

THE TEETOTALLER,

AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—Rom. c. 14, v. 21.

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SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

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THE CABINET MAKER'S PETITION.

By a reference to our columns it will be seen, that a deputation appointed for that purpose, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, on Saturday last, with a petition agreed to at a public-meeting, held in the School of Arts, praying that the ad-valorem duty on furniture of Foreign manufacture may be increased to 15 per cent., and that the necessary means may be adopted to put a stop to the numerous frauds committed on the Customs, by the importers of such furniture, who the petitioners allege are in the habit of entering the goods below the real value. The deputation received the greatest attention from His Excellency, who promised to introduce a bill at the next sitting of the Legislative Council, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

From this petition, and from enquiries we have made, we are convinced, that the Cabinet Makers are suffering great distress; many of them being out of employment; this want of employment is not confined to the Cabinet Makers; meetings are now called of other trades to adopt some means to relieve their present distress. It becomes under these circumstances an interesting and important enquiry, from what does this distress among the various trades arise, and what can be done to remove it. The cabinet makers in their petition state, that their present want of remunerative employment arises from the large importations of furniture of foreign manufacture, which have been recently made. It is our opinion that too much importance has been given in the consideration of this question to these importations. There has not been such large importations as would have overstocked the market, or even supplied the demand if there had been such a quantity required as might have been reasonably expected, considering the number of persons residing in the colony.

It appears to us, after a careful examination of the subject that, the absence of a demand for furniture, clothing, and other products of industry, arises from the enormous sums spent for intoxicating drinks, not only in the city of Sydney but in the country districts.

What amount is spent annually for intoxicating drinks it is impossible to ascertain, but when we consider the immense revenue derived by the government from the duty on spirits, the number of persons engaged in the traffic, the incomes they derive from their business, their equipages, their subscriptions to races, to regattas, to shooting matches, the rents which they can afford to pay, it will appear quite evident that the amount annually paid by the consumers of intoxicating drinks in this colony cannot be less than one million of pounds sterling. How many persons might be usefully employed—how many fresh channels of industry might be opened by this enormous sum, if properly applied, it would be difficult to learn. If we take, for the purpose of illustration, one public house, the annual receipts of which is two thousand pounds, the only persons employed about this house would be the landlord and his wife, and two servants: a cabinet-maker, or any other tradesman in receipt of the same sum, would employ from twenty to thirty men while their wives and families would likewise be maintained in comfort and respectability; the same remarks would apply to all grog shops and to every trade and profession. Enquire of the medical man and he will tell you that, although his most obstinate cases of disease are found among the frequenters of the tavern and ale house, yet such is their state of destitution that they cannot remunerate him for his professional attendance. Ask any mechanic who has established himself in our country towns, and he will state that he could do very well if those in the neighbourhood dealt with him in the articles of his manufacture, but they spend all their money in the public-house. We have heard similar declarations made by many respectable mechanics, and we are fully convinced that if the sale of spirits was stopped there would not be a mechanic in the country who would not be able to procure constant and remunerative employment. This is not mere theory, it has been proved by experience to be the effect produced by the adoption of the principle of total abstinence, by the mass of the

people. In the city of Waterford, since teetotalism has prevailed, the retail alone of coffee, tea, sugar, and cocoa, has increased to an enormous extent; in one house in that city, their sale of coffee has increased one cwt. per day; tea, one half to three-quarters of a chest; sugar, in the same ratio. "Our meat shambles," says a writer from Dungarvon, "are crowded with the wives and daughters of tradesmen, labourers, and fishermen, laying out their money hitherto spent in whiskey. The sale of tea, coffee, bread, oatmeal, and all other necessaries, which may be deemed luxuries to the humbler classes, has increased in a ratio of sixty per cent. The same beneficial influence to Scotland. The Rev. R. G. Mason, in a private letter, dated from Aberdeen, says, "by the blessing of God, on our prudent and persevering exertions, we are achieving wonders on every hand. Moral and mental reform seems to be the all in all of the neighbourhood; and the benefits that thousands are deriving from the cause, is truly astonishing. "The bakers are selling more bread—the butchers are killing more meat—and the tailors are making more clothes." By Bristol papers we learn that a new trade has recently sprung up in that port, shipments of prime Hereford and Devonshire cattle having been made to Ireland, and sold at very good prices. Thus Ireland is exporting her whiskey, and importing fat cattle. Lord Western, as our readers will remember in a recent debate on the Corn Laws, said "that no corn could be expected from Ireland, for since the people had become Teetotallers, they are eating it themselves." The same result has been produced in Sydney, and will be found wherever the influence of the Temperance reformation extends. It is a fact well known to all, that the man addicted to intemperance will sacrifice every thing to provide the means of indulging in his fatal vice; his house requires no furniture, himself and wife no decent clothing, his children no schooling. Intoxicating drink takes away his faculties, or excites him, so that under its influence he has all, and abounds, and knows not that he is poor, and destitute, and blind, and naked; it is truly lamentable to observe ragged, shoeless, houseless individuals, walking up to the bar of a splendid tavern, and depositing their money in order that they may receive more of that draught which has already destroyed their temporal prospects, and will soon send them to an untimely grave.

