

and 2 pints of spirits, taking the butt at an average of 120 gallons. We all know, however, that it is rarely indeed that the man who drinks two drams drinks no more, and that for many, our calculations might be more than doubled.

Now let us exhibit the gain of joining the Temperance Society, and we shall find that the man who adheres to his pledge, and lodges the price of the poison in the Savings Bank every month, will have in Government Securities bearing interest at four per cent

In 7 years.....	254 Rupees
In 14 years.....	588 "
In 21 years.....	1,029 "

for the two Canteen drams a day; but two drams beget two drams, and let those who drink more, calculate their loss, taking into consideration the destruction and waste of property during drunken bouts.

Should a ship arrive from England with news that an increase of £64,000 per annum was to be made to the European soldiers' pay, what rejoicing there would be! but the soldiers can do more for themselves than the Government can do for them, even if it were possible to give them so much money; neither the Government nor any human power can give them health and happiness so long as they continue spirit drinkers, but when they leave off the accursed habit they really and *bona-fide* come into possession of the above increase to their pay by their own savings, and at the same time benefit the state to an extent, that could only be correctly calculated after some years had shown the blessed results of so glorious a Reformation."

The third Report is from the Bengal European Regiment Auxiliary Temperance Society. It was read at a meeting held at Agra, under the sanction of Col. T. P. Smith, commanding the Regiment, Feb. 27th, 1836. From this Report we extract the following gratifying fact:—A body of 44 soldiers completed a march of nearly two months duration, exposed to extremes of cold and heat, sometimes accompanied with rain, without making use of spirituous liquors. This may be considered equal to the march from St. Johns to Quebec last winter. It was regarded as a signal triumph to the cause of Temperance, and had the effect of adding 22 members to the Society, besides 110 individuals undergoing probation; giving a grand total of 8 officers, 2 assistant Surgeons, 2 medical warrant officers, 3 apprentices, 38 non-commissioned officers, 129 drummers and privates, and 13 women; besides one officer, and one assistant Surgeon of another Regiment at the station.

Miscellaneous.

"THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES."—A certain clergyman, not long ago, wrote a book, to prove that the Bible, and Sunday schools, and the Temperance cause, with their kindred associations, were "the seven last plagues," spoken of by John in the Revelations, which should visit and afflict the earth. By accident a stray copy of this new and wonderfully profound exposition of prophecy fell into the hand of a tavern-keeper, who had persevered most manfully in resisting all efforts to win him over to the side of temperance. Having read it, he was more confirmed than ever, that he might sell ardent spirits with impunity, and that the opposers of his freedom in this respect were very properly classed among the authors of "the seven last plagues." But then his customers began to decline; and in order to confirm the wavering, and prevent the total desertion of his bar, he sent off for a number of copies of "the seven last plagues." The bookseller forthwith filled his order, and sent withal a *show bill* to attract public notice. Upon receiving the books, the tavern-keeper looked around his establishment to select the most suitable place for pasting up the bills, that all might see with advantage the new commodity which he had for sale. At last, he pitched upon the very front of the bar; and there every one who entered the room could not fail to see in large capitals,

"THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES,"

FOR SALE HERE.

A motto more appropriate could not be selected for the bar of a

tavern. And he had the mortification to find that his anxiety to procure the sale of this book, was the means of preventing many from having any further intercourse with those liquid plagues, with which they had heretofore been so familiar. And every one saw, sooner than he, that he had unintentionally given the true title and title of his occupation.—*Oriental Temperance Advocate.*

THE REFRESHING BEVERAGES OF NATURE.—When we look around us, we find almost every where an abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure and fresh water in our lakes, rivers, streams, and springs; moreover we have shrubs covered with a variety of refreshing berries; and in those sandy and parched regions where no water is to be found, the good providence of our benevolent Creator has provided for the wants of the inhabitants by some wonderful contrivances, which must fill our minds with gratitude and admiration. In the Antilles is to be found a kind of creeping plant, the *Water Liane* or vegetable fountain, for when its stem is divided the sweet sap runs out as a stream. In one of the Canary Islands, at the top of a rock, stands the *Raining Tree*, which, condensing the clouds, affords a regular supply of needful water. In the Bay of Campeachy grows the *Pine Apple fungus*, which being cut, gives nearly a pint of clear and wholesome juice. In one of the most unfruitful regions of South America is a curious vegetable called by the natives *Arbor della vacca*, or *Cow Tree*, from the trunk of which, when pressed, flows out a sweet and nourishing milk, always most abundant at sunrise. In the stony and arid parts of Java we find another singular specimen, the *Nepenthe Distillatoria* or *Pitcher Plant*, furnished with a bag suspended at the footstalk of each leaf, shaped like a pitcher, covered with a neatly fitted lid, and always full of fresh condensed dew. Such are the gifts of the Almighty; such are the natural products of the earth; and I ask the reader, Is there any *kurtful*—any intoxicating principle in all these natural liquids provided by our wise and benevolent Creator? He gave us fruits, grapes, corn, and sugar-cane, and we use them with thankfulness; but it is human ingenuity alone which contrived to alter the destination of these innocent products, and to transform them into fermented wine, beer, brandy, rum, and other distilled poison.

CHAS. FAUCONNET, M. D.

SALE DRINKING.—I attended a sale of a printer's stock. Bidding was slack, when the auctioneer observed, "I shall be obliged to send for some rum and ale, whatever this temperance man may say. I had a sale yesterday in the country, and I did stuff it into them and they bid famously." What a reflection upon the pretended march of intellect! that people neither know their wants, nor have the power to express themselves without rum and ale.

RETALIATION.—The progress of Teo-totalism in the Borough of Helston seems to have alarmed the beer-sellers; and in more than one of their windows may be seen the following—"NOTICE: No *Barm* or *Grains* sold to *Teo-totalers*."

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—During Friday and Saturday evening six persons were brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital with broken legs. In five of these cases the accidents arose from drunkenness.

A HORSE POISONED BY WINE.—John Mayton drove his horse "Sportsman," furiously up to the Spread Eagle at Wrexham, and, having had refreshment himself, gave the animal a bottle of mulled port; the consequences of which was, that the horse dropped down in the shafts before it got to Ellsmere, and died soon after.—*Sportsman.*

The *Providence Courier* mentions the fact of the inhabitants of Burrillville, (R. I.) having to a man, signed articles of agreement not to traffic in liquors, nor let or lease any house, or any other building, nor lot of land to set a building upon, for that purpose.

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