

diminished demand for the article, has doubtless contributed to this result; but to show the direct agency which the breaking up of the stop-milk business exerted on the whiskey manufacture, it need only be remarked here, that the molasses distilleries, which are in no way affected by it, with but one exception, still continue in operation.

The profits on whiskey sales, in former years, have been estimated to average from thirty to forty per cent. But the proprietors of distilleries, of late years, in order to save their business from ruin, resorted to a new expedient, to turn the slop to advantage. For this purpose, some connected a hot water pipe with the gutter which discharges the slop from the still; by which means the slop, when it reaches the cistern from which it is delivered to the dairymen, is diluted more than half, and sometimes more than two-thirds, by the addition of hot water. The pecuniary benefit resulting to the distiller by this process is obvious.—Whiskey at the present prices affords no profit, and is indeed a sinking concern; the profit must therefore be made on the swill. The undiluted slop of 100 bushels of grain, at nine cents, would yield but ninety dollars, which would not defray the expense of the manufacture; but when diluted with water, so as to produce one hundred and eighty dollars, it becomes a saving operation.—In this way, by converting the slop into milk, the grain distilling business amongst us has been, and to the extent carried on is still supported.

The accessions to the Irish pledge in the city, during the year, it reports to be 7,343. German 1,300, colored 1000. Signatures to the society's pledge during the year, 12,795. Total reported in 14 years, as taken in the city, 195,517. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Holt, Sewall, and other gentlemen.

KENTUCKY.—A large temperance convention was held at Carlisle on the 18th of May. Sixty-six societies, consisting of more than 15,000 members were represented. The reports were exceedingly favorable, especially in relation to the keeping of the pledge. The two oldest men who were in attendance on the convention, signed the pledge on the first day of the meeting.—One of these patriarchs was eighty-five years old and the other was eighty. Forty thousand persons it is now supposed have signed the pledge in Kentucky since the first of December.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.—There are seventy-eight Washingtonian societies in the city of New York. Eight of them meet on Sunday evening, and during the day there are meetings on the docks, at Catharine market, and at the foot of Broad-street, and on board the steamboat Napoleon, foot of Canal street.

On Monday, 17 different societies meet. On Tuesday, 13; on Wednesday, 16; on Thursday, 11; on Friday, 11; and on Saturday, 3.

There are 18 Lady Washingtonian societies, included in the above, also, a Hatters', a Manners', a Cartmans', a Butchers', a Shipwrights' and Caulkers', and a Printers'.

The editor of the *New York Washingtonian* says that he spent every evening last week in visiting these societies, every one of which he found well attended by attentive listeners, and at every meeting from 15 to 20 signed the pledge, which gives about one thousand a week.—*Columbia Washingtonian*.

At the great dinner given in Kentucky to Mr. Clay, no spirituous liquor was furnished. This shows fine progress at the West.

STATE OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN EUROPE.—A LETTER FROM THE REV. ROBERT BAIRD.

To the Editors of the *New York Observer*.

I have postponed, until the last hour, to write to you on several points. The first and most important of all is that of the Temperance cause on the continent.

I have never felt the importance of our having a capable man in this part of the world to devote his whole time to the Temperance cause more than I have done since my last return to it.—There is enough for one man to do in promoting the cause in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Hungary and Transylvania. Alas, up to this time, no one has been found to do this work, or rather no arrangement has been made to find and sustain a man in this great field. As to myself, I have other work to do, and the utmost which I have been able to accomplish in the temperance cause has been to spend

three summers, within the last seven years, in the north of Europe, and there to excite some attention to the subject. But it is necessary that some one should visit every year all those countries, and spend his time wholly in promoting this great cause. An impulse given at distant intervals may not be without use; but there is need that there be a following up in every case by the continued employment of the means most likely to attain the end. This has been most painfully impressed on my mind since my late return from America.

Upon my arrival in this city I found two letters from Russia, urging me to come at once to St. Petersburg. And verily the occasion was pressing. The contracts for the sale of brandy were about to be made for four years, for the whole Empire. The Minister of Finance, to whom it belongs to make these contracts, and who is known to be hostile to temperance societies, had resigned; but had accepted office again upon certain conditions, the Emperor not being able to do without him. The prospect was indeed dark enough. But how could I, who had been eight months and a half away from my family, set out immediately, in the depth of winter, to make a journey of 1800 miles, and to be absent three or four months? The thing was impossible. Besides, my work in France for our Evangelical society demanded my attention, and has fully occupied my time ever since. Under these circumstances, I resolved to postpone my visit to Russia till another time, and leave the consequences to the providence of God. It is my expectation to go in the summer, if my duties in the south of Europe will permit it.

Another circumstance requires immediate attention in Russia. When I was there in the autumn of 1840, the Emperor gave his consent that the history of the temperance societies should be published in Russia and in Finnish, and committed the supervision of the translations of the book into those languages to the Minister of the Interior, Count Strogonoff. But the persons to whom the task of preparing those translations was committed, were so long about it that Count S., who is most favorable to the object, left office before he had time to read them. His successor, who is probably not so favourably inclined, has hitherto, (or rather at the date of my last letters from St. Petersburg, which were written about the middle of February,) done nothing in the matter. Nor is there any one on the spot who can look after the affair as it should be. All that I can do at a distance has been done; and I have hope that when the Emperor learns the facts in the case he will give orders for the immediate publication of the work.

An extract or two from one of the letters which I have received from St. Petersburg may interest your readers.

"It will please you," says the writer, "to hear that on the last day of the year, when whoever would pass the evening with Mr. N., no wine was brought, as used formerly to be the case. This is a considerable step, because Mr. N. moves in a very extended circle.

"In Odessa, Revel, and here there is a little band who cling fast to total abstinence principles, which is a cause of thankfulness, and may act as a little leaven.

Will you make serious efforts that we may have here German and French copies of your history. We have not had one German, and no more French than those which were sent to me, so that there are none for sale. I could distribute many more, if they could be sent gratis, for many of the nobility have not received any; and this would be one way of opening the eyes, and of sowing seed. Let the brandy-contractors place their drinking houses on estates, since that evil cannot be warded off, yet the land-owners have full power over their fields, and if they enter into the subject and exemplify it themselves, they may do very much in staying the overwhelming evil.

Our beloved Prince Galizin has now retired from all public offices on account of his blindness, which has greatly increased.—To lose him is very painful, for he was the medium of communication with the Imperial family for charitable subscriptions, and we know not who may follow in his line. His intention is to have his eyes operated upon by Dr. Soloman, in May, and after that return to an estate which he possesses in the Crimea. A few days ago I called on his dear sister, and she inquired very kindly after you, and sent a message of love. Speaking of her brother she said: 'People may judge me and say I do not love him, because I cannot pray that the Lord would restore his sight. I can only