

THE STAR, And North Carolina State Gazette, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS. Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY. FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Salisbury Academy.

2d Class—High and Low System. To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1834.

Stevenson & Points, Managers. Capital 5,000 Dollars.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000 1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000 1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000 10 Prizes of 1,000 is 10,000 10 Prizes of 500 is 5,000 10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000 10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000 20 Prizes of 100 is 2,000 60 Prizes of 50 is 3,000 100 Prizes of 20 is 2,000 300 Prizes of 10 is 3,000 20,000 Prizes of 4 is 80,000

20,323 Prizes amt'g to \$120,000 19,477 Blanks

40,000 Tickets More Prizes than Blanks.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the high and low system.—The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars to be awarded to the light and low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of 5,000 dollars, so that the holder of 2 tickets, 1 in each division, is certain to draw one prize, and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another; the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A package of 10 whole tickets in this Lottery will cost 40 dollars And must draw nett 17 dollars. Those who prefer advertising for 3 dollars prizes only, can do so in this way, for 25 dollars, get the Managers certificate for ten whole tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over 17 dollars, that being the amount of the 4 dollar prizes that each packet must draw. Packages of shares in proportion, say— A certificate for 10 whole tickets 25 dollars; for 10 half do 10 dollars for 10 quarter do 5 dollars. Whole tickets 3 dollars; halves 2; quarters 1. An account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event. All orders from a distance by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prize tickets in the previous lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to W. J. RAMSAY & CO. Raleigh, A. C. July 18, 1834.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia their summer and fall supply of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c. &c.

REMOVAL. In consequence of the late destructive fire in Pearl street, New York, by which our bills, certificates, part of our books, and all our valuable stock of Dry Goods were destroyed, we have removed from No. 209 Pearl street to No. 52, William, near Pine street, where we are opening an entirely new stock of DRY GOODS, adapted to the southern trade, which we offer for sale, by the piece or package, for cash or approved credit.

DOHEMUS, SUTNAM & NIXON. New York, July 16, 1834. N. B. Our warehouse, No. 209 Pearl street, is now being rebuilt, to which we intend removing on the first of January next.

Fresh Arrivals. NEW GOODS. CHEAPER THAN EVER. MEAD & AVERY. Have received, and are constantly receiving additional supplies of new Spring and Summer Goods, which, together with their former stock, comprise a large and extensive assortment of every description of GOODS. And from the particular care taken in the selection of every article, and the very advantageous manner they are laid out, they find themselves, in saying, that a better, or more select assortment, has never been offered before in Raleigh. They respectfully invite from their customers and the public generally, a continuance of that patronage they have already so liberally received. They also state, that their terms will not only be liberal, and their Goods sold low for cash; but that they will supply their regular customers with any article whatever, on any 12 months credit, as low Cash. Their assortment consists of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries of every description, Hardware, Crochery, Glass Ware, Queens Ware, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Hats and Shoes, &c. &c. Raleigh, May 23, 1834.

Goods! Goods! Goods! A large and handsome assortment selling near the New York value, by WM. A. WILLIAMS, at the old Corner Stand, opposite the Market, Raleigh, July 21, 1834.

New Store in Pittsburgh. Through this medium the public of Charleston are respectfully informed that a handsome stock of merchandise is now opening in the stand recently occupied by Jos. Small, Esq; and where the Post Office is still kept. The subscriber being determined to sell as near the New York cost as is practicable, solicits such patronage as will sustain that establishment in selling low. Fresh supplies will be received. W. A. WILLIAMS.

Overseer. The undersigned is disposed to undertake as an Overseer for the ensuing year, on moderate terms, commencing with the first of the year, (January.) He is young and a single man, raised a farmer, mostly to the culture of corn, tobacco, and cotton; he has the management of his father's farm the present year, the first of his acting as overseer; his father lives in Transville, on the road leading from Raleigh to Oxford, 8 miles south of the latter, where the undersigned was raised and now resides, and where any communication on the subject may find him. If any reference should be asked, he offers his neighbors generally, at the distance of 8 or 10 miles around, as he is well known by them all. July 21, 1834. W. M. F. KITTRELL, 31 Stp

Bank of the State of North Carolina. Subscriptions for nine hundred and fifty two shares of the stock of this Bank (remaining unsubscribed at this time) will be received until the 20th of August next inclusive, unless sooner subscribed. Subscribers will be required to pay interest on the shares subscribed from the 22nd May last until paid. The second instalment on all shares of stock subscribed for, and not already paid, will be due on the 20th August next. Subscriptions may be made in person, or by letter addressed to the Cashier of the Bank. By order of the President and Directors, G. DEWEY, Cash'g. Raleigh, July 15, 1834.

