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TEMPERANCE

TEXT-BOOK.

'Facts are stubborn things.'

O that men should put an enemy into their
minds, to send away their brains!

PHILADELPHIA:

1836.

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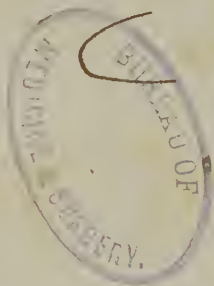
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THE
TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK;

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COLLECTION OF FACTS

AND

INTERESTING ANECDOTES,

ILLUSTRATING

THE EVILS OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

'Facts are stubborn things.'

'O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains!'

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TO MY FATHER;

IN GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION

OF HIS

MANY ACTS OF KINDNESS AND AFFECTION

AND

AS A SIMPLE MEMENTO

OF HIS

CONSISTENT PARENTAL EXAMPLE,

AS A

FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE,

THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS AFFECTIONATE SON,

THE COMPILER.

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INTRODUCTION.

It must be evident to the reader that *facts* are of daily occurrence, that go to prove, incontestably, the evils occasioned by intoxicating drinks; and while the press is teeming with essays and elaborate arguments on the subject of temperance, it has long been the opinion of the compiler of this volume, that a work was wanted, which should contain a selection of facts, the most important and conclusive, illustrating the evils in question. Such a work, it is believed, is here presented to the public; and it is the opinion of intelligent individuals who have examined the manuscript, that it will be found very useful to temperance lecturers, in preparing their addresses; to read from at temperance meetings; and to all who desire to be made acquainted with facts that prove the principles designed to be established, (if they are not already established,) by the temperance cause.

As connected with the final success of this cause, the compiler recognises (as may be seen by reference to page 106) the correctness and importance of the *total system*; not doubting for a moment that those who abstain from *ardent spirits*, do well, but believing also that those who abstain from all *intoxicating drinks*, do better. It is well known to the compiler that many temperance societies, large and respectable, and many individuals, sincere and active in the cause, are apparently disposed to question the expediency of now adopting this doctrine, as a part of the temperance pledge. But it is nevertheless believed that the cause of temperance is brought into reproach, and that too, not unfrequently, by those members of temperance societies, who, abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, do virtually violate their pledge, by the use of *intoxicating drinks*, such as wine, beer, cider, and others.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Intoxicating drinks not necessary to men in health.—	
Opinions of medical men.....	9
Favourable influence of total abstinence upon health and longevity.....	12
Intoxicating liquors not necessary to farmers, mechanics, or labouring men.....	16
Advantages of total abstinence to mechanics and labouring men.....	17
Advantages of total abstinence to him whose farm is conducted upon strict temperance principles.	18
Folly and danger of moderate drinking.....	21
Intoxicating drinks a cause of crime.....	26
Intoxicating liquor impairs, and often destroys reason, and shortens life.....	34
Intoxicating drinks not necessary among seamen; unne- cessary for the army or navy.....	40
Testimony of American merchants and sea cap- tains, relative to total abstinence on ship board.	41
Probable loss of life and property in the United States, from intoxicating drinks.....	47
Opinions of distinguished men, on the use and effects of intoxicating drinks.....	49
The use of intoxicating drinks predisposes to disease...	57
Opinions of the olden time on intoxicating drinks.....	60
Pauperism increased by the use of intoxicating drinks..	63
Advantages of temperance vessels, to ship owners and to all concerned in them.....	70
Intoxicating drinks not necessary in frozen regions, but	

	Page
positively hurtful; they do not preserve from the effects of cold.....	72
Intoxicating drinks not necessary in warm weather, and warm climates.....	74
Powerful influence of example illustrated.....	76
Intoxicating drinks a great cause of vice and immorality.	81
The opinion delusive that intoxicating drinks give strength for labour.....	84
Evil effects of giving intoxicating drinks to children...	86
Intoxicating drinks destructive to the welfare of souls..	90
Testimony of Scripture.....	93
Happy effects of total abstinence on the eternal welfare of men.....	95
Intoxicating drinks impair the judgement.....	95
Importance of female influence in promoting temperance	98
Folly and danger of using intoxicating drinks as a medicine.....	101
Individual opinions as to the intoxicating effects of wine, malt liquors, and cider.....	106
Immorality of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.....	118
Difficulty of establishing the morality of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.....	122
Proofs of the adulteration of American malt liquors....	123
Adulteration of English malt liquors.....	126
Influence of intoxicating drinks on domestic happiness.	128
Changes of ownership in property, occasioned by intoxicating drinks.....	134
Accidents caused by intoxicating drinks.....	137
Liability of dealers in intoxicating drinks to become drunkards.....	141
The intemperate may suddenly, and without danger, become total abstinents.....	145
Happy effects of the temperance reform.....	149
Brande's Table.....	154

THE
TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK.

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INTOXICATING DRINKS NOT NECESSARY TO MEN IN
HEALTH. OPINIONS OF MEDICAL MEN.

“ON comparing my own observations,” says Dr. Willan, “with the bills of mortality, I am convinced that considerably more than one eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above twenty years old, happen prematurely through excess in drinking.”

Dr. Paris says that, “The art of extracting alcoholic liquors by distillation, must be regarded as the greatest curse inflicted on human nature.”

Dr. Rush says,—“Since the introduction of spirituous liquors into such general use, physicians have remarked that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms as common to all diseases.”

Dr. Trotter says,—“Amid all the evils of

human life, no cause of disease has so wide a range, or so large a share, as the use of spirits.”

In 1834, according to the February No. of the American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, of that year, nearly two thousand physicians in Europe and America had expressed the opinion, that men in health are never benefited by the use of intoxicating drinks, and that their effect on the human system is to produce or aggravate disease.

Dr. Wilson gives it as his opinion, that the use of spirits, in large cities, causes more diseases than confined air, unwholesome exhalations, and the combined influence of all other evils.

Dr. Kirk, of Scotland, dissected a man who died in a fit of intoxication, a few hours after death. And from the lateral ventricles of the brain, he took a fluid distinctly visible to the smell, as whisky ; and when he applied a candle to it in a spoon, it took fire, and burnt blue ; “The lambent blue flame,” he says, “characteristic of the poison, playing on the surface of the spoon for some seconds.”

If any one is disposed to question the correctness of this statement, the following particulars of a case, which, as says Dr. Sewall, are

attested by unquestionable authority, must remove all doubts:—

A man was taken up dead in the streets of London, soon after having drank a quart of gin, on a wager. He was carried to the Westminster hospital, and there dissected. “In the ventricles of the brain was found a considerable quantity of limpid fluid, distinctly impregnated with gin, both to the sense of smell and taste, and even to the test of inflammability. The liquid appeared to the senses of the examining students, as strong as one third gin, and two-thirds water.”

Says Professor Mussey, “I deny that alcoholic spirit is essential to the practice of either physic or surgery. All its medical virtues are found in other articles.”

Dr. Armstrong speaks of the chronic inflammation of the brain and its membranes, as frequently proceeding from the use of strong liquors.

“The art of procuring ardent spirits by distillation,” says Professor Waterhouse, “was the discovery of the Arabian chymists, a century or two after the death of Mahomet, who died in 631.” But so sensible were these Mahometans of the destructive effects of spirituous

liquors, that the use of them was prohibited even by their own laws. Such, however, was their prejudice against Christianity, that they willingly suffered this infernal and fascinating spirit to be introduced among Christian nations. A more subtle plan, perhaps, could not have been devised to eradicate every religious principle from the human mind, and to disseminate those of an opposite nature.

Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, Ireland, after thirty years practice and observation, gives it as his opinion, that should ten young men begin, at twenty-one years of age, to use but one glass of two ounces a day, and never increase the quantity, nine out of ten would shorten life more than ten years."

Dr. Porter, of Portland, Me. after sixty years practice, says, "I exceedingly regret the exception (in favour of ardent spirits as a medicine,) in the constitutions of Temperance Societies."

FAVOURABLE INFLUENCE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE UPON HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

SAYS Dr. Mussey, "If ardent spirits be necessary to health and activity, how did the world get along without it for forty-eight hundred

years ? How could the Roman soldiery withstand the frightful onset of Hannibal, with nothing to drink stronger than vinegar and water ? Take a soldier of the present day, clothe him with heavy Roman armour, and give him the pilum and short sword, weapons which ‘conquered the world,’ and it will soon appear what blessings we have derived from alcohol. The modern Achilles cripples under his load, unable to raise from the ground the instrument with which he is to meet his foe.”

It is said by Dr. Hosack, in his late address, that “it appears from the society of Friends, that, in consequence of their habitual temperance, one-half of the members of that society live to the age of forty-seven : and that one in ten lives to be eighty ;* whereas the average of human life is thirty-three years, and not more than one in forty, of the general population, lives to be eighty years of age. The amount of human life, then, gained by temperance, is more than the difference between thirty-three and forty-seven,—or an average of fourteen years gained in every life, which is equal to forty-two per cent.”

* This fact is also stated in Mackenzie’s Five Thousand Receipts.

“The early settlers of New England,” says the Rev. Dr. Beecher, “endured more hardship, and performed more labour, and carried through life more health and vigour, than appertains to the existing generations of labouring men. And they did it without the use of ardent spirits.”

Says Dr. Hill, in his biography of the celebrated Blair, “Though his bodily constitution was by no means robust, yet, by *habitual temperance*, and by attention to health, his life was happily prolonged beyond the usual period. During the summer before his death, he was occupied in preparing the last volume of his sermons for the press; and, for this purpose, he copied the whole with his own hand. It seemed to give him much pleasure that, at his advanced period of life, he was able to make this exertion.” Dr. Blair died December 27th, 1800, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Of more than one thousand deaths by cholera in Montreal, it is stated that only *two* were members of Temperance Societies; and that, as far as is known, no members of Temperance Societies in Ireland, Scotland, or England, have as yet fallen victims to that dreadful disease.

At a meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, in London, great applause

was elicited by the address of Thomas Shillitoe, an aged member of the society of Friends, (near ninety years old, we believe,) whose health had been ruined, and who was brought near to the grave, by intemperate habits in early life; but who, by practising total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and by regulating his diet, had restored his constitution, and was enjoying a vigorous and happy old age. A gentleman present said, "Mr. Shillitoe had walked from Tottenham, (six miles,) to attend the meeting, and would probably walk home again."

Died, in the Maury County (Tenn.) Alms-house, Abraham Bogard, aged one hundred and eighteen. *He never drank spirits*, nor was sick, nor took medicine of any kind. He was once bled, out of curiosity. He retained the faculties of seeing, hearing, and memory, until his death.

By the aid of temperance St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and James the Hermit, lived to more than a century.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOT NECESSARY TO
FARMERS, MECHANICS, OR LABOURING MEN.

THE rail roads from Boston to Providence, Lowell, and Worcester, have been completed without the use of spirituous liquors. The men employed on the road, to manage the engines and cars, are cold water men.

The City Hall at Albany stands as a monument to mark a new era in the erection of public edifices. From first to last, not a single accident has occurred; and, in the opinion of good judges, the workmanship will not suffer, when compared with that of any similar building in the state. The expense to the public, it is believed, has been ten thousand dollars less than it would have been, had ardent spirits been used.

Dr. Benj. Rush says that, "There is no nourishment in ardent spirits. The strength they produce in labour is of a transient nature, and is always followed by a sense of weakness and fatigue."

Mr. E. Whipple, the enterprising manufacturer of stoves, in Cincinnati, has one hundred men in his employ, not one of whom is known to use strong drink.

The stupendous bridge now being erected over the Susquehanna river, is emphatically a *cold water* bridge; ardent spirits not being used by any one of the hands employed on the work.

In the erection of the Massachusetts' Lunatic Asylum, the state commissioners say that more than eleven hundred thousand brick have been laid during the past year; that not an accident has happened; that not an hour's time has been lost by the indisposition of any of the workmen; and *that not a drop of ardent spirit has been consumed in the performance.*

From the commencement of the erection of an extensive block of buildings on the corner of Beaver and Greene streets, Albany, about sixty men were constantly employed. The superintendent says that not a drop of ardent spirit was allowed on the premises, and no man was permitted to leave his work to procure any, under penalty of immediate dismissal. Among the men employed, there was but one death by cholera, and in that case, the man would drink spirit after his hours of labour.

Advantages of total abstinence to mechanics and labouring men.

1. They have a better appetite, and partake of their food with a keener relish, and it is more

nourishing to them than when they drink rum.

2. They possess much greater vigour and activity, both of body and mind.

3. They perform the same labour with much greater ease, and are, in a great measure, free from the lassitude and fatigue common to rum-drinkers.

4. They have greater wages, and lay up a much larger portion of what they earn.

5. Their example will be useful to those around them.

Advantages of total abstinence to him whose farm is conducted upon strict temperance principles.

1. The men do their work in a satisfactory manner, and at a small expense of tools.

2. He can, with much greater ease, have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

3. When a stone has fallen from the wall, it is laid up, as the men are passing by, without his mentioning it. The gates are locked, and the bars put up; so that the cattle do not get in and destroy the crops.

4. His summer work is done in such season, that earth, loam, &c. are carted into the yard in

the fall. The consequence is, when carried out, they are richer, and render the farm more productive.

5. His barns, in winter, are kept clean, and less fodder is wasted. The cattle and horses are daily curried, and appear in good order.

6. When his men go into the forests, instead of cutting down the nearest, thriftiest, and largest trees, they cut those that are decayed, crooked, and not likely to grow any better; pick up those that are blown down, and thus leave the forest in a better state.

7. The men are uniform, still, and peaceable; are less troublesome in the house, and more contented with their manner of living.

8. On the Sabbath, instead of wishing to stay at home, or spend the day in roving about the fields, rivers, and forests, they choose stately and punctually to attend public worship.

A man in the employ of a farmer who had not long enforced the doctrine of total abstinence among his workmen, said that he thought at first, that he could do very well without spirits three quarters of the year; but that, in haying and harvesting, he should want a little. But he had found that a dish of bread and milk, or some other nourishing food, at eleven o'clock,

answered his purpose, at all times, just as well as grog, and he thought a little better. And as he was now entirely free from the habit of taking spirits, he would not, on any account, be placed in a situation where he should be tempted to renew it.

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In Perry county, Pa., ninety-four farms are harvested without the use of ardent spirit.

The Stoystown (Pa.) Temperance Society report the names of twenty-seven farmers, who have cut and housed their late harvest without intoxicating drinks. Some of them heretofore used from five to twenty gallons of a harvest.

At Portsmouth, R. I., is a coal-mine, which was worked for several years, and then abandoned. After an interval of a few years, the work was resumed; and Mr. Clowes, the agent, gives the following among other reasons for the former failure. We find the extract in Professor Hitchcock's report on the Geology of Massachusetts:—"Among the many causes which contributed to work their ruin, that was not the least of allowing the workmen to have from half a pint to a pint of spirituous liquors during the working hours."

Says a gentleman to the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, "Of

twenty farmers in my neighbourhood, only two used liquor in their harvest last summer, and one of them says he shall not use any next; though the summer before, all but two used it."

By the report of the New Haven Temperance Society, it appears that four hundred and twenty-eight farmers, and more than two hundred and twenty mechanics, master builders, &c., in that county, have conducted their business without the cup of poison.

One of the largest mail contractors in the United States has concluded that no man who drinks spirits, shall drive any of his stages.

The directors of the Boston and Worcester railroad have voted not to employ any man who uses ardent spirit.

The stockholders of the Connecticut river and Hartford steamboat companies have requested the directors not to allow any ardent spirit for sale or use, on board their boats.

FOLLY AND DANGER OF MODERATE DRINKING.

WE knew a beautiful young woman, an only daughter, the pride and joy of her feeble and declining parents. There came into her father's

employ a benevolent, industrious, pleasant young man, of some natural talent, who very prudently had resolved not to drink but two glasses a day, one in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon. He paid his addresses to her, and she received them. In about a year they were married. He had at this time doubled his dose, and very prudently resolved that he would never drink more than four glasses a day. Rum, however, soon had more power over him than prudence. His face began to swell, his breath grew fœtid, he lost his good nature, his industrious habits left him at a time when a growing family called for his exertions,—he was thrown out of employment; and there he was, a poor, miserable, profane, idle, beggarly drunkard. This came gradually, but it came certainly. His poor wife was an object of distress, and of universal pity. She bore up under her sufferings as well as so frail a thing was able to; and in a short time death came and gave her release. It broke down the whole family, father, mother and brothers, for all their hopes were placed on her.

We were once very much surprised to hear a gentleman of good sense say, “I had rather my daughter should marry an old drunkard, than a cautious drinker.” On our expressing

our surprise, he added, "if she were to marry a drunkard, he would soon die, and she would be released ; but if she marry a temperate drinker, she must witness his degradation, she must follow him in his downward course, she may be connected with him many years, and her trouble would kill her about as soon as his intemperance would kill him." Reader, do not be a cautious drinker.

Dr. Harris states that, the *moderate* use of spirituous liquors has destroyed many who were never drunk.

Dr. Kirk gives it as his opinion, that men who were never considered *intemperate*, have often shortened life, by daily drinking, more than twenty years.

Says Dr. Benj. Rush,—“Ardent spirits often bring on fatal diseases without producing drunkenness. I have known many persons destroyed by them, who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives.”