If the present want of employment among the mechanics may be traced to the money spent in Cooper's gin, and other similar compounds, and if the prevalence of Teetotalism causes an increase in the demand for manufactured goods, for butcher's meat, dairy produce, and provisions of all descriptions, we think that it is the interest of every tradesman and agriculturalist to assist in spreading the principle of Total Abstinence to the utmost of their power.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SYDNEY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEFIT SOCIETY.

In our report of the annual meeting of this society, given in our last number, we omitted to state that Dr. M'Kellar was re-elected for the third time, Medical Attendant to the society. The adjourned meeting was held on Tuesday, January 31st, when Mr. Lilly was elected an auditor in the room of Mr. H. Walker, and Messrs. Palmer, Forsyth, Alexander, Hasson, and Dr. M'Kellar were elected members of the committee for the ensuing year. The rules were revised the same evening; since the meeting they have been engrossed on parchment, and on Friday they were enrolled in the Court of Quarter Sessions. 14th line from the bottom, for £469 0s. 8d., read £369 0s. 8d.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, the 30th ultimo. The Rev. P. Farrelly, the president, in the chair. He commenced the meeting by reading a paragraph from the "Launceston Teetotal Advocate," describing their late procession and tea-party in Sydney, of the 26th December, and mentioning all the names of the speakers upon the platform at the tea-party. It was gratifying that they had noticed their procession in the manner they had done. He hoped they would have

more to say about it the next procession, and that the platform would be much larger, and that the Rev. Archbishop of Sydney would be present; he then sat down and the band played an air.

The Rev. Chairman again rose and read another paragraph from the "Launceston Teetotal Advocate," relative to the opinions some entertained in respect of Total Abstinence and Temperance. He next introduced to their notice Dr. Tierney—they had fixed upon him as the Dr. for the St. Patrick's Benefit Society. It was necessary they should know his qualifications before he became such. Mr. Thompson the Colonial Surgeon, and Dr. Nicholson, had been appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of Dr. Tierney. They found upon examination, that he was eminently qualified. The Rev. Chairman read a number of testimonials from Ireland, as to his ability in his profession, which were very satisfactory. It was important that they should have a man duly qualified, when the lives of hundreds would be under his care, after all, teetotalism was the best physician. He had found himself much better in health since he had left of taking intoxicating drinks; but if he was sick he would not be afraid to place himself under Dr. Tierney's care. The Governor had written to him a letter of thanks, (which he seldom did) for his ability and kind attention to those under his care in the vessel that brought him here. He next introduced Dr. Tierney to their notice, to deliver a lecture on the animal system: he hoped they would be silent and keep good order while he was delivering the lecture.

Dr. Tierney then rose and expressed his pleasure in being called upon to lecture to so large and intelligent an audience; he was not in the habit of so doing, but he would not occupy their time by his own remarks, but would read from the works before him. He minutely described the animal system by plates of drawings which he exhibited, pointing out all the parts he was describing. He showed them the inward parts of a horse, describing all its functions and their different workings, and also the human frame was referred to at the same time. He described the Hydra upon a plate, largely magnified, and also the worm, and several other small animals. He exhibited the animalcule that are in such large numbers in every drop of water, so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye, the form of which he had largely magnified upon a plate; he described their functions very minutely. Last of all he described the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system. He appeared perfectly to understand the subject he was treating. He had occupied their time longer than he intended, it was getting late, he would conclude, but would much rather have continued so interesting a subject. He would, however, resume the lecture next meeting night; he would then treat upon the stomach and inward parts of the human system. The band then played another air, and the meeting was concluded.

