnessed the happy effects of the temperance reformation here, it will be. The Religious Tract Society of Paris has made an earnest and eloquent appeal to American Christians, asking for "fraternal concurrence" with them in their efforts to evangelise the French republic. They say, "while the people are intoxicated with praises, and are spoken to only of their rights, we must speak to them of their duties." Perhaps through this medium, much that is valuable may be sent from America. We shall be happy, as we may have the means, through this and other instrumentalities, to contribute whatever may be in our office. A few years ago, we had a letter of inquiry from Count Molé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, seeking for information relative to the temperance question, to which we replied as fully as we were able. We need at this moment something more appropriate than anything we possess, and we know of no topic to which an able writer could now more usefully devote a short period, than the connection between an entire revolution in the wine and brandy drinking usages of France, and the permanence and glory of the new republic. Such a document might not improperly conclude with the very words which we used in our address to Count Molé in 1837.

"Could Europe simultaneously resolve not to touch the *first* glass, the root of all the evil; could she resolve *to-day*, to have nothing more to do with alcohol as a beverage, she would live in all future time without a drunkard; in a short period, she would be almost without pauperism; her crime diminished; double her population would be sustained by her fields and her commerce; while peace, quietness, public and domestic joy, would reign in all her borders.

"If beautiful France is more exempt from the desolations of intemperance than other parts of the Christian world (as it is reported to us to be) still we suppose your excellency will allow that there is vast room for a profitable change in her drinking systems; and if not, yet in her extensive manufactories of brandies and of wines she is administering to the wo, the sorrow, and ruin of other nations. And surely, if through the reform of other nations, she should suffer in this branch of her agriculture and commerce, she would not wail it; since it must be her happiness to contribute all in her power to the peace and prosperity of the human family."

GOOD COUNSEL.—'Remember,' said a trading Quaker to his son, 'in making thy way in the world, a spoonful of oil will go farther than a quart of vinegar.'