“A respectable and influential man,” says the Rev. Dr. Edwards, “early in life adopted the habit of using a *little* ardent spirit daily. He and his six children are now in the drunkard’s grave ; and the only surviving child is rapidly

following, in the same way, to the same dismal end.

Of the twelve hundred persons who were attacked with the cholera at Montreal, all were either confirmed drunkards, or *moderate* drinkers.

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Says the Rev. Wilbur Fiske, President of the Wesleyan university :—"It cannot be denied that all the drunkenness in the land is produced by what is called the *temperate use* of ardent spirits."

"It is by the temperate use of ardent spirits," says an intelligent writer, "that *intemperate appetites* are formed. And the temperate use of it cannot be continued, without, in many cases, forming intemperate appetites."

Says a writer in the American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, "We have all seen the drunkard, in youth a *temperate* drinker, in manhood a *tippler*, and in old age a *sot*."

Says E. Taylor, Esq. of Schenectady, in his letter to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, "All drunkards began to drink *temperately*, and not one designed to be a drunkard. What desolations, for time and eternity, have been induced by *temperate* drinking !"

TEMPERATE DRINKING.

“ ’Tis but a drop,” the father said,
And gave it to his son ;
But little did he think a work
Of death was then begun.
The “ drop ” that lured him when the babe
Scarce lisp’d his father’s name,
Planted a fatal appetite
Deep in his infant frame.

“ ’Tis but a drop,” the comrades cried,
In truant school-boy tone ;
“ It did not hurt us in our robes,
It will not now we’re grown.”
And so they drank the mixture up,
That reeling, youthful band ;
For each had learn’d to love the taste,
From his own father’s hand.

“ ’Tis but a drop,” the husband said,
While his poor wife stood by,
In famine, grief, and loneliness,
And raised th’ imploring cry.
“ ’Tis but a drop,—I’ll drink it still—
’Twill never injure me ;
I always drank—so, madam, hush !
We never can agree.”

“ ’Tis but a drop,—I need it now,”
The staggering drunkard said ;
“ It was my food in infancy—
My meat, and drink, and bread.
A drop—a drop—O, let me have,
’Twill so refresh my soul ! ”
He took it—trembled—drank—and died,
Grasping the fatal bowl.

Abstinence is said to be of easier practice than temperance. We can, by a moderate effort, forbear entirely from an indulgence; but, to partake of it in *moderation*, is a task of infinite difficulty.

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INTOXICATING DRINKS A CAUSE OF CRIME.

A MAN had the choice of committing the least of three offences—murder, robbery, or drunkenness. He chose the latter, got drunk, and then committed the other two.

Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York, Pa., it appears that *one hundred and nine murders* were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. A large proportion of them are regarded as the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirit.

Wm. H. Boulton, of Augusta, was committed to jail to take his trial for stabbing Wm. Brett, his brother-in-law, while under the influence of strong drink. They were both drunkards.

Israel Douglass, of Hallowell, another drunkard, has also been committed for an attempt to

murder his wife and children, while in a drunken frenzy.

Of 119 commitments in a year, to the state prison at Charlestown, Mass., it is stated by an officer of the prison, that one hundred at least appear to have been occasioned by intemperance.

Says the Fifth Annual Report of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania,—

The number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary in 1834, was 118 ; of which number the habitual drunkards were . . . 5

Frequently intoxicated, . . . 16

Occasionally drunk, . . . 73

94

Nearly seven-eighths of the whole number addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

He could not do it until he had taken some brandy! Fieschi, the constructor of the ‘infernal machine,’ acknowledges that his heart failed him a short time before the king arrived, but he went to a shop, drank some brandy, and thus wound his courage up for the hellish attempt.

‘Intoxicating liquor,’ says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, ‘ex-

poses the children of those who use it, in an eminent degree, to dissipation and crime. Of six hundred and ninety children prosecuted and imprisoned for crimes, more than four hundred were from intemperate families.'

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'Of seventeen hundred and sixty-four criminals in different prisons in the United States,' says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'more than thirteen hundred were either intemperate men, or were under the power of intoxicating liquor, when the crimes, for which they were imprisoned, were committed. And of forty-four murders, according to the testimony of those who prosecuted or conducted the defence of the murderers, or witnessed their trials, forty-three were committed by intemperate men, or upon intemperate men, or those who at the time of the murder were under the power of strong drink.'

Russell and Crockett were executed at Boston, on the 16th of March last, for setting fire to a house containing several families, chiefly Irish. Crockett was a young man, and nothing appeared unfavourable to his past good character, during his trial, except that it was distinctly stated '*he was sometimes intemperate.*' The fol-

following extract from a letter written by him, the night previous to his execution, speaks in forcible language of the evil consequences of dram-drinking.

Boston Jail, March 15, 1836.

Under a deep sense of my situation, I write a few lines, which I leave in the hands of the Rev. E. T. Taylor. I would leave them to show how I came here. I never was inclined to lie, cheat, or steal for a living, but designed to get it honestly, by labour. And it would have been so to this day, if I had not fallen into bad company. I never was accustomed to crime. My mind has always been far from it; and I never should have been engaged in this, if they had not caught me intoxicated. I knew not what I was about, nor where they were getting me to.

Now I feel the effect of falling into bad company. I would warn my young friends to keep out of it, and NEVER to drink ardent spirit! I consider it the surest weapon a man can use to take his life with, and make him eternally miserable. I would warn you as a dying friend, in the name of God, to abstain from drinking, for 'when rum is in, wit is out;' and the devil is always ready to aid in doing mischief. He will lead a man into trouble, and then leave him to get out as he can.

Henry Ferguson and Ephraim Tally had jointly bought a quart of liquor, and received in change two cents. A dispute originated as to the distribution of the change. Ferguson demanded *both cents*; but Tally was willing to give him but *one*. A dispute, therefore, about a *single cent*, cost one of the parties his life, made the other a murderer, and sent him for twelve years to the penitentiary. But the liquor, the abominable whisky, was no doubt the real cause of all this wo.

In August, 1834, of eight hundred and thirty-four prisoners in the Sing Sing state prison, N. Y., four hundred and eighty-five had been habitual drunkards, and about one third of the number actually committed their respective crimes when intoxicated.

Of six hundred and seventy convicts in the Auburn state prison, N. Y., five hundred and three were intemperate, and one hundred and fifty-nine what have been called temperate drinkers; leaving but eight out of the whole number who were total abstinent.

The warden of the Connecticut state prison, Mr. Pilsbury, states the proportion of convicts who acknowledged themselves to be habitually intemperate, to be seventy-five in one hundred.

The Rev. Mr. Hecwelder relates the following fact of the influence of rum upon an Indian:—‘An Indian, who had been brought up at Minisink, near the Delaware Water Gap, told me, near fifty years ago, that he had once, under the influence of strong liquor, killed the best Indian friend he had, fancying him to be his worst avowed enemy.’

A drunkard in Union county, Indiana, recently murdered his whole family, consisting of a wife and three children. His excuse was that they were likely to become a county charge.

Thomas Jones was sentenced to be hung at the Westmoreland Circuit, in Maryland, for the murder of his wife. It appears by the charge of Judge Lomax, that intemperance was the leading cause of this, as of seven-tenths of all the crimes that lead men to the prison house and the gallows.

Mr. Badlam, in a letter to a gentleman of Boston, Mass., says, ‘There have not been ten persons committed to the house of correction, the past year, who were not in the habit of drinking ardent spirit to excess. It appears that intemperance is almost the sole cause of all the commitments. Those who are com-

mitted as pilferers, are almost all of them drunkards.'

A man who had displeased a number of others, was shortly after visited by them, and beaten till he was left for dead. He, however, recovered; and the magistrate, who came to take his deposition, asked him, 'Did you know any of the party?' 'No, sir.' 'Were they drunk?' 'No; they were able to do their business.' 'Had they drank any thing?' 'Well, I wonder,' said he, 'that your honour, a gentleman of your knowledge, should ask such a simple question; sure you do not think they would come without *preparing themselves*; I'll engage they had taken two or three glasses of whisky to a man.'

An atrocious crime was committed, in which an unfortunate man, by the name of Shaes, was burnt to death. A young man, not twenty years of age, was implicated in the crime, and he was asked how it was possible that he could commit such a crime. He answered, 'By the aid of whisky I could commit twenty others like it.'

According to the 'Documents relating to the State Prison,' addressed to Governor Lincoln and the Honourable Council of Massachusetts,

the results of some inquiries made of 220 convicts, within a few weeks past, are as follows:

Addicted to habits of intemperance, . . . 156

Ascribed their imprisonment to the influence of intemperate drinking, . . . 122

State that their parents were in the habit of giving them ardent spirit when children, 116

Parents, one or both intemperate, . . . 54

Judge Edwards, in passing sentence upon Catherine Cashiere, convicted of the murder of Susan Anthony, in the city of New York, said that, 'It is undeniably true, that a very large proportion of the crimes that are committed, are traceable, either directly or indirectly, to the influence of spirituous liquors. And I will add that the poverty and wretchedness which prevails in society, are to be ascribed more to this, than *all other causes united.*'

Cowen, who was recently executed at Cincinnati, for the murder of his wife, solemnly warned the multitude against the use of ardent spirit. He said, 'Beware of the bowl! There is madness in it. *Its accursed poison was my earthly ruin!* Whatever of gentleness existed in my nature before I sought it, it was withered and banished when I found it. If I was a sinner when I first met the intoxicating

cup, I certainly became a demon after I swallowed its venom. "Wine is a mocker ; strong drink is raging !" How bitterly have I been *mocked* !"

An unlicensed grog-dealer, named Treadwell, keeping a shop at Bangor, Me., with the assistance of an understrapper, named Woodward, undertook to furnish an Irishman with as much *wine* as he could drink for *twenty-five cents*. The Irishman drank a pint of stuff, which was drawn for him as port wine, and walked off. In about half an hour, he returned and drank two pints more. The result was death. Woodward was apprehended, on complaint of the coroner, who held an inquest over the body: he was examined, and required to recognise in the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court, for trial, on the charge of *manslaughter*.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR IMPAIRS AND OFTEN DESTROYS REASON, AND SHORTENS LIFE.

JOHN MIMMS, of Nashville, Tenn., came to his death by freezing. It seems that he had drank too much, and in endeavouring to get to some friend's house, in the evening, stopped in

at the Baptist church to warm, and there froze to death. The deceased was a man of the most brilliant and superior mind, and was once a conspicuous member of the bar ; but his habits of inebriety had so far paralyzed his energies, and unfitted him for all business, as to cast him on his acquaintance for subsistence.

A Mr. S. Shattuck, aged about sixty years, died under the following heartrending circumstances. He had been to a retailer's, to get rum ; drank too freely, as he had long been in the habit of doing, and when on his way home, reeled out of the path, fell into a ditch, crawled out again, and was found the next morning, with his clothes frozen upon him, the bottle of rum in his pocket, and with but faint signs of life. He very soon died. Who will say, Let me die the death of a drunkard? Let my end be like his !

Died in Batavia jail, Abram Van Wart. The deceased was sentenced to jail for stealing a five gallon keg of whisky in that village, and was a complete sot. He was a young man, and would have been hale and healthy, but for his beastly use of whisky.

Say the physicians of the Philadelphia Alms House :—‘ We believe that four-fifths of the

deaths occurring in the Alms House Infirmary, are induced by diseases which have either been originally produced, or very seriously aggravated, by the previous intemperate habits of the patients.'

In January last, the coroner of Philadelphia was called upon to visit a house in Small-street. On his arrival, he found a man lying dead in the cellar, and up stairs, a woman dying from cold and intemperance. The day following, a man and woman were found dead in a cellar in the same neighbourhood. All these deaths were undoubtedly caused by intemperance, and exposure to the severity of the weather, without suitable clothing.

A labourer, named Jackson, residing in the vicinity of Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, was killed by three persons, who, it is said, went to his lodging place and despatched him with a hatchet. The deceased was of intemperate and disorderly habits.

The editor of the Journal of Humanity, (Sept. 2. 1830,) says that he was informed by a gentleman of the greatest respectability from the south, that those who fall victims in the southern climes, are almost invariably those who indulge in the use of ardent spirit.

‘In July, 1830, considerable alarm took place,’ says the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, ‘near Georgetown, D. C., in consequence of the sudden death of twenty or thirty labourers upon the canal. Inquiry was made of the coroner, the undertaker, and the town physician, upon the subject ; when it appeared that in *every case* of sudden death, the deceased had been in the habitual use of ardent spirit.’”

It is believed by intelligent persons who have examined the subject, that nine-tenths, if not all the deaths from drinking cold water, happen among those who are in the habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

‘Of thirty-three persons,’ says Judge Cranch, in his address, ‘found dead in one city, twenty-nine were killed by intemperance.’

Of seventy-seven persons found dead in different places, the deaths of sixty-seven, according to the coroner’s inquests, were occasioned by strong drink.

Of ninety-four adults, who died in one city, more than one-third, according to the testimony of the Medical Association, were caused,

or hastened, directly or indirectly, by intemperance.

Says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'Of seven hundred and eighty-one maniacs, in different insane hospitals, three hundred and ninety-two, according to the testimony of their own friends, were rendered maniacs by strong drink. And the physicians who had the care of them, gave it as their opinion that this was the case with many of the others.'

'The best authorities,' says the Rev. Dr. Edwards, 'attribute one half the madness, three-fourths of the pauperism, and four-fifths of the crimes and wretchedness in Great Britain, to the use of strong drink.'

Some one may inquire, does the use of intoxicating drink increase the number, frequency, or violence of diseases, or tend to bring those who use it to a premature grave?

The following facts answers the inquiry.

In Portsmouth, N. H., twenty-one persons were killed by it in one year.

In Salem, Mass., of one hundred and eighty-one deaths, twenty were occasioned in the same way.

In New Brunswick, N. J., of sixty-seven

adult deaths, in one year, more than one-third were occasioned by the use of intoxicating drinks.

A woman named Catherine Henry, of 83 Sheriff-street, New York, who had long been leading a life of intemperance, and had, in consequence, been discarded by her relations, went to one of them and begged hard for half a dollar to buy bread with. She immediately spent the whole in rum, which she continued drinking until, bereft of reason and life, she dropped down dead on the floor of the dram-shop.

Kennedy Smith, aged thirty-five years, was found dead in his bed, at Philadelphia. For some time past, he had done nothing for a living. He drank as much whisky as he could get. During an afternoon, he drank three half pints, and went to bed with two of his children, who found him dead in the morning.

The late Dr. Waters, while he acted as house pupil and apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, assured Dr. Rush that in one-third of the patients confined by insanity, it had been induced by ardent spirit.

Of one hundred and six insane patients admitted, in 1835, to the Philadelphia Alms House, twenty were deprived of their reason by in-

temperance. Of one hundred and nine patients in the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, ninety-six are attributed to the same cause.

Says the Fourth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'Of about one hundred physicians, who have died in the city of New York, within the last thirty years, forty were intemperate.'

INTOXICATING DRINKS NOT NECESSARY AMONG SEAMEN; UNNECESSARY FOR THE ARMY OR NAVY.

It is a fact well known to every person in the least conversant with the navigation of Lake Ontario, that great improvement has been made, within three years, in the morals of the seamen, as well as in their external condition. Intemperance is almost entirely banished from among them, and the voice of prayer is more frequently heard from their lips, than the imprecations of profanity.

On the 20th of February, arrived at Baltimore, the brig Canada, Captain Robert Hardie, from a voyage round the globe. In five hundred and eighty-six days, she ran 63,560 miles,

more than twice the distance round the world, and crossed almost all habitable latitudes. She had sixteen hands on board, who used, during the whole time, no intoxicating drinks, and who all returned home without a day's sickness.

Testimony of American merchants and sea captains, relative to total abstinence on ship board.

Under this head may be found, in the American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, (Vol. II. No. 3,) a mass of valuable testimony in reply to a letter, addressed, by the New York State Temperance Society, to ship owners and ship masters, with regard to the success of the experiment made by ships which have performed long voyages without furnishing intoxicating liquors to their crews, and from which the following is abstracted :

Caleb Curtis, Esq., of Boston, Mass., states in his letter, that he followed the seas from fifteen to thirty-five years of age ; and that he has seen much trouble from the seamen's concealing liquor on board, and making improper use of it. It is now his custom to furnish no ardent spirit for his vessels.

Richard Girdler, of Marblehead, Mass., states, his experience as a ship master has taught him,

that almost all the evils on ship board arise in consequence of rum drinking; that he has adopted the temperance plan on board several vessels, and experienced therefrom the most happy effects. He states also that in pestilential climates, *intemperate* seamen are generally victims.

Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., of Nantucket, state that they have long been of the opinion that ardent spirit was a *useless* article on board ship; that they have adopted the temperance plan, and, in lieu of spirits, the men are furnished with beer brewed on board the ship. According to their letter, twenty-seven ships, in May, 1834, were employed in the whale fishery, from that place, navigated entirely without the use of ardent spirit.

Mr. Edward Richardson, of New York, states that he is part owner of the ships Poland, Alfred, and Hogarth, which are thorough temperance ships, and do not furnish ardent spirit for officers or seamen, and none for *passengers*, except as a medicine; and that the great difficulty, in his opinion, in the way of the temperance reform among seamen, is the *backwardness of merchants*.