The Rev. Chairman then administered the pledge to about nineteen or twenty persons; he solemnly warned them not to break their pledge, and bring disgrace upon the society; he hoped they would keep to it, which he considered as a shield, that when they were tempted by others to drink, they must think of the pledge. If they did not keep it, it would have been better for them if they had not come to that meeting, they would be sinning against God and their own souls; but if they kept the pledge the blessing of God would be upon them, and peace and prosperity in their families.

PORT PHILLIP REVENUE.

The Government Gazette of Friday, contains an account of the revenue received in Port Phillip, for the support of Government, during the past year.

The whole amount of the ordinary revenue was, seventy-six thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-six pounds and eightpence.

	£.	s.	d.
Duties on imported spirits,			
67,139 gallons	34,651	18	7
Ad valorem duty on wine	1,000	0	0
Licenses to retail fermented and spirituous liquors	2,702	0	0
Total	£38,358	18	7

Being an increase on the year 1841.—

	£.	s.	d.
Duties on imported spirits	3,806	18	9
Licenses to retail the same	271	0	0
Total	£4,077	18	9

In our number for January 25th, we shewed that the duty on spirits for this colony, exclusive of the Port Phillip district, for 1842, amounted to £133,010 6s. 4d. The amount received for the Port Phillip district added to this, will make a sum total £176,364 4s. 11d.; or about £1 5s. for every man, woman, and child in the colony, paid to government for permission to drink spirits. The year 1842, was distinguished by the commercial distress which prevailed—this distress was made the subject of speeches in the senate, of prayers from the pulpits, and of a petition to the Home Government: it was acknowledged and felt by all classes of the community, and yet this stubborn fact remains, that the duty on spirits and tobacco last year amounted to £221,295 6s. 1d., all paid in hard cash; we confess that we cannot understand where the money comes from to pay this enormous sum.

AUSTRALIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening, in the School of Arts. John Neale, Esq., the President, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Howitt, Dr. Whittell, and the Rev. M. T. Adam. The meeting was well attended, and 35 pledges were obtained.

CABINETMAKERS.—A deputation from the cabinetmakers and upholsterers waited upon His Excellency the Governor on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of presenting a memorial which had previously been determined upon at a general meeting of the trade. His Excellency received them with his usual courtesy, and discoursed at considerable length upon the manner in which they stated their interests to have been effected by the importation of foreign furniture, and the remedy which they proposed for the evil. The deputation having informed his Excellency that they should conceive their interest sufficiently protected if the ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent. were adhered to in its fullest extent, he at once expressed his willingness to comply with their wishes; and with respect to his power of directing packages to be opened by the custom house officers, his Excellency said, that although it was at present disputed, he would take care, in the event of finding that he did possess that power, to procure an alteration of the colonial law conferring it upon him.

The 'Colonial Observer' of Saturday, contains the following account of the introduction of total abstinence into Penrith. We are glad to see that the efforts of the teetotallers are considered worthy of notice by our old friend. The good already effected in Windsor and its neighbourhood, by the labours of Messrs. Lewis and Watsford is incalculable, and afford the greatest inducement to every minister of religion to adopt a similar plan of proceeding.

PENRITH.

Through the agency of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Watsford, and others, teetotalism is raising its head here, and through their endeavours a religious and moral revival is beginning already to exhibit itself among our settlers. Mr. Lewis purposes to give a lecture in the Court House, on the subject, should he obtain the sanction of the magistrates. He ought to be supported—he is a very amiable man, and evidently impressed with the all-importance of total abstinence. He is a good speaker, and enforces his arguments in a plain, affable, and courteous manner. He delivered a very able lecture on the evening of Wednesday last, at the meeting house in the district, and supported his views of the subject by well chosen anecdotes, illustrative of the demoralising effects of ardent spirits, and of the various comforts resulting from teetotalism. A great number took the pledge.

