

25. I wish my example every where to be consistent with my profession of regard for total abstinence, I therefore vote
NO LICENSE.

26. The indifferent man is substantially an accessory to that which he might have prevented, I therefore can not stay at home, but shall vote
NO LICENSE.

27. Lotteries have been prohibited by law, and the sale of tickets nearly stopped; rum has done vastly more harm than lotteries, I therefore vote
NO LICENSE.

28. Government should be a terror to all evil doers, and therefore I vote
NO LICENSE.

29. Total abstinence has proved a blessing to every community where it has been adopted, I dare not go against it, therefore I vote
NO LICENSE.

30. In the revolution, Gov. Hancock gave permission to the authorities of Boston to burn down his splendid dwelling houses and other buildings, if they thought the public interest required it. This was noble. There are men who care so little for the public good that they will not even knock in the head of their cider barrel. Lest I be counted in this class, I vote
NO LICENSE.

—Vermont Herald.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

From the speech of Gov. Briggs at Lowell, Mass.

I recollect one member of congress who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperance Society. "Briggs," he used to say, "I am going to jine your temperance society as soon as my demijohn is empty," but just before it became empty he always filled it again. At one time, towards the close of the session, he said to me, "I am going to sign the pledge when I get home." "Well, you have said so a great many times." "But," he replied, "I am in earnest, my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not going to fill it again." He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed in him, and it impressed me; and I asked him what it meant, what had changed his feelings. "Why," said he, "I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me, than any thing I recollect to have heard upon the subject, in any temperance speech, or ever read.

"In my neighbourhood, is a gentleman of my acquaintance, well educate, who once had some property, but now reduced, poor! He has a beautiful and lovely wife, a lady of cultivation and refinement, and a most charming daughter."

"This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together, they counselled as to what could be done for him. Finally, one of them said to him, why don't you send your daughter away to a certain distinguished school which he named. 'O, I cannot,' said he, 'it is out of the question: I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could.' 'Well,' said his friend, 'if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be to all the expense of her attending school for one year.' 'What does this mean?' said he, 'do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?' 'No matter,' said his friend, 'about that now, but I will do as I said.' 'And I,' said another, 'will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge.' 'Well, these offers are certainly liberal, but what do they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean? But, gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will make you an offer, I will sign it if you will!' This

was a proposition they had not considered, and were very well prepared to meet, but for his sake, they said, w
will, and did sign, and he with them.

"And now, for the first time, the truth poured into his mind, and he saw his condition, and he sat down bathed in tears.

"'Now,' said he, 'gentlemen, you must go and communicate these facts to my wife; poor woman, I know she will be glad to hear it, but I cannot tell her.' Two of them started for that purpose. The lady met them at the door pale and trembling with emotion; 'what,' she inquired, 'the matter? what has happened to my husband?'

"They bid her dismiss her fears, assuring her they had come to bring her tidings of her husband, but good tidings such as she would be glad to hear.

"'Your husband has signed the temperance pledge, you signed in good faith.' The joyous news nearly overcame her; she trembled with excitement, wept freely, and clasping her hands devotionally, she looked up to heaven and thanked God for the happy change. 'Now,' said she 'I have a husband as he once was, in the days of our early love.'

"But this was not what moved me," said the gentleman. "There was in the same vicinity another gentleman, a generous, noble soul, married young, married well, into a charming family, and the flower of it. His wine drinking habits had aroused the fears of his friends, and one day when several of them were together, one said to another, 'let us sign the pledge.' 'I will if you will,' said one and another, till all had agreed to it, and the thing was done.

"This gentleman thought it rather small business, and felt a little sensitive about revealing to his wife what he had done. But on returning home, he said to her, 'Mary, my dear, I have done what I fear will displease you.' 'Well, what is it?' 'Why, I have signed the temperance pledge.' 'Have you?' 'Yes, I have, certainly.' Watching his manner as he replied, and reading in it sincerity, she entwined her arms around his neck, laid her head upon his bosom, and burst into a flood of tears. Her husband was affected deeply by this conduct of his wife, and said, 'Mary, don't weep, I did not know it would afflict you so, or I would not have done it; I will go and take my name off immediately.' 'Take your name off!' said she, 'no, no! let it be there. I shall now have no more solicitude in reference to your becoming a drunkard. I shall spend no more wakeful midnight hours. I shall no more steep my pillow in tears.'

"Now for the first time the truth shone upon his mind, and he folded to his bosom his young and beautiful wife, and wept with her. Now I can't stand these facts, and am going to sign the pledge."

THE CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE ON THE EDUCATED.

Educated mind cannot exist without wielding great influence. The power to move, or restrain—to excite the most intense joy, or cause the keenest anguish—to render the life-journey of its possessor, and those around him, so peaceful and happy, that it shall seem as if ever luminous with the sunlight of an angel's smile, or on the other hand, to draw over it the gloom of worse than Stygian darkness—this power, and more than this, all lie within the possible compass of educated mind.

But, it may be said that this remark applies to the influence of all mind. Doubtless it does; for it is not in reference to the kind, but the degree of influence, that we would award the superiority to the educated mind. Education is to the untrained mind, what the mechanical powers are to man's physical strength. These enable him to act with an almost incalculable degree of power when his unaided strength would be utterly inadequate. In some in-