[ORIGINAL.] TO MISS A- H-.

The sweet to see thy face again, Those eyes that shine so bright; It forms a link (in memory's chain,) To memonts of delight.

Moments sweet, but brief as day, That live in memory now, When hopes that signifier in the clay, Were wreathed around my brow Colleges, Feb 1833.

When hours, that restled close to mine,
Gave words their aweetest tone.
And even now dim, then bright as thine,
With Love a soft state abone

Then smile again when o'er we meet, With jubasure in thine eye, And waken thoughts of in aneuts aweet in happy days gone by

ETHIOPIAN ESTIMATION OF WOMEN.—Since very early times, a great estimation of the temale sex appears to be a very general custom. We often find reigning queens of Ethiopia mentioned. From the campaign of Petronius, Kandake is well kn m-a name which, according to Plmy, was bestowed on all the Ethiopian queens. In the sculptures of Merce, too, we find very warlike and doubtless reigning queens represented. Their genealogies were not counted by males, but by females; and the inheritance did not devolve upon the son, but the daughter or sister. The Batuta reports the same custom to be existing among the Messofitees, a western negro race. Even now, the court, and upper ministers of some southern princes are all women. Noble ladies allow their mails to grow an inch long—a sign they

from Ethiopia, by Dr. Lepsius. To BAKE APPLES.—Sweet apples properly baked and eaten with milk are excellent. The best method of baking tart apples is, to take the fairest and largest in size, wipe them clean, it thin skinned, and pare them if the skin is thick and tough; cut out the largest portion of the core at one end, and place the truit on well glazed earthen dishes or pans, with the end which has been cored upwards, and fill the cavity with fine powdered sugar. Then place in the oven or other apparatus for baking until suffi-ciently cooked. Then take out, and when cold they are perfectly

are to command, and not to work-a custom which is found in

the sculptures among the shapeless queens of Meroe .- Letters

Mrs. President Fillmore has caused a very beautiful gold comb, weighing fifty-seven penny weights and ornamented with twenty-three diamonds to be made and presented to the little idiotic Indian dwarf, known as the "Aztec" girl.

O TURN AWAY THOSE MELTING EYES!

O turn away these melting eyes, So full of love, and joy, and light, I cannot check these tender sighs I cannot; cannot, say good night.

I fain would go, I still remain I fain would go, I still remain,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But searching whispers in my brain,
Thou canat not say tarewell, fare well

Then since it is so hard to part, Stiff, still together let us in,
? O give to me thy trusting heart,
And mine alone I'll give to thee.

The zephyr folds his silken wings,
I jour the violet in the dell.
So to my smil thy vivage clings,
Sweet most I cannot say farewell

CHANGE IN OUR DRINKING CUSTOMS.

We have occasionally alluded to the eneering and encouraging circumstance, that a great change has for years past, and is now, gradually taking place in the drinking hamts of our country. Unintoxicating beverages are to an extraordinary extent taking the place of those noxious beverages which deluge our country with misery and come. In the Examiner Newspaper, for Dec. 18, under the head "Exploded Budget," there was an able editoral article on this subject, pointing out in a more striking man-ver than we have before seen it done, the particulars of this gratifying change, which we now subjoin.

"There could be no rational expectation of an increase in the consumption of malt (observed the writer) even if the whole duty were taken off-ti'l less is it to be looked for by taking off one half of it, and suffering all the excise restraints to remain. The unquestionable fact is, that less gross, and even less noxious substitutes are, and have long been, taking the place of Beer. It does not suit the purpose of Mr. Disraeli to admit this notorious face, and he offered to turnish the House of Commons with sta-trates in disproof of it, but his statistics were not forthcoming. There are tolerably clear statistics the other way. In 1831 the quantity of malt which paid duty in the United Kingdom was 37,390,453 bushels, and in 1851 it was 40,337,000, being an increase in 20 years of little more than 8 per cent. The population had, within the same time, increased by about 24 per cent... bothat in fact the consumption of malt had virtually declined 16