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TEMPERANCE NARRATIVES.—No. II.
HISTORY OF T. M.*

In the early life of the subject of our present sketch, there is little that demands our special notice, as the circumstances connected with his temperance history fall more properly within our province. He was descended from parents of acknowledged integrity and piety. At the period of his birth, they lived in a part of the country remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and remote from the bustle and the ever-recurring temptations of a populous city. Of this striking and remarkable scenery, Dr. Dymock remarks,—“The M—, after a course of about fifteen miles, through a pastoral, rather than a well-cultivated or fertile district begins to have sloping banks of uncommon height, beautifully covered with coppice wood. The height of C— Craigs, on the north side, is not less than 400 feet, and their hollows and less precipitous steeps are adorned with oaks, mountain and common ashes, the wild apple tree, and most of the other trees indigenous in Scotland.” Among these towering rocks and romantic scenery we have spent many a joyous hour, and often, when our sympathetic feelings were excited by the sins and sorrows of the subject of this narrative, we have found relief by means of the influence of the laws of association, which called up the scene of his youth, in bold contrast to the sad experience of advanced life. Ah! little thought T. M. while, in all the buoyancy of youth, he climbed the steeps in the vicinity of his father's dwelling, and plucked the wild flowers that decked the brow of the neighbouring heights, that he was destined to remove to a distant city, taste the bitter fruits of an unhappy matrimonial connection, see his children all laid in the grave before him, and afterwards end his days in disappointment and sorrow, before he had numbered half the years of the life of his venerated father.

But we must not anticipate at the outset what properly belongs to a subsequent portion of our narrative. Although T. M.'s education was not neglected by his parents, it was such only as corresponded with their limited means. The place of his birth, however, and the scene of his youth, secluded him from the influence of vices which are, alas! too common among the juvenile population of our large towns. Nor was the example of his father at all calculated to excite in him a love for those indulgences to which he afterwards manifested a fatal propensity. Indeed, his father's example, as regards spirituous liquors, approached nearer to the principle of abstinence, than to that which usually receives the name of moderation. We have heard his mother boast that ‘she never knew his father the worse of drink but once; but the phrase, the worse of drink, in this use of it, is not deemed applicable to every actual, though unobserved, injury resulting from the influence of this agent, but implies the prostration of the mental faculties and physical energies. His father, in short, was regarded as a person of the strictest sobriety, though he seems not to have contemplated the expediency, or the necessity of the adoption of the principle of abstinence.

T. M. was allowed to follow the trade of his choice. While he was yet a young man he removed to a city at some distance from the scene of his boyhood, that he might acquire greater proficiency in that department of trade which had been the object of his choice. A thousand temptations now assailed him, whilst he was unconscious of the danger to which he was exposed. About this time he first met with the young woman who shortly afterwards became his wife. His apprenticeship was finished, and by industrious application he was becoming somewhat proficient in his trade; but he was no philosopher, and who had a right to expect that he should philosophise on the business of choosing a wife? He was attracted by her beauty, for she was fair to look on.” From the first time he casually saw her, when enjoying a recreative walk one lovely summer's eve, till he received her hand, he ceased not to cherish the fondest affection for her. The harmlessness of the dove seemed manifest in the innocent expression of her countenance. Nor did their matrimonial union diminish, but it rather augmented the mutual affection that subsisted between them. This union, however, was strenuously opposed by his friends. Such, indeed, was the displeasure of his father's family, that not one of them would come to the marriage. Her predilection for the ‘cup that inebriates’ was well known to them: nor was he himself ignorant that she was chargeable, in several instances, with intoxication. His sister especially remonstrated with him against the proposed connection. He made up his mind, however, and minor faults must be overlooked. Nor would he scruple to apply to her, the language of the poet,

“In the flower of her youth, in the bloom of eighteen;
Of virtue, the goddess,—of beauty the queen.”

A year had not elapsed when T. M. began to discover those unamiable features in the character of his partner, which a little longer acquaintance with her prior to his marriage might have made manifest. Young, ardent, and thoughtless, however, he accompanied her to scenes of dissipation and folly, and easily acquired the habit which soon proved fatal to both. It is acknowledged on all hands that he was a sober lad when married, and, however culpable he might be in connection with her subsequent excessive dissipation, she was the first to err. During the five or six years of their connection as husband and wife, many circumstances strikingly descriptive of their misery are known to the writer; but as these, alas! are of too frequent occurrence in our times to excite much surprise, they need not here be related in detail. Let the reader fancy to himself a husband spending his wages with his boon companions, and a wife pawning articles of furniture or dress to obtain money for a kindred object,—and let him also picture to himself the frequent oc-