Notice. The subscriber having by good encouragement succeeded in permanently establishing the Saddle & Harness Making Business, in all its various branches, informs his friends and customers that he has recently received a good stock of materials from Philadelphia, selected by himself, which he fears not to exhibit to his customers, in hopes of selling them every thing they may want in his line of business. Having been successful in procuring workmen of steady habits and good recommendations from the western country, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all that may call on him for any thing in his line. In justification to myself it is necessary for me to give a statement of my prices.

Repairs. Paddling Saddles from \$1 50 to 2 50 Restuffing do 30 Scating do 1 00 to 1 50 New Work. Best English Heads and Reins to buckle in the line 1 25 Do do double Heads and 1 75 to 2 00 Buffalos Robes 3 50 Best American bridle filling to buckle in the line 75 to 1 25 Carriage Harness plated, 50 100 do do do 20 40 Harouche do do 18 55 Do do jaquene 8 15 Stage Harness, plated, 40 60 Wagon do by the pound.

THOMAS F. CHRISTMAN. Roles' Store, July 5, 1834. P. S. Any person wishing to buy Northern Carriages of any description, is informed that J. T. Brown has made arrangement to deposit Carriages in this place, which will afford them decided advantages over any arrangement individuals can make, to get an article of that kind brought from the North. The article is warranted in every instance; and harness furnished by T. F. Christman, of every description. Carriages to be sold at first cost, adding 5 per cent. Orders will be received and attended to, by T. F. C.

\$50 REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber's residence in Onslow county, on Monday night, the 5th instant, a Negro man named Harry, aged about 25 years, of a swarthy complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has a large scar on the back of the right wrist. I bought Harry in the city of Raleigh on the 14th of December last, at public auction, from John Leach, Executor of Charles Parish, dec. He will probably make his way to Newbern, Wilmington, or some other town, for the purpose of facilitating his escape to the North. I therefore contain all masters of vessels and other persons, from carrying away or harboring said slave, under the penalty of the law. Any person taking and confining said Negro in jail, so that I get him again, will be entitled to the above reward. Should he be already taken up, the person having him in possession is requested to address the subscriber by letter directed to French's Mills, Onslow county, N. C. DANIEL L. RUSSELL. Onslow, May 20, 1834.

Twenty Dollars Reward. Run away from the subscriber, (Brins 21 miles from Raleigh, on the "Lashborough road," on the 29th June last, my Negro man Figan, 28 or 30 years old, dark complexioned, about 5 feet high; he has a bad set of teeth, a flat head and a long face, and a scar on his right thigh just above his knee caused by a cut; crooked feet, the left one rather more than the other. He is quite active and artful, and I expect has got in with some late white men to take him out of the State. I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person that will take him up and deliver him to me or confine him in jail so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if taken and secured out of the State. BENNETT BURNE. July 3, 1834.

NOTICE. Strayed from the residence of the subscriber (Milton, Warren county, N. C.) on the 19th instant, two Horses, both in good work order; bay, ten or eleven years old, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, one white hind foot, 10 or 11 inches high, one white hind foot, 10 or 11 inches high, has marks of saddle and gear, as he has ploughed all the season, shot all round, and was raised near Milton, in Caswell county, in this State. The other a chestnut sorrel, a likely horse, six years old, about 4 feet 11 inches high, long neck, tail, a blaze in his face, and one hind foot, and perhaps worked by gear, as he has been in the plough all the spring, shot all round, and raised in the upper part of the State of Virginia. Both horses, when moved faster than a walk, trot altogether. Any information respecting said horses, or either of them, as I do not know how they may separate, will be kindly received, and all reasonable charges paid. JAMES SOUTHERLAND. July 15, 1834.

