

John Rowley, a poor drunkard in Rochester, after a ten days' frolic, recently swallowed some arsenic, and soon expired.

A man named Peter Ferguson on the 5th inst. committed suicide at Cahawba, Ala, by jumping into a well. His neck was broken by the fall. He was under the influence of *manin a potu*.

DIED IN JAIL.—An individual who has been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess named Daniel Burguoiné, was on Thursday last committed to the District prison for debt. He was at the time in a state of intoxication; and was afterwards taken with fits, and Dr. Hubbell, the prison physician, attended him. He however expired about 4 or 5 o'clock on Monday morning. An inquest was held on the body by Jas. L. Schofield, Esq., Coroner. The respectable Jury of 22, who were summoned on the occasion, came to the conclusion that "he died in a fit of *delirium tremens* brought on by intemperance."—*Brockville Recorder*, July 1.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the County of Two Mountains; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling putash, and been completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found. Another awful warning to drunkards.—*Canada Times*.

A drunken fellow in Kentucky, lately set fire to a distillery, which was in consequence burnt down. An exchange paper says that the distillery first set fire to the man, and then the man set fire to the distillery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARENTS BEWARE!—The following circumstance, which is reported upon the highest authority as matter of fact, occurred some years since in one of the eastern states:—A father adopted the plan of using a little ardent spirits every day. He was never intoxicated, and never thought to be in the least intemperate by those who knew him. He only took a *little, very little*, because he thought that it did him good. For the same reason, his children, in imitation of his example, used a little daily; and so did their children. And before the second generation had passed away, more than *forty* of his descendants were known to be drunkards, or in a drunkard's grave. The many startling facts, of a character very similar to this, not only show the great importance of setting such examples before our children and others, over whom we have an influence, as will be worthy of imitation; but also, the necessity of attending most strictly to that oft-repeated but solemn and impressive admonition of inspiration—Touch not, taste not, handle not.—*Michigan Temperance Advocate*.

At the late session of the legislature of North Carolina, one of the members brought a cask of *peach brandy* and measures of various dimensions, which he placed in his room; and by the profits on the sale of his brandy, *to the legislators*, he boasted he had paid his expenses!! But why is it more disreputable for a legislator to sell grog, at his room, in the capitol of the state, than to do the same thing in his own groggery or bar-room at home? And what is the difference, in a moral light, between selling the poison to others, and drinking it ones-self?—*Recorder*.

"I have paid some attention to the unfermented juice of the grape, which Mr. Pomeroy offers to the churches for communion wine. It certainly is a beautiful and delicious article, and evidently free from that maddening quality which, in fermented wines, is so destructive to the souls and bodies of men. If it can be generally introduced into the churches, so that the people of God shall no longer in this holy ordinance contribute to the support of alcoholic manufactories, a great and important advance will be made in the cause of temperance;—an advance now loudly called for by the reform of more than 10,000 drunkards, many of whom we hope to see at the table of Christ, and none of whom can with safety take into their lips the intoxicating principle.

"JOHN MARSH, Sec. A. T. Union.

"New York, July 21, 1841."

"Why don't you come after cold victuals as usual," said a lady to a boy, who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.—*Organ*.

The Bible contains many specific warnings against ultraism in the use of wine; not one against ultraism in the *disuse* of it.—*Id.*

COST OF PAINT.—Some years ago there lived in Berkshire county, Mass., two physicians of considerable skill and eminence. One of them used no spirituous liquor—the other drank *freely*; and while the one had acquired considerable property, the other remained poor. Meeting each other one day, when the former was returning from a distant town with a richly painted and well-made carriage, the latter accosted him: "Doctor ———, how do you manage to ride in a carriage painted in so costly a manner? I have been in practice as long and extensively as you, and charge as much, but I can hardly live and drive the old one." "The paint on my carriage," he replied, "didn't cost *half* as much as the paint on your face."

Juvenile and Sunday School Associations are recommended, because they are so strictly in accordance with the object of the invaluable institutions in question. The cause of Sunday schools is the cause of benevolence, so is the cause of temperance; it is the cause of patriotism, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of morality, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of the Bible, so is that of temperance; it is the cause of Christ, so is the cause of temperance; both are identified, both will assist each other,—and beholding Sunday school teachers and temperance society agents labouring in harmonious and useful concert, the whole intelligent universe may exclaim with admiration and joy, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*London Temperance Magazine*.

A half-pay Captain used to call frequently at an apothecary's shop, for a box of anti-bilious pills, but all at once gave up the practice. The apothecary meeting him one day, asked why he had lost his custom. "Oh," replied the Captain "I have become a tee-totaler."

In England and America alone, ninety thousand drunkards die in one year; in ten years, nine hundred thousand; in fifty years, four millions five hundred thousand; in one hundred years, nine millions; in one thousand years, ninety millions. If these were laid at the feet of each other, occupying two yards each, they would reach four times round this globe; were they buried in graves of two yards by one, they would cover fifty-eight square miles; and standing together in the infernal world, awaiting the terrible judgments of God, three in every square yard, they would occupy nine square miles—one solid group of damned spirits, suffering all the tortures of perdition! Such an awful spectacle makes the blood curdle in the veins!—This, too, caused by that which the advocates of intoxicating liquors labour early and late to invest with the authority of scripture! Let the history of the past declare how many of these drunkards would be wine-bibbers.—*R. Fifth*.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.—In order to arrive at a just notion of the actual state of agriculture in Canada, it is exceedingly desirable that a general statistical report should be made up, condensed from reports furnished by every county separately. In some counties, no doubt, great progress has been made in the theory and practice of agriculture, and some may be very far behind; but a general statement, showing the excellencies and deficiencies of each, and the average condition of all, would not only be exceedingly interesting to agricultural readers generally, but excite those who are behind to press forward in the race of competition.

We therefore invite one or more agriculturalists, in each and every county of Canada, to make up and send us a report of the actual state of agriculture in their county, specifying the crops chiefly raised, and those which are found most advantageous—the breeds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, usually kept, as well as those which are most esteemed—the rotation of crops—the use made of manure and plaster—the description of agricultural implements found most useful—the agricultural societies formed, with the names of their presidents and secretaries—the fairs or cattle shows