Mr. Samuel Harding, master of the ship *Romulus*, of Brunswick, Me., states that his voyages in that ship to New Orleans, Havre, and the Canary Islands, and back to New York; to Canton, Havre, and Mobile, and Liverpool, have all been performed without ardent spirit being furnished to the crew or officers, he not having any *for cabin use, not even for passengers.*

Mr. William Savage, of Boston, Mass., owner of the ship *Henry Clay*, brig *Neva*, and the schooner *Pan Matanzas*, states that seamen now as readily ship for voyages wherein it is stated, at the head of the shipping paper, *No Grog*, as they do when grog is given, and, he thinks, even more readily. He says that he has seen much evil, but never the least good, from having rum on board; and that *all quarrels at sea have rum for their foundation.*

Mr. Joseph Rickehen, of New Bedford, Mass., states that he has sent an abstract of the whaling clearances for one year, ending Oct. 31, 1832, by which it appears that the proportion of temperance ships was sixty-four out of ninety-five cleared that year. According to a list annexed to his letter, there were at that time, (June, 1834,) one hundred and sixty-eight temperance

ships, out of one hundred and eighty-six, in the whaling business, and eighteen out of twenty in the merchant service, belonging to that district. He says that most of the ship masters from that place prefer going without any spirits, and that the crews are much easier managed without.

(Much other testimony is given under this head, for which see American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, Vol. II. No. 3.)

Master Commandant M. C. Perry, in relinquishing the command of his ship, states, 'During her recent cruise, she has visited nine European kingdoms, besides Greece and Egypt; has anchored in and communicated with forty different ports, sailed 28,000 miles, and been three hundred and forty-five days at sea. No officer or man, during the cruise, appeared before a court-martial, either as prisoner or witness; and a considerable proportion of the crew discontinued the use of ardent spirit.'

The British government has ceased to furnish ardent spirit for their armies throughout their provinces; and, to a great extent, it is relinquished on board many vessels in the British navy.

Dr. Jackson, a distinguished surgeon in the British army, spent several years in both the East and West Indies. He abstained entirely from stimulating drinks, and believes them peculiarly hurtful, and even fatal in warm climates.

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Sir John Moore's army was found to improve in health, during their distressing march to Corunna, so soon as the usual allowance of ardent spirits was unattainable.

It is related by Niger that he forbade the use of *wine* in his army. Some of the soldiers having, one day, asked him for some wine, 'What do you say?' replied he to them, 'you have the Nile, and wine is unnecessary for you.'

General Jackson was once asked if soldiers required ardent spirits. He replied that he had observed, in hard duty and excessive cold, those performed the one and endured the other better, *who drank nothing but water*.

Says Adjutant General Jones, 'Ardent spirit should be discontinued, in the army, as a part of the daily rations. I know from observation and experience, when in command of the troops, the pernicious effects arising from the practice of regular, daily issues of whisky.'

Says Maj. Gen. Gaines, 'The proceedings of courts-martial are alone sufficient to prove that the crime of intoxication almost always precedes, and is often the immediate cause of, desertion. I am decidedly of opinion that the *whisky* part of the ration does, slowly, but surely, lead men into those intemperate and vicious habits, out of which grow desertions and most other crimes.'

Says Lieut. Gallagher, 'I have served extensively as the recorder of regimental courts-martial, and do not hesitate to say, that five out of six cases of the crimes which are proved before these courts, have resulted from intemperance.'

The number of desertions from the army in seven years, according to the report of the Secretary of War, February 22, 1830, was 5669; trials during this time by courts-martial, 7058: cost \$471,263: to which affix the testimony given above, and the amount to be attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks will be seen.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE
UNITED STATES, FROM INTOXICATING DRINKS.

SAYS the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society :—‘ Mr. Hopkins, of New York, has stated that the result of his calculation gave a total amount of \$8,700,000, as the cost of crime in the United States ; three-fourths of which chargeable to intemperance, is \$6,525,000.’

The same gentleman estimates the whole annual cost of pauperism in the state of New York, exclusive of the city, to be \$3,800,000 ; the whole of which, he thinks, might be fairly charged to intemperance.

The quantity of ardent distilled spirits which is annually drunk in the United States, is sufficient to fill a canal forty-two miles long, ten feet wide, and two feet deep, affording convenient navigation for boats of several tons burthen !

The *cost* of this vast amount of liquid fire, estimated at one dollar a gallon, exceeds 33,000,000 of dollars.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore contain, in all, not far from 500,000 inhabitants. Of these, there are 6000 who

are licensed to sell ardent spirit. If they have, on an average, ten customers each per day, then there are 60,000 persons in those cities, who are daily tipplers at the dram-shops. And if each of these 60,000 spend, on an average, ten cents each per day, it is 6000 dollars per day, or 2,196,000 dollars per year.

If this 60,000 drink one gill each per day, the quantity is 1815 gallons per day, or 684,375 gallons in a single year.

Again; one out of every forty of these 60,000 will become a drunkard, in the course of one year; this will be 1500.

Once more; suppose that two-thirds of these 1500 are men of families, and that each of these families consists of five persons; two-thirds of 1500 are 1000; five times ten are fifty; 5000 persons who have to suffer all that a drunkard chooses to inflict, and bear all the ills flowing from intemperance.

Now let us pause and look at the above facts. More than six thousand men, for the sake of a little money, are doing—what? Perpetuating one of the greatest curses ever inflicted upon the human family; causing their proportion of a loss to the United States annually, of at least 100,000,000 of dollars; and sending at least 30,000 yearly victims to an untimely grave.

It has been estimated that there are 100,000 paupers in the United States, made so by intemperance.

In one hundred and fifteen towns, containing about one-third of the population of the State of Maine, there are four hundred and thirteen widows, whose husbands have died by reason of intemperance.

Intoxicating drink has made every twenty-fifth person in these United States a drunkard.

OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN, ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

DR. HALE, in his essay, alluding to the use of intoxicating drinks, says, :—‘ It is not good for your health, but tends directly to induce disease, and to shorten human life.’ His advice is, DRINK NO SPIRIT.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee, after thirty years of extensive practice as a lawyer, gives it as his opinion that four-fifths of all the crimes committed in the United States, can be traced to intemperance. A similar proportion is stated, from the highest authority, to result from the same cause in Great Britain.

‘All use of ardent spirits,’ says Samuel Emlin, M. D. (late secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia,) ‘is an abuse. They are mischievous under all circumstances.’

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When Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was approaching his eightieth year, and the infirmities of age began to be deeply felt, his numerous friends earnestly recommended to him the daily and regular use of a little brandy. When he concluded to take brandy, he determined that it should be with the greatest caution; accordingly he measured for himself, every day, a very small quantity, which he drank largely diluted with water. He would allow no one to mix his grog, lest the quantity of spirit should be inadvertently increased. This habit continued for some time, when at an entertainment given to his friends, it was observed that his glass was no longer even faintly tinged with brandy. Inquiry being made, Mr. Carroll remarked, ‘Gentlemen, the experience of many years has taught me that I can do without brandy; and a trial of its use for a single year, has convinced me that if I continue it, I can by no means foresee what it will do with me.’

Jefferson, Madison, Adams and Jackson have given their testimony against the use of spirits, and have publicly recommended total abstinence.

The Hon. William Wirt, late Attorney-general of the United States, in a communication which he made to the Baltimore City Temperance Society, said ; ‘ I have been for more than forty years a close observer of life and manners, in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment’s comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been often said, that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness, in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us, combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery in any shape, in this country, which will not be found, on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly, from the excessive use of ardent spirit.’

Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, says, ‘ For six years past, I have drank nothing but pure water ; nothing else passes my lips, except at the communion table. My own health has been sensibly and radically improved by entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and when-

ever I converse or preach on the temperance reformation, I always recommend the plan of abstinence from all such liquors, to young and old.'

The late Chief Justice Parsons said, 'The use of ardent spirit lies at the foundation of ALL other evils.'

Says Dr. Sewall, 'We shall find, by looking over the biography of the great men of every age, that those who have possessed the clearest and most powerful minds, neither drank spirit nor indulged in the pleasures of the table. Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Dr. Franklin, John Wesley, Sir William Jones, John Fletcher, and President Edwards, furnish a striking illustration of this truth.'

Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England, said, two hundred years ago, that 'If the murders, manslaughters, burglaries, robberies, riots, tumults, and other great enormities that have happened during the twenty years, were divided into five parts, four have resulted from excessive drinking.'

'All the crimes on earth,' says Lord Bacon, 'do not destroy so many of the *human race*, nor alienate so much *property*, as *drunkenness*.'

Jaquemot, an enterprising traveller in India, preserved his health by total abstinence.

‘If ardent spirits,’ says Judge Cranch, ‘were nothing worse than deadly poison, if they did not excite all the evil passions, if they did not dim that heavenly light which the Almighty has implanted in our bosoms, to guide us through the obscure passages of our pilgrimage, if they did not quench the Holy Spirit in our hearts, they would be comparatively harmless. It is their moral effect, it is the ruin of the *soul* which they produce, that renders them so dreadful.’

‘The Secretary of War, and the Major-general of the army,’ says Dr. Sewall, of Washington, in his letter addressed to Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, ‘appear fully sensible of the evils of intemperance, as known to exist among our soldiers, and are ready to adopt every suitable measure to eradicate it.’

Says Thomas Jefferson, ‘The habit of *using ardent spirit*, by men in public office, has occasioned more injury to the public service, and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance which has occurred in the internal concerns of the country, during my administration; and were I to commence my administra-

tion again, with the knowledge which, from experience, I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for public office, should be, *Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirit?*

Dr. Carter, one of the resident physicians of the Philadelphia Alms House Infirmary, considers ardent spirit a *destructive poison*, and speaks of *mania a potu* as the usual penalty of excessive drinking. In the establishment in which he is connected, there were, from Nov. 21, 1828, to Feb. 1, 1829, seventy cases of *mania a potu*. And from June 10, to Sept. 10, 1829, seventy-five cases. Total, one hundred and forty-five cases in six months.

Says the Hon. Edward Everett, 'I believe the poverty, out of the alms house, produced by intemperance, is greater, in the amount of suffering which it occasions, than the poverty in the alms house.'

Said Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 'Give me the money drawn from the pockets of our countrymen, for the support of drunken paupers, and I will pay the expenses of the General and State Governments, and become in a few years, with the surplus, as rich as the nabob of Arcot.'

Said the Rev. John Wesley, 'It is amazing that the preparation and selling of this poison should be permitted, I will not say in any Christian country, but in any civilized state. Oppose it as you would oppose the devil, whose offspring and likeness it is.'

Says the Hon. Lewis Cass, 'I have never tasted any ardent spirit, nor have I, at any time during life, been in the habit of drinking wine. It is, of course, almost useless to add that I know nothing of the effects of stimulating liquors upon the constitution, except by observing them in others. I have, perhaps, during a portion of my life, been as much exposed as most men. Having lived, since boyhood, in a new country; having served in the army during war, and having been led by official duties, to traverse almost all the western region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.'

Says Commodore Porter, American Charge at Constantinople, 'I can safely declare that I know of no intoxicating substance whatever, however used, except as a medicine, but what is injurious to the health and intellect of those who are in the habit of taking them; and that I conceive that the discontinuance of the use of

them throughout the world, would be a great benefit.'

Says the Hon. Daniel Webster, 'Nothing less, certainly, can be said of it, than that it is a great vice; and, in an extraordinary degree, the parent and concomitant of other great vices. Doubtless more than other vices, this unfits the mind for the cultivation or growth of any plant of virtue. It strikes a blow, a deadly blow, at once, on all its capacities, and all its sensibilities. It renders it alike incapable of pious feelings, of social regard, and of domestic affections. One of its earliest visible consequences is a lessening of self-respect, a consciousness of personal degradation, an humbling conviction, felt by its victim, that he has sunk, or is sinking, from his proper rank as an intellectual and moral being. The mind becomes at last reconciled to its own degradation and prostration, and the influence of just motives is no longer felt by it. Every high principle, every noble purpose, every pure affection, becomes extinguished, in the insane surrender of reason and character to low appetite. Just so far as human virtues have to do with the mind and the heart of man, just so far intemperance, by hardening the one, and blinding the other, shows itself a foe to them all.

THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS PREDISPOSES
TO DISEASE.

DR. BRONSON, of Albany, who spent some time in Canada, and whose professional character and standing give great weight to his opinions, says, 'Intemperance of any species, but particularly intemperance in the use of *distilled liquors*, has been a more productive cause of cholera than any other, and indeed, than all others.'

Says Dr. Rhinelander, who, with Dr. De Kay, was deputed from New York to visit Canada, 'We may ask, who are the victims of this disease? I answer, the intemperate it invariably cuts off.'

A Montreal paper states that, after twelve hundred had been attacked, not a drunkard recovered of the disease, and almost all the victims had been at least *moderate* drinkers.

In Paris, the thirty thousand victims were, with few exceptions, those who freely used intoxicating liquors. Nine-tenths of those who died of the cholera in Poland, were of the same class.

An aged physician in Maryland states that when the fever breaks out there, the men who

do not use ardent spirit, are not half so likely as other men to have it ; and that, if they do have it, they are ten times as likely to recover.

In Petersburg and Moscow, the average number of deaths in the bills of mortality, during the prevalence of the cholera, when the people ceased to drink brandy, was no greater than when they used it, during the usual months of health.

The Board of Health, of Washington city, on the approach of the cholera, declared the vending of ardent spirit, *in any quantity*, to be a *nuisance* : and, as such, ordered that it be discontinued for the space of ninety days.

Dr. Sewall, of Washington city, in a letter from New York, states that of two hundred and four cases of cholera, in the Park hospital, there were only six temperate persons, and that those had recovered ; while one hundred and twenty-two of the others, when he wrote, had died, and that the facts were similar in all the other hospitals.

In the island of Key West, on the coast of Florida, after a great mortality, it was found that every person who had died, was in the habit of using ardent spirit.

The London Morning Herald, after stating that the cholera fastens its deadly grasp upon drunkards, and those accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors, says, 'the same preference for the intemperate and uncleanly has characterized the cholera *everywhere*.'

The Alms House, situated some miles from Baltimore, was the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards. Of about five hundred inmates, (the number on the 5th of July,) four hundred and seventy-five were intemperate persons. This accounts for the extreme mortality of the cholera there, which numbered one hundred and twenty-five victims, one-fourth of the whole.

In Albany, the number of deaths by cholera, from the commencement of the disease to the cessation of the daily reports, was 336, of which there were

Intemperate,	140
Free drinkers,	55
Moderate drinkers,	131
Strictly temperate,	5
Members of Temperance Societies, .	2
Idiot,	1
Unknown,	2
	336

The collector of the above facts is a gentleman of intelligence, of integrity, and of warm benevolence.

Dr. Rush says, 'Ardent spirits predispose to every form of acute disease. They also *pre-dispose* to them in *all* cases. Even the moderate use of them, like a bold invader, seizes the very vitals of the constitution.

OPINIONS OF THE OLDEN TIME, ON INTOXICATING DRINKS.

IN 1721, a meeting was called in the city of Philadelphia, to take into consideration the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors within the province.

In 1725, a bill was reported in the House of Assembly, for the encouragement of distilleries within the province ; but such was the *opposition made to it*, that Sir William Keith would not give his assent to the bill.

In 1725, the proprietors of iron-works, near Philadelphia, petitioned to the Assembly to pass a law to prevent any person from retailing liquors, near the iron-works, to their workmen.

In 1763, an application was made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, that the bar-rooms should be closed on the Sabbath-day, as it would tend to prevent youth from committing excesses to their own ruin, the injury of their masters, and the affliction of their parents and friends.

At the close of the fifteenth century, drunkenness prevailed to a frightful extent in Germany, and more particularly in the upper classes and among the nobility. In the year 1600, a society was formed for the discouragement of this vice: its founder was Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, and it was named, 'The Order of Temperance.' It included among its supporters several of the reigning princes, and many of the principal nobles of Germany; dukes, counts, landgraves, rheingraves and margraves were among its subscribing members.

In the Federal Herald, (Vol. III. No. 74,) printed in Lansingburgh, Monday, July 13, 1789, it is recorded that, 'Upwards of *two hundred* of the most respectable farmers of the county of Litchfield, Connecticut, have formed an association to discourage the use of spirituous liquors, and have determined not to use any kind of distilled spirit in doing their farming work, the ensuing season.'

In 1797, the Quarterly Methodist Conference of Virginia passed, unanimously, the following resolution :

Resolved, That we, the members of this conference, do pledge our honour as men, and our word as Christians, not only to abandon entirely the use of ardent spirit, ourselves, except as a medicine, but also to use our influence to induce others to do the same.

The following particulars of the arrival of the first barrel of rum into Norwalk, Conn., give an idea of the estimation in which the primitive settlers of New England held the necessity and use of ardent spirit : ‘ A packet-master had returned from Boston, and it was noised abroad that he had brought with him a *barrel* of rum ! The civil authority, the selectmen, and principal inhabitants of the town, came together, and inquired if the thing was so. He assented. They declared with one voice, “ You shall never land it on our shores ! What, a whole *barrel* of rum ! It will corrupt our morals and be our undoing.” ’

In the town of Northampton, Mass., in the year 1657, it was voted to obtain a minister, and devise means to prevent the excess of *liquors* and *cider* from coming to the town.

They stipulated with the Indians, in 1664, that they might have a fort within the town, provided they would not ‘pow-vow here or any where else, nor get liquor, *nor cider*, nor get drunk.’

