

Her charitable disposition we highly appreciate, and her removal from among us will leave an impression that time cannot erase or distance sunder. With our best wishes for your safe journey to your new field of Christian labour we collectively and individually bid you "Farewell."

Respectfully yours, in the bonds of
Love, Purity and Fidelity,
Signed on behalf of } Wm. W. REES, R.S.
F. Mat. Division, }
May 4th, 1857.

REPLY.

Worthy Brothers.—

With mingled feelings of pleasure and regret I have read your highly complimentary Address—on the eve of my departure from among you: pleasure, when I perceive the sentiments with which you express your appreciation of my humble efforts to promote the interest and advance the cause of our noble Order. Although undeserving of the high encomiums you have been pleased to favour me with, yet I trust I may be permitted to say I have endeavoured in some small measure to use my influence to advance the interest so near my heart as the cause of Temperance, and if I have failed, I trust it has not been from wilful neglect, but on account of that frailty which attaches itself to us all. With pleasure I review the happy, and I trust profitable hours we have spent together in the Division Room. Believe me, worthy brothers, the feelings you express in your Address is reciprocal, and in leaving the place where for three years I have imperfectly discharged the important office of Pastor, I shall leave many dear and valued friends, whose kind offices of friendship will ever be remembered with gratitude by me and mine. When separated from you my thought will revert with pleasure to seasons of social intercourse spent with many dear Christian friends, not only of the Baptist denomination but others in Lower Stewiacke, and nothing can afford me greater pleasure than to hear from time to time of your prosperity. It causes me much pain to separate from you, on various accounts, your gentlemanly and Christian deportment as a Division towards me, has bound you to me in ties so strong that absence from you cannot sunder them, and my prayers shall continually ascend to Heaven on your behalf. Ever may you continue to go on in every good work, until by the blessing of God, you finally succeed in your efforts, and intemperance with all its numerous evils be banished from the earth. May you ever be good Sons of Temperance, and above all may you obtain an interest in the death of Christ and an inheritance among the sanctified! May you ever remember you are but sojourners here below, and so live and act that when death comes it may find a people prepared for the Lord. In conclusion, worthy brothers, permit me in the name of Mrs Lawson to offer you my warmest thanks for your kind wishes toward her, and express her deep sorrow and regret at leaving this place, where she has so many near and dear friends and associates. And now, brethren, we both bid you Farewell! we may not meet again on this side of the grave, but yet in that home whither we all are bound, we hope to unite and renew the pledges of love and friendship into which we entered here. Farewell!

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

DAVID LAWSON.

May 5th, 1857.

SAMPLES.

KILLED BY WHISKEY.—A little girl eight years old, the daughter of a Mr. Andrews, living in the Upper Town Sherbrooke, died on Saturday last, from the effects of whiskey. It appears that, in the absence of the father some lumbermen called to see the family, and took with them a quantity of whiskey. The child drank some of it, as the mother says, without her knowledge, and was soon stupefied from its effects. Her visitors told her it would soon get over it, and she left the child to go to a neighbour to do some work. Soon after she was sent for, the child being in convulsions. Drs. Brooks and Johnston were called, but their efforts were of no avail; they pronounced the case hopeless. The child died on Sunday morning. We are told that it was suggested to the Coroner to hold an inquest, but that gentleman thought the case did not call for investigation. The liquor traffic is daily slaying its victims, and our Legislators coolly tell us we must not prohibit it, lest the liberty of the subject be interfered with.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

THE MINER'S HARMONIUM.—We recently had the pleasure of paying a visit to Parkfield Colliery, near Bristol, where we saw and heard many things which we hope to make use of in a future "Collier's Number." One fact, however, we cannot refrain from publishing at once. Our esteemed host, Mr. Handel Cossam, of Shortwood Lodge, took us into the cottage of one of the miners, where, to our surprise and pleasure, we found the "house" not only most respectably furnished, but just under the pretty plants in the window was a capital *Harmonium*, for which we were told the worthy owner had paid his "ten guineas!" On the opposite side of the room was a neat mahogany and glass bookcase, with a creditable selection of good books. Around the walls were hung a few paintings, and everything betokened peace and plenty. The good wife, who was clean and tidy like her cottage, showed us the music books from which her husband played various tunes on the *Harmonium*, adding, with a smile of laudable pride, "Nobody taught him music, sir, he learned himself."

