

SONG FOR A COLD WATER ARMY.

Tune "Auld Langsyne" Words by J. Pierpont.

Shall e'er cold water be forgot
 When we sit down to dine?
 Oh no, my friends for is it not
 Pour'd out by hands divine?
 Pour'd out by hands divine, my friends,
 Pour'd out by hands divine;
 From springs and wells it gushes forth,
 Pour'd out by hands divine.

To Beauty's cheek, tho' strange it seems,
 'Tis not more strange than true,
 Cold, Water though itself so pale,
 Imparts the rosiest hue,
 Imparts the rosiest hue, my friends,
 Imparts the rosiest hue,
 Yes, beauty, in a water-pail
 Doth find her rosiest hue.

Cold water too, (tho' wonderful,
 Is not less true again) —
 The weakest of all earthly drinks
 Doth make the strongest men; —
 Doth make the strongest men, my friends.
 Doth make the strongest men;
 Then let us take that weakest drink
 And grow the strongest men.

I've seen the bells of the tulips turn,
 To drink the drops that fell
 From summer clouds; — then why should not
 The two lips of a belle?
 The two lips of a belle, my friends,
 The two lips of a bell.
 What sweetens more than water pure
 The two lips of a belle.

The sturdy oak full many a cup
 Doth hold up to the sky,
 To catch the rain; then drinks it up,
 And thus the oak gets high;
 'Tis thus the oak gets high, my friends,
 'Tis thus the oak gets high;
 By having water in its cups,
 Then why not you and I?

Then let cold water armies give
 Their banners to the air; —
 So shall the boys like oaks be strong,
 The girls like tulips fair;
 The girls like tulips fair, my friends,
 The girls like tulips fair,
 The boys shall grow like sturdy oaks,
 The girls like tulips fair.

Temperance Song Book.

From a Lecture delivered at London, Canada, on the 31st Jan. 1842
 By James Corbett.—Continued.

The next testimony we bring forward is that of the pious Judge Hale, who after twenty years experience and observation had declared, "That if all the crimes that were committed in that time, were divided into five parts, four of these parts would be found to be the result of Intemperance."

Dr. Choyne, an eminent physician, occupying a high official situation at Dublin, had stated, "That the observation of twenty years practice had convinced him that were ten young men at the age of 21, to begin to drink one glass of ardent spirits and were they to continue to drink this supposed moderate quantity of liquor daily, the lives of eight out of ten would be abridged by 12 or 15 years."

Dr. Trotter, at one period physician to the British Fleet, who about forty years ago published a work on drunkenness, had declared "That ardent spirits in all their forms are the most productive of the cases of disease with which he was acquainted.

A host of medical writers might be added, who all agreed in testifying in like manner, such as Dr. Paris, Dr. Frank a German physician, and many others. The celebrated John Wesley had declared that "the use of ardent spirits was fatal to the souls and bodies of men."

We shall conclude this array of testimony by giving that of Lord Brougham who declared in the House of Commons many years ago "that the most dreadful evils arise from the consumption of distilled spirits among the lower classes, and that if he had the power, as strongly as he had the disposition, he would most decidedly put down the consumption throughout the kingdom."

We shall now add a few facts illustrative of the fatal effects of use of ardent spirits:

In four years from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, 405 patients were admitted into the Liverpool Lunatic Asylum, and 257 of them were known to have brought on their derangement by drinking.

Of 226 persons in the Lunatic Asylum in Dublin were known to have been deprived of reason by Intemperance, and there is reason to believe this was the case with many others.

Thus you will perceive, we have given a condensed view of the state of public opinion in Great Britain and Ireland, not after, but many years before over the temperance movement commenced.

We shall now shortly enquire into the origin of modern drunkenness in the vast continent which we inhabit. It is a well authenticated fact that distilled spirit was but very little used either in Canada or the United States of America until after the American Revolution in the year 1776, when both Governments served out to the soldiers a quantity of distilled spirit. The natural consequence was, that a diseased appetite was contracted by vast numbers of the soldiers, who, when they returned to their friends and families at the end of the war, carried the pernicious habit of spirit drinking along with them, and by this means was extended in a short period all over the United States. We are told that scarcely more than fifty years of that nation's history had passed away when the thirst for distilled spirits became so great that it required sixty millions of gallons annually for its gratification; and while it cost its consumers more than thirty millions of dollars annually, it caused more than three fourths of all the pauperism, crimes and wretchedness of the community. It also increased disease, and according to the testimony of the most intelligent and judicious physicians occasioned annually the loss of more than 30,000 lives.

Thus we see that immediately before the first Temperance movement, the state of matters was very much alike in Europe and America.

2. We shall now, in the second place, sketch the rise and history of Temperance Societies.

About thirty years ago a gentleman in the United States made a communication regarding the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors at funerals, and he presented reasons why the practice should be abandoned, the chief of these reasons was, that the practice prevented the benefits that might otherwise be derived from religious exercises at funeral occasions. The practice declined, and was soon done entirely away. Encouraged by the success of his first experiment, he in a short time after made another communication on the evils of furnishing intoxicating liquors as an article of entertainment, especially to Ministers of the Gospel, a practice which prevailed very much in the United States, and was thought by