Sir John Floyer, an eminent writer on health, more than one hundred years ago, says, ‘Water-drinkers are temperate in their actions, prudent and ingenious; they live safe from those diseases which affect the head, such as apoplexies, palsies, pain, blindness, deafness, gout, convulsions, trembling madness.’

PAUPERISM INCREASED BY THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

‘IN no poor-house that I have visited,’ says Chipman, in his report, ‘have I failed of finding the wife, or the widow, or the children of the drunkard. In one poor-house, as my certificate will show, of one hundred and ninety persons relieved there the past year, were nineteen wives of drunken husbands, and seventy-one children of drunken fathers. In almost every jail, were husbands confined for whipping their wives, or for otherwise abusing their families.’

Says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'Of nineteen hundred and sixty-nine paupers, in the different Alms Houses in the United States, seventeen hundred and ninety, according to the testimony of the overseers of the poor, were made such by spirituous liquors.'

In a speech before the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, J. Wiegand Esq., of the city councils, showed, from authentic documents, that the number of paupers supported in the Alms House of Philadelphia, in 1834, at an expense of \$180,993, 33, was 1676 ; and that the criminal courts and prison expenses for the same year, exclusive of the salaries of our judges and mayor, and of the debtor's apartment, was \$70,594, 89, making the enormous sum of \$251,588, 22, exceeding the amount of the other county expenses by \$55,006 ; and that nine-tenths of this is paid for the support of intemperance ; and not a little of it, by the sober, industrious, and honest working men.

At a temperance meeting in Spicer-street School-room, Spitalfields, a person stood up and said, ' You know there is a public house in ———, called the Blind Beggar. Do you

know the meaning of that sign? I will tell you; *they go in blind, and come out beggars.*'

It appears that the expenditures for the New York Alms House, Bridewell, and Penitentiary, charities, coroner's fees and expenses, courts, police, and watch, (to say nothing of the sum disposed of by the board of health, which is \$102,575, 87,) amount to \$278,758, 91, nearly the whole of which is paid for the support of CITY VICES! one of the prominent sources of which is the vending of strong drink.

In the city of Boston, for six years, there were upon, an average, two hundred and forty-seven commitments annually, to a single prison, for drunkenness; and ninety-five drunkards were committed to the penitentiary, in a single month. Of six hundred and fifty three, who were in one year committed to the House of Correction in Boston, four hundred and fifty-three were drunkards.

Mr. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, in a communication to the mayor of that city, calculates that full two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the taxes paid by that community, are for PAUPERISM and CRIME, produced by INTEMPERANCE!

In the south of Ireland, such is the general conviction of the intimate connexion between

drunkenness and poverty, that a common answer to a beggar is, 'I am able to drink my money myself.'

The superintendent of the Burlington county, N. J. poor-house, states that of the one hundred and sixty paupers in that establishment, more than two-thirds of the adults are drunkards.

A little girl entered a temperance grocery, and asked for two cents worth of flour. As she held up the corners of her apron to take the flour, the dealer observed a bottle containing spirit. 'How much gin have you bought, this morning?' said he. 'Six cents worth,' was the answer. This explained why she had no shoes, stockings, or bonnet, and her parents lived in a wretched habitation.

Dr. Adams, of Dublin, on questioning the first twenty applicants for soup, in the parish of St. Peter's, found that eighteen of them had that morning paid for intoxicating drinks, more than the value of the soup they came to beg.

A memorial, signed by many highly respectable citizens of Boston, and addressed to the mayor and aldermen, requesting a reduction of the number of licenses, says that, 'the amount

of pauperism, wretchedness, and crime, will increase or diminish among us in proportion as the number of licenses is more or less.' The petitioners were very desirous that no inn-holder, victualler, or retailer, should be permitted to sell ardent spirit on the Sabbath, 'by which,' says the memorial, 'the object of that institution is wholly perverted.'

The Philadelphia County Temperance Convention memorialized the legislature of Pennsylvania, for an alteration in the statute relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The memorial states that, 'in a single district, in which there are (exclusive of the alleys and courts) five hundred and ninety-three inhabited dwellings, there are forty-seven taverns, forty-three grog-shops, and thirty groceries; total, one hundred and twenty, or *one-fifth*, engaged in the traffic in spirituous liquors; and that it is manifest that *three-fourths* of the *pauperism* and *crime* in our country, flow from the traffic in ardent spirits.'

The Report of the Philadelphia Union Benevolent Society states that, nine-tenths of the distress which comes under the notice of the visitors, arise, either directly or indirectly, from the use of ardent spirits. Of one hun-

dred and twenty-seven families, in one of the districts, there is reason to believe that three-fourths of the parents are in the frequent intemperate use of ardent spirits. The same district gives a return of sixty-two *habitual* drunkards, two of whom are children.

Of twelve hundred and forty three persons admitted to the Philadelphia Alms House, in 1835, nine hundred and ninety-four were intemperate.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt, of North Carolina, alluding, in a temperance address, to the poverty caused by intoxicating drinks, said ;—‘ I saw, not long since, standing before the counter of a professor of religion, a wife with her daughter, begging the professor of religion not to sell any more liquor to her husband. This woman had been born to affluence, and was reduced to poverty by the drunkenness of her husband. The professor had sold him the first gallon of spirits, and his wife was sleeping on the bed which had once belonged to the drunkard’s wife. His children were adorned with the ornaments which once belonged to the drunkard’s children.’

Two women found the means of getting intoxicated at a shop, and on going home in a wagon,

the one the least drunk contrived to pitch the other out, which occasioned the breaking of her leg. The miserable woman, by this mishap, is thrown on the town for support.

At a recent meeting of the city councils of Cincinnati, a memorial was received from sundry ladies, managers of the House of Employment for Female Poor ; stating, among other things, that most of two hundred and thirty-four females who have applied for work, since the establishment of said institution, have been made poor by means of ardent spirit.

The following pertinent and laconic report is made of several towns in Maine ; “ There are no retailers and no paupers ; ” as if there was a necessary connexion between the sale of liquor and the poverty of the people.

A weather beaten veteran, in the service of General Alcohol, crawled in before the fire, in a public house, and seating himself, began to cough tremendously. ‘ Mister,’ said a bystander, ‘ you’ve got a cold.’ ‘ Have I ? ’ said the other, ‘ ’pon my honour, I’m glad of it ; I’m so wretched poor, it’s a consolation to get any thing.’

A gentleman in Dublin, during the evening of a day on which one hundred and sixty beds

had been distributed to the poor, in the prospect of cholera, found that in one lane, forty of them had been sold, and the money expended for whisky.

Prov. xxiii. 21. The glutton and the drunkard shall come to poverty. To the truth of this, our crowded alms houses abundantly testify.

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE VESSELS, TO SHIP-OWNERS AND TO ALL CONCERNED IN THEM.

SAYS the Eighth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'So fully impressed are commercial men with the belief that disasters at sea are very often connected with the use of intoxicating drinks, that several marine insurance companies in Boston and New York, in all amounting to ten, have engaged to return five per cent. on the premium of every vessel navigated without spirit.'

A gentleman writes to the secretary of the American Temperance Society, 'I have been a notary public, and the only one in this port for fourteen years, and have had to extend protests for many wrecked vessels, and can with

truth say that in more than a moiety of the cases, the disaster would not have happened, if no rum had been on board.

‘A vessel,’ he continues, ‘left this port during the month of February, and was lost a few hours after she sailed. She had four experienced seamen on board, and three of them were good pilots. Every man was a confirmed drunkard, and the vessel was lost wholly in consequence of rum.’

Says a merchant to the secretary of the American Temperance Society, ‘I sent out a vessel under an express agreement that no ardent spirit should be taken on board. I had suffered so many losses from it, that I resolved never to permit it to be taken on board again. The captain, in violation of his agreement, when about to return, took on board four gallons of brandy, which lasted him about four weeks; and that four gallons of brandy cost me four thousand dollars.’

The brig *Globe* has, within a short time, returned to Philadelphia from a voyage to the Pacific ocean. She had on board a crew of ten persons, and was absent nearly eighteen months; she has been, during the voyage, in almost all the climates of the world; had not one person

sick on board, and brought the crew all back orderly and obedient. All these advantages are, by Captain Moore, attributed, in a great measure, to the absence of spirituous liquors. There was not one drop used in all that time; indeed there was none on board the vessel.

INTOXICATING DRINKS NOT NECESSARY IN FROZEN REGIONS, BUT POSITIVELY HURTFUL; THEY DO NOT PRESERVE FROM THE EFFECTS OF COLD.

CAPTAIN Ross, who, with his crew, spent four winters in succession in the arctic regions, says, 'There can be no question of the pernicious effects of ardent spirit in these frozen climates; one of these effects being, I have no doubt, to increase the tendency to the scurvy.' For the last three years of their perilous adventures in those parts, no spirits were issued to the crew.

A few years since, a vessel was wrecked near Newburyport, Mass., in an intensely cold night. Some of the crew drank ardent spirit to keep them warm, while others abstained. Of those who used the spirit, some lost their hands, some their feet, and some perished; while those who used none, survived unhurt. Warm clothing

and a plentiful meal just before exposure, are the best preservatives against cold. Ardent spirit is always positively injurious.

Twenty-five persons volunteered their services to cut a vessel out of the ice, in an exceedingly severe winter night. At daylight, only nine were able to persevere in the attempt; and, on inquiry, it appeared that none of these had tasted spirits. All the rest had, in a greater or less degree, made use of them; and had there not been inhabited buildings near where they were employed, several must have perished. Those who had abstained, took a breakfast of strong hot coffee, and with that meal only, completed a severe exertion of twenty-four hours, wet the whole time, and exposed to a degree of cold much below zero.

Dr. Mitchel says that in all the frequent attempts to sustain the intense cold of winter in the arctic regions, those crews that were enabled to indulge in indolence and free drinking, have generally perished; the greatest number of survivors have been found among those who were destitute of food and spirituous liquors.

A sea captain of Boston, Mass., informed Dr. Mussey that on a memorable cold Friday, in

1816, he was on a homeward passage off our coast, not far from Boston. Much ice made upon the ship, and every person on board was more or less frozen, excepting two individuals, and they were the only two who drank no spirit.

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A gang of workmen from a manufacturing establishment, went to a fire which broke out in a city, when the thermometer stood at eighteen degrees below zero, and rendered important service by their perseverance in working the engines. On returning home, in the morning, one of them, an Irishman, remarked to a fellow-workman, ‘We have used up the grog-fellows.’ Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, these workmen required no grog.

INTOXICATING DRINKS NOT NECESSARY IN WARM WEATHER, AND WARM CLIMATES.

EXPERIENCE proves that intoxicating drinks increase instead of lessening the effects of heat upon the body, and thereby dispose to diseases of all kinds. Even in the warm climate of the West Indies, Dr. Bell asserts this to be true. ‘Rum,’ says this author, ‘whether used habitu-

ally, moderately, or in excessive quantities, in the West Indies, always diminishes the strength of the body, and renders men more susceptible of disease, and unfit for any service in which vigour or activity is required.'

Dr. Benj. Rush says, 'As well might we throw oil into a house, the roof of which was on fire, in order to prevent the flames from extending to its inside, as to pour ardent spirit into the stomach, to lessen the effects of a hot sun upon the skin.'

The Arabs of the desert are among the most hardy of the human race, enduring the greatest fatigue and exposure under a burning sun, and their habitual drink is water.

Dr. Mosely says that those who drink nothing but water, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience.

The Hon. J. S. Buckingham, member of Parliament, says that he had himself travelled from Diarbekir to Bagdad, (eight hundred miles,) on horseback, in ten days, with the thermometer ranging from one hundred at sunrise, to one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty degrees in the afternoon, without drink-

ing any thing but water, and he was as fresh and as strong at the end of his journey, as when he set out.

Audubon, the celebrated naturalist, says, whilst enduring constant hardship, and exposed to alternate heat and moisture, in the low, swampy regions of Florida, both by day and night, that he and his party preserved their health by restricting themselves to fish and soaked biscuit for food, and molasses and water for drink; he believes that diseases are produced, in such situations, by substantial, stimulating food.

POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATED.

SAYS the Rev. Dr. Dwight, ‘The *example* of the drunkard, seen as it is at home and in the parent, often proves the ruin of his family. It is seen by children, so soon as they can see any thing, and long before their minds are capable of distinguishing its nature, or its tendency. The means of intoxication are also provided to their hand; and their own home, so far as a dangerous and malignant influence is concerned, is changed into a dram-shop. What heart, not made of stone, can look at such a family

without feeling exquisite distress, and the most terrible forebodings ?’

A teamster, belonging to Halifax, Mass., and employed in transporting goods from Plymouth to Middleborough, during the cold weather, having bought a large keg of rum, and having used it too freely, drove out of his course into the woods, where he remained five days, living, or rather dying, on his liquor. When found, he was very badly frozen, and was conveyed home, where he lingered about a week in great agony, and then expired. But the tragic tale does not end here. The rum keg was so large, that he had not been able to empty it, and it was taken home with him. While the family were busy endeavouring to bring this beastly father back again to life, a little daughter, as if by instinctive practice upon paternal example, applied herself to the keg with such success, that she died in a few hours ! What an accumulation of wretchedness, degradation and death, can be brought about by a single keg of rum !

Says the Rev. Bishop M’Ilvaine—‘Entire abstinence from the drink of drunkards is the parents’ only plan in training up their children.’

‘Do you know by what means I came to this place?’ said a dying felon to the bystanders. *‘A tea-spoon full of rum, given me by my father, has made me what you see I am.’*

At a late session of a court in Cincinnati, Ohio, *three brothers* were convicted of the crime of assault and battery, and sentenced to seven days’ confinement on bread and water. One principal cause of their ruin can be traced to strong drink, and they were all probably more or less under the influence of intoxication, when the crime was committed for which they are now suffering. Within the last six or eight months, they stood by the dying bed of their father. He was sensible he had neglected his duty to his children. He was conscious he had not, in all respects, set them proper examples. He wished to make one effort for their good. Calling them to his bedside, he took two of them affectionately by the hand, and gasping for breath, he summoned from dissolving nature strength to say, *‘live better.’*

Says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, ‘Of six hundred and ninety children prosecuted and imprisoned for

crimes, more than four hundred were from intemperate families.'

Says the superintendent of the Alms House at Philadelphia, 'Most of the children are thrown upon the public for support, by the intemperance of their parents and others, who have had the nominal care of them.'

A little boy was told that rum and whisky were poison, and was asked whether he would drink any. He said he wanted to drink *a little, a little swallow!* He was told that a little was also poison, and asked again if he would drink it when he knew it was poison. 'Why,' says he, '*father drinks it ; he drinks a little, and I can drink a little too, 'cause father does.*'

At the close of a temperance meeting, a poor woman came forward, anxious to sign the declaration. 'O,' said she, 'that I had done this many years ago.' She mentioned to a lady who was present, that she had been a servant, and had been made a drunkard by as kind hearted a mistress as ever lived. Her mistress always gave her servants *a glass of spirits on washing days*, and from this single glass she contracted a liking for spirits ; the habit of drink-

ing grew upon her, and she ultimately became a drunkard.

Says Mrs. Phelps, late vice-principal of the Troy Female Seminary, 'So long as it is thought proper and polite for gentlemen, at the dinner table, to ask ladies to take wine with them, and uncivil for a lady to refuse, we must expect wine to be freely used among both fashionable people, and those who desire to be thought such.'

In the town of ———, Mr. ——— had an intemperate wife. Although he had suffered tribulation for years on her account, and had made many efforts to reform her, yet all proved fruitless, until one mighty effort, which he made about two years since. Reader, what do you think this mighty effort was! It was simply saying to the companion of his bosom, '*I will drink none myself.*' And she replied, '*If you will drink none, I will do without as long as you will.*' The wife of the man is now a completely reformed woman.

A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at '*proper places*,' in the different counties. In one of the counties, the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place within their jurisdiction.

INTOXICATING DRINKS A GREAT CAUSE OF VICE
AND IMMORALITY.

ALETHEA WILLIAMSON was once a very lovely girl. About ten years ago, she came from the country to reside in New York. Entering into a millinery establishment, she became the life and soul of the place. So well did she satisfy the maiden lady who employed her, that Alethea was set up in business in a small shop, and began to tread in the high way of prosperity.

But there was one fatal blemish in her character, which never appeared till now. She had been accustomed, during her apprenticeship, when out on an errand, to go into the confectionary shops, and indulge in cakes and cordials. Many respectable ladies in high life do the same, and thereby acquire the habits of female tippling ; a vice very similar, but not exactly like the vice of drunkenness in drunken men.

Well, but of Alethea ? When she set up in business on her own account, she could not leave her little shop, and therefore had not the same opportunity to stroll into the confectionary houses. But to gratify her palate, she took care to have plenty of these tempting liquids

in her cupboard. In this way her bad habits grew upon her. She drank too often, she lost her character, she lost her credit, she lost her self-respect. For some time she went from bad to worse, until she was arrested in the street, in a deplorable state of inebriation, abusing everybody, uttering maledictions in mouthfuls, and gathering crowds around her at every corner. She was brought in this state before Justice Hopson. She threatened to burn the office, to blow up the magistrate, and to tear the police limb from limb. The magistrate fined her three dollars, and in default thereof, committed her. 'There,' said the worthy justice, 'there's the remains of beauty and elegance. The bottle has not yet effaced every trace of a handsome face, but it cannot stand it long.'