I have nothing to say to those veterans in the cause of Temperper cent. Let us now see what has taken place with respect to
the increase of the competing beverages. In 1831 the consumption of tex was 50,000,000, and in 1851, it was 54,000,000. An success of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis besuccess of 80 per cent, which is 56 per cent beyond the increase; turn over to the impresses and moving example of the Caucis themselves, and amount I

derived that the increase of the ever research of the caucis themselves, and amount I

was 21,747,813 then in 1851 it was 32,764,163 then, an increase of the ever research of the ev 50 per cent., being above sixfold the increase which reak place in mair. It has been the same with cocoa, of which the consumption in 1831 was about 1,000,000lbs., and in 1851, above 3,000. 000lbs. From all this, it seems to us a matter of no doubt whatever, that, bating eight per cent. no less than 24,000,000lbs. of tea, 10,000,000lbs. of coffee, and 2,000,000lbs. of cocos, have

Temperance Herald. AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS -On the 23rd and 24th February a Temperance Convention was held in Penn-ylvania, and was addressed by Neal Dow and General Carry. A stringent temperance iaw of a prohibitory nature is to be introduced into the legislature. The people of Michigan have sent in 20000 signatures to the legis-The people of Michigan have sent in annount grammers to the contrast of the contrast is equally attiking and grammer latting for a Maine Law. In Virginia there is a large division among a servers. The contrast is equally attiking and grammer movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan a state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan and things before and since the temperance movement. Last the students of the university of that State. The State of Michigan and the state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the contrast is equally attiking and grammer movement. Last the university of that State of Michigan and the state of things before and since the temperance movement. Last the university of that State of Michigan and the university of the July next. Welt done? The proper of Phinderphia were lately 1 cm Canada which I visited with so much gratitude and delight, and entertained by Dr. Control Jewett with a most tititude temperance; I felt the compliment which was paid to me throughout Norfolk, at becare. A grand jury of New York have lately presented that in 1951 the number of commitments to the city prisons was 21,792, of which number 19,453 were intemperate persons. What a comment to this upon the traffic and the licensing of taverns. IT Yet there are editors in Canada aboung Town Councils for refus. 1 to license such nupances. The grand juries of all the great American enters. and of Canadan cites and towns, attribute vice and crime to drink. The majority for the Mame Law in Vermont is In Rosson the members have a Legislaire Temperance Socrety. The LI Suprise Delaware Temperance Adricate says that among the CHEROKER NATION OF INDIANA districts of the Source are new being spened. One Dresson exors there numbering 200 Sons, which works very harmoniously.

absolutely taken the place of beer and spirits, in the general con-

sumption of the inhabitants of these kingdoms."-Bristol (Eng.)



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proceeds c. 22 r 0

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear. The better than distinguish'd birth, Or the us ends gain d'a year.

It gives to poverty content, To sorrow w hispers peace; It is a gift from heaven sent, For mortals to increase,

It meets you with a smile at morn, it tails you to repose.

A theser for pour and peasant born,
An overlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To lessen every care.
Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness
gay.
Speands gladness every where.
—English Exchange.

And yet 'tis cheap as summer dow,
That geans the hij 's breast,
A magic charm for love, as true
As ever man possess'd.

As smiles the rainbow through the chad, When threat ning storm begins, As music 'mid the tempest loud, That still its sweet way wins

As springs an arch across the tide, Where wases conflicting foam So comes this scraph to our aide, This angel of our home.

tiend temper! 'tis the choicest gift, That weenen honeward brings, and can the powest peasant lift To bliss unknow, to kings.

THE INSTITUTION OF CADETS.

