

whiskey, and other articles, some very *pernicious*, to colour and flavor it, for goodness sake, let us give up talking about "the march of intellect." Here are passing cart and wagon loads of *spoiled water*, after which the people are gaping, as if it were the water of life.

From "A Practical Treatise on Brewing, by Alexander Morrice, common brewer," published in 1834, by Sherwood & Co., we have the following receipt for making porter, which he had used himself:—

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Malt, 25 quarter.			
Hops	1	2	0
Coculus indicus berry	0	0	6
Leighorn juice	0	0	30
Porter extract	0	0	4

This made 88 barrels of porter.

FOR BROWN STOUT.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Malt, 20 quarters.			
Hops	2	0	0
Coculus indicus berry	0	0	4
Sugar	0	0	28
Fabio amara	0	0	6

"It should be borne in mind," says an American commentator, 'that *strychnine* is the active principle in coculus, half a grain of which is sufficient to kill a dog instantly.' We are not acquainted with the composition of 'porter extract,' but we believe it to be a compound of gentian, quassia, and nux vomica."

Porter is the most nasty liquor that is sold; to the unperverted palate it is very ungrateful—and had the people half sense upon this subject, they would sooner put it down the channel than into their own stomachs.—*Preston (England) Temperance Advocate.*

BRITISH BEER.

British beer has always claimed the superiority over that produced by any other country, when divested of the sophisticating ingredients with which, at the present day, it unfortunately is too frequently combined. But it will scarcely admit of a belief that there are few articles of consumption in which, hitherto, the good people of old England have been more grossly imposed upon, or in which they have suffered from the fastidiousness of pretended taste, than in the instance of malt liquors. The poisonous and nauseous drugs with which these otherwise salutary and nutritious drinks particularly, as Fletcher calls one of them,

"Strong, lustre, London Beer,"

are saturated, or to use the technical phrase of the trade, *doctored*, would almost argue that John Bull is poison-proof; for in most brewers' ales and porters what do we find?—Why, (with horror we divulge it,) *opium, henbane, coculus indicus*, grains of paradise and *Bohemian rosemary*, which latter is said to produce a quick and raving intoxication; these are made to supply, from their heavy and narcotic properties, the place of alcohol, or the spirit that ought solely to be produced by the malt.

Aloes, gentian, quassia, sweet-scented flag, (crrice root,) wormwood, horehound and bitter orange-peel, are used as substitutes for hops.

Liquorice-root, treacle, and mucilage of flaxseed, stand for unattenuated malt sugar. Capsicum, cassia buds and ginger afford to the exhausted and badly managed drink all the pungency of carbonic acid.

Burnt flour, sugar or treacle, embody a peculiar taste fancied by many; and isinglass, cods'-sounds, and, in obstinate cases, oil of vitrol, (sulphuric acid,) render them transparent.

The brewer, independent of the above long and black catalogue of secret poisons, (we do not allude to them all as coming under this denomination,) has occasionally to supply himself with *potash, lime salt*, and a number of other materials, which, indeed, are of no other harm than as illicitly ejecting those of a more wholesome and valuable nature, to the great loss and detriment of the consumer. An act of Parliament was certainly passed to prevent the use of these noxious drugs, under a penalty which is by no means adequate to the flagrancy of the crime; but, if the legislature would carry the penalty to the greatest possible extent, nay, make it even felony, without the benefit of clergy, to detect any one engaged in brewing, in the use or possession of poisonous ingredients; no one who valued the interests of society, individually and collectively, would murmur at the severity of the decree.

INTEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

In 1828, the consumption of distilled spirits, in Ireland, according to the excise office returns, was 10,000,000 of gallons. Besides this, a very large quantity must be put down to the score of *illicit* distillation, which no vigilance of the government has yet been able to suppress. In the parliamentary papers for 1823, it is stated, that at a period when 3,000,000 of gallons were charged with duty, 10,000,000, in the opinion of the revenue committee, were really made. In another case, subsequent to this, where 6,000,000 were charged, it was believed 12,000,000 were distilled. For some reason, however, Professor Edgar estimates the private distillation, in 1828, at only 2,500,000 gallons, which, added to the 10,000,000 paying duty, makes 12,500,000; and this, by the addition of water in the vaults and shops, raised it to at least 14,000,000. The cost, to the consumers, could not have been less than nine shillings per gallon, or £6,300,000 sterling. At the annual meeting of the Hibernian Temperance Society, in Dublin, held on the 19th June, 1835, it was stated, by John Mackay, Esq., that no less a sum, than *seven million* of pounds, was expended on whiskey, in 1833. Taking this as a fair estimate of the present consumption, in Ireland, the annual cost of liquid fire which goes down into her vitals, and up to the throne of reason, is 35,000,000 dollars.

But this is not all. In 1836, there were 245 brewers in Ireland, whose consumption of malt was 1,829,587 bushels. The product of this, must have cost the consumers from *three to four* million of dollars—so that, including wines, large quantities of which are drunk by the higher class in Ireland, the aggregate cost of intoxicating liquors must exceed 40,000,000 of dollars! Now