

What effect was produced on the minister I never knew; only I know that he has since that time become a very rigid temperance man, so far as distilled spirits are concerned; and if the lesson he received from myself and my companion did him any good, I am heartily glad of it. Of the physician I know much more. He was a man of sneers, and he sneered at our rigid temperance principles. True, he was a man who professed piety; but it is hardly necessary for me to say that many who profess piety are not pious. A better page than mine has made the solemn declaration long ago. This physician continued to drink spirit still, and to sneer; and he does so to this day. He is, however, beginning to experience the punishment of his misdeeds. He has become a slave to his appetites and passions,—the angry passions in particular,—as more than one member of his family could give painful testimony; and, though not yet over forty years of age, is beginning to suffer exceedingly from those pains and infirmities, which, if they belong to men at all, should not come into his possession till the age of three score and ten.

It has always been surprising to me that ministers and physicians,—especially the latter,—should have been so slow in coming forth into the battle with intemperance, "to the help of the Lord against the mighty;" that they should only come late into the rear guard, and then almost by compulsion, instead of coming in voluntarily and cheerfully. It cannot be for want of light on the subject, at least as a general fact, for this light many of them certainly possess. But I shall have more to say on this subject in another place.

For the present, it is only necessary for me to add, that it was this strange shrinking of medical men from a subject of such incalculable importance, which tended, among many other things, to lead me to reflection on facts before me, and ultimately to open my eyes. I saw there was a slavery of the mind which sometimes got possession of those who were accounted great and good men, which was quite as degrading and stupefying to their faculties as any other slavery; and I resolved to make an effort, in such ways as God should enable me, for my own and their emancipation. These resolutions, however, for a time, seemed like those referred by the poet Young, who says of man, that he—

"Resolves, and re-resolves, yet dies the same."

News.

CANADA.

FIRE IN COOKSVILLE.—We learn from a correspondent that the store, dwelling house, and barn, of Mr. Hugh Shaw, of Cooksville, was destroyed by fire at a very early hour yesterday morning. The property was insured to the amount of £200 which will probably cover the loss.—*Globe*.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening, the inhabitants of the Town, were alarmed by the ringing of the Fire Bell. On reaching the spot, we found the Brewery and the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Brown in flames. The Rescue Fire Company, were soon on the ground, followed by the Juvenile and Hook and Ladder Companies, but it was evident the fire had made too much head way to be arrested.—*Port Hope Advertiser*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A FARMER KILLED BY A BULL.—We regret to learn that Mr. John McCaig, Kilhill, near Stranraer, was gored to death by a bull on Friday last. Mr. McCaig had driven the bull into a field, and as it did not seem inclined to move from the gate, he went forward to drive it. The animal suddenly turned round and struck him down. The injuries received were so severe that the unfortunate sufferer died in a short time. He was a most worthy man, and held in great esteem in the district where he lived.—*Dumfries Courier*.

THE GAME LAWS.—The *Carnarvon Herald* states that, at Bala, a boy, twelve years of age, convicted under the Game-laws, has recently undergone one month's imprisonment for having been seen merely carrying a vermin trap in a lane, and in open day.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF CLOSING PUBLIC HOUSES.—Since the regulation for closing public houses on Sunday morning until after church hours was introduced in Liverpool, the number of charges of drunkenness at the police court has decreased from 674 to 200 in a period of six months.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL-BOY.—An extraordinary circumstance has transpired at Ashton-under-Lyne. Three boys, whilst going to school along the canal side, quarrelled, and one of them threw the cap of another into the canal.—The third boy laid hold of the one who had thrown the cap into the canal, and pushed him in after it. The two then left their companion to perish, quite unconcerned, and went to school. The finding of the dead body of the boy who was drowned has elicited this statement from the survivors.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—Horror accumulates in the West. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief. "A Commercial Traveller" writes thus to the *Freeman's Journal* from Ennis:—"On my way here, I called at Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and Galway. The first-mentioned town I found a vast hospital, having twelve or fourteen auxiliary poor houses. They are situated in every part of the town, consequently you cannot go to any district without coming in contact with a cholera hospital. A person from Ahascragh, a small town about five miles from Ballinasloe, contracted for the supplying of coffins for that union, and such has been the demand for the last month, that he employed forty men sawing boards and twenty men nailing them together. Notwithstanding that number constantly at work (even on Sundays) the guardians had to engage an additional contractor. With their united exertions, and the numerous staff employed by them, they are scarcely able to keep a sufficient number ready. Many of your readers can have no idea of the description of coffins they are. The boards are nailed together in the same way boxes containing yellow soap are sent to the country by the Liverpool manufacturer, but not with as much care (without planing or painting.) You can judge what number seventy or eighty men would prepare daily."—*European Times*.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMER EMPIRE WRECKED.—Troy, May 18—12 o'clock.—The steamer *Empire*, of Troy, ran foul of the schooner *Nash Brown*, in Newburgh Bay, nearly opposite Newbury, last night, about ten o'clock, on her way from New York to Troy, stove a hole in her forward of the wheel. She commenced filling rapidly; and in a few minutes the water reached the state-room deck. Fortunately, as the water reached this deck, the freight between this and the main deck buoyed her up until the *Rip Vanwinkle* came alongside, and took off those who were so fortunate as to reach the upper deck. The scene was a terrible one to those on board, and to those who were so fortunate as to get on board the schooner. It was reported that the *Empire* must go down with two-thirds of her passengers; but just at this critical moment, probably from the cause mentioned above, her sinking was less rapid, and the water did not gain more than three or four feet in the state room hall, until towed ashore by the *Rip Vanwinkle*. About this time, a steamer from Hudson came alongside, and took off those who wished to return to New York. The *Rip* also left quite a number at Newbury. Among the passengers we cannot omit the name of Joseph J. Jones, as one who did every thing possible to succour the sufferers, and render aid to those on board. Possibly twenty or thirty have been lost. Twelve bodies have been found, and among them Mrs. Noble, of Troy, sister of General Ross; Isabella Carson, aged 17; George L. Buckland. A despatch dated half-past one, states that the steamer is still submerged to the promenade deck, and it is supposed that many dead bodies are in the cabin. The *Empire* is not insured.

Boston, 9th June.—William R. Fisher, a provision dealer of this city, was attacked with Cholera last evening, and died in 6 hours.

One or two other cases were reported at Cincinnati yesterday.

A letter from Montevideo, April 27, states that the French Admiral had entered into arrangements with Rosas, for a full settlement of all the late difficulties, which is to be sent to France. In the meantime an armistice of 6 months will take place.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—General Gaines died to-day of cholera;