NEW BOOKS

Just received by D. Lindeman. The Young Christian's Evening 3d part, being the 18th volume of Harper's Boys' and Girls' Library. Peck's Guide for Emigrants, containing sketches of Illinois, Missouri and the adjacent parts. Lord Dover's Letters of Horace Walpole (Earl of Oxford) to Sir Horace Maner. Miss Edgeworth's Tales & Novels, complete, in 9 volumes, separate or complete sets. Library of Standard Editions, first series, viz. Burke's works, 3 volumes. Drane's Dupuyroux Clinical Lectures on Surgery. Life of Cromwell, by Rev. Mich. Russell, in 2 vols., being the 62d and 63d vol. of the Family Library. These can be obtained in complete sets up to the last published volume, or in separate parts. Colman's (the younger) Broad Grins of Political Vagaries. The Magdalen and other tales, by James Sheridan Knowles. The Life of Archbishop Cranmer, by Charles W. Le Bas, M. A. two vols. The Note Book of a Country Clergyman. The Church of God, in a series of dissertations, by Rev'd Robert W. Evans. The Influence of the Bible, by John Matthews, D. D. with a preliminary essay by Albert Barnes. The Geographical Annual for 1834, revised, corrected and improved. American Almanack for 1834. Comic Annual for 1834, London edition, by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan. The Amulet for 1834, London edition. The Keepsake for 1834, London edition, by Frederic Mansel Reynolds. A new edition of DAVY CROCKETT, with all its improvements &c. The Dominion's Legacy, in two volumes. The Aristocrat, an American tale, in 2 vols. The Down Easters &c &c &c by John Neal, in two volumes. Scenes in our Parish, by a country parson's daughter. Newton's Stories of the Mesopotamia Service, by the author of the King's Own, Peter Simple &c. The Naval Officer or Scenes and Adventures in the life of Frank Midway, in two vols. Tales of Romance, vol 2, containing Fazio or the Italian Wife, the Stranger, Dicky Cross, the Idiot of Exeter, the Irish Lord Lieutenant and his Double, the Parting and Return, Helen Waters, Annie Leslie, the Laird of Windholm, A Legend of Macaulay Moore and Annie Macleod, a tale by Mrs Crawford. The Bridgewater Treatise, part 4th, being Bell on the hand, its mechanism and vital endowments as evincing design. Also the three former publications. Mrs Willard's Journal & Letters from France and Great Britain. Library of Romance, edited by Leith Stretton. Waldemar, being the 7th volume of this valuable work. They may be had either separate or in sets complete. Besides many valuable works; to enumerate which would exceed the limits of an advertisement. The subscriber respectfully states, that owing to the pressure of the times, he is anxious in a measure to wind up his affairs, and see how he stands in the world as regards money concerns. He wishes to sell on such terms as cannot but give satisfaction to the purchaser. He therefore invites all those who wish to buy books for themselves or to sell again, to give him a call; and he is well assured that if the article they wish is in his store, they will not go away dissatisfied. A small advance on northern cost is only required. In conclusion, he is anxious to pay off his debts, and invites those who have demands against him to bring them forward for payment; and in order to meet such demands, he earnestly hopes that those who are in arrears will help him out in satisfying his old bills. D. LINDEMAN. Raleigh, Jan'y 23.

at supper. The stomach is thus suddenly excited, and perhaps the appetite increased, but the healthy functions of that organ are proportionally diminished, and debility, with morbid symptoms, invariably succeeds. It may be laid down as a universal rule, that nothing should ever be received into the stomach, during a period of health, which is not known to be nutritious, or calculated to supply the natural waste of the system; and the stronger the impression made on the stomach by stimulants or excitants of any kind, the greater will be the derangement of its operations. Alcohol, or the intoxicating property of spirits, acts on the stomach, brain, liver, heart, &c. producing changes of function and structure which sooner or later become fatal to their vitality. There is scarcely a disease aboard our ships which may not be justly attributable to this cause, when aided by some others which will be presently noticed. In cold healthful regions the conservative powers of nature do wonderfully sustain the human frame against the continued action of this poison, so far that life may be long preserved; but, in tropical and less salubrious climates, it is almost the only cause of the great devastation which the human family experience. It is difficult to say what particular kind of intoxicating drinks will be found most effectual in bringing on the following catalogue of diseases: dyspepsia, liver complaint, tremors, convulsions, gout, dropsy, apoplexy, palsy, insanity, universal impotency, and idiotism; but it is firmly believed that not one of them would scarcely ever occur at sea, were it not for the introduction of alcohol and its associates.