Two brothers, James and Alexander Bashford, living in Raleigh, N. C., got to drinking and quarrelling, and ultimately proceeded to blows, when James stabbed Alexander with a knife, and so wounded him as to cause his death in a few hours.

The city Attorney of New York stated before the Temperance Society of that city, 'that there were nearly 5000 complaints made to the city police ; that, consequently, there

were 10,000 parties annually before that court ; that the average number of witnesses summoned at each trial, was six, making 30,000 persons,' (in the whole 45,000,) '*a majority of whom were habitual drunkards* ; that, in such a mass of corrupted beings, little truth could be found ; that it was not too much to suppose that 20,000 persons perjured themselves yearly in New York, in consequence of intemperate drinking. He adds that, of 22 cases of murder, which it had been his duty to examine, every one of them had been committed in consequence of intemperance.'

'From authentic documents,' says the Fourth Report of the American Temperance Society, collected by the Rev. J. R. Barbour, 'it appears that, from one hundred and thirty-five churches, more than three hundred and sixty persons have been excommunicated for intemperance, and more than two hundred others for immoralities, to which, it is supposed, the use of ardent spirit led them.'

In sixteen hundred and thirty-four cases of discipline, more than eight hundred of them were from intemperance, and four hundred others, it is believed, were for immoralities occasioned by the use of strong drink.

Says an English author, 'drinking is confessedly the great cause of Sabbath desecration.'

A sailor was examined on a complaint for stealing a number of yards of broadcloth from the door of Isaac Osgood's store, in Dock square, Boston. When he had slept himself into sobriety, he was taken to the police office, where his only defence was that, 'he'd scorn to do it, only for the *rum*.'

Intemperance drives wit out of the head, money out of the pocket, elbows out of the coat, health out of the body, and moderate drinkers to the alms house.

THE OPINION DELUSIVE THAT INTOXICATING DRINKS GIVE STRENGTH FOR LABOUR.

THE trainers of Great Britain, whose business it is to prepare men for pugilistic combats, and whose sole object is to give them the greatest force and power of endurance of which their constitutions are capable, allow them none but simple drinks. Spirit, in every form, is rigidly prohibited.

Says a physician of Dublin, who had inquired into the habits of more than a hundred work-

men attached to a glass factory, 'Were I to form an estimate of the effectiveness of a labourer, I would place as little reliance on the *strength* as I would on the *courage* which strong liquors give; there is no certainty, nor holding out, in either; both are plants of a forced, sickly and ephemeral growth.'

Who was the strongest man? Samson. And who was Samson? A Nazarite, bound by a vow not to taste of wine or strong drink. What did he drink to revive his spirit after the labour of slaying a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass? Water, simple water; and from that day to this, simple drinks have always been found best for hard working men.

Says the address of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, 'We have heard an intelligent brickmaker, of this city, (Philadelphia,) say that he had observed that those men in his employ, who drank nothing but water, could work round and round, to use his expression, those who drank ardent spirit.'

Within the last four years, there have been built and launched, at Kensington, (the upper suburb of Philadelphia,) 5345 tons of shipping, besides hauling up and launching three of our largest steamboats, without the use of ardent

spirit. For the above work, there were employed, on an average, one hundred and thirty men per day, through the year.

Who works the longest under the sun of August, or stands the firmest against the winter, or abides the safest amid abounding disease, or arrives last at the infirmities of old age? Farms are tilled, harvests gathered, ships built; companies of militia parade, associations of firemen labour, fishermen stand their exposure, the student trims his lamp, the hungry eat their bread, and the weary take their rest, with no debt of thanks to the aid of the distillery.

A toper, in the last stages of dropsy, was told by his physician that nothing would save him but being *tapped*. His son protested against the operation, saying, 'Father, do not submit to it, for there never was any thing tapped in our house which ever lasted a week.'

EVIL EFFECTS OF GIVING INTOXICATING DRINKS TO CHILDREN.

SAYS the report of the Philadelphia Union Benevolent Society, 'At a school opened in the south-western part of the city, through the

agency of some of the visitors, it was ascertained that twenty of the children who attended, were actually drunkards.'

A little girl seven years old, died of drunkenness, and with her latest breath cried for gin.

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Ninety out of every hundred children, which enter the children's Asylum, are the offspring of intemperate parents.

A little child five years old, the awful subject of delirium tremens. Its diet had been bread moistened with whisky.

Of three hundred and forty-three children committed to the House of Industry, at Boston, during one year, two hundred and fifty-seven are known to have had intemperate parents; and of the remaining eighty-six, not twenty are known to have been the offspring of temperate fathers and mothers.

It is given as the result of close observation, that nine-tenths of the whole number of children admitted into the Philadelphia Alms House, during the past year, were the offspring of intemperate parents.

Says the author of the Pastor's Journal, 'I am yet a young man, but I will tell you what I have seen; I have seen, and I can almost fancy

I now see, the village school-house and its green lawn, on which forty or fifty robust and active children were sporting in all the gayety and recklessness of early youth. One grew up a tipler, and died by his own hand. His brother, who was saved from the like course only by the mastery of another passion, avarice, which combated for a time the strength of intemperance, has at length under thirty, gone down to the verge of the grave, over which he now totters with the bottle in his hand. A third, though born to a large property, now drives a team, a drunken wagoner, on the same road on which his father's coach used to roll. Another ran away from home at sixteen. Another, on his passage from New Orleans to some northern port of the United States, laid a plot for seizing the vessel, rose upon the captain, was wounded, and finally thrown bleeding into the sea, and perished. These all loved strong drink, and I am convinced, imbibed their passion for it from the example of their parents, and from being permitted to drink the "leavings in the bottom of the glass." "

In Conneaut, Ohio, at a *raising*, a boy who had been *prevailed* upon to drink immode-

rately of whisky, was seized with convulsions, which soon terminated his existence.

A school teacher kept a record of the attendance of the children of three or four families, one or both of the heads of which were intemperate. The result showed, at the end of several weeks, that they were absent from a fourth to a half of the time.

A little girl, not more than twelve or thirteen years of age, was lately sentenced to the House of Reformation, at Boston, for stealing one or more pairs of shoes, which she did while under the influence of alcohol! Who will undertake to count the cost of intemperance in its various forms?

Says Dr. W. R. Scott, 'If parents drink intoxicating liquor, and offer it to their friends, their children will certainly think that there is no harm in *their* drinking it, if they can get it. It will soon come in their way, and you may have the grief of seeing a promising son a drunkard, before he is a man.'

A fellow is running about the country, destroying the peace of families, and causing much unhappiness. In some families he has been known to knock down the husband, and

rob the wife and children of their bread. He is very shabbily dressed, and all persons are hereby cautioned to bar their doors against him. His name is WHISKY.

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INTOXICATING DRINKS DESTRUCTIVE TO THE
WELFARE OF SOULS.

A GENTLEMAN writes to the secretary of the American Temperance Society, 'A young man, who had been awakened to a deep conviction of his guilt as a sinner, who was in great distress, and anxiously inquiring what he should do to be saved, recollected that he had before banished such feelings by the use of spirituous liquor. In his agony, he made his way to the place where it was sold, procured it, and drank it. His distress abated. His eyes seemed to be so enlightened, that he could see that his former distress was delusion. A scoffer came in, and began to ridicule him for having, as he had heard, been serious. The young man denied it, ridiculed the idea, and has, apparently, been in a state of moral death ever since.'

Another young man, who was in the habit of freely using ardent spirit, was at one time tormented with the idea, that his wife, who was

anxious for her salvation, was in danger of becoming pious. He opposed her, and opposed all her efforts to secure eternal life. He strove, by all means in his power, to banish serious impressions from her mind, and succeeded. He was induced, not long after, to give up the use of ardent spirit. His mind soon became solemn, and he was deeply anxious for his own salvation. His wife opposed him; but he was too much in earnest to be hindered. He forsook, as he believes, every false way, and turned heartily unto the Lord, who had mercy upon him, and abundantly pardoned. He is now rejoicing in hope, and is exceedingly anxious that his wife too may become partaker of the same great salvation.

At Belfast, in Ireland, a large and respectable meeting was held to devise ways and means of preventing the alarming profanation of the Sabbath. But, upon investigation, it was found that the grog-shops were one principal cause of those profanations, and that they were so inseparably connected with those establishments, that it was impossible to prevent the one without suppressing the other. This led to the formation of Temperance Societies, and was the

commencement of the temperance reformation in Europe.

Says a distinguished British writer, 'By the brutifying stimulus of intoxicating liquor, almost every crime is perpetrated. Those who are engaged in selling it, are employed in spreading liquid madness, with its attendants, misery, blasphemy and iniquity.'

The Rev. Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, after portraying the evils of ardent spirit, asks whether it is right to derive a living from that which is *debasing the mind and ruining the souls* of others.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher, President of Lane Seminary, Ohio, says, 'I challenge any man who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and yet, for the sake of gain, continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder.'

Says P. Crumpton, Esq., Solicitor General of Ireland, 'I am satisfied that every manufactory for spirit is a manufactory for *poison*; that every spirit store is a magazine of death; *that every person who is concerned in the*

trade of making or selling ardent spirit, is a distributor of disease and death.'

A mother, accustomed to the use of ardent spirit, agreed with her neighbour that for a certain sum, her son should murder a man whom he wished to have killed. She got a pistol, and, when the man came along, handed it to her son to shoot him. He shrunk back; but she handed him some whisky, and said, 'Drink that.' He drank it, shot the man, and was hanged. Did not the whisky tend to destroy the welfare of his soul?

Testimony of Scripture.

The drunkard shall come to poverty.—*Solomon.*

While they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.—*Nahum.*

Wo to the drunkards; the drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot.—*Isaiah.*

Be sober, be vigilant.—*St. Peter.*

I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a drunkard, with such a one; no, not to eat.—*Paul.*

Strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise.—*Solomon.*

Our son is a drunkard. All the men of the city shall stone him with stones, that he die.—*Deut.*

Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness.—*Luke* www.libtool.com.cn

Walk honestly, as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness.—*Paul.*

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink; that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken.—*Habakkuk.*

Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflames them.—*Isaiah.*

Be not deceived; the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God.—*Paul.*

‘Who hath wo? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.’ Strong drink may exhilarate for a moment, but ‘*at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.*’

HAPPY EFFECTS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE ON THE
ETERNAL WELFARE OF MEN.

SAYS the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'In three hundred towns, six-tenths of those who, two years ago, belonged to Temperance Societies, but were not hopefully pious, have since become so; and eight-tenths of those who have, within that time, become hopefully pious, who did not belong to Temperance Societies, have since joined them.'

Says a distinguished civilian in our own country, (Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York,) 'It is of the utmost importance to the temporal and eternal interests of our citizens, that a stop should be put to the sale of ardent spirit, as speedily as possible.'

Says the New York State Society, 'Disguise that business as they will, it is still, in its true character, the business of destroying the bodies and souls of men.'

INTOXICATING DRINKS IMPAIR THE JUDGEMENT.

AT a recent sale of potatoes, at Ribbleton, in order to enable the attendants to bid freely,

plenty of drink was distributed. The consequence was that one of the purchasers who went to view his bargain in the morning, said that if any person would take it off his hands, he would willingly give up the potatoes, and market them for nothing.

The suitor to whom Philip had not done justice, said, 'I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.'

Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, stated in a public address, that 'no surgeon, having an important operation to perform, could safely take even *one glass of wine*, for it would disturb his judgement, in a greater or less degree.'

'Let me alone,' said a tavern keeper, 'let me alone ; I do not sell to drunkards ; if I do not sell, some one else will, and I only sell to support my family.' A year or two made it manifest that his bar had at least *one good* customer, as he ended his days a drunkard and in a prison.

A respectable lawyer in the neighbourhood of Boston, was about to sell the wood which was standing upon a certain piece of ground. He knew that ardent spirit is poison, and of course that it is wicked for men to drink it, or to

furnish it to be drunk by others ; and although it had been the custom, on such occasions, to furnish it, he told the vendue master not to furnish any ; but in its stead, to furnish nourishing food. The vendue master consented to follow his directions, but, said he, 'I am very sorry ; you will lose a great deal of money. I know how it works ; and you may depend upon it, that after men have been drinking, the trees look a great deal larger than they did before.'

Cyrus, when a youth, being at the court of Astyages, undertook, one day, to be the cup-bearer at table. It was the duty of this officer to taste the liquor before it was presented to the king. Cyrus, without performing this ceremony, delivered the cup, in a very graceful manner, to his grandfather. The king reminded him of his omission, which he imputed to forgetfulness. 'No,' replied Cyrus, 'I was afraid to taste it, because I apprehended there was poison in the liquor ; for, not long since, at an entertainment which you gave, I observed that the lords of your court, after drinking of it, became noisy, quarrelsome and frantic. Even you, sir, seemed to have forgotten that you were a KING.'

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE INFLUENCE IN PROMOTING TEMPERANCE.

A LADY remarked at a meeting of a Temperance Society, in a place where the ladies had taken a prominent and successful part in the temperance reform, 'It is in the power of the females to put an end to the use of strong drink. Let them courageously take the work in hand, in every town, and in a few years, it will have no place among us.'

A petition signed by nearly *five thousand* ladies of Philadelphia, praying for some legislative enactment to prevent the evils of intemperance, has been recently presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania. It measured, in length, *one hundred and fifty-three feet!*

The Utica Temperance Convention passed a resolution, to the effect that, the influence of females is regarded as of the utmost importance to the final success of the temperance cause.

A resolution of a similar character was adopted also, by the Temperance Convention of Connecticut.

It was remarked by Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, at the National Temperance Convention

held at Philadelphia, that ‘the ladies of the Union had been more active in reclaiming the victims of intemperance, than any or all the men in the States.’

The ladies of Bennington, Vt., to the number of *six hundred*, united in petitioning the Board of Excise of that town, to license no person to sell ardent spirit. The board accordingly refused to grant any license. Let not any female say hereafter, that she can exert no influence in the great reform respecting spirituous liquors, which is now so happily progressing through our land.

A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen of Boston, signed by Miss Rebecca Wheeler, and twenty-one hundred and twelve other females, praying that licenses to sell ardent spirits might be withheld from applicants.

‘A young lady,’ says the American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, ‘by pledging herself to a Temperance Society, induced a young man, a resident of another place, to join also. Upon his return home, through his influence, a Temperance Society of twelve young men, besides himself, was formed ; thus the ex-

ample of this young lady has been the means of inducing thirteen young men to pledge themselves in support of the temperance cause.

Says Dr. W. R. Scott, 'It is the *duty* of ladies to join Temperance Societies.—

'1. Because they are generally temperate themselves.

'2. Because they control the fashions of the day, and especially as it relates to the entertainment of company.

'3. Because the sphere of life in which they move, and the peculiar duties they are called upon to perform, render them more susceptible to feelings of humanity.

'4. Because they have great influence over men.

'5. Because they can do more than men to prevent the formation of intemperate habits in the young.

'6. The last but not the least reason is, that the heaviest calamities occasioned by intemperance, fall on them.'

How can females assist in advancing the Temperance Reform?

1. They can attend meetings of the Society, and keep themselves informed upon its progress.

2. They can refrain from using brandy or wine in cookery.

3. They can refrain from giving *any thing that will intoxicate* to their guests.

4. They can patronise temperance taverns and groceries.

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5. They can abstain from forming any connexion with one who habitually drinks distilled or fermented liquors.

These five things, scrupulously attended to by the mass of females, would promote the present and future happiness of thousands.

FOLLY AND DANGER OF USING INTOXICATING DRINKS AS A MEDICINE.

MANY an individual has been gradually and insensibly seduced to strong drink, under the imposing name of *medicine*. He resorts to the bottle of bitters at first, not because he craves liquor, but to remove some ache, or gain a temporary relief from debility. He drinks very sparingly once a day, and is sure that it does him good. Soon he finds that the little which he has been accustomed to take does not produce the desired effect, and therefore increases the dose. While under its stimulating opera-

tion, he feels better ; but when that ceases, he sinks lower than ever. Thus he contrives to blind his own eyes, and to resist every motive that can be urged to save him from ruin. While he flatters himself that his health is improving, his bands are made strong. He wastes all the little strength that he had, and goes prematurely down to the grave, a confirmed drunkard. Such, in a thousand cases, is the gradual and insidious progress of intemperance, begun and carried on by using ardent spirit as a *medicine*.

A distinguished physician, alluding to the danger of prescribing intoxicating drinks as a medicine, says he maintains that, 'taking into view the danger of making *tipplers by giving ardent spirit to the sick*, and considering that all its medicinal virtues are found in other articles, mankind would not be losers if it should be banished, not only from the house of every class of the community, but also from the shops of the apothecary.'

Says Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, 'The reservation of the use of alcohol for cases of sickness, appears to be of little importance in a medical way; and if it leads to practical abuses, such a reservation should not be made.'

A distinguished surgeon says that, ‘When intoxicating drink is used as a medicine, it often tends to perpetuate and aggravate disease, till it ends in death ; and renders that which would otherwise be slight and temporary, permanent and fatal.’

