

fifty miles on all sides round, by the mangled and decayed carcasses of those who have perished as his victims. Will it be believed that the East India Company make these horrid and revolting rites a source of pecuniary profit to themselves? Nay more—they receive all the immense revenues arising from the fees and tribute paid to the idol, themselves defraying the cost of his maintenance, providing him with meat and drink and clothing, and keeping up an establishment of courtizans and prostitutes, for the services of the priests! There is besides a body of Pilgrim-hunters, under the name of Pundas and Putharees, whose especial business it is to go a-broad all over the country, and traverse it in every direction, in search of pilgrims, for the purpose of bringing them in companies to Juggernaut. These pilgrim-hunters are actually paid, at a fixed rate per head, for every fresh victim they can bring! They accordingly extend their excursions for hundreds of miles from the bloody and revolting scene; and, wherever they find a man who has a sufficient sum of money in his possession, the hard earnings, perhaps of years of industry and frugality, they seize on him as their victim, persuade him to leave his wife and family, and go on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut. He quits his home, with the promise, perhaps, of a speedy return; but alas! the hour for his re-crossing the threshold of his cottage never arrives. He is led, by those delusive guides, to the idol and his car. In the expense of his journey, in fees, and in the premium or head money, every farthing will be exhausted; he enters the Temple, joins in the horrid din of its filthy and brutal uproar, comes out of it penniless, and, before three days are passed over his head, perishes for want, in the very precincts of the Temple, where thousands are annually expended in the grossest sensualities; and the whole plain, for fifty miles round in every direction, is literally whitened with the bones of the victims thus offered up as sacrifices to this most monstrous of all superstitions.

These things are so extraordinary, as well as so revolting, that I should have almost hesitated to put my own reputation for veracity in jeopardy, by even alluding to them at all, were I not speaking under the sanction of the highest and most unquestionable authorities. In a very copious and excellent report of a speech made at the East India House, only a year or two ago, by a Proprietor of East India Stock. Mr. Poynder, in a very valuable little volume, entitled "India's Cries to British Humanity," written by Mr. Peggs, a resident of Coventry, who resided some time in India; in a still more recent work, entitled "Reflections on the present state of British India," published by Hurst and Chance, of London, in the present year, 1830; and in the various Parliamentary Papers that have been, from time to time, produced on this subject, all these facts are stated in detail, on the authority of men in the service of the East India Company itself, and in such a way as to render its accuracy and authenticity beyond all doubt.

### TEMPERANCE.

**MARCH OF TEMPERANCE.**—The facts and the reasons, on the subjects of Temperance, which for some time past have been circulated through the medium of the Press, have made an irresistible appeal to the understanding and consciences of reasonable and thinking men. Although no very sanguine hopes can be entertained, of the restoration of many of the unhappy persons who are at present deeply sunk under the dominion of intemperance; yet there is good reason to believe that such a change has taken place, and is every day extending in public opinion, as will be the means of saving those who are now temperate, and especially the rising generation, from falling into that dreadful gulf, which has swallowed the health, the property, the talents, the comfort and the respectability and usefulness of tens of thousands. The formation of Temperance Societies, in various places, have excited attention to the subject. These Societies within the sphere of their operations have given a tone to public opinion, they have countenanced and encouraged the abstemious, and they have made it disreputable in any, to indulge in the intoxicating and deadly draught.

We have much pleasure in copying the following Communication from the *Noracotian* of the 18th, it requires no comment, the article will speak for itself:—

**Formation of a Temperance Society in Cornwallis.**—The subject of Temperance, for some months past, has excited a deep interest in the minds of many respectable inhabitants of Cornwallis. The exertions of the Rev. E. Manning, and others, to diffuse light, by public and private discourse, and by circulating Dr. Beecher's sermons, and other publications, have had a powerful influence in producing this effect; in consequence of which, many have abstained entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and they give a free and united testimony that their health has improved, and their strength has been greater to perform the toil of hay and grain harvest.

