

scarcity, and the distilleries were stopped. The average consumption of spirits in 1811-12 and 1815-17, was 7½ millions of gallons; in the other years, not quite 4½. But mark how the saved 3½ millions re-appears in the form of an increase of the following articles of comfort, which bespeak not simply the absence of a great curse, but the presence of domestic and personal happiness, and of a thriving trade.

TABLE OF IMPORTS.

Extracted and averaged from returns made to Parliament, 1822.

	Famine years, 1809-10-13-14.	Year of Plenty, 1811-12-15-17.				
			value	yards	decrease	
Haberdashery,	\$140,936	\$110,936			\$30,000	
Drapery,	3,778,514	2,422,414			1,356,070	
Hard ware,	667,09	\$337,458	value		\$129,651	
Blankets,	60,004	26,603	number		33,401	
Cotton Goods,	197,198	\$104,198	value		\$93,000	
Tea,	536,643	318,132	pounds		341,511	
Sugar,	381,278	306,984	cwts		74,294	

In addition, therefore, to the saving of disorder, crime, disease and pauperism, and all their cost, it is clear that even the Excise was greatly benefitted by the increased consumption of other excisable articles. What is true of Ireland in particular must be true of the Empire at large. This may be illustrated from the fact, that while the actual decrease in the consumption of spirits, wine and beer, in the year 1850 as compared with the year 1836, was 524,932 gallons, the increase in the consumption of coffee, tea, and cocoa, in 1850 over 1836, was 26,735,914 lbs. Hence, *what is lost to the Excise in one way is made up in another.* This is confirmed by the fact, that in the year of Father Matthew's greatest Temperance triumphs in Ireland, while the revenue from whiskey was vastly reduced, the total revenue had increased £80,000 above its average, besides saving much cost in collection.—p. 113.

The fifth position is, that the suppression of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce. We can only find room for the closing paragraph of the chapter:—

"A Maine Law, instead of crippling our commerce or injuring legitimate trade, would not only send our tempe-

rance vessels with augmented safety and diminished risk to their destined ports, but multiply their number and increase their profits beyond all parallel; and Britain would not simply maintain her old position amongst the commercial nations of the world, but attain to a higher destiny, and wield a purer influence, than the most ardent of her patriotic sons has ever dreamed for her. Even the *Times*, in its intermittent fits of wisdom, can perceive the prodigious importance of liquor abolition to a country. Here is one of its happiest dicta:—"No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations, and the morality of society, as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, constituting, as they do, an infinite waste and an unmixed evil. This corollary is clear—No way so rapid to decrease the wealth of nations as the encouragement of the traffic."—p. 135.

Chapter six takes up the argument that prohibition "would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization." In discussing this topic, Dr. Lees enters on a lengthened induction of particulars, in order to demonstrate the necessity of interference. He proves that extensive drunkenness is the natural fruit of the liquor traffic—and that drunkenness produces poverty—ignorance—prostitution (the array of facts under this head is perfectly horrible)—accidents—disease—idiocy—madness—offences and crimes. In reference to these last, he produces the testimony of public journals, statesmen, chaplains and governors of prisons, magistrates, grand juries, sheriffs, recorders, and judges. There is one unvaried verdict.

In the seventh chapter an account is given of the enactment of the Maine Law—its adoption by various States of the Union, and its effects. The progress of the controversy in the North American colonies is sketched. We find the following reference to Nova Scotia:—

"In Nova Scotia a Prohibitory Liquor Bill is steadily demanded from the Legislature. In 1855 such a Bill was introduced and carried through the House of Assembly, the second reading being passed by a vote of 29 to 19—the third without a division.

"In the Legislative Council the measure was quietly shelved, by an order that the Bill, instead of passing, be printed and circulated. Thus the Bill was, to use the language of the Nova Scotia press, 'committed once more to the care of the country.'

"There it will revive, no doubt, like a giant refreshed with sleep, and will come back with redoubled potency, and with victory in its crest."—p. 287.

So good men thought and hoped, here as well as in England. They were not prepared for the bamboozlement and

trickery by which the people were to be cheated out of their favourite measure. They had to read another chapter in the history of human nature.

Dr. Lees closes his invaluable work by calling upon all good citizens to combine to procure a Prohibitory Liquor Law. He specially appeals to electors—tradesmen—the working classes—philanthropists—magistrates—women, and christian ministers. We must give one short extract more:—

"Intemperance not only involves a sinful waste in its very being, but is the teeming source of want and waste;—it is at once a pest, and the preparer for every other;—it is itself a war with health, beauty, and truth—an intestine war, in which the evil always conquers.

'Tis the Carnival of Death,
'Tis the vintage of the grave.

"It is the legal upas which spreads its leprous distillations and dews of death throughout the land, in whose pestilential atmosphere virtue must wither and patriotism decay."—p. 290.

Buy this work—read it—circulate it. Every W. P. and P. W. P. should get a copy.

DISCLOSURES OF A LIQUOR DEALER.—Mr Delevan, president of the New York State Temperance Society, in his recent address in the capitol, at Albany, dwelt mainly on the now prevalent adulteration of liquors. Within a few weeks he said, it had come to his knowledge, that a person whose conscience revolted at his employment in a liquor establishment, has left it for a more innocent and creditable business. He stated that it now took ten, and often only four gallons of pure whisky, to make a barrel of the whisky of commerce. To these are added rain-water, camphene and arsenic; the latter to restore the bead destroyed by water. He stated, also, that brandy made to imitate the real French brandy, and of materials of the most poisonous character, was sold at £4 the gallon, costing only twenty-two cents. That all kinds of wines were imitated so closely, that the best judges could not discriminate; them, costing but a trifle, and sold at prices to suit customers. The higher the standing of the customer, and the more particular as to his wines, the higher the price, to satisfy him as to quality. The most celebrated European dealers were quoted, as to the source of supply; and European dealers, be it known, are not much behind, but much in advance of the American trader, in their adulterations. He quotes an advertisement from a chemist in New York, who is "now prepared to furnish the flavoring for every kind of liquor." We have known personally several such frauds. The devil is carrying on no grater farce in the "fashionable world," than what is called wine drinking. The poor coxcombs who smack their lips over their glasses, are only drugging themselves. If a physician should prescribe their drinks, letting them know meanwhile their real composition, there would be a general insurrection against the faculty.—*C. A. Journal.*