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Says Dr. Mussey, ‘I once knew a man who had been, for some time, in the habit of intemperate drinking, and who had, at times, strong remonstrances of conscience. These admonitions, together with the motives and encouragements held up to him by his kind and good wife, induced him to make a solemn vow, that, by the help of God, he would never again drink any thing stronger than beer, unless prescribed for him as a medicine, by a physician. He regarded the vow, became sober and apparently religious, and for several years sustained the character of a devout man. At length he lost, by degrees, his religious sensibility, grew dull and stupid, heedless alike of religious duty and of the daily attentions to business necessary for the support of his family, and eventually died, besotted with rum. When warned of his danger, soon after it was known that he had returned to his cups, he assigned as a reason *the prescription of a physician*, which was

made on his application for relief from mild dyspepsia.'

Says the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'A drunkard ceased to use intoxicating drink, and was a sober man. He continued so for years, till urged to take a teaspoonful a day, in some *restorative bitters*. He did, and was soon again a drunkard, raging in all the madness of delirium tremens.'

Says Professor Chapman, of Philadelphia, in his able work on *Materia Medica*, 'It is the duty of every one exercising the profession of medicine, to discourage the consumption of these baneful articles, and as the first step in the scheme of reformation, to discountenance the popular notion of their *remedial efficacy*.'

Says Dr. Mussey, 'So long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long will there be drunkards.'

Distilled spirits were very seldom prescribed by physicians as medicine, till about the year 1780, when Dr. John Brown, of Scotland, who was afflicted with the gout, had recourse to ardent spirits as a remedy ; and finding some temporary relief, though they ultimately proved to be very injurious to his constitution, as well as

intellectual faculties, he wrote a treatise on medicine, which he called '*Elements*,' in which he recommended ardent spirits as remedies for all diseases of debility, or deficient vital energy, which he supposed included ninety-nine out of one hundred ! leaving but one solitary disease in which depleting means were required. This doctrine soon spread far and wide, and was attended with very unhappy consequences, as appears by a declaration of the College of Physicians, in Edinburgh, viz. 'that the *Brunonian doctrine*, as it is termed, has proved the cause of destroying thousands of lives.'

An old man of more than fourscore years, afflicted with a bodily infirmity, for which he had been advised, by a physician, to use ardent spirit as medicine, was presented with a constitution of the Temperance Society, on the plan of abstinence. He read it, and said, 'That is the thing to save our country ; I will join it.' 'No,' said one, 'you must not join it, because ardent spirit is necessary for you as a medicine.' 'I know,' said he, 'that I have used it, but if something is not done, our country will be ruined, and I will not be accessory to the ruin of my country. I will join the society.' 'Then,' said another, 'you will die.' 'Well,' said the

old man, in the true spirit of '76, 'for my country I can die,' and signed the constitution, gave up his medicine, and his disease fled away. It was the remedy that kept up the disease; and when he had renounced the one, he was relieved of the other.

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INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS AS TO THE INTOXICATING EFFECTS OF WINE, MALT-LIQUORS AND CIDER.

SAYS Professor Henry Ware, of Cambridge University, 'The young men of our academies and colleges seldom become drunkards on what they consider the vulgar stimulants, such as rum, whisky and gin; but *wine* has been the theme of the poet and hero; and this seductive article, more than any thing else, has blasted the fairest hopes of our land and the world, in the ruin of her educated young men. When I was in Geneva, (Switzerland,) I was introduced to an eminent physician, to whom I mentioned that some of our countrymen were trying to introduce the cultivation of the vine among us, to promote temperance. He replied, "It is altogether a mistake that wine countries are temperate, and if you introduce the vine into America, it will be a *curse* to you." '

Says Capt. Amos Pillsbury, late Warden of the New Hampshire and Connecticut state prisons, 'It is my deliberate opinion, after very careful observation, that more men who become drunkards, in many parts of New England, form their first appetite for stimulating drinks by the use of cider, than by the use of rum.'

Says Gerritt Smith, Esq., of Peterboro', 'The opinion is spreading, I know not how justly, that even in France, so proverbial for its temperance, *wine drinking* produces as great an amount of injury to the mind and body, as is produced by the drinking of ardent spirit here.'

Says the Rev. Dr. Hewitt, in an address before the American Temperance Society, in May, 1832, 'We have often heard it said that France was a wine-drinking, but still a temperate country. The latter is entirely false. The common people there are *burnt up with wine*, and look exactly like the cider-brandy drinkers of Connecticut, and the New England rum drinkers of Massachusetts. * * * The broils and quarrels and fighting, produced by the *wine* drank by the lower orders, are endless.'

A friend writes from Smyrna to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, 'One poor man, a soldier, I attended in prison, and afterward to the gallows,

(to which he was condemned,) for shooting a sergeant dead, in a fit of intoxication, occasioned by drinking *wine*.'

Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, being asked if there was nutriment for a labouring man in strong beer, answered, 'There is none, or so very little, that one biscuit will afford a working-man more support than the beer he will drink from sunrise to sunset.'

Said a distinguished officer in the United States Senate, at Washington, to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, 'No man can help the cause of temperance any in this city, who either uses wine, or says any thing in favour of it.'

Charles A. Lee, M.D., of New York, being asked for his opinion of wine and beer, said, 'I know that it will be doubted by many that alcohol, in pure wine, is as injurious as the same amount of alcohol diluted with water, but my own experience and observation, and the opinion of many reformed wine drinkers, support me in this opinion. As a general rule, I hesitate not to aver, as my settled conviction, that *malt-liquors are more deleterious in their effect on the system, than ardent spirit*.'

Says Mr. A. S. Underhill, of Yorktown, in a letter addressed to Mr. E. C. Delavan, 'The

only means of redemption and preservation for the intemperate, is total abstinence from *all* intoxicating *drinks*; and as the moderate use of fermented liquors, by the temperate, may be a stumbling-block to the weak, and cause them to fall, those who abstain from all intoxicating drinks, present a consistent and efficacious example.'

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, says that the entire number of clergymen in the United States, who have signed the pledge from *all that intoxicates*, is about three hundred.

The same gentleman asserts that, in Great Britain, it is the brewery, and not the distillery, which is the great source of drunkenness, and that we may rest assured it will be so in our own country, if we encourage it to take its place.

At a late State Convention in New Hampshire, where the subject of abstaining from the use, as a beverage, of cider, was under discussion, and some expressed doubts whether cider would form intemperate appetites, and make drunkards, a number of very respectable gentlemen came forward, and mentioned repeated

instances where this had actually been the case, among their own children.

The following is a part of an address from thirty mechanics, in one town, to those of their countrymen, who are still drunkards: *'We have seen our delusion, and we now drink neither ale, wine, gin, rum nor brandy, nor any kind of intoxicating liquor. There is no safety for you nor us, but in giving it up entirely.'*

Says the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, in a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, 'For the last nine years, I have wholly abstained from ardent spirit, and habitually from all fermented liquors. The last year, which has been the period in which I have relinquished even the occasional use of wine, I have enjoyed better health than in either of the nine.'

Says Professor Stuart, of Andover, 'I would say that the great body of intelligent physicians have pronounced water the best and safest drink for persons in health. I would say that while you habitually take wine, you are entirely inconsistent in depriving the poor labourer of diluted whisky, or spirit, or brandy. Alcohol is alcohol, drink it where or how you may. It is a unit. It is the same identical substance in

wine as in brandy; and to make an habitual drink of it, is to offend against the laws of your physical nature, and to set a bad example to those who do not feel the restraints imposed upon them by a regard to character which you feel. * * * * To get drunk *genteelly*, is as censurable as to get drunk *vulgarly*. The man who drinks a quart of wine, differs not in his conduct from him who drinks a pint of whisky. Each swallows the same quantity of alcohol.'

Says the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, 'My own health has been sensibly and radically improved by entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. I go as far as *any one* in maintaining the insalubrity of all intoxicating liquors to persons in health.'

Says the Rev. Dr. Beecher, in his lectures on intemperance, 'Beer will finish even what ardent spirits have begun, and with this difference only, that it does not rasp the vital organs with quite so keen a file, and enables the victim to come down to his grave, by a course somewhat more dilatory, and with more of the *stupidity of the idiot*, and less of the demoniac frenzy of the madman.'

About forty members of the British parliament were appointed a committee, to examine and report on the subject of temperance. In their report, they attribute most of the crime and poverty, in that country, to the use of ardent spirit and beer. Total abstinence from all that intoxicates, is now the order of the day. Large meetings have been held in Preston, Birmingham and other places, and the working-men have dashed the beer pot to the earth.

An intelligent individual remarked to the Rev. Mr. Edwards, that he had never known an intemperate man who gave up the use of ardent spirit, but who continued to drink wine, beer or cider, who did not perpetuate his intemperance, and ultimately turn back to his former habits of using ardent spirit.

Says an intelligent writer, 'So long as wine and beer and other intoxicating drinks are freely used, it is evident that, notwithstanding ardent spirit may be banished from the land, *intemperance*, although less seldom exhibited, will continue among us.'

The son of a very extensive brewer observed, on one occasion, 'My father has killed more persons than fell on the plains of Waterloo.'

An intelligent traveller writes from England, that, taking all the strong and small beer together, that is brewed in England, it gives *two barrels* per annum to every man, woman and child, and if collected, would float all the navy in commission. www.libtool.com.cn

‘Wine, taken often to excess,’ writes Mons. Macquit, (*Dictionnaire de Chymie*, Vol. II. article *Wine*, page 639,) ‘becomes a true slow poison, the more dangerous, as it is more agreeable; and it is almost unexampled for an habitual drinker of wine ever to be corrected. But if we observe more closely the effects of wine on men in general, we shall see that there are, in this respect, very great differences, which depend on the differences of their constitutions and temperaments. An individual may be assured that this liquor is injurious, when, after having taken a moderate quantity of it, the breath assumes a vinous odour; when it occasions some disagreeable risings and slight headaches; when, after a greater quantity than usual, it produces stupidity, nausea and intoxication.’

The following votes of Temperance Societies and Temperance Conventions are selected, from many others of the same character, to show that

total abstinence from all that intoxicates, is now regarded as the only infallible antidote against intemperance.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention passed a resolution, to the effect that all the friends of temperance wholly abstain from all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, and cease to furnish them as such for their families and friends.

The Temperance Convention at Albany, at which more than two hundred members were present, passed a resolution, after three days' discussion, without a dissenting voice, that 'it is in the view of this society, very desirable that the pledge of all Temperance Societies should comprehend abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors.'

The Temperance Societies in Washington County, Pa. have been conducted on the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, for a year past.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention passed a resolution, approving of the plan of total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

The Middlesex County Convention adopted the same resolution.

The first annual meeting of a Young Men's Temperance Society has been lately held at New York, that maintains the principle of a voluntary total abstinence from all use, as a beverage, of every species of intoxicating liquors.

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The Cheshire County N. H. Temperance Convention passed a resolution, recommending the members of Temperance Societies to follow the example of those who abstain from the use of wine, for the sake of the temperance cause.

The Rockingham County, N. H. Convention passed a similar resolution

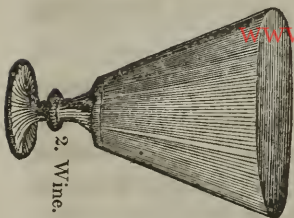
The Mississippi State Temperance Convention passed a resolution, recommending that in the formation of new societies, the pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, be adopted.

The Provincial Temperance Convention of Lower Canada passed a resolution, expressing, in strong terms, the duty of all temperance men to abstain from intoxicating liquors of every kind.

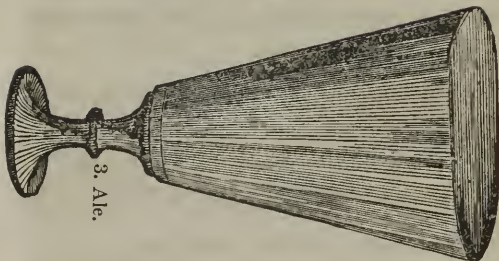


1. Rum.

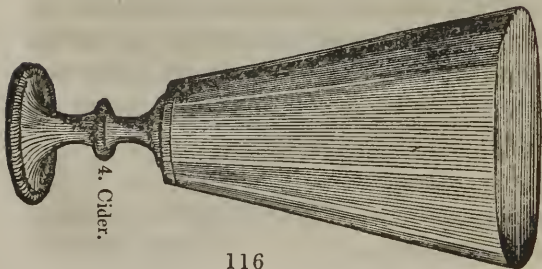
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2. Wine.



3. Ale.



4. Cider.

Explanation of the plate on the opposite page.

According to Brande's table, (for which see page 154,) nineteen kinds of wine, when analyzed, contained an average of twenty-two per cent. of alcohol; Burton ale contained nine per cent.; cider, over seven and a half; and rum, gin, brandy and whisky, average fifty-three per cent. Here is, in these glasses, a result of the scale and dividers, accurately applied to that table; a result for the eye to look upon, and which every child may understand.

Now, the man who drinks No. 4 filled with cider, or No. 3 filled with ale, or No. 2 filled with wine, drinks the same quantity of alcohol with the man who drinks No. 1 filled with rum. And yet many temperance men, who would revolt at drinking rum, or brandy, or whisky, will drink freely of cider, ale, or wine. Let them look at this matter. Entire abstinence from all that intoxicates, is the only safe course for the temperate, and the only hope of the intemperate.

* * * It is suggested to lecturers on temperance to show the necessity of abstaining from *all intoxicating drinks*, by exhibiting, on a larger scale, during their lecture, the important fact illustrated on the opposite page.

IMMORALITY OF THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

THE following resolution has been adopted by the General Convention of New Hampshire, the Pastoral Association and the General Association of Massachusetts, and the General Association of Connecticut.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the traffic in ardent spirit as an article of luxury or diet, is inconsistent with the spirit and requirements of the Christian religion, and ought to be abandoned throughout the Christian world.

The Baltimore Annual Conference has expressed the opinion that, the *manufacture* and *sale*, as well as use of ardent spirits, are inconsistent with the best interests of the community; and they regard the *distillation and traffic in ardent spirits*, as incompatible with the Christian profession and character.

The Methodist Quarterly Conference, at the city of Washington, express the belief that the *manufacture, sale, and use* of ardent spirits are *unnecessary*, injurious, and inconsistent with the Christian profession.

A United States Temperance Convention, several State and County Conventions, many

distinguished jurists, and most of the ecclesiastical judicatories in the land, have declared that the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink, is *morally wrong*, and ought to be abandoned throughout the world. Many who have renounced the traffic, have acknowledged that in view of the pauperism, insanity, crime, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and wretchedness they occasioned, they were exceedingly miserable long before they quit it, and that nothing would induce them to return to it.

The second Baptist church, in Richmond, Va., have passed a resolution, declaring that any member who shall *drink, offer to give, or sell* ardent spirit, shall be considered guilty of immorality.

The New Hampshire Temperance Convention passed a resolution, to the effect that the manufacture, sale, and use, as a drink, of intoxicating liquor, are a violation of the divine law, and ought universally to cease.

Says the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., in his Address at Cambridge, ‘No proposition seems to be susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this,—and I am sure that no person can give it one hour’s serious thought,

without assenting to it; that in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instrument of intoxication.'

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President Wayland, of Brown University, asks in his public address, 'Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease and poverty, and premature death throughout my neighbourhood? How would it be in any similar case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from selling poison, or from propagating plague or leprosy around me? Would it be right for me to sell poison, on the ground that there would not be one chance in a thousand, that the purchaser would die of it?'

Chancellor Walworth says that, 'The time will come when men will no more think of selling ardent spirits as a drink, than of casting poison into a neighbour's well.'

At the general convention of the friends of temperance in Montreal, the following resolution was passed,—'That, in the opinion of this convention, the traffic and manufacture of ardent

spirits, except for the purpose of medicine and the arts, are injurious to the community, and therefore immoral.'

The Synod of Albany declared that in their judgment, the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink, is an immorality, and ought to be viewed as such throughout the world.

Says the Hon. James M. Wayne, 'In the vice of drunkenness, as indeed in every other, the man who holds out the temptation to it, is the chief transgressor.'

The Rev. Austin Dickinson, editor of the National Preacher, in addressing makers and venders of ardent spirit, says, 'You are creating and sending out the materials of disorder, crime, poverty, disease, and intellectual and moral degradation.'

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention, held at Worcester, expressed their conviction of the immorality of the traffic in ardent spirit.

The New York State Temperance Convention, held at Utica, expressed the opinion that the traffic in ardent spirit is an immorality.

Says the Rev. John Pierpont, 'I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can

never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth, by dealing out poison and death to his neighbour, as infamous.'

Mr. H——, the keeper of one the most respectable public houses in Cincinnati, was so impressed with the horrid evils of intemperance in the case of Cowen, (recently hung for the murder of his wife and children), that he banished the poison from his bar.

Difficulty of establishing the morality of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

More than three years since, the free use of their columns was made in several papers, to any who would come forward, and by calm reasoning and argument, defend the manufacture, sale, or use of ardent spirit. Not a man answered. All were as silent as the grave. Of the thousands, both in and out of the church, who make, sell and use, not one steps forward to accept the offer.

'I am glad,' said a missionary to an Indian chief, 'that you do not drink whisky; but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it.' 'Ah, yes,' said the red man, and

he fixed an expressive eye upon the preacher, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it, 'we Indians *use* a great deal of whisky, but we do not *make* it.'

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PROOFS OF THE ADULTERATION OF AMERICAN
MALT LIQUORS.

MORE than one thousand bags of *cocculus indicus* are annually sold at auction, in New York, a large portion of which is purchased by brewers, or their agents; the remainder by druggists, who re-sell it to the same.