* We give the real initials in the present article, although this was not done in our former sketch. The offence caused by the history of M. P. in the village where she resided, produced in the mind of the writer a doubt regarding the propriety of prosecuting these narratives. Men of honest and upright minds, however, will give him credit for sincerity in now saying, that it was very far from his intention to injure the feelings of any one in that article. His object was to warn others against dangers to which all are exposed; nor was his effort altogether unsuccessful, for the article was extracted from the ‘Journal,’ and published in the form of a tract: and the committee by whom this was done, knew neither who was the author of the article, nor the individual whose history it related. We deem it important to add, that the present paper was read over to the brother of the individual whose history it records, and it received his approbation, in the prospect of its being published.

currence of domestic brawls, in which, of course, the ‘weaker vessel’ comes off defeated and abused, and he will have some idea of the external wretchedness of this pair. Let the following language implement the representation:—

“—Conscious of defects,
She merits little, and yet much expects;
She looks for love that now she cannot see,
And sighs for joy that never more can be.
On his retirements her complaints intrude,
And fond reproof endears his solitude:
While he her weakness, (once her kindness) sees,
And his affections in her languor freeze.
Regret, uncheck'd by hope, devours his mind;
He feels unhappy, and he grows unkind.
Fool, to be taken by a rosy cheek,
And eyes that cease to sparkle or to speak.”

Her beauty vanished, what for me remains
Th' eternal clinking of the galling chains.”—Crabbe.

He had three children by his wife. They all died in infancy; and the writer has often heard him say, that their mother's improper treatment of them was the cause of the death of two of them. The night on which the eldest died (a girl about sixteen months old,) the mother was so drunk as to be unable to pay any attention to her dying child. Foolish as the husband was, he was yet affectionate when sober, and he loved his children. But he had now become a drunkard, and his wife had sunk deeper than himself in the vortex of intemperance, and another child died, and he sunk under his bereavements and domestic misery; no friendly hand was stretched out to raise his drooping head, and his hilarity was supplanted by melancholy, for his heart was broken.

He now resolved to abandon his intemperate habits. He began to attend the meetings of the abstinence society, and became a member of that society. Had he been successful in inducing his wife to follow his example in this judicious step, and to adhere steadfastly to the principles of the society, it would have gone far to restore that domestic happiness which by their intemperance they had lost. But this he did not effect. He did not fail, however, to press this matter on her attention, and in this he was aided by his virtuous neighbours. Feeling her situation uncomfortable amid these entreaties, which she was unwilling to comply with, she resolved to escape from such unpleasant restraints, and removed from her own home to take up her lodgings with an acquaintance in the suburbs of the city. He immediately went in search of her, and found her in the house wither he supposed she had gone but he could not prevail upon her to return home again.

Meanwhile, however, he began to feel personally the benefit of abstinence principles. He once had a well-furnished house, but during the course of iniquity to which we have adverted, the furniture disappeared. He deemed it expedient, therefore, to take up his lodgings with a respectable widow in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where his house was. This widow and her family were in the habit of attending the meeting of a city missionary, which was held on the Sabbath evenings in a school-room a few yards from their house. They prevailed on T. M. to accompany them thither one Sabbath evening, as he had no clothes for attending church. He felt much interested in the meeting, and began to attend regularly. One evening he requested the missionary to call at his lodgings, as he wished to have a conversation with him, and this request was readily acceded to. Hence originated an intimacy between him and his Christian instructor: One circumstance may here be noticed tending to show the regularity with which he attended these religious meetings. The missionary was in the habit of opening the meeting with an exposition of a few verses of a psalm to be sung at the commencement. This was both novel and instructive to T. M. The whole of the 119th psalm was thus sung, one of the parts into which the psalm is divided being taken each evening, and when it was finished, he remarked to the missionary, that he had heard every part of it explained except one,—a statement which implied that he had been present every Sabbath evening save one for 22 Sabbaths. This was certainly more than one would have expected from an individual who had abandoned the house of God, and sunk into a state of great indifference to religion.

A few months after he began to attend these meetings, he had his debts paid, and got a suit of new clothes, with which he began to attend church; and, shortly afterwards, he became a member of the church with which he was formerly connected, and he remained in connection with this church till his death.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following communication from New Zealand will be read with interest. It is from a young gentleman in the suite of the Bishop, who formerly held the office of Secretary to the Total Abstinence Society, of Windsor (England.)

