

ing, have been published in the Journal during the period of this report, taken from the public papers, and reported by correspondents. Most of these were Europeans, some Natives, and one East India woman! Some murders, some suicides, some from suffocation, others of delirium tremens, &c. It is fully believed that a very few indeed of the instances of death from drinking ever come to the knowledge of the public.

In Bombay the pledge has gained a goodly number of important signatures. There another battery has been opened, called the *Bombay Temperance Advocate*, which, there can be no doubt, will tell heavily upon the old iron sides of custom and prejudice.

The number of abstainers in the country has not been satisfactorily ascertained. There are at least about 3000.

In the 81th Regiment, Moulmein, out of 43 cases of spasmodic cholera, only four of 105 members of the Total Abstinence Society were attacked.

In the 25th Regiment, Cannanore, it has been shown by reference to the hospital books, that members of the Temperance Society pass through the hospital once in 15 months, while non-members on an average are admitted almost four times in the same period.

In H. M.'s 9th Regiment, Kussowlee, the admissions to the hospital are nearly four to one in favour of the Temperance men of the Regiment, and of deaths about two to one.

If such be the facts in three regiments in widely different sections of the country, it may be fairly inferred that the same or similar facts exist in other regiments.

MAULMEIN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAULMEIN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, the 16th of Dec., 1844, the seventh annual meeting of the Maulmein Total Abstinence Society was held in the English Baptist Chapel.

As appointed, the meeting was convened at half-past six, for the transaction of business, and though not numerously attended, there were present four or five of the most influential and warm supporters which the great and good cause of Temperance has got at this station, viz., Colonel Willington, Captain Russell, Lieutenant, and Adjutant Seymour, and Lieutenant Sanders, H. M.'s 84th Regiment, and the Rev. A. Hamilton, Chaplain.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PIETER MARITZBURG, Jan. 1st, 1845,

To Dr. Lees: Sir—As accounts are published from time to time in the excellent and widely-circulated *Advocate*, of different divisions of the "cold water army" convening together and regaling themselves with "cups which cheer but not inebriate," I trust it will not be uninteresting to the teetotalers of our highly-favoured country, to hear that a section of the noble army, though widely separated from the main body (being stationed at Fort Napier, in the colony of Natal), assembled in the School-house convenient to the Fort, on Christmas evening, when abundance of tea and cakes of superior quality was prepared by two of the members for the occasion, and every one appeared to be highly delighted and satisfied with the entertainment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONKEY WHO SET AN EXAMPLE TO HIS MASTER.—There was a monkey whose master (a drunkard) used to value him very much. He would take him out to shake off the chest-nuts from the trees; when Jocko could not shake them off, he would go to the end of the branches and knock them off with his fist. One day his master gave him half a glass of whisky. Jocko drank it all up. This made him merry, and caused him to jump and skip about to the great amusement of his master and friends. They agreed to make Jocko drunk again next day. When they went to his box for him he was not outside as usual. On looking in, they saw him crouched up all in a heap. The master called him out, and Jocko came forth on three legs, his fore paw was on his head—poor Jocko had the headache! He felt just as his master had felt many a morning. Jocko was so sick he could not go out. Three days after, a glass was again offered Jocko; but he skulked away, as if ashamed of his previous conduct, and hid behind the chairs, and then escaped at the door; and all the threats of his master could never more prevail on Jocko to drink

whisky, though he kept him for twelve years after. Truly this monkey was wiser than his master, who though he had suffered many times the penalty of drinking, still continued to indulge his appetite in spite of his better judgment.

WATER is the beverage designed by nature for the use of man, and it cannot be improved by admixture. God was never at fault in the execution of His purposes, and in the creation of water for the support of animal life; it was done with a special adaptation to the elements, laws, and structure of the human system.—*Bartles*.

A MONSTER CASK.—There is in the cellars of Messrs. Meux and Co., porter brewers, London, an immense vat, employed for holding porter. This Bacchanalian curiosity is 65½ feet across, 25½ feet high, and is composed of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick. It is kept together by 56 iron hoops; the weight of which is from one to three tons each!! It contains 20,000 barrels of porter!! each worth about thirty shillings; the whole contents of this one cask being worth about £30,000. The original cost of this reservoir for "drunkard's drink" was £10,000—and it was four whole years in building. There are in this metropolis many chapels of much less dimensions than the above, and some of the very first places of worship that adorn our land did not cost, in erection, so much as this one huge vault of death and misery. In many provincial towns a temperance hall of equal capacity would be the means of enabling the teetotalers to do more toward the extinction of the slavery of strong drink, and the improving of the condition of the poor, than years of legislation and punishing of crime are likely to effect.—*English Paper*.

A GOOD SIGN.—A correspondent of the *Evening Traveller* says: "An incident occurred at one of the large hotels at Troy, where I made a brief sojourn, that pleasingly illustrates the progress of temperance. As a numerous company sat down to dine, a *drinking bill of fare* was placed at each plate, embracing not less than thirty different kinds of wines and "liquors." The "Wine List" was a polite invitation to us to whet our appetites for dinner. But there was no acceptances! Not a solitary guest touched a drop! Every goblet was filled with pure cold water! It was a quiet triumph, worth enjoying. I assure you I felt like proposing that the happy and sober company should join in the song:

"Sparkling and bright
In its liquid light
Is the water in our glasses;
'Twill give you health,
'Twill give you wealth,
Ye lads and rosy lasses.

O, then resign
Your ruby wine,
Each smiling son and daughter,
For there's nothing so good
For the mortal blood,
Npr so sweet as the sparkling water!"

CHRISTIAN LIQUORS.—A Newbury Port paper states, that the Turks are fast giving up the use of opium, and that they now use freely the "Christian liquors." What are these? Why we will tell you reader,—New England Rum, and Holland Gin. These are what the Turks call *Christian liquors*! And the same account says, intemperance is prevailing among them at a fearful rate.

Simple Water, without any addition, is the proper drink of mankind.—*Cullen*.

TEETOTAL GOVERNOR.—Governor McDowell of Virginia has taken a noble stand for temperance; he has had the moral courage, says a writer in the *Intelligencer*, "amid innumerable frowns and thwartings of the great and the fashionable, to exhibit on his table and throughout his mansion, to guests, however numerous or exalted, no stronger drink than pure water. His name is signed to the pledge of abstinence from all that can intoxicate; and his eloquence, unrivalled now in Virginia, has repeatedly been heard in the cause of such temperance."

A LANDLORD OUTWITTED.—A landlord of Manchester having got hold of a pledge paper, took the liberty of signing the name of one of his best customers. He came and proclaimed the same in the parlor, when the individual rose up and said, "well, it shall stand." The man was as good as his word, and when I last heard of him he was a consistent member. The landlord thought he was carrying the joke too far.

DISCOURAGEMENTS.—There is no work of moral reform without its drawbacks and discouragements. The promoter of total ab-