Wine is usually drunk at dinner only, when it is less apt to induce the more evident symptoms of intoxication, but it appears to deceive the stomach, and being thereby diffused thro' the system, is carried to the heart, brain and extremities, inducing hypertrophy or enlargement of the heart, apoplexy, gout, &c. Porter, beer, and all the classes of malt liquors, possess this property in an equal degree with wine, requiring however treble the quantity to furnish the same measure of alcohol; but there is combined with these malt liquors less acid, and more of the narcotic principle, which it has been supposed is the reason why they shorten life in a greater degree than wine, when used freely. Acids and saccharine matter tend very much to counteract the poisonous action of alcohol, hence punch is slower in its destruction than common grog. When the stomach is in a state of inanition, it appears to revolt at once on the introduction of alcohol, suspending chymification, or the digestive action on the food which immediately follows, and then we sooner find a scirrhus or cancerous condition of this organ extending along the intestinal tube. Whether alcohol can ever prove salutary in cases of disease, is not now a question, as all that is advanced respecting this article applies to its action on persons in a healthy state; and here, it is my decided opinion, that it is always injurious without regard to the quantity or mode in which it may be combined; that not one drop can be admitted with propriety, from infancy to the most extreme old age; and that it has always been the greatest scourge of the world. Having thus condemned alcohol in the most unqualified terms, it may be inquired, what should constitute our ordinary drink? to which we answer pure water: that appears to have been designed as the only proper solvent for our food, and to restore the wasting fluids of the body. There is a constant study to deprive water of its salubrity by some addition or other; lemon juice, flavored syrups, &c. are occasionally added, but they all manifest an unhealthy state of the nerves; that there is some unpleasant feeling which we wish to remove. Often, by an indulgence in these morbid appetites, the health is undermined and the foundation most innocently laid of those intemperate habits which terminate but with life. The following remarks, found in Paley's Theology, discover great sagacity in the author: "In water, which ought not to be a little admired, are those negative qualities, which constitute its purity. Its very insipidity, which is one of those negative qualities, renders it the best of all menstrua. Having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other. Had there been a taste in water, be it what it might, it would have affected every thing we ate or drank, with an importunate repetition of the same flavor."

BOOKS. Just received at the North Carolina Book Store the following new Books: Sketches by Mrs Sigourney, beautifully bound in stamped and flowered muslin, 1 vol. 12 mo. A Manual on the Sabbath, by Professor J. H. Agnew. Beauties of Robert Hale. Counsels to the Young, by the Rev A. Alexander, D. D. The Moral Testaments of a Man. The 1st & 2d vols. Christian Library, half bound. The young man's Sunday book. The young ladies' do do common and extra binding. Observations on the European Vine and the art of making Wine, by S. J. Fisher. The Bachelor's reformation, or edibility vanquished. The last vol. of Jacob Fairbairn. Duane's translation of Cicero's Orations, 3 vols. Warrington and Dryden's translation of Virgil. And a great many more new, interesting and valuable Books. TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, July 17, 1834.

