

the best means of checking the progress of fever. In 1751, long before teetotalism was thought of, a heavy duty was imposed on spirituous liquors, which very much prevented their use among the working classes. What was the result? In the ten years preceding 1751 (before the duty was imposed, and when spirituous liquors were within the reach of the working people) the annual average of deaths in London, over and above the births, was 10,894; while in the ten years succeeding 1751—the stringent duty having been imposed—the annual average of deaths above the births was only 5670, being in the proportion of about 1 to 2. In the ten years before 1751 the average annual deaths from fever alone in the metropolis was 4351; and in the ten years following that year 2565. Now, did they want an act of parliament to raise the price of spirits? He would tell him what was better than an act of parliament—sign the teetotal pledge (cheers). He did not wish an act of parliament to raise the price of anything: he asked them to become legislators for themselves; let them pass a law for themselves, to drink no more strong drink (cheers). He was quite sure what the effect of example would be; let but the heads of families set the example, and the subordinate members would become total abstinents. In attending the innocent hilarity and festivities of that day, he felt convinced that he had done nothing to sacrifice the high character of the office he held.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. G. Lomax, who began by observing that so much had been already said, and what had been said was so much to the purpose, that he was afraid there was but little left for him to do. The teetotalers did not want any man to adopt their principles upon the statement they made, or upon the *ipse dixit* of any one. All they wanted people to do was to examine for themselves, and to weigh impartially the arguments presented to their notice, and there was no need of their going far in quest of evidence to prove that misery, poverty, crime, and distress resulted from the use of intoxicating drinks. A knowledge of astronomy, botany, geology, &c., was not absolutely indispensable to a man's domestic comfort; but the knowledge of the laws of life, the principles of temperance, and the laws of sobriety, and that knowledge reduced to practice, was essential to the well-being of every man in whatever station he might move. All classes of society were beginning to arrive at the conclusion that something must be done to alter the present state of things, and to elevate mankind. Some cried out educate the people, they (the teetotalers) thanked them for that cry; but men were pretty well agreed now that the development of man's intellectual nature depended, in a great measure, upon his physical condition. This being discovered, they next cried out drain and ventilate; so said he. Stagnant pools, said they, produce fetid gases, which are injurious to health, and therefore they must be drained; that, unquestionably, would be a great good; but why not commence with the large lakes? There was the stagnant pool of intemperance in the nation, and into that pool there were upwards of 120 emptied every minute, both night and day. Now, he would ask them to examine that lake for themselves, and say if it were to be drained. If that be decided upon, how was it to be done? Why, in the first place, the streams running into it must be cut off. The moderate drinkers must cease to throw in their streams, and then the other part would be comparatively easy. But so long as 50 millions a year were poured into it, it would be absurd to suppose the lake could be drained. He had heard a minister of the Church of England state it to be his conviction that teetotalism had reclaimed more drunkards during the last ten years, than all the ministers of the gospel put together had been instrumental in reclaiming during the past 300 years. If we could but have a sober world, what a glorious thing it would be. It would be so glorious that the angels in heaven might be invited to visit it, and what a delightful sight they would see—bacchanalian temples destroyed, the house of God filled with devout worshippers, intemperance abolished, drunkards reclaimed, and man happy and industrious.

Mr. Charleton then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.—*Bristol Mercury* (abridged.)

TEMPERANCE.—One improvement (in Ireland) is very conspicuous. Whether from poverty or choice, the people are temperate: the drinking habits of the last century are quite gone. Even on fair and market evenings people hurry home soberly. Those who do drink, take it in homoeopathic doses—half glasses of whisky or half pints of ale.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

Miscellaneous.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS.—A majority of accidents and deaths which have occurred from the running away with, and upsetting of stages and other carriages, are undoubtedly to be attributed to the drinking habits of the drivers. In nearly all the casualties of this kind we have heard of for some time past, resulting in the loss of life, drunkenness of the driver was known to have been the sole cause. No one is safe in life or limb, who rides in any conveyance where the driver is addicted to intoxicating liquor. No one needs steady hands, calm nerves, and clear vision, more than this class of persons; yet it is notorious that no class is more given to habitual dram-drinking. The Rev. Thomas Stockton, of Philadelphia, while journeying to the West with his family, was exposed to great danger and annoyance from the conduct of a brutal stage driver. On the National Road, between Uniontown and Brownsville, at midnight, the driver suddenly stopped the coach, took out the horses, and left the stage standing in the road. Mr. Stockton was obliged to leave his family unprotected and walk several miles in a lone and deserted highway in search of aid. After an hour's walk, he found the driver lying drunk in a tavern, and the horses stabled. It was nearly daybreak before the affrighted inmates of the coach were released from their unpleasant situation. Who can tell why groggeries should not be licensed?—*N. Y. Organ*.

A FIRST-RATE TEMPERANCE TALK.—A captain of a pocket vessel sailing from New York to Liverpool, says he never heard but one temperance talk that was worth anything, but that was "first rate." He once went to a temperance meeting at Liverpool, to oblige a friend, and a good looking well dressed man was called upon to address the meeting. The man stood up before the meeting, and said he never had made a speech in his life, and did not believe he ever should, for it was not in him. However, he would tell what temperance had done for him. When he used to drink, somehow, he never was well, would never pay his quarter's rent, nor his weekly bills, nor clothe himself and his family decently; but now that he had left off drinking, his rent was punctually paid to the day—he had no weekly accounts—for he had ready money. They all saw how he appeared and was dressed—and taking a nice-looking woman by the arm, and four children by the hand, he said, "You see how my wife and children look in health and appearance. Well, their food and dress is all paid for; and if you want to see how my house is furnished, come and see me at home any evening except church night, which is Tuesday, and this meeting, which is Thursday, and you will find me in as well-furnished a room as any one needs. Besides this, I have a hundred pounds in the Savings Bank. This is all I can say to-night." And he sat down.

A LITTLE AFRAID.—In a certain town there lived a man who had allowed himself to indulge too freely in "strong drink." He, however, did not believe that he had exceeded the bounds of moderation, until one day being in a "rum-shop," he heard it stated that some of the officers of the temperance society were that day going through the town to number the drunkards. At this he became alarmed, for fear that he would be reported. To escape, if possible, he resolved not to drink that day. By abstinence for a single day, he was amazed at the change in his feelings. He then resolved to try it a week, at the end of which he was so much improved in body, mind, and purse, that he signed the pledge for life. If moderate and immoderate drinkers would experiment as did this man, they would come to the same result. Try it, gentlemen—try it without delay.—*Organ*.

DR. GREEN'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Whenever you feel an inclination to drink spirituous liquor (grog), drink fresh cool water. This is an effectual cure, and, in a very short time, you will make a sober man out of the greatest drunkard. Drunkenness is a disease of the stomach, and cool water is the remedy; for the goodness of Providence has placed by the side of every disease its appropriate remedy, and by the side of every evil its appropriate good. Let us be thankful.—*American Paper*.

OUTRAGE.—The *Providence Journal* gives an account of an infamous outrage perpetrated in that city. About midnight on Monday week, a loud explosion of gunpowder took place in a house in North Main street, occupied by two families. It appears that a quantity of powder had been placed under the build-