To the Editor of the Teetotaller.

MY DEAR FRIEND.—You will probably be surprised, that I have not written to you before; but as I have been peculiarly circumstanced, I could make no movement in the Temperance Cause, until the 24th of October, when I thought that, as it was my birthday I would make an attempt. I accordingly invited four persons to my house, to have, as I said, a little pleasant conversation, and also to bring before them a few propositions. Their curiosity, I suppose, was much awakened as to my intention for soliciting their attendance, and, although only three hours had elapsed, I was agreeably surprised to find that the two boxes which I had prepared, as I expected only four to sit upon them, were not sufficient provision. I collected my teetotal publications and sat down to compose my mind, and presently a knock at the door was the means of introducing thirteen individuals, consisting of carpenters, gardeners, &c., so that I had to contrive a little to make them tolerably comfortable. We sat down to

a cup of tea and plum cake, which would have done very well for four, but which presented a scanty figure amongst thirteen. This finished, I opened the subject, and we continued together for about two hours, asking them occasionally for their objections, which I found were the objections which are generally brought against us. I commenced a Loan Tract Distribution, and expressed a wish to hold a meeting every fortnight, then we separated. I have been able, according to my desire, to obtain their attendance; but their determinations are against the principle of total abstinence, and hitherto my endeavours have been unavailable to produce the desired change in their course of life. Intemperance prevails to an alarming extent on this settlement. Smuggled spirits from time to time are brought in by men who think not upon the increased condemnation which they are bringing upon themselves, by distributing these articles, as they are fully aware of the effects produced by them upon the settlement. I hope, ere long to hear of their hearts, and consequently of their practices being changed, that when they appear amongst us, it may not be to deal out destruction, but to assist in stirring their fellow-creatures up to ‘love and good works.’ A gentleman from America, who arrived here lately, has kindly assisted me from time to time, so I do hope that ultimately a favourable turn will be given to this state of things. Humble dependance upon Almighty God, for aid, is the first thing to be attended to, inasmuch as all our efforts will fall to the ground without it. I should be glad to hear this expressed in our pledge all over the world, and what if it were to meet with greater opposition in consequence, I feel confident that it would present a firmer, and indeed its only foundation. Greater is He that is for us than all that can be against us. I hope you are proceeding rapidly in Sydney. Please to remember me to my friends, and tell them not to be discouraged but to proceed firmly and consistently in every respect, and leave the result to the Great disposer of events. He will not forsake his servants who put their trust in Him; and this promise is sufficient—since ‘God is not a man that He should lie, neither the son of man, that He should repent.’ I have but two subscribers to the ‘Teetotaller.’

I remain, your obedient servant,
W. BAMBRIDGE.
Waimate, December 24th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Teetotalter.

SIR.—Should the following remarks meet with your approval, you will oblige a teetotalter by inserting it in your earliest number.

A VOICE FROM THE BUSH.

“I heard a voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord.” John, c. 1., 23 v.

Being in a contemplative mood I sat myself down upon a rock, washed by the billows of the Pacific Ocean, forests and plains backed by mountains piled one upon another, that appeared to penetrate the clouds of Heaven; I thought of myself, of man, a degenerate man, a being whose soul created in the likeness of his Maker. O! how fallen art thou. Looking around me I beheld men cultivating the soil, and on the bosom of the troubled ocean, shipping freighted with merchadize from all parts of the world, for the use and profit of all,—but alas! part of those cargoes contained deadly poison—a poison that warms the heart and maddens the brain. To see the fruits and produce of the soil in general, should thus be turned to so bad an account, that the pure waters ordained by the Almighty-hand to flow for the benefit of mankind should become a deadly poison, and those very beings who ought to curse the hour they saw a still, having become lost to reason and honor.