Fresh Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice. Just received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. July, 1834. From the American Temperance Recorder. Letter from Dr. B. Washington, of the United States Navy, to the Rev. Dr. Edwards. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1834. Dear Sir: Although I have been long engaged in professional duties, and have had a most extensive field for observation, I regret to state that the subject of intemperance in the navy, or elsewhere, has not occupied my attention until within a few years past. The result of my limited experience, however, in answer to your inquiries, is given with the greatest pleasure. After perusing all the publications which I have been able to collect on the subject of intemperance, I find that the effects of ardent spirits have already been so ably and so faithfully exhibited to the public, that nothing remains for me, in the few following desultory remarks, but to add my testimony in confirmation of all that has been published on this most interesting topic in the various temperance tracts that have come to my hands. Aboard our ships of war, the law allows half a pint of spirits daily to each person, which is generally given at two draughts, diluted with an equal quantity of water; the first the moment before dinner, the other in the afternoon

ception into the stomach. If there be a healthy appetite, grog cannot be even desirable; as we never have thirst and hunger at the same time: hence fluids at meals are not only unnecessary, but when the digestion is delicate, frequently harmful. The evil effects of ardent spirits are particularly observed in boats' crews, who having been long on fatiguing duty and deprived of nourishment, in a moment of exhaustion and nervous excitability, on returning aboard have their stomachs suddenly filled with grog and half chewed food. The consequence is, that these men are soon attacked with vomiting, dysentery, and fevers, which are improperly attributed to the localities of the shore. But what greatly aggravates the action of alcohol is its state of concentration. I have seen it served out raw to the men during the dog-days, even before breakfast; those thus ordering it being governed either by some silly theory, or to ingratiate themselves with the crew, in opposition to all that could be said to them by persons of experience and sound sense, who have always felt a sincere desire to promote the health and efficiency of our seamen; I allude to the surgeons of the navy. When taken in this undiluted state, it acts like liquid fire, searing the tender coats of the stomach, and making such an impression on the nervous system, that it never can recover from the shock. "One cause why we discover early decay in seamen, is want of sleep." Capt. Cook, who has received so much merited praise for the preservation of the health of his men, acted on the principle, as soon as required, as much sleep as the laboring class on shore, which is strictly true. As our ships of war do not shorten sail at night, being generally anxious to reach port, a considerable degree of anxiety is kept up among the officers, and the crew become thereby greatly harassed, by being called frequently, and kept upon deck, to increase or diminish every moment the quantity of sail, according to the varying state of the weather. This, however, they could stand very well if they did not use alcohol, as in that case a much greater portion of sleep becomes necessary. Besides more sleep, an additional quantity of water is required for ships carrying alcohol, which might be considered a matter of some importance during long voyages. Alcohol has been declared to be fatal to health, when aided by other causes; the greatest among these causes is the use of tobacco. The following remarks, from the United Service Journal on this subject, appear to me to be very appropriate: "The Surgeon General of the Forces has recently made public his belief, that never until the last twenty years, did he see so many young men with pale faces and emaciated figures; and he attributes the existence of the evil to the use of cigars. This dietician chief, and consequent paleness of complexion and emaciation of muscle, which are attributed to the use of cigars, belong, no doubt, to an injury inflicted, perhaps in more ways than one, upon the aids and organs of digestion; nor is that hypothesis at all inconsistent with what we hear from so many cigar smokers, namely, that their cigar is their dependence for digestion. That, after having impaired the organ or weakened its tone, or dried up the salivary menstruum, they should need a stimulant, even in the very form of the one which injures them, is only of a piece with all that has been said of drinking, and especially of dram drinking, to which latter debauch, the debauch of cigar smoking has the closest possible alliance. Exclusive of the low habit of imitation, a dulness and feebleness of understanding, an absence of intellectual resources, a vacuity of thought, are great inducements to the use of this, as of all other drugs, whether from the cigar shop, or the snuff shop, or the gin shop, or the wine cellar, a truth by no means the less certain because it appears that more of the highest power of mind are drawn into the vice, and made to reduce themselves by their adoption and dependence upon it to the lowest level of the vulgar; but, at the same time, it is not to be denied that a great support in defence of cigar smoking is found in the medical opinions sometimes advanced as to its salutary influence." From the strong opposition made to the introduction of this article into Europe, its true character appears to have been fully understood even at that date. Tobacco invariably produces a low state of intoxication, ultimately accompanied with dyspepsia, a degree of muscular debility, ennuj, and nervous derangement, that nothing but alcohol will relieve for a moment, and when they unite in the same person, and there is almost a certainty that they will come together, we find man reduced to the lowest bodily and mental degradation. They are the cause of the desolation that has spread over the whole State of Virginia—a desolation scarcely paralleled in the history of the world. One of the greatest revolutions ever witnessed took place twelve hundred years ago, when an individual, feeling a contempt for the people around him, called a christian, who had debased

