

ran the brig upon Whitby Rock, and one-half of the miserable, dissipated crew awoke to consciousness in eternity! To this solitary instance I might add many more; but this must suffice both as to illustration and proof of the terrible consequences of intemperance at sea.

#### LECTURE ON THE WINE QUESTION.

On Friday evening, R. T. Cadbury, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. F. Beardsal, of Manchester, delivered a lecture upon the wine question, accompanied with practical illustrations and experiments,—the following brief account of which we insert from the *Birmingham Journal*,—

The Rev. lecturer clearly explained the derivation of the Greek and Hebrew terms for wine, and showed that the terms were applied originally to unfermented wine. He contended, that as wine was spoken of in the Scripture in apparently contradictory terms, the proper interpretation was, that the wine was of two sorts—the one unfermented and the other intoxicating—that the latter was always spoken of in terms of reprobation—that no passage which associates drunkenness with the term wine, is at all connected with the divine sanction—while, on the contrary, whenever approbation is connected with the term wine, there is nothing which associates it with the idea of intoxication.

Specimens of port and sherry were handed to the lecturer by Mr. John Cadbury and Mr. Suffield, to be tested, and when placed in the apparatus, the spirit was extracted and burned before the audience. The juice of a bunch of grapes was expressed and subjected to the same process, but no spirit was produced: thus showing that a great and striking change of properties is brought about by fermentation. The lecturer next adverted to the horrible adulterations in wine, and gave an alarming exposure of the numerous ingredients used in making wines such as are hourly consumed in these countries. He enumerated the following:—Brandy, whiskey, cider, gypsum, blood, alum, fresh beef, oyster and egg shells, bay-salt, chalk, lime, sugar of lead, isinglass, logwood, cochineal, Brazil wood, oak bark, sawdust, husks of filberts, rhatany root, sloes, elder-berries, sagwood, molasses, milk, beechwood, chips, poke-berries, orris root, carmel, hickory root, and almonds.

The Rev. gentleman then requested any person in the hall, who had any doubts respecting the accuracy of his statements, to put any questions to him they thought proper. Many gentlemen did so, and the interrogatories and answers were highly entertaining, and prolonged the lecture until eleven o'clock, when the Rev. gentleman brought it to a close, and for the able and gentlemanly manner in which he conducted it, he received the warm and unanimous applause of the meeting. The lecture and the illustrations occupied four hours.

Throughout the whole of these interesting meetings the speakers were listened to with the most marked attention. The facts, arguments, and mode of reasoning, displayed a mastery acquaintance with the subject, and clearly demonstrated the practice of "Teetotalism," or abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, to be not only practicable, but also attended with the greatest benefit to all who had fully and fairly tried the system.

#### AN AGENT OF ———!

Not long since, as I was travelling through a neighbouring town, I alighted near one of those "drunkard factories" which disgrace and desolate so many portions of our country. Imprecations and blasphemies issued from its avenues; I approached the entrance; but the noisome effluvia with which the atmosphere of that den of drunkenness was loaded, was almost intolerable. Looking in, I saw behind the rum-soaked bar, the presiding fiend of the establishment, drawing off the liquid poison, which was received and drunk by the motley and wretched company, with horrid oaths and curses,

Presently, this misery-maker had occasion for leaving and shutting up his shop. One of his customers, a grey headed sot, was unable to leave the premises. A fellow inebriate assisted the destroyer in conveying him without the door, where he was laid, stretched upon the ground, a pitiable object indeed. Then, robber-like, the heartless wretch left his victim, helpless, and dispossessed of his person, to the cruel sport of a gang of lads, among whom, as I

was informed, was his own son. And they who once hailed and extolled this now fallen man, at the bar, glad to receive his "treat," now forsook their drunken brother.

While beholding this scene of degradation and ruin, and contemplating this fountain from which flow misery, woe, and death, I could not but think of the awful account this rum-seller must one day render to his God, and the God of those whom he has robbed, poisoned, and ruined and murdered. And in view of these things, I cannot refrain from earnestly appealing to the friends of temperance;—Will you not, as one, all arise in your might and in the strength of the Lord, to the removal of these fountains and haunts of vice, and push forward your influence, until the pure principles and practice of temperance shall prevail throughout our land and world!—*Temp. Mirror*.

#### BIRMINGHAM FEMALE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S PLEDGE

1. We agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes and in religious ordinances.
2. We promise to use affectionate means to induce our husbands, children, and relatives to sign the total abstinence pledge.
3. We promise that those of us who are unmarried, will not accept the addresses of any man who is not a member of a Total Abstinence Society.
4. We promise not to take tobacco or snuff.  
More than 20 females joined immediately.

#### SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

FARMINGTON, MICH. Oct. 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—It is with shame and mortification that I have to tell of one of the most disgraceful occurrences that have ever happened in this place, and I had almost said in any christian land. Yesterday, (Sabbath) General Cook, who is a Senator in our State Legislature, raised a building in this village for the purpose of erecting a distillery therein. Would not the mere erecting of such an establishment have been disgusting and enough to be deplored, without taking such a time to insult and wound all the finer feelings of a Christian community, and that too by a man who is occupying a public station, which should have prompted him to a different course. What amount of misery, sin, and disgrace, will grow out of this transaction, remains to be seen. That there will no good come of it, either to the proprietor or the community, is almost a moral certainty. I should have been glad to have suppressed the name of the principal actor in this affair if it could have been done with justice to an insulted community. The thing was done in public, and should be publicly known. I hope you will not let it pass without a suitable rebuke as a public sentinel on the morals of our young state.—*Michigan Observer*.

#### CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened." Rom. xiv. 21.—*Macnight's Translation*.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1838.

RUIN AND REBELLION.—A close investigation of the causes of the present and first rebellion would undoubtedly lead to some startling conclusions, so much so as in all probability to strike dumb some of those who are foremost in crying for vengeance on their guilty and wretched countrymen. It is admitted on all hands, that a number of years ago the *habitans* were a peaceable and loyal people, contented and comparatively happy. That the reverse of this is now generally the case, will as readily be admitted, and the enquiring mind will seek for the reason of the change.

The superficial observer will at once say it is owing to their being