As we left the cottage, Mr. Cossam said, "Now, sir, you have just seen the fruits of savings from beer and tobacco."

Mr. C. added, "A few evenings ago, that miner asked me if I would procure for him a good FAMILY BIBLE, with a commentary, and when I enquired how much I might expend over it, he told me that he should not mind spending as far as two guineas or fifty shillings!"—*British Workmen.*

TEA VERSUS Grog.—"Few circumstances" says the Editor of the *British Workman*, "have afforded us so much pleasure as the receipt of several letters from an officer on board one of Her Majesty's ships of war, in which he informs us that through the circulation of the monthly numbers of the *British Workman*, in the fore-castle of the ship, seven of the men have discontinued their daily rations of spirits, and had tea and sugar instead. By an excellent arrangement adopted by the Admiralty a few years ago, sailors in the Navy have the option of taking the value of their grog in tea or money. We are informed that on this ship's crew having fourteen days leave of absence recently granted, one of the above seven men had a surplus of 6lbs. of good sugar, and 1½lb. of tea, which the happy-looking Jack Tar took on shore in two canvas bags, amid the cheers

of some and the self-reproachings of others! These two bags, containing the savings of but three short months would be no despicable present for Jack's poor old mother or wife.

"We shall have more to say relative to this matter in a future number, and we trust that the little band of seven will persevere until the whole crew have followed their excellent example."

DRINK AT AUCTIONS.—I Yesterday had occasion to attend the Stannary Court, at Truro, and during the day I heard an action brought by a spirit-merchant against a man who had been a farmer, and the remarks I heard made by the Vice-Warden so struck me that I thought it would be well to put them somewhere into print, and as I don't expect to see them reported in the usual organs, I send this to the Journal.

It appeared that about eighteen months since the defendant was about giving up farming, and having a sale. For the purpose of giving refreshments (?) to the expected purchasers he ordered of the plaintiff two gallons of brandy, two gallons of rum, and two gallons of gin, to be delivered the evening before, or on the morning of the sale. The spirits, however, not being sent early enough, the brandy only was taken. The Vice-Warden inquired if it was usual to give away such quantities of intoxicating drinks at sales, and was answered by the defendant's advocate that it was, and that it PAID VERY WELL to do so; on which his Honour remarked, holding up the bill, (as nearly as I can remember the words,) "I am surprised that people should complain of being taxed as they do, when they voluntarily tax themselves to such an extent; here in this very bill the parties have taxed themselves to the amount of four guineas." But the remark he followed this up with struck me as being most important:—"I wonder that persons making purchases under such circumstances" (it had come out that spirits were very freely used,) "do not resist payment on the ground of not being in a fit state to make them."

Now, the Vice-Warden has the credit of being a sound lawyer; and judges do not usually make remarks of this kind from the bench without having good reasons for doing so. If this be the law of the land, not only do parties giving away intoxicating drinks for the purpose of effecting sales, whether at auctions or behind the counter, commit, (as I believe most good men admit,) a moral fraud; but it would appear that there would be great difficulty for the persons so acting to enforce payment, if the plea suggested by the Vice-Warden were set up. Be that as it may, the hint given by his Honour I conceive to be worthy the attention of the Temperance world; and if you get the information from no other source you can make use of this. J. R. RICKARD.

Wadebridge, Feb. 13.—*Cornwall and Devon Temperance Journal.*

DEATH FROM TAKING POISON USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRANDY.—At about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning a clerk in the employ of Mr Wright, liquor manufacturer at Brampton, left the store for the purpose of manufacturing a quantity of brandy from raw spirits. He took with him a preparation used for that purpose, by some called essence of wine, and by others essence of brandy. The preparation was placed on the table in the warehouse, and the deceased (Morris,) after preparing a portion of the liquor, returned to the store and took a glass of ale with