themselves by wine and luxurious living, undertook to prescribe a more salutary code for the world, by prohibiting alcohol and narcotics, and living on the plainest fare. The father of this system, which gave health and gladness to all who observed it faithfully, was soon hailed as one inspired with extraordinary wisdom. The followers of Mahomet immediately manifested superior strength and prowess. They overcame all who opposed them in arms, and by their exalted intelligence rapidly advanced the arts and sciences. Medicine is particularly under great obligations to the Arabian physicians of those days for their preservation of the classic records of Greece and Rome, and for otherwise contributing largely towards the cause of medical science. These people are now on the wane, mainly, because they have introduced the use of opium and tobacco; but still, from the healthy blood their sober ancestors had so long preserved, those among them who reject the use of wine never tell a falsehood, they never steal, nor will they, under any circumstances, either of prosperity or adversity, fail to offer up every moment their grateful prayers. Coffee is not prohibited by the Koran, because its use was unknown at the time it was written, but we find, at two different periods, the coffee houses closed throughout the whole Turkish empire by order of government, when coffee was condemned as inebriating and tending towards immorality; but as would be the case now with us, if whiskey shops were ordered to be suppressed, the idle and profligate, who had become habituated to the narcotic, became so clamorous, that it was deemed expedient to yield to their importunities, and indulge them in their noxious drink. There can be but little doubt but that the same wisdom which induced a war against wine, would have extended to a condemnation of tobacco, had it been brought before the same tribunal. It would be advisable, in my opinion, to withdraw the spirit portion of the ration from our seamen, as it would tend greatly to preserve sobriety and tranquillity at sea; although the use of tobacco will keep up a constant desire for some intoxicating draught, and it must be expected that the moment they get on shore they will, as now, plunge into all manner of excess. It is not, however, simply tobacco that gives a zest for alcohol. It will be necessary that the mind should be cultivated and actively engaged. It appears to have been the design of creation that man should be employed, not only in corporeal, but in mental labor; and by the latter, to improve, not his present condition alone, but to make provision for his future state. It is necessary the subject of health should be well studied, and preserved by that self denial and discipline which the Creator has given as the intelligence to prescribe. The moment rum and tobacco are presented to men whose minds are uncultivated, they seize upon them as the great desiderata; things which they had always wanted but could not describe; that is, an agent to give action, and to relieve them from the wearisomeness of a negative existence. To bring about a reformation among our seamen must require time; their minds must be more improved; they must be better informed as to the true nature of what we consider forbidden articles; they must listen to moral and religious instruction; and, above all, the most rigid example must be set them by their officers.

Many persons lay strict emphasis on what they call moderation in the use of wine, which they conceive to be commendable, as affording evidence of our capability of self government. Such notions are absurd. If a bottle of wine will induce a degree of intoxication amounting to temporary madness, will not a single glass disorder the senses in some degree approaching to that state of excitement? At what precise point does temperance end and ebriety commence? May not the mind be so delicately adjusted, that a single drop of intoxicating fluid may destroy its equilibrium? We see persons who have been intemperate, going on from year to year leading a most exemplary life, until, yielding to the persuasion of their friends, or from curiosity, they take a glass of wine, when immediately all their fortitude vanishes; their promises, made during lucid moments, are wholly disregarded; they relapse into their bad habits, and are lost. But why is this? because in an instant the wine produces a moral perversion—the veracity is irretrievably gone. "Alcohol blinds the understanding, sears the conscience, pollutes the affections, and hardens the heart. It leads man into temptation, and gives to evil peculiar power over the mind." The moment a person takes wine, he is prone to become deceitful, and may be viewed as a player wearing a mask. All the true noble feelings he may possess should be justly suspected as forming part of his new character; they are theatrical. It is fashionable to exclaim against those who, having once acquired intemperate habits, should assume