

serted, and without fear of contradiction, that few men who have been addicted to intemperate habits, have ever risen to eminence in their professions, and whose names have never adorned the page of science and philosophy; thus irrefragably proving the evil effects of intemperance on the intellectual faculties. These facts are at once clearly and indubitably established by reference to the history of philosophy. Had Soerates, Plato, Aristotle and many others been addicted to this fatal habit, their names would long since have been buried in oblivion; and their great systems of philosophy, whose principles even now, after an interval of twenty-four centuries, remain unshaken, and form, in the present day, the basis of all philosophical enquiry. And in modern times, had such names as Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and Baron Napier been tarnished with this pestiferous evil, where would now have been our knowledge of mathematical and physial science? Had such been the case, those laws which pervade the whole system of nature, and retain the planets in their orbits,—many inventions and improvements in mathematics, such as the discovery of the binomial and other important theorems; the improvements on the resolution of numerical equations; the invention of the differential caleulus; the application of the principles of conic sections to astronomical investigation; and the wonderful invention of logarithms, might have still remained undiscovered, and without which the present advanced state of the science of chemistry, natural philosophy, and astronomy, could not have been attained; and the various improvements in navigation, commerce, and other branches of industry, and the mighty results of the steam engine, and electric telegraph, might have yet been concealed beneath the veil of undeveloped genius.