Below will be found some very sensible remarks by the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, made at the late Cadet Soirce in Quebec. In the first place we would remark that nothing reflects more credit on him and all persons holding a high position in society than to see them come forward and advocate so noble a moral movement as that of this cause of entire absunence from alcoholic drinks. The disadvantage that temperate people often sabor under, and it is peculiarly so in Canada and in England, is that those occupying what is called the respectable, learned and official classes in society stand alouf from or affect to despise total abstinence from intericating drinks. God has given such people their position and influence to set a good example to those who look up to them. In no way can they better their fellows more than by practising and recommending temperance. When they allow custom to blind their eyes they shew themselves far infenor to those they affect to despise. Wisdom, in the conduct of life, alone tests the value of the man. Dr. Rolph is a man now far advanced in life, being over sixty years old. He is a scientific and learned man-a man of deep thought and morality-and there is no doubt that he has been for many years a very temperate man. He never could have acquired his present intellectual auperiority and knowledge-his known vigor of mind and health, had he not been uniformly temperate in all things. What an example this is for the young to follow and look upon. Not only is he a pairon in temperance but he is also a student of nature, and has always been the friend of the poor and oppressed. Whenever we see a public man come forward and do his duty as Dr. Rolph has done in this instance it gives us deep pleasure to speak of it. LADIES AND GENTLENEN .-

who maintain an undue anegrance to the bottle-Tor an such I shall infection, than to hazard recovery from it. And the rale of ento be one with them.

We are all, I hope, the friends of temperance, and I may be easilities you that I belong to the old school. In the earlier era of our cause, our exertions were directed, as we used to say, against King Alcohol, who exercised a most despoise away over a mutitude of most devoted subjects—I ought to say slaves. The war was one of extermination on both sides; we destroyed his bottles as uncompromisingly as he destroyed his subjects. His tyranny was met by the most determined and radical opposition, by entire abstinence from ardent spirits. I rejoice in the share I took in that contest, and I look back upon the taunts, the sacers and the dension cast upon us in that day with the same pleasure as a soldier feels in showing his wounds of recounting his battles. I can bear testimony to the incal-culable amount of good which has been heretolore accomplished, however differently that amount may be estimated by different observers. The contras is equally striking and gratifying between the Braniford, and at Dandas, by banning all mioxicating isquers at their public festimises. Nevenbeless festimises they were indeed hearra were abundantly warm and our enthusiasm abundantly display ed upon good cold water. The dominions of his Alcoholic Majerty, like the dominions of Mahomet, exhibited that spointion and decay which, though not complete, were so many spien id trophies won by his uncompromising enemies, the friends of temperance. Since that first movement in the Temperance came, another step has been ta ken, a progressive step in the right direction. Having made marked mroads against alcoholic miemperance, new warriors have arisen to engage m a new war against a new tyrant, the Roman Bacchus In this sailer campaign I have had tess siner, and although, during the

ardent spirits. I have not extended the same rule in the same un promising degree to the occasional use of wine, though often payears together without taking wine at all; yet I do most hearily prove of your rule of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors att kinds. You, my young friends, are entering upon the world c am about to leave it. You are entering apon a entical period human site and a critical and progressive era of the world, and, be sured, entire abstinence is the safest rule for you and for us all, your example is a worthy and philanthropic contribution to an ini perate world. There is little danger of your carrying this rule of far. Not one of this assembly ever knew of an individual ruines in his health, his morals, or his fortune, by too much abstemiousness, while the memory is crowded, in a moment's reflection, with the melancho,y history of thousands who have been rumed by excess In endeavoring, therefore, to determine the latitude of our in-gence, it is wisdom to err, as it is improperly called, on the safe a fe

The manner, in secring over a fluctuating sea, takes into seco.i., amidst alternating tempests and calms, those uncertain tides and rents which defy minute calculation and leave asfety only to be found in large and prudent allowances. And in marking out upon our moral chart the course we ought to pursue between the abstentionances of the temperate and the excess of the torrid zone, we ought to take into account those unhappy bearings of our nature ever urging us to inc regions of passion and indulgence. Hence, those who have taken the rule of drinking what they please as their compass to steer 'r, have found it too often subject to such great and anomalous variations as to threaten them with wreck and destruction. And if, happing they meet with notes and administrations upon the chart of the Sons of Temperance to save them from immediate catastrophe, they still find themselves often mortifie to by aberrations from the course prescribed. till repeated mortifications deaden their sensibility and ripen titter

moral temperament for unbounded indulgence.

