

conversion to Mahomedanism, drank water or milk, yet Seljuk, the father of the Seljukian dynasty, lived to be a hundred and seventy years old; and scarcely was there a throne in Asia, Europe or Africa, but tottered before the power of his abstinent sons. The Seljuks, the hordes of Zengis Khan of the Ottomans, and of Tamerlane, were originally teetotallers, and in becoming Mahomedans avowed the principle of total abstinence; yet these joint angels of the Apocalypse subdued and conquered by far the greater part of the world. It is worthy of remark, that luxury and intemperance was the main cause of the degeneracy of the descendants of these heroes.

The ancient Britons were noted for their fine athletic form, for the great strength of their bodies, and for being swift of foot. They excelled in running, swimming, wrestling, climbing, and all kinds of bodily exercise; they were patient of pain, toil and sufferings of various kinds; were accustomed to fatigues, to bear hunger, cold, and all manner of hardships. They could run into marshes up to their neck, and live there days without eating. Among the ancient Britains, meat or drink made from honey was esteemed a great luxury; but we know not at what age it began to be manufactured. Intoxicating liquors were not in general use in the time of Boadicea, for in an eloquent speech to her warriors, A. D. 61, she says, "To us every herb and root is food, every juice is our oil, and every stream of water our wine."

The Vedas, or sacred books of the Indians forbid the use of wine, and yet the Indians surpass Europeans in strength and capacity to endure fatigue. Mr. Buckingham says, "that the wrestlers and quoit players of Upper Hindostan are among the most muscular and powerful men he had ever seen, before whom the strongest European would quail; yet these persons drink nothing stronger than water." In Turkey, Persia, and Samarcand, he observed the same practice of drinking nothing stronger than water to prevail, and yet the athletic of Persia equal those of Hindostan. The Sepoys of India drink nothing stronger than water, and yet they can travel twenty or thirty miles a day, under a burning sun, with heavy burdens on their shoulders, and feel no fatigue.

The Circassians are allowed by all to be the most beautiful and the handsomest people upon earth. The men are tall, athletic, and very strong; and the beauty of Circassian women has been celebrated for ages; yet these fine people are distinguished for their strict observance of the principle of total abstinence.

On this mass of evidence then, to which much more might be added, from records both ancient and modern, as well as from other sources, I ground my second proposition, and I have no hesitation in bringing it to the reader's candour to acknowledge its truth.

I must then consider it established, even without further evidence, that the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage unquestionably leads to innumerable evils, and that total abstinence from all such drinks leads as certainly to innumerable blessings.

Permit me now to lay before you some further details connected with the subject.

In the first place as to the evils of intemperance, particularly in reference to our own day, with the opinion of medical men and others on the subject; and secondly as to the results of those principles of total abstinence, now (thank God) becoming so prevalent in the world, as effected by *Total Abstinence Societies*, with some concluding remarks, resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, permit me to lay before you:—

1. The extent of the evil of drunkenness, as existing in our own day.
2. Crimes resulting from it.
3. Sinful expenditure of money resulting from it.
4. Expenditure of grain and land resulting from it.
5. Loss of time and labour resulting from it.
6. Loss of health, disease and death resulting from it.
7. Losses by fire resulting from it.
8. Evils in the army and navy resulting from it.
9. Loss of national character resulting from it.
10. Extinction of whole tribes resulting from it.
11. Desecration of the Sabbath: resulting from it.
12. Loss of souls resulting from it.

Extracts shewing the extent of the evil.

