

gars of London, through the gin palaces. These palaces have been multiplied to such an extent, that the market is overstocked, and they begin to be poor property.

A very interesting fact was stated to me by the head of the house of the Barings & Co. while I was in London, and enjoying their hospitality. This house long since understood the value of our principles, with regard to seamen, and shipped sailors in their ships for India, without the allowance of grog. At first, when their ships passed up or down the Thames, they were groaned and hissed at, by sailors on board of other ships, and they were avoided by passengers as unsafe, supposing that sailors without rum could not safely navigate ships. A party of officers returning from India, concluded to venture themselves on board one of these cold water ships, they, however, securing their allowance of wine; after one-half the passage was made, it was remarked by those officers, that the sailors were always prompt in the performance of their duty, and in excellent spirits, while they very frequently suffered from depression, ill health, and *ennui*; and after considerable discussion on the subject, it was suggested, the difference might be occasioned by the wine they were daily in the habit of drinking, and they came to the resolution to drink no more wine for the remainder of the passage. The result was an immediate improvement in health and spirits, and so delighted were they with the experiment, that one of them waited on the proprietors to state the facts in the case; and thus it would always be, if we can only induce those that still drink and oppose, to take our advice and try the experiment of abstinence for three months only, they would, I am sure, make such a discovery as to induce them to enrol themselves under our banner.

Yours cordially,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

PARIS, December 1, 1838.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the American Temp. Union.

MY DEAR SIR,—A few days since I addressed a letter to the President of the American Temperance Union, giving him a brief account of my interview with the King of France, a copy of which I forward to you. Since that time I have been introduced by our minister, General Cass, to the Duke of Orleans, with whom I conversed in a private audience for an hour, on the subject of temperance. I was surprised to learn, that the Duke had long since united with the only Society in France: which only recognises the old pledge against ardent spirit. I informed him, that we in America had changed our pledge, and submitted to him the one we now act upon, the same I had shown the King; he remarked, as the King had done, that it was right and true, that he had no doubt that all intoxicating drinks are injurious as a beverage to men in health, and that the "intemperance of France was on wine." The Duke went into a full relation of the great difficulties to be encountered in France. He stated that of the thirty-four millions of people, fourteen 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 that he looked to the diminution of the use of wine in other countries, as a source of hope to France; that failing of a market for her wine, the fields of France might be cultivated to greater advantage to produce more abundant food and clothing for the people. The Duke expressed great interest in the success of the cause every where; and so near is he in principle and practice with us, that, I was told, he only colours the water he drinks, when etiquette seems to make the use necessary. On my return, and by his permission, I propose to again see his Royal Highness, and have a more further conversation on this subject.

Yours truly,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

A man in the Staffordshire Potteries, who had been a notorious drunkard, but fortunately joined the Abstinence Society, engaged with a tavern-keeper to pay off, by instalments, a long score, which he had previously contracted. When he had paid a large sum, he asked if he had not almost done. The tavern-keeper told him that he had about £2 to pay still. The reformed man expressed his

astonishment, but was told he need not be surprised, for he had 64 pints of ale one day!—Communicated.

Miscellaneous.

DANGEROUS STUFF.—During the recent terrible storm on the coast of England, the packet-ship *St. Andrew* struck on the Burbo-Sands. Immediately her commander, Captain Thomson, "stove in all her spirit casks, indeed every bottle containing wine or spirits was emptied or destroyed, being apprehensive of the consequences to the crew." What a change! Formerly in storms and shipwrecks, the grog was used the more freely, "to give courage, or help to sustain exposure and fatigue." If in the most trying emergencies it is useless—a dreadful bane; why take intoxicating liquors on board at all? Why suffer them any where, as they confessedly render men unfit for the discharge of any important or responsible duty.—*Temperance Recorder*.

BE SOBER.—Do not drink, do not swallow down. "If you swallow strong drink down, the devil will swallow you down. Hear this, ye drunkards, toppers, tipplers, or by whatsoever name you are known in society, or among your fellow-sinners. Strong drink is not only the way to the devil, but the devil's way into you; and ye are such as the devil particularly MAY swallow down."—*Dr. A. Clarke* on 1 Pet. v. 8.

We commend to our readers the following excellent example of the present Governor of Alabama:—Gov. Bagby, in his address before the Temperance Society of this city, on the 30th ult., gave a striking illustration of the connexion between intemperance and crime. His Excellency, (who we all know is a distinguished criminal lawyer,) stated that in the course of his life, he had been employed in some 50 or 60 capital cases; every one of which, as well as he then recollected, was connected with intemperance!—*Tusculooa Intelligencer*.

THE JUG NOT WANTED.—Not long since, in Montgomery Co., an old clergyman who still takes his drams, and whose opposition to the temperance cause is notorious, came from the village, with a jug in his hand, to a company of men butchering hogs. One of them remarked, "We have nearly finished, Domine, without any intoxicating liquor, and we have got along much better than when we used to have it, so you may take your jug back again." The Domine flew into a rage, which he vented on the temperance enterprise and its friends. How many streams of vice and corruption will such a minister help to dry up?—*Albany Temp. Rec.*

AN OBJECTION.—Because a man may kill himself by gluttony, is that any reason why I should give over eating. Answer. Assuredly not. But if there were one sort of food that had a constant tendency to universal gluttony, produced by this food, I say that this would afford a strong reason why you should change your dish. I would not say give over eating, but give over eating that sort of food which has a peculiar and natural tendency to produce gluttony. We don't say give over drinking, but give over quaffing the drunkard's drink.—*Maryland Temperance Herald*.

HORRIBLE!—A Mr. Hampton, of Mason Co., an habitual drunkard, hung his son, about twelve years of age, for accidentally breaking his jug with rum—but no mention of his arrest.—*The Kentuckian*.

A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of wealth; the destruction of reason—beggar's companion, constables' trouble. The wife's woe; his children's sorrow. Disgusting example, his neighbours' scoff, his own shame—in fine, a spirit of evil, picture of a beast, a monster of a human being, unfit member of society; and, in his inebriated state, unfit for dying!

REVIVING AN OLD PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNKARDS.—The Warrington magistrates have been, for some time past, putting into practice the very wholesome provisions of the act of Parliament passed for punishing drunkards: every man found drunk in that town is required to pay five shillings to the poor of the parish, or to stand three hours in the stocks. On Monday "three babes in the wood" were to be seen, along with the other shows in the fair.—*England*.

CANDOUR.—An honest brewer divided his liquor into three classes—strong-table, common-table, and lamens-table. This, at least, was honest.