

morning dawned, an army of savage bushmen were on their way to avenge the death of their countryman. The old patriarch, with his people, was obliged to evacuate his town, and flee to a larger town for safety. The enraged foe advanced, reduced to ashes the deserted town, and declared war against the whole tribe. All communication between the two tribes was cut off, and the whole community thrown into a state of alarm. The towns were placed in a defensive state, and guarded night and day for weeks and months, during which several persons were killed. Trade was suspended and the travels of missionaries interrupted. Finally, after several months' hostility, the difficulty was settled by the payment of a large sum of money to the tribe which had lost the man in the original drunken quarrel."

This is only a specimen of the blighting curse of rum in that dark land. Quarrels, bloodshed, and war are its attendants. In addition to the monstrous slave-trade, which has for ages caused Africa to bleed at every pore, the representatives of Christian lands have inflicted scarcely a less wound by supplying her with the means of self-destruction in the shape of rum.

ONCE A MISSIONARY.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE ON DRUNKENNESS.

During the recent gaol delivery for Yorkshire two young men were convicted of a highway robbery. They received excellent characters from several witnesses, and on the night of the robbery, it appeared that they, as also the prosecutor, were in a state of intoxication. The jury found them both guilty, but recommended them to mercy on account of their previous good character, and because they, as well as the prosecutor, were all drunk at the time. His lordship, addressing the prisoners, said, "The jury, on account of your previous good character, and because all the parties were drunk at the time, have recommended you to mercy. I must say that the first ground is an exceedingly good one; but I think if the jury had considered the mischief and crime that results in this county, as well as in every other part of England, from the use of liquor in excess, they would hardly have considered that that is any extenuation of your offence. True, you would not, perhaps, have committed this offence if you had not been in liquor; but if a man will commit crime when drunk, he should take care not to get drunk. I venture to say that in much more than half the offences which have been brought before the assize, liquor has had something to do. Liquor has either been the temptation beforehand to robbery to get something to purchase it, or it is the provocation under the influence of liquor that causes them to quarrel, and perhaps commit murder; or it is liquor upon which the fruits that have been obtained by robbery are generally spent; and it seems to me that, but for the cases where offences are brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might be nearly shut up. I am sure that a great deal more than half the time of criminal courts is taken up in consequence of offences which have something to do with liquor. The first recommendation of the jury I shall take into consideration, but the second I cannot. The laws of this country do not allow drunkenness to be either a justification or extenuation of any offence. The old law said that if a man killed another when drunk he should be hung when sober. It must not be for a moment heard that intoxication is to be anything like an excuse for 'crime.'—*Daily News*.

A ROYAL TEE-TOTALLER.

Our total abstinence friends are not, perhaps, generally aware, that Charles XII, "the mad King of Sweden," as he was called by some of his contemporaries, was a pledged man, if not a member of a teetotal society. The anecdote

on which this statement is founded is given in M. de Bury's "Essai Historique et Moral sur l'Education Française." Charles, as every body knows, in the commencement of his career, drank to great excess. In one of his drunken bouts he so far overstepped the limits of propriety as to treat the Queen, his mother, with great disrespect. The next day, on being informed of his rudeness, he took a glass of wine in his hand, and repaired to the Queen's room. "Madam," said he to her, "I have learned that yesterday, in my cups, I forgot myself towards you. I come to ask your pardon—and to prevent recurrence of such a fault, I drink this glass to your health; it shall be the last during my life." He kept his word, and from that day never tasted wine. We may add, by way of recommendation to the habit, that in his subsequent life no King was ever known to have undergone greater hardships and enjoyed better health than this cold water monarch.—*Episcopal Record*.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

DUNHAM, Feb. 28.—Long has been the time since I have been present at a temperance meeting that was so much characterized by the true spirit of the cause, as one I attended on the evening of the 25th of this month at Stanbridge Ridge—it was truly cheering to me. A number of addresses were delivered by ministers and others, that seemed to take right hold of the audience, and among them a little boy arose and gave an address that was truly astonishing. So you see that the Lord is raising up a generation to advocate the "teetotal" cause. This blessed cause, that has been for some time bathed in mourning, is rejoicing and advancing, and never did the true disciples show out a more determined spirit of "conquer or die," than at the present. At the close, the President said he rejoiced that one new name was added to their number, and he could say that every lady in the house was a member of their Society (and there were many ladies present), and, the best of all, there were 10 copies of the *Advocate* subscribed for. We intend having, on the 8th of March, a general meeting at Philipsburg, where we hope there will be a general turn out, for a revival in the temperance cause is much needed in this place, and glad, indeed, should we be if some advocate from town would be out and address the meeting. Moderation stands prominent here, and is "drunk every day;" the ministers and clergymen need renovating, and there must be strenuous exertions made in Philipsburg, else many a youth will be lost. The time is short, and what is done must be done quickly. All the popular influence of this little village is against us. "Hear, O friends, give ear, O beloved," "come over and help us."—K.

DARLINGTON, March 2.—As you are always desirous to know how the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is getting on, I cannot say so much in its favour in this neighbourhood as I would wish, although, allowing for many removals, and some dead, and a few broken their pledge, we are standing our ground against the enemy with a small increase this last year. I am sorry to see so much indifference with professing Christians as there is. I find a great many of them, after having signed the pledge, set themselves down and think they have nothing more to do. But my Christian experience teaches me better. I find that alcohol, and the makers and sellers thereof, are very diligent in doing their offices; and shall we, who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ, be indifferent in advocating a cause which is for man's present and eternal welfare and the glory of God?