"Into fourteen of the most prominent gin shops in the Metropolis there entered in one week no less than 112,153 men, 108,593 women, and 13,331 children; the women and children united nearly equalling the men, and surpassing them in the grossness

and depravity of their demeanour. The total number of men, women, and children, amounted to 219,438. This vast multitude entered fourteen gin shops. What, then, must be the number that enter all the various houses in the Metropolis in which intoxicating liquors are sold? Now, it must be remembered, that a far greater number crowd into those haunts of dissipation on a Saturday evening and Sunday morning, than during any other period of the week. Were the last mentioned multitudes to be multiplied by 10, and divided by 7, you would then have upwards of 300,000 men, women, and children, in the Metropolis alone, that frequent gin or beer-shops on the Lord's day. Doubtless many of those enter more than once, so that this would considerably reduce the number; but against this reduction you may place the persons who, at their own houses, either wholly or partially intoxicate themselves on the Sabbath; and therefore the amount of Sabbath-breakers, who are made such by tipping, is terrifically large. From the hour of eight till nine on a Sunday morning, 300 persons have been observed to enter one gin-shop alone."

"At Union Hall Police office, on Monday (5th ult.,) there was the incredible number of between 70 and 80 persons, of both sexes, the female portion predominating, brought up for drunkenness. Several of the women had, on frequent occasions, been there on similar charges, and many of them spend more than half their time in gaol." "Again it is said that there are about 9000 cases of drunkenness annually brought before the public offices in Glasgow and its suburbs, and it is well known that there are, or lately were, in that city, 1800 public houses or places licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks, recollect that there are 1800 of them, now suppose that each public house on an average sends out one drunk person into the street every day, what would be the result? The result would be, that there are in Glasgow every day, 1800 drunken men, spreading around them beggary and wretchedness and crime."

"A clergyman in the city of Edinburgh, after a short investigation assisted by a town Missionary made a list of 29 boys from 11 to 15 years of age, who were discovered to be not only occasional drinkers, but notoriously given to inebriation. It was ascertained, that in one court alone, nine boys met occasionally in a secret place to drink a bottle of whisky; and though they had not attained to open profligacy, yet it is almost certain that this would shortly be the case, and that their habits would become irremediable."

"In Lancashire, Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire, there are 79,277 families, with 3852 spirit dealers, making in these three counties taken as a whole, one spirit dealer to every 2½ families."

It is also stated by one of the 17 superintendants of the London police, that in addition to the 30,000 taken into custody in one year, as being found dead drunk upon the streets, there are in addition to these, 60,000 more, not taken into custody, and with whom the police do not interfere; so that there are 90,000 persons seen drunk on the streets of London in one year. It is, moreover, stated, on the authority of those who are entitled to credit, that there are above 150,000 habitual gin-drinkers in the metropolis—that three millions of money are there annually consumed on spirituous liquors—and that from 10,000 to 15,000 die in that city every year from the effects of gin-drinking, on whom no coroner's inquests are held whatever. In Liverpool, there are about 1300 licensed public-houses, also about 800 beer shops, making in all 2,100 houses licensed for vending intoxicating drinks, the upholding and maintenance of which places is supposed to cost £600,000. And if we examine into the state of matters in Birmingham, and other large towns in England, the evil is found to prevail to the same fearful extent.

Glasgow, in 1832, contained 19,467 families, with 1350 spirit-dealers, making 1 spirit-dealer to every 14 families. When Glasgow and its suburbs are taken together, it contains 40,000 families, with 2,198 spirit-dealers, making 1 spirit-dealer to each 18 families; Paisley, with the suburbs, contains 12,308 families, with 454 spirit-dealers, making 1 spirit-dealer to each 27 families; Renfrew, burgh and parish, contains 535 families, and 30 spirit-dealers, being 1 spirit-dealer to each 18 families; Greenock contains 6,353 families, and 327 spirit-dealers, being 1 to each 19 families; Port Glasgow contains 1279 families, and 81 spirit-dealers, being 1 spirit-dealer to each 15 families. The last I shall give you is Dumbarton, burgh and parish, which contains 804 families, and 71 spirit-dealers, being one spirit-dealer to every 11½ families.

"Some of these 'whited sepulchres,' as Dr. Farre terms them are open as early as four o'clock on the Sabbath morning; so that the work of poisoning the bodies and morals of the people, is car-