But as there are few inland townships in which intemperance has made greater ravages than in Cornwallis, the friends of temperance deemed it necessary to form a Society; that by a concentration of exertions, a more powerful impression might be made upon the community, as individual example would but little avail in stemming the tide of intemperance. Accordingly a meeting was appointed, and held at Mr. A. Tupper's, on the 23d of October last. It was respectfully attended, and opened by solemn prayer. The Rev. E. Manning was unanimously called to the chair, and Rev. William Chipman, chosen Clerk. The object of the meeting was introduced by the Chairman in a very forcible address, wherein he depicted in lively colours the deplorable effects resulting from the use of ardent spirits—the poverty and misery it introduces into families—its fatal influence on society at large, inducing sickness and death, and finally destroying the soul. He adverted to the very beneficial effects which Temperance Societies had produced in the United States, where more than 40,000 were united in such associations; and where, in some townships, a drunkard had happily become a rare sight; and strongly recommended the institution of such a Society in Cornwallis, in the hope that the same happy effects would follow similar means. Other addresses were delivered, and great unanimity of sentiment prevailed.

A resolution was then passed unanimously,—"That the persons present do agree to form a Temperance Society."

The following officers were elected for the present year:—Rev. E. Manning, President; Wm. A. Chipman, Esq. and Rev. D. Harris, Vice Presidents; Mr. Nathan Tupper, Secretary; Mr. Homes Chipman, Treasurer. A Committee was also chosen to draw up a set of Rules.

Another meeting was appointed to take place on the 4th Nov. instant, when a number of persons again met at Mr. C. R. Bill's. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Harris. The President and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting with interest and ability. The rules were read and adopted; by which, (beside general rules for the regulation and government of the Society,) every member pledges himself to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and not furnish them to his family, friends, or persons in his employment; except as a medicine, in cases of bodily infirmity.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, which prevented many from attending. Twenty-four persons instantly subscribed. A vote was passed,—"That the Secretary be directed to prepare a brief Report of the Society's proceedings for publication," and the meeting was dismissed, with the hope that the numbers of the Society would be greatly increased, and the progress of intemperance arrested.

N. TUPPER, Secretary.

Cornwallis, Nov. 10, 1831.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.

The King's health continued in a favorable state. It is said that Mr. Phipps, the oculist, has been in attendance on His Majesty, and that no operation is deemed necessary at present.

**TRADE.**—During the last month more activity has prevailed in the woollen cloth trade than has been known in the month of September, for many years past; and, at present the demand for some kinds of woollen goods exceed the supply. This, surely, is a

state of things that will command remunerating prices. In the Bradford Stuff market the demand is brisk, but the prices are lowering.—*Leeds Mer.*

The Agricultural news from the Continent this week is of some interest. The results of the harvest were beginning to be more accurately known, and it appears the weather had been most detrimental to all kinds of grain.

**Steam intercourse with India.**—The last English papers assure us that a serious attempt to establish an intercourse by steam navigation with the F. I. Company's possessions will soon be made. Six hundred tons of English coal are about to be sent to the following stations: Aden, Jodda, Cossair, and Suez; preparatory to the commencement of a steam navigation to Euro by that route, the first attempt at which was to be made on the 15th of November. Coal is cheap and abundant at Bombay. Should there be a steam vessel at Alexandria on the arrival of the Bombay steamer at Suez, the communication between that presidency and London would be completed, in all probability, in the space of fifty days.

### TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(From a Liverpool paper of October 15th, received at Halyfax by the Hannah.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD ALMIGHTY!—His imperial Majesty, the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, and His Highness the Most High, and Most Mighty Emperor of the Ottomans, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish, on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their Empires, have resolved with a common accord, to entrust this salutary work to, &c.—(Here follow the names and titles of the different Plenipotentiaries on both sides.)

Art. I.—All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two Empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea, and there shall be in perpetuity peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russians, and His Highness the Padishah of the Ottomans, their Heirs and Successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective Empires. The two High Contracting parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner directly or indirectly.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, wishing to give to his Highness the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war, to which this present treaty has put an end.

His Imperial Majesty also restores the Principality of Wallachia, the Banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzia, Isakiva, Babadag, Toulza, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravaday, and other towns, burghs, and villages which it contains—the whole extent of the Balkan, from Emine—Boyrnon as far as the Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea with Silminea, Jamholi, Aidos, Karnabat, Missenovica, Akhioy, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk Klissa, the city of Adrianople, Iule, Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Romelia.

Art. III.—The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where that river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Souliret to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the Court of Russia, where, with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there, be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the