

The Gains to the Temperance Cause.

The Rev. JOHN MARSH, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union, U. S., has recently published a pamphlet called "A Half-Century Tribute to the Cause of Temperance," which gives an interesting bird's eye view of the history of the Temperance cause. The writer is in an excellent position for taking the sketch he has given. We believe there are still some persons who would scornfully smile on finding the Temperance Society classed with the Bible, Missionary, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies, but their number is now few. The Temperance principle has only occupied the Total Abstinence ground during a small part of the last half century, but she can record her triumphs, many and great. Sometimes pioneering, and sometimes following the other noble philanthropic institutions, she has manifested herself to be powerful for the good of man, because she draws her claim on his notice from the Word of God itself, as well as from its accordance with his moral and physical being.

Dr. Marsh begins with the dawning of the principle on a mind here and there, early in the century, and then traces its progress from the time that the note of abstinence was struck, first from spirits, and finally and more truly, from all that will intoxicate.

We recommend all who hesitate about the success of Temperance, to see, as here shown, what has been gained in every clime, in every grade of society. Let him further see what is our present standing, and what are the prospects. Let him not fail to consider what is still required, whom and what we yet want, as aiders and abettors by example and precept in this matter. There is yet much wanted, much land to be possessed, and the final and successful occupation of the whole can only be accomplished by the same perseverance, and let us ever remember, by the same Divine blessing which has carried us thus far. The following extract gives a specimen of the gains to this cause; we must refer to the Address itself for the full extent of these over the world.—*Athenæum*.

"First, We say it without boasting, but in gratitude to God, we have gained over to our side the great body of agriculturalists: the bone and sinew of the country. Where is the harvest field in which the rum bottle is found?—where the woodman who takes it in his winter's toil; and where are those oceans of cider, once the product of every farm, and the supposed comfort of every household?"

Next, We have gained the great mass of industrious mechanics. Where is the workshop infested with that which once set master and apprentice at variance, blunted every tool, and destroyed the finest material?"

Then, we have gained ship-owners, insurers, navigators and seamen, till scarce a merchant ship, a packet, a whaler, or a coaster, now issues the daily spirit ration, and forty thousand seamen have signed the temperance pledge.

We have gained the great body of evangelical ministers and Christians; some entire denominations (the Methodists) so that there is not a manufacturer or vender among them. An habitual though prudent drinker! where will he be acknowledged a fit subject for admission to communion? And the minister of Christ, not repudiating the cup! where, in evangelical churches, can he find a settlement?"

We have gained an entire new system of education for our children and youth; no, not new, for it was the education of Daniel and his companions.—but an education new with us; leaving all the physical energies of the system unharmed, vigorous, and full of beauty as in the creation of God.

We have gained influence in our New Year's festivities; and brought the anniversary of our Nation's birth to speak much for temperance.

We have gained an extensive patronage for Temperance Hotels, and are, to a great extent, influencing the action of public companies and associations.

We have gained men of the highest rank and station, Governors of States, judges of Courts, members of Legislatures, forming Legislature and Congressional Temperance Societies.

We have gained once and again the popular vote of the people. When the question of license or no license has been fairly submitted to them, they have decided against it, as in the state of New York in 1846, by a majority of 450 towns, and of 65,000, in the popular vote; and in the State of Vermont, once by a majority of 8,000, and again, of 12,000. In Massachusetts, every county save one, and in Rhode Island, every town save three, have outlawed the traffic. And in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Michigan, we have gained strong legislative action, now hemming in, now restraining, and now barring out, and even prohibiting, under pains and penalties, the traffic in intoxicating drinks. And more than all, we have gained a strong public sentiment throughout

the length and breadth of the land, that rum-selling, the cause of two-thirds of the pauperism and crime of the country, should be classed with gambling and lotteries, with theft, counterfeiting, and manslaughter; and placed under the ban of the law."

New Process of Daguerreotyping.

We learn by the able correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger (W. H. Fry), that the following improvement in the process of Daguerreotyping has just been discovered by Niepee, the first discoverer of the art. The engraving is to be submitted to vapour of iodine (at a temperature of 15 or 20 degrees) during about ten minutes; a longer time is necessary if the temperature be less elevated; ten grammes of iodine to be used per square of 4 inches. The paper intended to receive the impression is to be covered with a coat of paste, taking care previously to have it moistened with water containing one degree of pure sulphuric acid. The proofs, after being pressed with a linen cloth, present a design of admirable purity. These impressions, taken on paste, will, however, in drying, become vaporous; but if taken on paper prepared with one or two layers of starch, the design will not only be clear, but will preserve much better. What is most extraordinary is, that many impressions may be taken from the same print without submitting it to a new preparation—the last proofs being always the clearest. Designs of various colours may thus be obtained according as the paste is more or less boiled, or according to the quantity of acid used. Proofs may also be taken on different metals by observing the following precautions. In submitting the engraving to the vapour of iodine, care should be taken to have it perfectly dry, in order that the white portions of it may become impregnated. In this case it should be exposed but a few minutes to the vapour. Let it be afterwards applied, without wetting it, to a piece of silver, and then placed under a press; at the end of five or six minutes there will be a most faithful reproduction of the original. By afterwards exposing the plate to the vapour of mercury, a proof similar to that of a daguerreotype is obtained.—*Scientific American*.

