

force or stratagem, in order that when the Lord shall return, he may find the garrison firm in allegiance, active in service, and ready to participate in his triumph.

But while it is regretted that the zealous advocates of total abstinence have sometimes impaired the effect of their useful labors by attributing to this virtue, at best only of a negative character, a pre-eminence to which it has no just claim, and by often appealing to motives of mere expediency, it is nevertheless incumbent upon all benevolent and right-minded men to use their best influence and exertions to check the progress of intemperance, upon this undeniable and urgent ground,—that it has done more than any other single vice to demoralise the laboring classes, and to bring desolation into their homes. Indeed, the extraordinary prevalence of this vice seems to give peculiar value and sanction to the total abstinence movement; for although it might be urged that there is no reason in the nature of things why a man should deny himself certain *drinks*, while he is under no formal restriction as to the quality or quantity of his *food*, it must in all candor be allowed that the temptations to excess, and the dangers of excess are immeasurably greater in the former case than in the latter. Now it is not only justifiable, but in accordance with the plainest rules of christian duty, to assail with especial energy the prominent vices of the age. Such was the conduct of the ancient Jewish prophets in denouncing the idolatrous practices of their countrymen, and such was the conduct of Christ himself in exposing the hypocrisy of the Scribes and Pharisees. At a time, therefore, like the present, when the vice of intemperance is hurrying myriads of our population into irretrievable ruin, the friends of religion and social order should not allow any differences of opinion among themselves to abate their zeal against a common enemy.

No one who has fairly made the experiment needs the corroboration of medical testimony to convince him that entire abstinence from the use of stimulating liquors tends to promote and maintain health of body and a genial equal flow of the animal spirits. In an economical point of view, likewise, it is of no inconsiderable importance, as any one may satisfy himself, if he will take the trouble to calculate the expense incurred by the habitual though moderate use of beer, wine, or spirits. But if these considerations are not thought to carry sufficient force, it cannot be denied that he who voluntarily refrains from indulgences which, if not seriously detrimental to the few, are fraught with such incalculable evils to the many, will, by his example, add immense weight to any private influence or public efforts he may use for staying the progress of the great scourge and opprobrium of our nation.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

Offences in the Navy.

"One of our Seamen got tipsy to day, and raised a disturbance on the berth deck. How he managed to get a double dose from the grog-tub is not known. And yet he alleges his liquor came from that nuisance which the law has sanctioned. I have taken some pains during the long period that I have been in the navy, to ascertain the causes of the offences, which have called for punishment; and from these enquiries I am clearly of the opinion, that these offences in 9 cases out of 10, are connected with ardent spirits; and are committed, in almost every case, by those who draw the whisky-ration provided by the government. I am clear in the conviction, that any statutes intended to restrain or punish intoxication in a national ship, must be without moral force, so long as our legislation panders to this appetite in the sailor. The government presents itself before the seaman, with a cup of whisky in one hand, and a cat-o'-nine tails in the other. Here, my good fellow, drink this; but if you drink any more, then look out for these cats! It is amazing that such a flagrant violation of every principle of justice, and humanity should escape the reprobation, and even oblique animadversion of the department, and be left to the remonstrances of those who hold no official relation to the navy."—*Rev. W. Colton's "Deck and Port."*

Taverns 700 Years Ago.

The following description of a drinking tavern or groggery, is in the seventh part of the confession of the Waldenses, and Albigenes, composed at least as far back as the year 1120 or 730 years ago. It will be seen that the fruits thereof are as deadly and destroying now as they were in ancient days:

"A tavern is the fountain of sin; the school of the devil; it is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to work miracles; that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear, but the devil doth quite contrary to all this in a tavern; for when a man goeth to a tavern, he goeth uprightly, but when he cometh forth he cannot go at all, and he hath lost his sight, his hearing and his speech. The lectures that are read in the school of the devil, are gluttonies, perjuries, lyings and blasphemies, and divers other villainies; for in a tavern are quarrels, slanders, contentions and murder."

Social,—Sacred,—and Satanic.

A certain town not a thousand miles from Rupert, Vt., must be a *useful* place, we think, for a *Massachusetts* citizen informed us, that having some business recently in that region, he went into an establishment there, and found a man dealing out to the people, alternately from and at the same counter, *letters,—liquor by the glass,—and Bibles!* Being curious to know something more of such a public functionary, thus distributing with the same hand such a strange and incongruous trinity of things *social, sacred, and satanic*, he was told in answer to his inquiries, that the same functionary was a deacon, and was thus acting in the triple capacity of *Post Master,—Rumseller,—and agent of some Bible Society!* This triune establishment must be a lineal descendant, or a Green Mountain imitation of the far famed "*Deacon Giles' Distillery,*" that once rolled its murky, and volcanic smoke to the heavens, and poured its alcoholic and scathing lava through the land, from the city of old Salem. Among the "*Green Mountain Boys,*" is there no *teetotal, and heroic Cheever*, to dream through the public press, an annihilating "*dream*" of such a strange conjunction of *Terrestrial, Pandemoniac, and Heavenly* occupations?—*Cataract.*

Result of Transgression.

A gentleman in Illinois writes to the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*, that about four years ago, he sold a piece of land to a company for milling purposes, binding them to an agreement not to build a distillery. They prospered well with a flouring mill, and last spring they determined to add a distillery. But they found they had not a supply of water, and expended \$300 in digging to increase the supply.

"They thought they had accomplished this object, but their water conductors failed, which cost them \$300 more. Then they built a large iron crib, which cost about \$300, and having bought about 5,000 bushels of corn, the foundation gave way, and all fell into a destructive mass. After this they experienced divers calamities, in their tubs bursting, etc. But last Sabbath they worked all day to repair their tubs. They started on Monday morning, with high prospects of success; but about four o'clock in the afternoon, one of the large tubs, holding 600 gallons of boiling beer, burst, and two of the owners and three others were so dreadfully scalded that they died before the next morning. So I have spent this day in making preparations and helping to bury five of my neighbors. You may well suppose our little town is in mourning. Sixteen children having been left fatherless by this wonderful providence."

Labor and Liquor.

In the course of our occasional trips through the country, we often stumble on facts which throw more light on the Maine Law controversy than any amount of logical abstraction could do. Some of these facts we will here briefly set forth:

St. Johnsbury, in North Eastern Vermont, is a growing, thriving village of some 1,500 inhabitants, the present terminus of the Passumpsic Railroad. The extensive manufacture of Patent Scales, Steel-yards and other Weighing apparatus by Messrs. Fairbanks & Sons, is the main spring of its activity and prosperity, employing directly some two hundred men, and perhaps thrice as many indirectly. These men are all, or nearly all, in thrifty and comfortable circumstances; they are saving money, building or buying houses and otherwise making provision for old age or misfortune. Their children are being substantially and thoroughly educated; the workmen have their own seats in churches and are officers of the town. Their families interchange