

and when asked the reason, said, "he never did see such fun in his life. The hogs looked just like so many drunk men."

A distiller in Upper Canada, who takes in pigs upon shares (that is, receives a certain number of lean pigs and delivers half as many fat ones) has been somewhat put about by getting letters through the post office addressed to him "At the pigs' boarding house, W—."

A man making a temperance speech, after dwelling upon the poverty, quarrelling, law-suits, and executions for debt, caused by intoxicating drinks, wound up his discourse by assuring his audience, that if the temperance reformation succeeded, they would soon see two lawyers and a sheriff riding on one horse.

HOW TO BE SAFE.—"Doctor," said Esq.—, about five years ago, after reading over the prescription of a distinguished friend of Temperance, whom ill health had obliged him to consult,— "Doctor, do you think that a little spirits, now and then would hurt me very much?" "Why, no Sir," answered the Doctor very deliberately; "I do not know that a little—now and then—would hurt you very much, but, Sir, if you don't take any, it won't hurt you AT ALL."

TO DROWN MELANCHOLY.—Tipplers often say they drink ardent spirit to drown Melancholy. Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy gives them a proper answer: "As good be melancholy still, as drunken beasts and beggars;" from which proposition we think ev sober men will dissent.

Miscellaneous.

The following article from the *New York Sun* appears to be written by a person well acquainted with the subject, nevertheless we dare say it will have as little effect upon wine drinkers as the knowledge that ale and beer are frequently mixed with tobacco juice, coculus indicus, grains of paradise, and the essence of dead cats and eggs, (see the report of Mr. Delavan's trial at the suit of the Albany brewers) has upon the lovers of malt liquor.

ADULTERATED WINES.—The vine not being extensively or successfully cultivated in this country, we are dependent on other climes for our supply of wines, and we have a right to expect that the article we buy shall be what the name it is sold by imports.—To sell a mixture of logwood, brandy and quassia for port wine, is as fraudulent an act as to pass a plated counter for pure silver; yet the practice is so common that it seems to us a special law is desirable to prevent and punish it. If a man be sent to Sing Sing for uttering a spurious piece of coin, which cannot endanger the receiver beyond the actual loss of its pretended value, why should he not suffer for vending a poison?

In A. D. 1817, 1,445,754 gallons of wine were imported into the U. States; in 1827, 2,785,150 gallons, and in 1837, 5,951,934 gallons, the latter amount for home consumption. There are about 30,000 pipes of wine produced annually in the Island of Madeira, of which not more than a fifteenth part is ever brought to this country, as is proved by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, yet it is no less true than strange that at least 50,000 pipes of what is called Madeira, are annually expended in the public houses of the United States; not to speak of the great quantities manufactured for private consumption.

In the year 1812, 135 pipes and 20 hogsheads of genuine Port wine were shipped from Oporto to the island of Guernsey, and in the same year 3545 pipes and 162 hogsheads were landed in London from Guernsey, of wine pretended to be Port. It is as notorious as any thing can be, that there are immense breweries of counterfeit wines in France, where the business is carried on openly, and is not considered disreputable. One house alone has annually shipped 100,000 bottles of spurious champagne to the United States, and large quantities of counterfeit wines are constantly sent from Marseilles to Oporto and Madeira, thence to be distributed all over the world. The business is not a new one—it was extensively carried on in the reign of Queen Anne, and was censured by Addison in the *Tattler*.

We think it is not exceeding the truth to say that nine-tenths of the light wines consumed in this country, are not what they are pretended to be, and that the product of very many distilleries is vendes as the juice of the grape. At all events, it is demonstrable that the importation of wine is in a very small proportion to the consumption of concoctions sold by that name. It may be inferred, from these facts and remarks, that a large portion of the liquid that passes the Custom House as wine, contains, no grape juice, or that that article is villainously sophisticated with drugs and alcohol in its various forms. Taking likewise into consideration the further alteration it may undergo here, the extent of the imposition can only be guessed.

Nor is this all. If the persons concerned in this nefarious practice would be satisfied to cheat without poisoning us, we might endure without grumbling; but while we are obliged to pay the price of wine for logwood, quassia, deadly nightshade, henbane, pearlsh, opium, sugar of lead, cupperas, oil of vitriol, cherry laurel, brandy, alum, chalk, copper, antimony, arsenic and coculus indicus, (the learned name for fisher's berries,) all of which enter into the home manufacture of wine, we have a right to complain; ay, and to call for protection and redress. Some of the ingredients of made wines are not poisonous; but others, says Orphila, on poisons, "cannot be swallowed without giving rise to symptoms which may even sometimes be followed by death." How are you to know which is genuine? asks the *Temperance Journal*, and then infers that these poisons can only be avoided by total abstinence from wine as well as from alcohol. [By alcohol, we presume, is meant spirits; for all fermented wines, however pure, contain alcohol, and therefore are to be avoided as well as the adulterated wines described above.—*EDITOR.*]

The Western Scottish Temperance Union appears to be carrying on operations with great vigour; and the following extract from the *Aberdeen Herald* will show that the Eastern is not far behind:

PROGRESS OF TEE-TOTALISM.—Mr. Mason, in his journal, states that Aberdeen is roused from "its centre to its circumference," but, if we may judge from the account we have received of his doings in the north, the agitation would seem to have become universal. A correspondent in Fraserburg says that that community has literally become teetotallers; and the Peterhead folks are almost in a position to enable them to make the same boast, Mr. Mason having roused that town to a high state of excitement in favour of the movement. On Tuesday evening, he lectured in Mr. Donald's Church, to upwards of 2000 people, including all the clergy of the town, the Provost, Magistrates, and many other respectable parties. Nor does this agitation terminate with Mr. Mason's visit, for we see by the papers in the north that it has taken deep root in every community where he expounded the principles of the cause. Among those of the higher classes who have lately joined the association, we notice Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart., and Lady Mackenzie, whose influence will, no doubt, be attended with much good. We state this fact on the authority of a letter addressed by Sir Francis to Mr. Mason.

As much interest has been awakened about Kilsyth, we extract the following paragraph from the *Scottish Temperance Journal*, premising that Mr. Law has been labouring diligently and efficiently through a great part of Scotland for some time past.

KILSYTH.—Mr. Law lectured in this place on the 9th November. The place of meeting was crowded to the door. The audience looked happy; cheerfulness was mingled with Christian gravity. At the conclusion, there was a large accession to the Society. The Society numbers about 360. There are 19 public houses in Kilsyth still; it is expected they will soon give up the ghost; one of the publicans has given up the traffic from conscientious motives. In addition to the collier, mentioned in last *Journal*, as having been led, from his connection with the Tee-total Society, to think on the things that belong to his eternal peace, there are many more, to whom tee-totalism has paved the way for the actual enjoyment of the blessings of salvation. It was a practice among the colliers in the neighbourhood, when a "new hand came to the work, for the income to give the wages of a day's work, and each of the men to give sixpence: this money used to be spent in intoxicating liquor. On the admission of a stranger to the work, the other day, the usual