Fever and Cancer Cured—Great Discoveries.

The city of New Orleans has become not a little celebrated for two important discoveries made in it within a few years, by two eminent physicians,—one is Dr. Gilbert, whose fame is now widely extended, as the successful curer of that hitherto impregnable and terrible disease, "cancer." The other is Dr. Seat, who has cured some of our most eminent men, in a few days, of fever. We have read in the New Orleans Delta, and have seen the most respectable testimonials of the cures effected by Dr. Gilbert, in his Hospital, Poydras street, New Orleans.

Dr. Seat visited our office last week, on his way to Europe to dispose of his important discovery to foreign governments. The discovery is a medicine which never fails to cure the most inveterate case of fever in a few days. Such discoveries confer untold blessings upon the human family.—*Id.*

Bequests to Religious Societies.

We often see notices of bequests made to the different organizations of the age. There is no question but it would be better for those who are intrusted with property, to appropriate it during life to those societies needing aid, and commanding the confidence of the donors. They would have the pleasure of witnessing some of the results of their offerings. A vast amount of good might be accomplished by earlier employing those sums, the distribution of which is reserved for a dying hour. Still, it is better to distribute them, than not at all; and, in many cases, no doubt, the donors, during life contribute largely to the funds of the society or societies, they so liberally remember when the shades of death deepen around them. A lady of New Jersey has recently bequeathed the following sums: to the Theological Seminary, Auburn, \$2,000; American Board of Missions, \$2,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; American Home Missions, \$1,000; American Tract Society, \$1,000; American and Foreign Christian Union, \$1,000; N. Y. Colonization Society, \$1,000; total, \$9,000. The residue of her estate, if any, she leaves to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The deceased lady was Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden of Morristown, and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, of Westfield, N. J. Mrs. Arden during her life-time benevolently aided the cause of Christian Missions, and contributed largely to kindred objects. She was not one of those whose entire benevolence is reserved for a great final act: for one spasmodic effort at the moment of nature's dissolution.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

The Popish Church in the United States.

Some of the American prints are out upon the Roman hierarchy. They say that the Papal church in the United States is almost entirely a foreign church. Of thirty-two bishops eight are Frenchmen, seven Irishmen, two Belgians, two Canadians, one Swiss, one Spanish, leaving only eleven of the thirty-two for Americans. Of the clergy, the following estimate, by a correspondent of the Catholic Herald, is believed to be near the truth:—The Irish clergy number 425, being somewhat more than a third of the entire number. The Germans are above 250, about a fifth of the whole. There are about 220 Frenchmen. The Americans number only 170, being less than a seventh part. There are 70 or more Belgians, 40 Spaniards, about the same number of Italians, 8 or 10 Portuguese, about the same number of Poles and Hungarians, 3 or 4 Englishmen, 20 Swiss, 8 or 10 Canadians, and some few of other nations.—*Id.*

Death of the Rev. Joseph Fowler.

We can at this hour, only record the simple fact—hoping we may next week be able to give it a more solemn record,—that the eminent Minister named at the head of this paragraph died—though not suddenly, yet unexpectedly—at his residence beside the City-road Chapel, yesterday morning. Mr. Fowler's general health has been long impaired, and scarcely more than a week ago, he went down under medical direction to Brighton. Thence he returned on Friday last, but with inflammation of the lungs added to his former ailments. On his arrival at his house in City-road, he took to his bed, from which he rose no more. Conscious of his approaching end, and with unclouded confidence in God his Saviour, his mental serenity and intelligence continued unimpaired to the last. His children have a melancholy consolation in the recollections which their timely arrival enabled them to treasure up of the dying hours of their venerable father. On Saturday we believe Mr. Fowler's dust will find a resting-place not far from WESLEY'S, on the burying-ground of City-road Chapel.—*London Watchman, March 19th*.

Combined Meeting of Protestants.

A meeting, convened by the Protestant Defence Committee, was held yesterday morning, to consider the desirableness of uniting in some common action the different bodies of Protestants in opposition to the present aggression of the Church of Rome. The right hon. Lord Ashley presided, and was surrounded by Lords Rolin and Ducie, Sir C. E. Eardley, H. Verney, &c., and by the Revs. M. Villiers, Champneys, Ansell, Dr. Bosciam, (President of the Wesleyan Conference,) Bunney, Morrison, Steane, and Campbell; Charles Prest, Thomas Vasey, R. Herschell, Stoughton and others. After lengthened and careful deliberation, a committee was appointed to prepare a draft of a plan of action to be submitted to another meeting.—*Id.*

Music and Painting.