Wholesale druggists of that city say that their principal customers for this article are brewers; and that it is used only for catching fish, poisoning rats, and brewing.

An editor in New York city says that 'We know individuals, who are employed by brewers to grind *cocculus indicus* for their use.'

A committee of the New York Senate, the session before the last, examined into the manufacture of beer. A series of interrogatories were addressed to all the brewers between Lansingburgh and New York, including Brook-

lyn, *twenty-eight* only of whom ever returned any answer.

Various samples of beer have been analyzed by Mr. Mapes, a distinguished chymist of New York, who says in his report, "It is certain that the specimens analyzed contained copperas, common salt, magnesia, copper, *and a bitter principle, which does not belong to the hop.* It has been clearly established by the committee appointed by the House of Commons, that *cocculus indicus*, and other drugs of an equally deleterious character, have been used, and still continue to be, notwithstanding their severe laws on the subject; also that many persons called brewers' druggists, make a business of compounding beer-heading, (copperas, &c.) and numerous substitutes for malt and hops, of a poisonous nature. A physician of eminence informed me, some time since, that a friend of his, who was in the practice of drinking London porter, was subject to a disease of the heart, (which is one of the effects attributed to picrotoxine,) but upon quitting the use of his usual beverage, the disease disappeared.'

There is great inducement to use drugs, chiefly for the purpose of inducing the intoxicating effect, and thus saving malt. In the year

1833, according to the Inspector General's returns, 4142 lbs. of nux vomica, 4559 lbs. of cocculus indicus, and 40,411 lbs. of paradise and guinea grains were entered for home consumption in England, at an average of five shillings duty (our money) per lb., while the market price was about fourteen shillings, making two dollars thirty-seven cents per lb. for what in this country costs from four to eight cents. Now it could be easily shown that one pound of cocculus indicus would save more than a bushel of malt.

Says the Rev. Dr. Edwards, 'A bloated, red-faced beer-drinker, came to a friend of mine, and wished to put his name to the pledge of total abstinence from the use of distilled liquor. My friend, perceiving his habits, told him he had better put his name to the pledge of abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquor; for said he, "Do you know what filthy water they often make use of in brewing?" "O, yes," said he, "I have been in a brewery three years myself. I know all about it. And don't you know, sir, that the more filthy the water, the better the beer?" My friend answered, "No." "O, yes," said he, "that is always the case. In —, where I lived, the brewers, in

drawing their water from the river, were very careful to have their pipes come down into the river just at the place which received the drainings from the horse stables. And there is no such beer in the world as they make." He, too, thought that the drainings from the horse stables and filthy ponds were all removed, or purified, by fermentation, *but he was grossly mistaken.* And so are all persons, if they think that foul and hurtful ingredients are all removed by fermentation.'

** Adulteration of English malt liquors.*

Some time since, Mr. Mowbray, a great friend to malt liquor, admitted that the following articles are frequently employed in the composition of beer, by the great public brewers: *Common salt, sugar, honey, treacle, bay salt, salt of tartar, linseed, cassia, hartshorn shavings, ginger, colouring matter, coriander seed, capsicum, grains of paradise, green copperas, slacked lime, tobacco, cocculus indicus, opium, nux vomica, belladonna or deadly nightshade, cherry laurel, henbane, wormwood, sweet flag, horehound, green broom, marsh trefoil, buckbean, aloes, quassia, &c.* No wonder beer drinkers increase enormously in bulk, and, in

seven cases out of ten, die of apoplexy and palsy, swelled liver or dropsy, and that temperance men are fleeing from their cup.

In ‘A Practical Treatise on Brewing, by Alex. Morrice, common brewer,’ published in 1834, is the following receipt for making porter, which he had used himself :

Malt 25 quarters

Hops 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 0 lbs.

Cocculus indicus berry 0 0 6

Leghorn juice . . . 0 0 30

Porter extract . . . 0 0 4

This made eighty-eight barrels of porter.

FOR BROWN STOUT.

Malt 20 quarters

Hops 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 0 lbs.

Cocculus indicus berry 0 0 4

Sugar 0 0 28

Fabia amara 0 0 5

‘It should be borne in mind,’ says an American commentator, ‘that *strychnine* is the active principle in cocculus, half a grain of which is sufficient to kill a dog instantly. We are not acquainted with the composition of “porter extract,” but we believe it to be a compound of gentian, quassia, and nux vomica.’

INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS ON DOMESTIC
HAPPINESS.

SAYS an intelligent writer in the American Quarterly Temperance Magazine, 'Man, far more than woman, is the guilty being in this sin of intemperance; yet woman is, to a far greater extent, the hapless, enduring sufferer. Man is made cross and ill-natured, and more tyrannical and abusive, by the use of spirituous liquors. The effects of his temper fall first upon his nearest and best friends. The intemperate first pours suffering upon the female; if a wife, she is the sufferer; if a mother or sister only, who manages his family, first upon them fall the sad evils. Woman is eminently fitted for domestic services, and domestic enjoyments; here she lives and exists, and receives and imparts happiness. And it is upon these domestic enjoyments that the blasting power of intemperance falls with peculiar force.'

In Seneca county, N. Y., containing, in 1834, 3651 families, and 20,868 individuals, 768 persons were drunkards.

In seven towns in Yates county, in the same state, containing 3332 families, there were 694 drunkards; and in five towns in Cayuga county

containing 1254 families, there were 242 drunkards, about one to twenty-three of the population.

According to the First Report of the Maine Temperance Society, in 109 towns, containing one-third of the population of the state, are 109 cases of separation of husbands and wives, occasioned by *the destroyer of peace*, intemperance.

A man named Hiram Simmons, living with another family, in a miserable hovel, in a drunken brawl with his family, threw a stool, with the intention of hitting his wife, but missing her, it struck a child, three or four years old, on the head, with such violence, that it was taken up apparently lifeless.

Twenty intemperate men were committed, in one month, in Albany, N. Y., for abusing their families.

An inquest was held upon the body of Mrs. Wales, thirty-three years of age, who was found drowned, at the foot of Hammond street, New York. It appeared that she was a woman of very intemperate habits, and left her husband's house, in that neighbourhood, about half past eleven o'clock, on Monday night, while in a state of intoxication, from which circumstance

it was concluded that she unconsciously wandered to the river, and was drowned.

An infant child, daughter of Mrs. Mary Cobler, near Cumberland, Md., was burnt to death during the temporary absence of the mother. The distressing event took place in the presence of the father, who appears to have been too much *intoxicated* to afford any assistance.

Simeon Caldwell, of Fall Creek, near Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., killed himself by taking opium. For the week preceding, he had been *almost constantly intoxicated*, and abused his family in a most inhuman manner. On Monday morning, he said to a neighbour that he had some inclination to kill his wife, and asked if it was best to do so. The neighbour indignantly replied, 'You had better kill yourself,' without, of course, anticipating a compliance. The advice was no sooner given than it was madly taken.

The New York Courier records a murder committed in Huntingdon, N. Y., by a man named William Enoch. In consequence of his intemperate habits, his wife left him, and he, to be revenged, shot her through the heart, and fled from justice, but was soon overtaken.

In New Haven, Conn., a murder was committed about four miles from that city, one night in July, by a man named Justus Humiston, who killed his wife by beating her with some heavy weapon. *Intemperance was the cause.*

‘Do you remember me?’ said a spirit-seller to his neighbour, whom he visited on his death-bed. ‘Yes,’ said the dying man, ‘I do remember you, and I remember your shop, where I formed the habit which has ruined me for this world and the next; and when I am dead, my beggared widow and fatherless children will remember you.’

David Sherman was tried at the September term of the Connecticut Superior Court, in New London, for the murder of his wife and child. The following is an extract from the charge of Chief Justice Daggett: ‘Here I feel constrained to say to all who have witnessed this scene, and to this audience, behold the effects of intemperance! An innocent woman, a helpless infant, *murdered!*—a husband and a father sentenced to death for the crime! Look also at the records of the court of this term. It is now only three weeks since an individual was tried before the judge associated with me on this occasion, for killing his wife; the jury found him guilty

of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to the state prison for ten years. This act was perpetrated under the direct influence of a quart of ardent spirit, bought by the culprit from one of those *tippling houses* which so extensively disgrace our land, and which compose the suburbs of hell. Let the keepers of these houses tremble, lest the blood of murdered bodies and souls should be required at their hands.'

A family by the name of Patch, living in the state of Maine, ten in number, male and female, procured a quantity of rum, and drank so freely thereof, that the whole company became so intoxicated as to be unable to leave the house. Mr. Patch, the husband, managed to throw himself on a bed, in the room, and the rest of the company disposed of themselves for sleep on the floor, and wherever else they could crawl. On Thanksgiving-day morning, Mrs. Patch was found burnt, probably by her clothes taking fire, in so shocking a manner, that she did not survive but a few moments.

William Newell, of Middlebury, Vt., was sentenced to hard labour in the state prison, for two years. But a few years since, he was a respectable farmer, in Highgate, Vt. It was

not unfashionable then to drink ardent spirit. He became intemperate. His farm was mortgaged to pay a grog bill, and he was forced to leave it; then followed a loss of self-pride, a family reduced to beggary, a separation from a kind-hearted wife; crime, and its consequent punishment. How many a poor miserable convict could tell a similar tale.

A Mr. Norton, of Ohio, who committed suicide recently, was a victim of intemperance. He had been respectable and highly esteemed, but his habits changed his fortune and reduced him to misery. The following brief note was found in the chamber where he committed the act; it may easily be interpreted:

‘*Mrs. Harriet T. Norton*—I die that you may be happy.

ELISHA NORTON.

‘19th March, 1836.’

A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm on lease for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his thirty years’ labour. A neighbouring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason, and proceeded as follows: ‘During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store, and the distilled spirit I have sold

you, with the interest of the money, would have made you owner of the farm which you now hire.' On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found to be correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

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CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP IN PROPERTY, OCCASIONED BY INTOXICATING DRINKS.

SAYS the Twenty-third Report of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, 'Since the last annual meeting, the corresponding secretary has made many inquiries concerning the number of estates, which, in different towns, have gone from the hands of their owners, in consequence of the use of ardent spirit, within the last thirty or thirty-five years.

'In a town in the interior, containing, at the last census, less than twelve hundred inhabitants, twenty farms have been lost to the owners, since the year 1800, through intemperance ; and the owners of twenty more have been reduced, from the same cause, sold their farms, moved out of town, and come to poverty. This town is now remarkable for temperance. An elderly inhabitant remarked that twenty years ago,

three families in five were becoming poorer ; “ but now,” said he, “ the town is highly prosperous, and if any family among us is becoming poorer, it is because there is a drunkard in it.”

‘ From an aged and respectable inhabitant of another town, the following has been received ; “ As I promised, I have cast my eye over the parish to which I belong, containing a population of about thirteen hundred, and I find, that within thirty-five years past, at least thirty-five farms and tenements have gone out of the owners’ hands, in consequence of the use of ardent spirit ; and, in a short time, five more may be safely added.”’

‘ In another town, containing less than nine hundred inhabitants, and about one hundred farms, and, at present, greatly distinguished for temperance and prosperity, it has been found that thirty farms, within the same period, have been lost in the same way, and in some instances, the same farm has been twice lost.

‘ A correspondent from another town, of about thirteen hundred inhabitants, says, “ I have submitted your inquiries to two gentlemen, who have been conversant with the affairs of this town for forty or fifty years, and they have informed me that twenty-two farms have

passed from the hands of the owners, in consequence of the use of ardent spirit, within the last twenty years."

' Another correspondent from a town of about the same number of inhabitants, says, " I have consulted with some other individuals, and we find the subject rather difficult ; but have counted thirty-seven cases in which farms have changed owners, in consequence of spirit since 1800."

' A correspondent from a town in the county of Berkshire, says, " I cannot state the number of farms that have passed from their owners, within the time you name. There have been several persons within my recollection, who have lost their estates wholly, or become so embarrassed as to be obliged to sell, principally from the too free use of spirit. Indeed, I think the embarrassment and consequent loss of property, of which three-fifths of our farmers and mechanics complain in this county can fairly be traced to this source."

A highly respectable merchant in Vermont stated that, ' after dealing in ardent spirit fourteen years, and examining his accounts, and the effect of this traffic on his customers, he found, that out of six hundred and forty-three cus-

tomers, two hundred and four had become drunkards and tipplers ; a number had died suddenly ; one perished on his way home, on a cold winter evening ; twenty farms and mechanics' establishments have been sold, mortgaged, and deeded to sons, and the merchant's own loss in bad debts, on the account of intemperance, was about nine hundred and sixty dollars. Convinced that he was one among the number engaged in making drunkards, he had abandoned the traffic, and for one year, had kept wine and brandy to sell as medicine only, but found he could do this no longer, as the drunkard would send a boy to say, I want it for medicine, and then get tipsy.'

During the last fifty years, there have been *eighty estates* squandered by intemperate owners, in the town of Northampton, Mass., and *one hundred and forty* deaths resulting from drunkenness alone !

ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY INTOXICATING DRINKS.

SAYS one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 'From what observations I have made, during my residence in the institution, I have no hesitation in saying that

a large portion of the recent accidents (*about three hundred per annum*) received into the hospital, have either been the direct result of a state of intoxication, or were, in their subsequent effects, greatly aggravated by intemperate habits; so much so that fatal consequences frequently followed, where, among temperate persons, no danger whatever would have been apprehended.'

A coloured man, by the name of Robert Dickerson, was discovered, in Salem, Mass., dead, and exhibiting some marks of violence upon his body. A coroner's inquest was called, and their verdict was that he came to his death in consequence of falls and bruises, while in a state of intoxication.

In Bath, N. H., a drunkard having left a rum-shop at a late hour, attempted to find a place of repose in the upper apartment of a horse-shed, but was found, the next morning, dead on the ground, having fallen through the scuttle-hole.

A gentleman and lady, of Boston, Mass., entered a coach to return home from a ball, and after riding some time, until the gentleman thought they must be near their dwelling, he spoke to the hackman, but found him fast asleep on his seat. Upon stopping the horses, the gentleman ascertained that they were so near

the dock, that, in a few minutes, they would inevitably have been precipitated into the water. The driver was so drunk that he was unable to attend to his duty, and the couple had then to walk to their residence.

A man was shockingly bruised by jumping from the rail-road cars, while in motion, near Philadelphia. He was intoxicated.

Another man was lying dead drunk across the rails; the cars passed over him, and killed him instantly.

In a communication made to the secretary of the American Temperance Society, by one of the largest mail contractors in the United States, he says, 'We seldom have an accident worthy of notice, that we cannot trace to a glass of spirit, taken, perhaps, to oblige a friend, or a passenger, who has urged the driver *to take a little*; thus putting his own life, and the lives of his companions, in danger, to say nothing of the loss of character and property to us.'

'We were going,' said a gentleman, 'from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in the stage. The day was cold, and the travelling exceedingly rough. But we had a careful driver and fine horses, and we got on very well, till the driver

stopped at a tavern and took something to drink. Almost immediately after we started, the horses became fractious. Descending a hill, the stage was overturned, and the passengers, with broken bones and in imminent danger of death, experienced what hundreds of others have, that the vexation and the mischief of having poisoned drivers, and poisoned tavern-keepers, are not confined to horses.'

A man by the name of Moore, who was returning from Salem, Mass., with a two-horse wagon, heavily loaded, recently fell from the top of a flour barrel, on which he was sitting, and was so severely injured by the wheels passing over his head, that he expired in about eight hours. He had previously been drinking freely of brandy.

A sailor fell from the mast head of a vessel, at Newburyport, and broke his thigh. He was 'overcome by liquor.'

Mr. Michael Henry was run over by a loaded team, which he was driving, near the Four Corners, in Dorchester. His situation was not discovered till early on Sunday morning, when it was found that his shoulder, jaw, and ribs were broken in a shocking manner, and he lived but

a short time. He was a man of *intemperate habits*.

The body of Joseph Howes, of Chatham, Cape Cod, was found in the dock at the T wharf, at Boston. He was left by his companions in a state of intoxication, and the probability is that he was drowned by falling from the wharf into the dock, in that condition.

A man in Providence, R. I., named Wamsley, being extended drunk in the road, was run over by a loaded wagon, and crushed to death.

(Such facts could be multiplied to any extent.)



LIABILITY OF DEALERS IN INTOXICATING DRINKS TO BECOME INTEMPERATE.

SAYS the Fifth Report of the American Temperance Society, 'In Stephentown, N. Y., there have been fifty-four tavern-keepers who sold ardent spirit ; thirty-seven did not succeed in business, sixteen are living, intemperate ; and four have died drunkards.

'In Petersburg there have been fifty-four inn-keepers ; five succeeded in their business, and of the forty-nine who did not, eleven died drunkards.

‘In Sandlake there have been, in twenty years, twenty-nine inn-keepers ; seven made money, and five became drunkards.

‘In Brunswick there have been forty tavern-keepers ; twenty-two of them became intemperate, and four died drunkards.

‘In Wynants Kill and Albia there have been twenty-two ; and nine of them failed by intemperance.

‘In Lansingburgh, of eighteen tavern-keepers, twelve are intemperate, or have died drunkards. Ten deaths have been occasioned in the town by ardent spirit, during the past year. Here then, in a single county, of two hundred and seven tavern-keepers who sold ardent spirit, seventy-nine, more than one-third of the whole number, became drunkards themselves.

