

could have been said. Surely that must be a good thing from which such good flows. Glad am I to be able to assure you that the cause gains ground most rapidly, and that great numbers of our best citizens, from the Land's End to John O'Groat's house, are indefatigably engaged in forwarding the good work. Nor must I omit mentioning to you one improvement in our Society, at which you will rejoice, and which owes its rise and effects entirely to the *teetotal* reformation, viz; that instead of balls and dancing, and drinking, we have not unfrequently large tea parties, or *soirees*, at which all classes attend, and at which many excellent speeches are delivered. These *soirees* are often held in tents and halls, and even in churches; and large companies flock to them. In the South, they are much more common than with us in the North. Delegates from the various Societies attend them, and Agents are appointed and sent out to deliver lectures on the subject, all the country over. Two are now north of Aberdeen, sent out by its Society; and a third from Edinburgh. Glasgow also sends out Lecturers through the country. These Agents are well qualified for the work on which they are sent. Two of them are ministers of the Gospel. There is one among the rest I must not omit to mention, viz., an *old cobbler*, a most remarkable man, and a reformed drunkard! This old man has effected more in the promotion of *total abstinence* than any other man in the kingdom. The doors of our city churches are thrown open to him (even of the Establishment,) and into all the Parish churches he finds free access, and in all places commands overflowing audiences. Many of our clergymen have espoused the cause, and our places of worship are better attended on the Sabbath than formerly they were.

These facts, speak for themselves, and call for no comment to add to their weighty importance in favor of the *total abstinence* cause. Seven thousand drunkards are reclaimed, and thereby become kind husbands, affectionate parents, good neighbours, steady workmen; providing all things needful for the comfort of their families, and leading them to the house of God on the Sabbath day, and tea parties and moral and religious speeches taking the place of balls and routs, and drinking clubs! Glory to God! Blessed are our eyes, for they see, and our ears, for they hear, what would have delighted the eyes and gladdened the hearts of the pious dead. What Christian is there who would not cast the whole weight of his example and influence into so good a cause?—*Christian Intelligencer*.

PROGRESS IN GLASGOW.

There are about fifty meetings held monthly in the city of Glasgow; the average attendance on each of these meetings will be fully 250; and the average monthly accessions to our cause is calculated at 1500,—exclusive of the Roman Catholic Society, which at present numbers about 9000 members. Among the accessions to our ranks, we are sorry we cannot reckon many clergymen,—the total number at present in connection with the Glasgow Society being only six. The number of temperance coffee-houses in this city is now about twenty.

On the 21st of October, a splendid lecture was given in Mr. King's chapel, by that eminent philanthropist, Mr. George Thompson. With his usual eloquence, he traced alcohol from its Arabian cradle, in the ninth century, to its manhood of mischief in our own day. He showed the folly and the fruitlessness of restricting its ravages under one form, and leaving them unrestrained under another,—inasmuch as it is the alcohol that does the evil, and not the other ingredients with which it is found in combination. He exposed, in a felicitous vein of cutting humour, the vice manufactories of Britain and America; and gave the audience a short prep into the composition of fine London porter,—that strengthener of old age and nurse of infancy; but in compassion to the contents of their stomachs, he forbore to be particular on this subject. He closed by a powerful appeal to all who had not joined, to ponder the subject. He reminded them that, apart from his facts and reasonings, they were daily surrounded by living arguments in behalf of tee-totalism, in the evil effects they saw flow from alcoholic drinks, and the blessed fruits that had followed the entire disuse of them. In the introduction, he gave a sketch of his own history and experience in connection

with the tee-total movement, which, he said, instead of stumbling, should stimulate and encourage others to join. He had signed the pledge a few years ago; but falling into a low state of health, from incessant labour, his medical adviser (himself a water-drinker) had prescribed wine as a remedy. This he had continued until he found out the fallacy of the prescription; he then gave it up, and had now, in the calm, deliberate use of his own judgment, come to the conviction that it was his duty to become a tee-totaller, and hoped he would continue so till death. We are glad of his accession to our ranks. He is one of nature's nobility; and his being a tee-total, as well as an anti-slavery advocate, gives a consistency to his character which some of our other anti-slavery friends would do well to imitate.—*Scottish Temperance Journal*.

WINE.

Extract from article "WINE," *Tait's Magazine*, vol. 4.

"Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine! if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—Devil."—*Shakespeare*.

Wine is said by the poets to be the balm of grief, the dew of beauty, and the philter of love. What, that is gracious and graceful, is it not said to be? Clustering grapes entwine the brow of its divinity; and wine is held to be a libation worthy of the gods. Fools! fools! fools! they need to have poured forth their blood and tears like men, to know—that it is a fountain of eternal damnation! Do not fancy that I allude to drunkenness; do not class me, in your imagination, with the sensual brute who degrades himself to the filthiness of intoxication. Against a vice so flagrant, how easy to arm one's virtue! No: the true danger lies many degrees within that fearful limit; and the Spartans, who warned their sons against wine by the exhibition of their drunken Helots, fulfilled their duty blivdly. Drunkenness implies, in fact, an extinction of the very faculties of evil.

The enfeebled arm can deal no mortal blow; the staggering step retards the perpetuation of sin; the voice can neither modulate its tones to seduction, nor hurl the defiance of deadly hatred; the drunkard is an idiot; a thing which children mock at, and women chastise. It is the man whose temperament is excited, not overpowered, by wine, to whom the snare is fatal.

And is it to such a stimulus that judge and juror recur for strength to inspire their decrees; to such an influence, that captain and helmsman turn for courage in the storm; to such a counsellor, the warrior refers his manoeuvres on the day of battle; nay, that the minister, the chancellor, the sovereign himself, dedicate the frailty of their nature! That human life, that human happiness should be subjected to so devilish an instrument! Against all other enemies we fortify ourselves with defence; to this master-fiend we open the doors of the citadel.

EXTRACT

From an Account of a Temperance Festival in York, England.

On Friday evening, Mr. Livesey delivered his celebrated malt-liquor lecture,—one of the most practical and convincing addresses we ever heard. The stage was used as a laboratory for experiment, and was furnished with an amusing variety of instruments and substances, which the lecturer and his assistants seemed to know how to turn to the very best account. Among other things exhibited were the component parts of a quantity of ale, which had been resolved into water, alcohol, and solid matter, or the relic of the malt. The alcohol, about 1½ ounce in weight, was burned alongside of the same quantity of spirits of wine, purchased at a druggist's shop, to show that they were both alike. The extract, also, was handed round. The great delusion as to the properties of malt liquors, was luminously set forth and brought home to the most humble capacity, in a novel but most simple and convincing manner. First, by a diagram, by which he showed that the sum of two shillings, when paid as the cost of a gallon of ale, was applied as follows:—For barley 5d., the malster 1½d., the government 3½d., the brewer 6d., the retailer 6d.—total 2s. He further showed that the person who buys the ale does not get five penny-worth of barley in it, but that the greatest portion is destroyed in the process of malting and fermentation; and the little that remains