Music has been given us by our bountiful Creator, to assist in smoothing the path of human life. The same being who has covered the face of nature with bright and beautiful colours, has filled the air with sweet and expressive sounds. He has taught us to listen to the melody of the birds, the sighs of the passing breeze, and the accents of the human voice, with feeling akin to those with which we gaze on the glorious heavens, the verdure of the woods, and the meadows enamelled with a thousand flowers. And He has taught us, too, to make our senses of the beauties of nature, derived from the eye or the ear, the foundation of two exquisite arts, by which not only our perceptions of these beauties are quickened and enhanced, but our intellectual and moral qualities are called into action. Painting and music perform a much higher part than that of merely ministering to human pleasure.

American Enterprise Honoured in England.

Professor Silliman stated in one of his recent lectures in this city, that Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition to the Antarctic Seas, has just received an elegant gold medal from the British Government, as an acknowledgement that he was the true discoverer of a disputed continent, from which he saw the volcanic fires bursting from a land of ice and snow, and pouring their lava down the eternal barriers of the frozen mountains.—*N. Y. Scientific Am.*

✂ We shall be glad to receive the favours of our advertising friends. The circulation of *The Wesleyan* is extensive, and constantly increasing.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* from Liverpool arrived at this port about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Below will be found items of News:

The Ministry appear to be getting through the business of Parliament with tolerable success. Lord John Russell promises a comprehensive measure of Reform next Session.

The Budget was being discussed on the evening of the 4th. The Resolutions for the renewal of the Income Tax was agreed to pro forma. The Chancellor proposed to retain the abolition of the Tax upon old and new houses of 9d in the pound, and 6d upon ships and houses, and for the occupiers of land, the exception of houses under the nominal value of £30. This would diminish the amount of duty by £1,136,000, or would adhere to his former proposal as to coffee and timber.—The total amount of reductions would be £1,536,000—leaving a permanent surplus of £356,000.

THE PACKET SERVICE.—A prospectus has been issued by an "European and American Steam Packet Company," provisionally registered, the object of which will be to establish a line of first class steamships to ply between Galway and some port or ports of America to be hereafter determined. It is proposed, for the purpose of carrying out the project, to raise a capital of £250,000 to begin with in 5000 shares of £50 each.

Some apprehension of a revolutionary movement by foreigners on the occasion of the London Exhibition, are entertained in England, but it appears from remarks made in the House of Commons, that the Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

A powerful anti-Papal League has been formed in London.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. The ceremony of the consecration of Dr. Binney, of Worcester College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Nova Scotia and its dependencies was performed yesterday morning in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Binney, (father of the new bishop), the Rev. Dr. Gouldburn, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas, chaplain to the Archbishop. The whole of it was conducted in the most simple manner, no chanting or singing, but every part read—very different from the "historic" manner, as it has been called, of performing the services of the Church in other places. The chapel was pretty well filled with visitors, among whom were many clergymen.—*London Sun, March 26.*

Mr. Kennedy, who takes charge of the exploring party which the Prince Albert will take out in search of Sir John Franklin, is a "landman," and was thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, eight of which he spent on the Labrador coast.

The Bishop of Exeter has opened a new Gorham case, having refused to license a Mr. Codrill as curate, on the same grounds, respecting baptismal regeneration as those which occasioned the dispute with Mr. Gorham.

Her Majesty's Government has recently requested from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister in London, facts in relation to the criminal laws of the United States.

The French Ministry had fallen, and, as might be anticipated, all is doubt and speculation as to who were to be their successors. M. D. Raynerel has been nominated as Ambassador to Rome.—The Spanish Minister at Paris had presented to the President his letter of recall.

France is quiet, but much anxiety prevails touching the spread of socialist opinions.

A line of packets between France and Brazil is proposed to be established; they are to start, from Nantes, and sail to Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro.

The German Confederation is in a state of uncertainty. Austria and Prussia jealous of each other, are suspicious of the designs of their powerful mediator the Czar. No immediate solution of the question is anticipated; the great difficulty is the Presidency of the Diet.

Further ministerial changes at Madrid are anticipated.

Letters from Turin state, that the Royal ratification had been given to the treaty with England.

The principal city in the island of Rhodes has been destroyed by an earthquake, and many lives lost.

One thousand Russian troops have entered Bessarabia.

The Overland Mail from India, brings intelligence that the Dutch Land and Sea forces has completely routed the Pirates off the Indian Archipelago.