‘An owner of one of the principal taverns in ——— has been heard to declare that since his knowledge, there had been between three hundred and five hundred bar-keepers in that tavern, and out of the whole of them, he knew but eight or ten, who have not ultimately become intemperate, two of whom are yet in that tavern.’

A man in Massachusetts spent his days in selling rum, to lay up property for his family.

The wife of one of his customers used often to come to him, and entreat him not to sell it to her husband. But for reasons like those given by the rum-dealer in the dialogue, he continued to sell to the man, and at length died, leaving a great estate. His oldest son went out with his part of the property to Ohio, set up in trade, and flourished away, till he soon became a drunkard, and died. His next brother took his place, flourished for a time, became a drunkard, and died. His next, and only brother, took his place, and became a miserable drunkard, staggering about the streets.

Of one hundred and two persons who have kept tavern in Kinderhook, N. Y., since 1790, fifty-five became *drunkards*, twenty-one *hard* drinkers, eight *moderate* drinkers, and eighteen remained 'sober men,' *but did not practise abstinence from ardent spirits.*

At Frankfort, since 1829, there have been thirty-three tavern keepers and retail grocers ; of whom twenty-two failed in business, twenty-two became intemperate, or had intemperate children ; only *six* of the thirty-three have hitherto escaped ruin, two of which continued in the business but a short time, and four have yet their dangerous course to finish.

Of one hundred and fifty seven tavern-keepers, in the last twenty years, in one county in Connecticut, forty prospered in their business, forty-seven failed, fifty-seven became intemperate, and twenty-seven had drunken children.

Of forty inn-keepers in the town of Preble, Cortlandt county, New York, in the last twenty-five years, two or three only are supposed to have made money, fourteen have lost, ten became intemperate, six died drunkards, nine or ten only remained sober. Seven or eight of the members of some of the families are known to have become intemperate.

A rich wholesale dealer in ardent spirit and wine, in Baltimore, buried four sons drunkards, and had two daughters, whose husbands died drunkards, and who came home with their children to live upon him.

‘Once on my left,’ says a merchant in New York, ‘were a father and his two sons, grocers, in prosperous business. The sons went down to the grave several years since, in poverty, confirmed drunkards. On my right was a firm of long and respectable standing; the junior partner died a confirmed drunkard. Beyond, was a father, an officer in one of our churches, a grocer, and his two sons; both sons have

long since been numbered with the dead, through the effects of drink. A son-in-law of the above father, pursuing the same business, has come to the same end ; a young man, clerk and successor in the same store, has also gone down to the grave from the same cause. On the other side, a wealthy grocer died, leaving a family of several young men, three of whom, together with a sister and her husband, have since died in poverty, and of drunkenness. And on looking down the street, in front of my store, there were seen three, of middle age, grocers, but a few years since in prosperous business, now numbered with the dead from intemperance.'

THE INTEMPERATE MAY SUDDENLY, AND WITHOUT DANGER, BECOME TOTAL ABSTINENTS.

IN the summer of 1829, Mr. Powers, agent and keeper of the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., declared that during several years residence in that institution, he had never known an individual whose health had not been benefited by the total abstraction of spirit, and every other stimulant drink, and narcotic from his diet. The average number remaining in the penitentiary was *six hundred*, and some of these men

were sixty years old when admitted, and confirmed drunkards.

From the Maine prison, it is reported that the health of the prisoners is remarkable, not one having died from a natural cause since the prison was organized, (about three years ago.) An important experiment has been made in this prison, of the effect on health, of cutting off habitual drunkards at once from the use of spirituous liquors, in every form, and confining them to cold water. It has been found invariably beneficial. They soon renewed their youth, and a more hale, healthy, muscular body of men cannot be found in prison, or out of prison, than the cold water convicts in the quarry of the Maine prison. It is an experiment, also, to show that hard labour can be performed on good food and cold water. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to see these men handle rocks.

From the state prison in New Hampshire, it is reported that the same valuable experiment has been made, as in Maine, concerning the effect of cutting off drunkards from the use of ardent spirit, and with the same results.

In the report from the Vermont prison, it is also stated that the same valuable experiment

has been made in Vermont, as in New Hampshire and Maine, of the effect of cutting off habitual drunkards from the use of ardent spirit, and with the same beneficial results with regard to health. The subjects of such treatment renew their health directly.

In the prison at Sing-Sing, in New York, this truth is confirmed by a still more extensive experiment. The keeper says, 'The men neither suffer nor die from abstinence, though they have been formerly intemperate; nor is there any want of ability to work hard all the time, on wholesome food and good water.'

The account given by Dr. Woodward, of the experiment in the state prison of Connecticut, shows the same salutary results.

A wealthy farmer, in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, had been in the habit of drinking spirit for a number of years, and during the haying season, he used it freely. At the time he attained the age of *seventy-five* years, he suddenly broke off, and assured Dr. Mussey, that he considered himself an unspeakable gainer by the change.

Sir Anthony Carlisle says that, 'Long continued experience in my profession, has convinced me of the safety of a sudden transition

from the daily employment of a strong drink, to a water diet, and that in the most inveterate habits.'

Dr. Cheyne expresses the same opinion: he says that in order to effect a reformation in drunkards, they must leave off *suddenly and entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking spirit.

THE DRUNKARD'S REVEL.

PASS along that, 'O, be joyful!'
Circulate the poison free:
Drink! and strive to banish sorrow;
There's enough for you and me.

Drink; for wo lies in the bowl:
Drink; for anguish lurks conceal'd:
Drink; nor fear to taint the soul:
Drink; for death will be reveal'd.

We are '*Freemen!*' '*Independent!*'
'*We can stop just when we choose:*'
Then let's drink, nor be so fearful,
Though we have a soul to lose.

Drink; for see our wives stand weeping,
And our infants cry for bread:
In the grave they'll soon be sleeping;
Soon be number'd with the dead.

Drink ; for hoary sires entreat us
To resign the fatal cup.
Drink ; nor heed a mother's anguish :
Drink ; and drink damnation up !

Drink ; for see the gallows beck us,
And the prison opens wide ;
Shame stands forth with arms extended,
To destroy our hopes and pride.

Drink ; for while we quaff destruction,
Others feel the poison too ;
Yes, the darts that wound our bosoms,
Also pierce our loved ones through.

O, what *pleasures* greet the drunkard !
What blissful scenes to him extend !
Therefore drink, nor be so fearful :
Drink ; nor heed the DRUNKARD'S END !

HAPPY EFFECTS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

SAYS a gentleman of New York, with reference to the 1st of January, 1836, 'While making my annual calls on the ladies, I found their tables, as usual, bountifully supplied with eatables and drinkables. I observed, however, not a glass of intoxicating beverage was drank at any time, or at any place, by a single visiter.'

At La Haina, in the Pacific Ocean, where from sixty to one hundred ships, mostly whalemen, stop every year, to water, refit, &c., there is not a single grog-shop to intoxicate the seamen.

In the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol and Norfolk, Mass., there is no license for the sale of ardent spirit.

The following anecdote related by an intelligent traveller, shows the progress of the temperance cause at the south. He said he had occasion to go, in the stage, from Augusta to Savannah, and as he was to set out in the evening, he took with him a pint bottle of brandy, well sweetened, to be used if he felt sick in the night. He did not taste it, and he offered it to all the drivers, ten in number, but they all, except one, declined touching the poison. Some said they had joined Temperance Societies, others that they had left off drinking ardent spirit.

The Mechanic's Charitable Association of Boston, a very large and respectable body, at their celebration, permitted no ardent spirit to be introduced or used in any way.

At a fire in Boston, a bucket of brandy and water was handed to a member of Hose No. 9. He refused it, and said, 'Not a man in our

company drinks it.' It was then handed to another, belonging to No. 4. He also refused, and said, 'You have brought it to the wrong shop.'

In a township near Chicago, Ill., in all the deeds of land sold, a covenant is entered in the deed, that no ardent spirit shall be manufactured or sold on any lot in the town. This will no doubt be emphatically the land of steady habits.

Since the commencement of the temperance reformation, the number of licensed houses in Boston, Mass., has decreased from 700 to 300.

Said the Governor of one of the Sandwich Islands, when applied to for license to sell rum to foreigners,—'To *horses, cattle, and hogs*, you may sell rum; but to *real men*, you must not on these shores.' In one village, one thousand persons are pledged not to make, vend or use ardent spirit.

A venerable clergyman, who has attended *ninety-seven* ordinations, says that 'at the dinner at Concert Hall, Boston, after the ordination of the Rev. Chandler Robbins in Hanover street, there was no liquor but cold water and hot coffee served to the guests.' He remarks 'that it was the first dinner at an ordination,

which he had ever attended, where a man could not get intoxicated if he was so disposed.'

Two firemen's companies in Baltimore have passed resolutions, to the effect that 'This company will in future abstain from the use of ardent spirit at fires, and will use their best efforts to prevent its being furnished to the members of this company, by any person at any fire.'

The Hon. Lewis Cass, alluding to the conviction which has spread far and wide, that the best interests of society require a vigorous and united effort for the suppression of intemperance, relates the following interesting anecdote; — 'I was forcibly impressed with the extent of this salutary change, when looking along a well filled table, during the past season, in one of our most splendid steamboats, those floating palaces which we owe to the genius and enterprise of Fulton, I perceived that not a drop of ardent spirit was placed upon the table, nor demanded by a traveller.'

The following lines were written by a soldier in the army of the United States, upwards of sixty years of age, who, till within a short time, has been a decided drunkard. He has lately become sensible of the error of his ways,

through the exertions of a friend and messmate, and has embodied his feelings in the simple lines below. If they serve no other purpose, they will show, at least, that the voice of temperance is heard with equal force in the humblest and highest stations of life.

THE POOR OLD MAN.

The drifting snow is falling fast,
And piercing is the wintry blast !

Ah ! who is he with looks so wan ?
His rags the depth of want bespeak,
His eyes are dim, his step is weak !

The poor old man !

He has not where to lay his head,
A wisp of straw, a ruin'd shed,

He's glad to get where'er he can ;
Yet once he had a happy home ;
Though houseless now, he's doom'd to roam
A poor old man !

The cause of this, I hate to think,
Was fatal fondness for the drink

That sparkles in the foaming can ;
His time in taverns all was spent,
And thus he wasted every cent,
The poor old man !

Then, thoughtless youth, a warning take,
At once this dreadful habit break ;

'Twas thus *his* wretchedness began.
Away the tempting liquor cast,
For 'twill but make you, at the last,
A poor old man.

BRANDE'S TABLE.

It must now be generally known that the intoxicating principle in wine and other fermented liquors, is alcohol. The proportion of this destructive principle entering into the composition of these liquors, has been ascertained with great nicety by Mr. Brande, as follows:—

Table, showing the proportion of ALCOHOL in distilled and fermented Liquors.

Proportion of Spirit per cent. by measure.

1. Brandy -	- 53.39	Madeira -	- 19.24	24. Grape Wine -	18.11	Burgundy -	- 14.53	48. Gooseberry	-
2. Rum -	- 53.68	Average -	- 22.27	25. Calcavella -	19.20	Ditto -	- 11.95	Wine -	- 11.84
3. Gin -	- 51.60	Currant Wine -	20.55	Ditto -	18.10	Average -	- 14.57	49. Orange Wine -	-
4. Scotch Whisky -	54.32	Sherry -	- 19.81	Average -	- 18.65	39. Hock, -	- 14.37	average of six	-
5. Irish ditto -	- 53.90	Ditto -	- 19.83	26. Vidonia -	19.25	Ditto -	- 13.00	samples made	-
6. Lissa -	- 26.47	Ditto -	- 18.79	27. Alba Flora -	17.26	Ditto (old in	-	by a London	-
Ditto -	- 24.35	Ditto -	- 18.25	28. Malaga -	17.26	cask) -	- 8.88	manufacturer	11.26
Average -	- 25.41	Average -	- 19.17	29. White Hermi-	-	Average -	- 12.08	50. Tokay -	- 9.88
7. Raisin Wine -	26.40	Teneriffe -	- 19.79	tage -	- 17.43	Nice -	- 14.63	51. Elder Wine -	8.79
Ditto -	- 25.77	Colares -	- 19.75	30. Rousillon -	19.00	41. Barsac -	- 13.86	52. Cider, highest	-
Ditto -	- 23.20	Lachryma	-	Ditto -	- 17.26	42. Tent -	- 13.30	average -	9.87
Average -	- 25.12	Christi -	- 19.70	Average -	- 18.13	43. Champaign	-	Ditto, lowest -	5.21
8. Marsala -	- 26.03	white -	- 19.75	31. Claret -	- 17.11	(still) -	- 13.30	53. Perry, average	7.26
Ditto -	- 25.05	Ditto, red -	- 18.92	Ditto -	- 16.32	Ditto (spark-	-	of 4 samples	-
Average -	- 25.09	Lisbon -	- 18.94	Ditto -	- 14.08	ling) -	- 12.80	54. Mead -	7.32
9. Port -	- 25.83	Malaga -	- 18.94	Ditto -	- 12.91	Ditto (red) -	- 12.56	55. Ale (Burton) -	8.88
Ditto -	- 24.29	Bucellas -	- 18.49	Average -	- 15.10	Ditto (ditto) -	- 11.30	Do. (Edinburgh) -	6.20
Ditto -	- 23.71	Red Madeira -	22.30	32. Zante -	- 17.05	Average -	- 12.61	Do. (Dorches-	-
Ditto -	- 23.39	Ditto -	- 18.40	33. Malmsey Ma-	-	44. Red Hermitage	12.32	ter, Eng.) -	5.56
Ditto -	- 22.30	Average -	- 20.35	deira -	- 16.40	45. Vin de Grave	13.94	Average -	6.87
Ditto -	- 21.40	Cape Muschat -	18.25	34. Lunel -	- 15.52	Ditto -	- 12.80	56. Brown Stout -	6.80
Ditto -	- 19.00	Cape Madeira -	22.94	35. Sheraaz -	- 15.52	Average -	- 13.37	57. London Porter	-
Average -	- 22.96	Ditto -	- 20.50	36. Syracuse -	- 15.28	Frontignac	-	(average) -	4.20
10. Madeira -	- 24.42	Ditto -	- 18.11	37. Sauterne -	- 14.22	(Rivesaltes) -	- 12.79	58. Do. Small Beer	-
Ditto -	- 23.93	Average -	- 20.51	38. Burgundy -	- 16.60	Cote Rotie	- 12.32	(average) -	1.28
Ditto (Sercial) -	21.40			Ditto -	- 15.22				

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The Girard Tea and Family Grocery Store will be conducted on strictly temperance principles; neither wines nor spirituous liquors will be kept.

WM. SLOANAKER.

ANDREW DENNISON,

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHERRY AND ELEVENTH STREETS.

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A GENERAL assortment of Teas, Coffee, Refined Sugars, Oils, Sauces, &c.

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Green and Black Teas, selected with great care; *Winter, Fall and Summer Oil*; *Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Molasses, &c.*;

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Goods purchased of them will be sent to any part of the city, free of charge.

WILFRED HALL & CO.

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Temperance Wines, for the communion service.

Families in the country wishing to provide themselves with choice articles, in the grocery line, are respectfully invited to call. *No distilled spirits.*

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WILLIAM BLAKE,
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Has for sale a general assortment of the best Family Groceries, consisting of every variety of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Preserves, Fruits, &c., which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the city.

Persons from the country are respectfully invited to call, before purchasing elsewhere.

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HAS TAKEN STORE NO. 16 WEST STREET,
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Where he intends to keep a general assortment of West India Goods and Groceries, (ardent spirits excepted,) and solicits a share of public patronage.

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DEVONSHIRE STREET,

Three doors south of the Exchange Coffee House.

ORRA Goss, grateful for the encouragement which he has received, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new and spacious establishment, as above, which is supplied with every article required in a genteel and respectable restaurateur.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers prepared, at short notice, and in a style of neatness and elegance to satisfy the most fastidious. Soups every day.

Fruits and delicacies, of every kind, during the season.

O. G., wishing, as far as possible, to keep an establishment that shall receive the approbation and support of an intelligent community, has determined to exclude, as formerly, ardent spirits from his premises.

Merchants and others will find this establishment one that can be safely recommended, in this respect, to their clerks and apprentices.

ROSWELL GOSS,

TEMPERANCE REFECTORY,

NO. 1 CONGRESS STREET, CORNER OF STATE STREET.

All kinds of Fruits and Delicacies, during their season. Relishes, Soda, Mead, and Refreshments of every desirable kind. *No distilled spirits.*

FRANKLIN RESTORATOR,

WILSON'S LANE, REAR OF THE U. S. BRANCH BANK,

(Four doors from State street.)

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above establishment, and in addition to the apartments heretofore occupied, has leased the rooms formerly known as the Mechanics' Business Room, under the Mechanics' Exchange Reading Room. This is now divided into three apartments, viz. A large and spacious Hall and two Sitting Rooms, furnished with every kind of Refreshment, (with the exception of ardent spirit.)

Dinners and Suppers served up as usual; and the luxuries of Fish, Flesh, and Fowl prepared in all forms of Cookery, and served at any hour in the day. Soups every day.—Transient or permanent Boarders will find as good accommodations at the above establishment, as anywhere in the city.

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Cooked Dishes sent to any part of the city.

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