

shore. Waving banners, fantastic dresses, imitations of caps and plumes, and the rough music of rude Hawaiian drums, gave the procession a military aspect. Performing several evolutions along the shore, amid the deafening roar of the dashing surf, the processions formed into several columns, opening in the centre, and facing each other. Hymns, songs, and portions of Scripture were repeated in concert; after which the two choirs of singers, one belonging to the valley, and the other from abroad, united in singing an appropriate hymn. Prayer followed, and then all proceeded to a spacious yard, and sat down beneath an over-spreading awning to the temperance banquet. This being ended, a meeting was held, the exercises of which consisted of singing, addresses, one by a blind man, and a dialogue between a farmer and school-master. At the close, the contribution towards the missionary's support was brought forward, and exhibited before the whole assembly. This consisted of a purse of money, containing fifteen dollars, and four large rolls of kapa, cloth, a bridle, &c., the whole amounting to about sixty dollars. It was contributed by the church members and some forty or fifty children, and was their first effort to aid in supporting their own missionary. Prayer closed the exercises of the day.—*Albion Herald*.

### Miscellaneous.

**PROHIBITION OF DISTILLATION.**—Hanover, May 8.—The *Bulletin of the Laws*, published to-day, contains a law respecting measures against the prevalent scarcity, by which the distillation of brandy, from potatoes and corn is prohibited till after the next harvest, under a penalty of at most 50 dollars, and the confiscation of the article. The exportation of potatoes to those states from which importation into our country is not permitted (viz. Electorate of Hesse, with the exception of the country of Schammberg, and Prussia), is also prohibited.

**A NEW KIND OF INTOXICATION.**—Entering a chemist's shop a nurse came in for four ounces of ether. As the chemist poured it out he said, "This is all the go now; it is used for inhalation. A small apparatus has been invented for ladies. So delightful are the sensations it produces, that persons who have used it for relief of pain, continue to use it for the pleasure it affords." On a former occasion I had warned a chemist of the danger of yielding to a habit that would become his mastery. The warning was neglected; the habit has gained the mastery, and the man of talent and of energy has become the imbecile, drivelling idiot. The inhalation of ether, the smoking of opium, and all other narcotic vapours, count under the same category. They delight the animal sensations, while they destroy the moral sentiments; they introduce their victims into a fool's paradise; they surround them with joys which end in sorrows—with happiness which leads to misery—with corruptions of life which are extinguished in premature death. Let every one who values free agency, beware of the slavery of etherism.—*Letter in the Times*.

**INTOXICATING DRINKS NEEDLESS.**—We believe that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is calculated to produce more and greater benefits to society than all other plans and systems combined—the gospel alone excepted. We are thoroughly convinced that even the most temperate use of fermented liquors is no more necessary to health and happiness than the amusement of gladiators was to the health and happiness of the Roman populace; nay, that it is incomparably more destructive, and mischievous, and cruel. It adds nothing to nature's stamina; even in the smallest quantity, in the long run, it diminishes the tone, strength, and vigor of the body. Under all circumstances, man would be far better without it. In the heat of summer and the cold in winter, in endurance of long continued labour, if he will but let fermented liquors alone, he will be a healthier, stronger, happier, better man! The whole concern is a cheat and a fraud, and an imposition upon the understanding of mankind. And we contemplate with delight the effect of every total abstinence society, in which we view that union of moral force, that energy of will, that principle of self-denial in the soul, which determines to lay the axe at the root of intemperance. Sincerely do we hope that our efforts will impress our opponents with the great Christian truth, that happiness lies in the triumph of the mind over the body. It is our sensibility, our selfishness, that is chargeable with the great amount of intemperance that prevails, and that makes our otherwise favored land, a land of disease, crime, desolation, and death.—*Boston Standard*

**SARATOGA SPRINGS.**—CONGRESS HALL.—This time-honored and popular hotel is still kept by Joshua Collins and John Ford, under whose supervision the house was conducted and gained a host of friends last season. The success which attended the experiment of keeping it as a temperance hotel the previous year, has induced its continuance in that character. Some very essential additions and improvements have been made to it since last season. The north wing has been re-built and enlarged, and its whole appearance has been greatly improved. Messrs. Collins and Ford are sparing no pains to render Congress Hall one of the best hotels in this country, and nothing will be omitted on their part to merit, as they will no doubt receive, a full share of public patronage. It was opened for company the 1st of June.—*Am. Tem. Union*.

**RESULTS OF JOURNAL CIRCULATION.**—It is known to our readers that, through the liberality of a gentleman in Connecticut, we have sent, for some time, 200 Journals to Home Missionaries at the West. We have received assurances that these Journals, read and circulated by the missionaries, have excited to much temperance action, and that, as one of the great results, 92,030 have signed the pledge, and the No License tickets have prevailed almost entirely throughout Wisconsin and Iowa. The rumsellers, in trouble, threaten to drive these fearless men from the field, and now they write to us for temperance ammunition to defend their ground. We want five hundred dollars at once, to put into their hands Journals, almanacs, tracts, arguments of all kinds, to sustain the cause they have so nobly defended. Every dollar, forwarded to us for this object, will be faithfully appropriated.—*Am. Tem. Union*.

**GEN. TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE.**—Among the events which indicate the progress of temperance, none are more interesting than the influence of its principles over military men. A few years ago, Gen. Taylor visited the Northern States, and made this remark in conversation with a friend. "In the Florida war I preserved my health solely by temperance. Where the water was very impure, some of the officers and men insisted on the absolute necessity of using ardent spirits with it. But I always observed that they fared worse for it. As for myself, I would mix the swamp-water with coarse meal so as to clear it from sediment, and content myself with such a beverage."

**THE SLAVE CASE.**—A liquor seller at the South, sold liquor to a slave: the slave was poisoned; unable to walk; lay out all night; and was found dead in the morning. The liquor seller was prosecuted for the full value of the slave, and the owner recovered. Not a man, is there, in the United States who will say the decision was not right. Yet, let a liquor seller at the North, sell rum to a young man, and poison him to death, and where is the bereaved father to get reparation? If the victim has contracted a heavy debt for the rum that has killed him, the liquor seller can take all his property until it is paid. Where is protection for free men at the North? Is it not time we had a law making the rumseller responsible for the evil he does?

**FARMINGTON HOTEL, CT.**—In the glorious progress of the temperance reformation, the Bar has at length been turned out of doors, and a Christian Temperance Host installed in the Farmington Hotel:—a pleasant piece of intelligence to all temperance travellers through that beautiful village.

**DECISION BEARING UPON LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS.**—The Courts of Massachusetts have recently made an important decision. The point decided, is, whether a man may be convicted under the statute against rum-selling, for giving away liquor, while he takes a high price for some other article of small value. In the case referred to, the defendant had sold a small cake for six cents, and permitted the customer to drink his liquor for nothing. The Jury convicted the man; and upon exceptions taken, the full court sustained the verdict, and ruled that a sale may be inferred from the acts of the parties; that no disguise which they may attempt to throw over it, with a view to evasion of law, can avail them, if in truth an actual sale is proved, even though it may be indirect.

**AS A MEDICINE.**—So long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long there will be drunkards; and who would undertake to estimate the amount of responsibility assumed by that physician who prescribes to the enfeebled, dyspeptic patient, the daily internal use of alcoholic drinks, while at the same time he knows that this simple prescription may ultimately ruin his health, make him a vagabond, shorten his life, and cut him off from the hope of heaven?—*Dr. Mussey*.