

It has been said by the friends of the Maine law that its blessed effect is to decrease crime in an astonishing manner. Facts in the States where it exists prove this. Read below.—



STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE.

The following statement of the Mayor of Providence tells its own story. We take it from the Rhode Island Temperance Advocate:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, Nov. 4. 1852. }

To oblige a large number of citizens, who have made inquiry touching these matters, I present the following statistics:—

Committals to the watchhouse for drunkenness, and small assaults growing out of drunkenness, from July 19, to October 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new liquor law),	177
Do. do. do. for corresponding months of last year.....	282
Do. do. do. for one month immediately preceding the operation of the new law.....	153
Committals to the county jail from July 19 to October 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new liquor law) for state offences....	77
For city offences.....	29
Do. do. do. for the corresponding months of last year, for state offences.....	99
For city offences.....	110
Do. do. do. for one month preceding the operation of the new law, for state offences....	40
For city offences.....	32
	72

From these statistics it will be seen that the committals to the watchhouse and county jail, for the first three months under the new liquor law, are one-third less than during the corresponding months of last year; and the average monthly committals for these three months, are about 60 per cent. less than for the months immediately preceding.

On the first day of this month, there were but 114 paupers in the Dexter Asylum, being the smallest number of inmates at this season of the year, since 1815. The number of inmates on the first of Nov. last year, was 146, and that is precisely the average number, at that date, for the past six years.

The number of insane paupers, supported at the Butler Hospital, has also been considerably reduced. I have not at this moment the papers at hand, from which to give the exact statistics, but I can safely say, that the number is about one-fifth less (the present number being 44), and the cost of their support the last quarter was three hundred dollars less than the average, for each of the preceding quarters. It is true that several were transferred from the Hospital to the Asylum, in the month of June last, but had not that transfer been made, the present number at the Asylum would have been so many less, and the contrast between this and former years so much the greater.

A. C. BAZSTOW,
Mayor.

M. Lamartine has addressed the following note to the *Sirels*:—

You cite, upon the authority of the *Independence Belge*, my name among those of the political men about to be called to the Senate under the new government. In the interest of truth allow me to contradict a report which has not and could not have any foundation.

A. DE LAMARTINE.

Saint Point, Nov. 4, '52.

It is often more prudent to suppress our sentiments than either to flatter or to rail.

Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Van Buren were each 48; Jackson, 62; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 66; Polk, 50.

Among the members of Congress elected in New-York, are three oddities—Mike Walsh, a radical of the city—Gerrit Smith, the well known abolitionist and philanthropist—and Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale, a poet and philosopher.

The first volume of a work of great importance is announced for 15th November by Blackwood—"The History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852, by Sir Archibald Alison."

A rather novel joke has been practiced recently simultaneously in London and New York. It is firing air guns at windows, &c. They make no report, and the source of the shot cannot be ascertained. A day or two since, in New York, an oil can which a colored man was carrying through the streets, was perforated and one-half of the oil spilled before he discovered the loss.

The Channel Islands are to be put in a state of defence, and the troops there are to be increased.—Large quantities of warlike stores have very recently been landed at Guernsey. At Alderney immense works are hurriedly in progress for the formation of a fortified harbor of refuge, by which that island may be made the centre of most extensive and warlike operations. Alderney is only nine miles from Cape La Hague, in France, and twenty miles from Cherbourg. Nothing can pass Cape La Hague or leave Cherbourg without observation at Alderney.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS.—One may now take a railroad car in the Highlands of Scotland, and with the single interruption of a two hours' water transit from Dover to Calais, ride by rail through London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, to Trieste, on the Adriatic; and soon, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Prague, Geneva, Milan, Rome, Turin, Marseilles, Madrid, Lisbon, &c., at the rate of five hundred miles per day.

FATAL ROPE DANCING.—A dreadful accident occurred on Sunday afternoon, at the Arenas Nationales. A rope on which two rope dancers were performing, at a height of thirty yards, suddenly broke, and they were both precipitated to the ground; one was killed on the spot, and the other was so dreadfully injured that he died an hour after. The performances were stopped, and the public, who seemed greatly moved, left the place.

SOME men think that to pronounce the Maine Law unconstitutional is tantamount to overthrowing it.—We tell all those croakers, that the voice of the people is the constitution in this country. The people are above and superior to all parchment scrolls, and constitutions are made and expounded by them, and from their decision there is no appeal.—*Port. Temp. Watchman.*

Mr. Gough is lecturing in Boston to large houses. He delivered his 200th lecture there, in the Melodeon, in the first week in December. 137 Maine law men to 92 anti were elected in Massachusetts at the late State election. This is a glorious result—evidencing the good sense of the people. The Boston city civic election is causing a great excitement there.

THE FUGITIVE DIVISION, than which there is not a more enterprising one in Canada, intend holding a Grand Festival, on the occasion of the opening of their New Stone Hall, on the 5th of January next. Many eminent speakers are expected to attend. The best proof of the energy and durability of a division is the fact of its being able to build such an ornament to its town.

RETURNS OF DIVISIONS.—The Grand Scribe informs us that a great many divisions do not send in their returns properly. This is too bad. Deputy Grand Wardens should not insist divisions until their returns are made out and per centage voted. The rules say so. Divisions, for the credit of the order, should in future be more punctual.



Agriculture.

THE MILL-WHEEL.

BY CHAMPTON DISSEL,

Within the mill-wheel's dripping cave
How flies the white and gleaming spray;
In music falling on the weve
That dances to the open day!
How cool the eddies of the stream
In lazy beats returning slow
About the black and toughened beam,
Whose mossy feet are far below!

The mill above is racked with noise,
And grey with clouds that ever fly;
And now I hear the miller's voice,
As here and there the workmen ply;
I hear the waggons round the door,
The din of bargain in the hall;
The wheel beneath the raised floor
Groans on the willing slaves of all:

Unhredful of the summer wind,
That o'er the level water skins,
Unhredful of the frosts that bind
With icy blades its dripping rims!
Nor ever slack its measured sound,
To think of all it has to do,
But pause: it turns its endless round,
As if its will were endless, too.

By night the water-gate is drawn;
Within the wave the wheel is still,
And waiting for the lingering dawn,
It rests beneath the lonely mill.
Sleep, heavy wheel: a respite ask
When all thy daily work is done;
And would thy fixed and endless task
Were less the image of my own!

REMARKS ON THE SEASON.—The weather on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th days of this month continued beautiful—generally sunny—the wind sometimes in the east, at other times in the west. The 15th day was unusually fine—resembling the Indian summer days of November. As yet there have been no frosts of any severity. All the lake harbors are open. No ice has skimmed our bay yet. On the 16th a snow-storm from the east set in with wind—which turned finally to a rain. The 17th was again clear, wind in the west—with snow and high winds at night. The 18th was cold and boisterous. The roads in the country are very bad. The climate of Canada, for the last six weeks, has very much resembled that of the southern part of England. We saw a quantity of wild pigeons in the market that had been shot in the woods within a week past. Wild ducks are quite common in our waters up to this date. We saw a very fine specimen of the sheldrake, or sawbill duck, in the market—also, bluebirds and other varieties. Poultry is at present high in our markets. Pork continues to come in plentifully. Two hogs, weighing each over 630 lbs., were noticed as fine specimens of the porcine tribe. It brings readily from \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. Wool and hay are high.