Every man has a choice of two rules—the safe one of total ais. nence, and inc unsafe one of drinking what he pleases, and although under the latter rule, some men may, with impunity, meet over bottle, yet, observation upon others, if not experience in ourselvmust have taught us that our best resolutions may be weakened ranquished, as one insidious glassfull after another begules the rea. and steals away the prudence of the drinker.

and steals away the producte of the drinker.

No man becomes a drunkard all at once. He begins with a live, a little leads to more, more leads to much, to too much. And from the cheerful cup of the joyial table there is no difficult transition to habitual and inverneyable excess. You therefore have adopted the

wise rule of abstaining from incornating liquors altogether.

Let him who thinks it difficult to abstain from a little, reflect Foor much more difficult it is to abstain from drinking too much when ... habit has been once acquired. It is just one of those declivities down which a man easily descends. But which he reascends with grant perhaps breathless difficulty. Call to mind the remedies which have been contrived to reclaim the drunkard. We used to mingle in he cup the nauscating drug, a drug so nauscating that it excited a disg set stronger than his predilection for his favorite drink.

But remember how often this proved unavailing. When the counter association had worn away, he returned to his dram, "as the dog to his vomit, and the row to her wallowing in the sure."

The remedy was powerful, but the disease was still more so Moral remedies also are often unavailing with the habitual deuniard, and yet moral remedies are of all the most legitimate; they are implanted in our nature, we are endowed with them from above. They are agencies which no legislature can give, and which, thank God, no legislature can take away. Even these means are often unsuccessful in a melanchoty degree.

You may present to the drunkard the denunciations of Script.... You may prize in the distriction of morals, and the beggary of tunes. You may bring under his very eye the rags, the fifth, and the ignorance of his neglected children, and the sorrows of the afflic...d mother, unless she has been unhappily drawn within the same vor X you may point him to his hearth, where the embers of domestic p. 2 sure have ceased to glow. You may point him to the gloom of his family circle, lately lighted up with social joys types may bring to bear upon him the almost overpowering importunities of friends, and the imploring urgency of the Christian minister, all feelingly alive to the wreck of his family, and his own fast approaching eternal destiny.

But how few habitual drunkards have we known reclaimed by tion viewing the tragedy of their own creation. Have we not found their grow more desperate as their case grew more hopeless, and rather than indulge in painful reflections, do they not rush to drown them in the intemperate cup of forgetfulness. You have therefore chosen the wise rule of total abetinence. Hence it becomes the more dirable to recommend entire abstinence, became comparatively few of those who are allured into excesses are reclaimed from it. It is much easier to persuade a man not to commence the use of inticating liquors, than it is to persuade him to leave their, off, when one of them has become habitual. It is assuredly more meritories to divert a man from the road to intemperance, than to await one necessity of converting him to solinety; to prevent as evil is born l carier and wiser than to hazard the correction of it. In pestien a seasone, persons often carry about them some drug, supposed to b. correcure of the epidemic poison, justly deeming it better to a deration that drunk conces is an almost incurable malady. And

Adhere then, my young friends, to this rale. When you are my table, your role of entire abstinence will ever meet with my n respectful approbation. And, when I am at your table, the abre of the bottle will fill me with greater cheerfulness and pleasure i could be afforded by the choicest viands from Europe or from : 7

I GO. SWEET FRIENDS.

BT MES. HEMANS.

I go, sweet friends ' yet think of me When spring's young voice awakes the flowers. For we have wandered far and free, In these bright hours, the walet's hours.

I go-but when you pause to hear. From amant hills, the Sabbath bell On summer winds that silvery clear. Think of me then ' I loved it well'

Forget me not amend your hearth When cheerity smiles the ruddy blaze : For dear hath been its evening minh To me, sweet triends to other days

And O, when more a voice is beard. To melt in strams of parting wor.
When hearis? here and girl are stirred-Think of me then! I go, go

The most effectual cure for maths, so common in at area ... has twenty-three years, I have religiously abstanced from the one of "goods, is said to be a mederate dose of aftertising,