Then said I, “teetotalters beware, beware of any tempting drink that in time may bring you to some untimely end.” This thought oppressed my mind, and I looked up to the canopy of heaven, for consolation and advice. In looking round I cast my eyes upon our new infant city, and I turned my steps towards a place, when in years gone by, was the abode of a savage race, and where our churches and chapels now stand the bounding kangaroo fled from the spears of some tribe headed by their chief, and their frail canoe skimmed the coves and bays of our far famed land. “O! Almighty Father, how wonderful are all thy works,” so saying, I once more entered our new city, and I beheld stately buildings, fine streets, a number of places of worship, with a School of Arts, but one thing in particular attracted my attention more than all; men idling about the streets in search of what they could not find—employment; with tattered garments, wan cheeks, and languid eye, despair pictured in the countenance of all. A respectable looking man approached me, and I spoke to him,

saying, “My friend, Sydney appears greatly changed from what it was some years ago,” he said, “that is too true, for well it may be, for a monster has entered Sydney, known by the name of Insolvency and his twin brother Perjury, for, ‘he who robs the labourer of his hire, or removes his neighbours land mark, is accursed.’ In addition to this misery, we have a more malignant fiend than these two, good hand-in-hand, named Intemperance.” “My friend,” said I, “I should think from your last expression you are a brother teetotalter.” “I am,” was the reply. Quoting a passage from Scripture, I said, “Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify our Father who is in Heaven.” Matt. 5 chap., 16 v. Well then, my friend, this far famed lady of Intemperance, I have often seen, and have had some acquaintance with her; she may be found in the bush, mountain, and gully deep, and in this city she holds a throne, and her empire indeed is great and destructive to the sons of men, and daughters of eve—this lady Intemperance appears like a lovely woman, in form elegant, and faultless as nature's fairest flower; by her manners she captivates the heart and sends reason to sleep; but beware, a deadly poison is in her bosom, she resembles a diamond snake, beautiful to look at but death to touch; she will tempt you to take a little drop of grog for the good of your health, so by taking a little drop your faculties become bewildered, your home a weary waste, and should you have children, they will be in rags: no one will trust you, no one will employ you, for you have become a prostitute to drink, a rock that all must be wrecked upon that becomes acquainted with intemperance, for they have forgotten their duty to God and love of man.

Wherethen is there a man who would not risk his life to save his country from a foreign foe—were is there a man who would not protect his parents, his wife, his children who are like the ivy clinging to the oak for protection—where is the father, son, or brother, who would not shield them from oppression's hand? Then why not raise your hearts and hands, and dash the slavery of intoxicating drinks from our strand. Yes, my friend we ought to assist and do all in our power to teach our children to tread the sure road to fame; than what can we do better than to teach the young idea how to shoot, and explain those things that shall form his future man, and render him an useful member of society. The love of God and his country is what ought to be firmly planted in the youthful bosom; for by temperance being pointed out to him, and properly explained in every respect, and then show him how commerce and agriculture will prosper. Insolvency be driven from our land; take him to our iron-bound coast, and point out our homeward ships freighted with oil taken from the finny monsters of the deep, and manned with a temperance crew, those ships manned by the hardy sons of Australia, will be a nursery for Australia's future navy. But, my friend, we have now, even now, a greater power in our hands if properly used, a power that can make a tyrant tremble and exalt a hero, dash down the iron hand of power and shield the oppressed, and that is the press, the palladium of British liberty, the firm defender of our rights, liberties, and laws. Why then, do we not, who boast so much of our good and long speaking, but little doing? Why do we not, one and all, strain every nerve to make our infant paper a man; increase its growth—let it amuse us in the bush, in commerce, arts, domestic information, and render it a favourite in the drawing room and country house—let it be like the Oak, or Mountain Gum, that stretches its branches far and wide—let our teetotalter's paper set an example to the world—let it be an atlas that will be heard of and seen from Pole to Pole, where weekly suns or moons cannot eclipse or show a disk upon its face.

TEMPERANCE.

[Our unknown friend is apparently of an enthusiastic temperament: his advice is, however good, and we hope that it will be followed. Intemperance appears to be on an increase since the electioneering movements commenced. It is quite clear that this colony cannot support a temperance paper, and no wonder, while upwards of £220,000 is paid annually for the duty on spirits and tobacco.—Ed. T.T.]

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Griqua Town, South Africa.—Messrs. Wright and Hughes, under date October 15, 1841, state:—“The three branch churches gathered from among the heathen around us, as well as the large number gathered into the fold of Christ at the head station, continue, by their order and stability, the assistance they render in our efforts to advance the knowledge of salvation, and particularly, by their firmness in the cause of temperance to afford us solid satisfaction.”