

carmen, and boatmen, and store-keepers, until I signed the Washington pledge, and since then no man can tempt or force me to touch another drop."

THE GASTRIC JUICE.—Professor Silliman, in a late lecture, stated that the gastric juice, which is the great agent of digestion, would pour into the stomach when any food or other substance is placed there. This juice, he said, was easily taken from the stomach, and he had a bottle of it. The liquid was at the present time apparently as pure as it was ten years ago. It had the peculiar property of self preservation, or of resisting putrefaction. It would, if warmed to blood heat, dissolve meat in a wine glass. He said he had never come to any satisfactory conclusions as to its character from his attempts at analyzing it; and he had sent a portion of it to one of the most learned and skillful chemists of Europe, but he was able to throw but very little light upon the subject. But this, Professor S. said he did know, that it had no affinity with alcohol, and that they were in their nature and attributes totally diverse, and possessed counteracting qualities.

THE DEACON FOR ME.—"Papa," said one of his boys to the deacon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?"

"I dreamed the devil came into your store."

"The devil!"

"Yes Pa, the devil; that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambo Jams, who has fits, and who broke a little baby's arm the other day because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his long tail on the chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you wasn't a deacon. And I thought you didn't look up, but said you was, and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a rat, and says he to me 'that cre's the deacon for me?' and ran out of the shop laughing as loud, that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

The deacon quit the traffic and joined the Washington Temperance Society.

THE WAY TO ADMONISH AN ERRING FRIEND.—We observe again, that if we would reclaim the drunkard we must treat him, not so much like a *guilty* as an *unfortunate* man. A guilty man he undoubtedly is; his soul is covered with a pollution, from which, if it be not cleansed, it will exclude him for ever from the abodes of the blest. But his case is also deeply marked with *misfortune*. He is laboring under a disease, *physical* as well as moral, which he may have inherited from his parents before he was a moral agent. He may have sucked it in with his mother's milk. He feels—*keenly* feels its inward gnawings, is deeply sensible that it is preying upon his vitals, and that it must eventually consume him. He often struggles against it, but every successive effort only convinces him of its impotency, his utter helplessness; and after oft repeated ineffectual struggles, he is tempted to give up in despair. Now, which, under these circumstances is the more rational, as well as Christian method of procedure; to denounce him as a miserable, degraded drunkard, or extend to him the hand of kindness, and mingle the expression of a heart-felt sympathy and tenderness with those of admonition? the former is not necessary—he *feels* himself to be a degraded being *already*, and needs to be inspired with the *contrary* feeling of self-respect, and assurances of the *interest* you take in his welfare. Hard and unfeeling denunciation may drive him to *desperation*, while kindness and sympathy and tenderness may touch his heart, and you may thereby reclaim a sinner from the error of his ways and hide a multitude of sins.

"Speak not to him a bitter word."

"Go kindly to him—make him feel—

Your heart yearns deeply for his weal;

Tell him the dangers thick that lay

Around his 'widely devious way';

So shalt thou win him, call him back

From pleasures smooth seductive track;

And warnings thou hast mildly given,

To guide the sinner up to heaven!"

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—A pleasing incident is related by the *Baltimore Clipper*, of a very beautiful young lady of that city, who, not long since, signed the Temperance Pledge, one arti-

cle of which prohibited her receiving the *affectionate* attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who, unfortunately, (according to report,) took occasionally 'a little too much.' The maiden was, therefore, under the painful necessity of addressing her 'fondly loved one' a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the impossibility of her ever after receiving his attention as a lover. 'I love you as purely as ever,' was the language of the note, 'but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend.' The young man found himself completely subdued. The words, 'I love you as purely as ever,' were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society.—Love's young dream with them, has brightened into an engagement, and is, we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, O woman!

PIETHY LOGIC.—If there be any man who opposes the cause of temperance from conscientious motives I will ask him, and I will endeavor to convince him of his error; I will bring him to a garret in a loathsome lane, and I will show him a corner where I and my wife and family used to lie on a wad of straw, almost naked, without food or fire for days; and then I will lead him to a respectable street, and on arriving at the drawing room, I will show him a well dressed female and two children, fat and healthy, surrounded by all that can produce human happiness, and I will tell him that these were the people who lived in the garret. I showed him; teetotalism took them by the hand and led them here; and would you advise them to go back again?

TEMPTATION AND JUST REBUKE.—A man who had, for a long time, been intemperate, and refused all solicitations to sign the pledge, lately volunteered and signed. He went into the Hotel, in the town of S—, and was thus complimented by the keeper of the house; "Here, Mr. —, is a good glass of grog, I make you a present of it;" he took it, thanked him, walked to the fire, threw in the contents, put the glass in his pocket and walked off. It is hoped that he will dispose of the next glass in the same way.

—*Cold Water Cup.*

LIBERTY.—"No, no—I ain't ready to sign away my liberties yet, Hark'ee my good friends! Do you see yon man, your late boon companion? Yes, and there's another—and another—why you hardly know them—the've become gentlemen. Aye, and they're in company with gentlemen too. It was not so a few weeks since. How's this? O they have 'signed away their liberties'—the liberty to drink and be drunken—the liberty to be degraded, sunken, lost; these liberties they have signed away; and now each of them is once more, and he feels himself to be, A MAN."

MOVING.—"There'll be lots of moving this year," said one Washingtonian to another.

"Why so?" questioned the second.

"Why, the reformed drunkards will be moving up into the houses now occupied by moderate drinkers, and they'll be moving down into the hovels left by the old rummers," was the reply.—Some of these Washingtonians have funny notions of things.

GOON.—A down easter, after a lecturing before an audience upon the subject of temperance, had the flattering notice taken of him, denominated "a vote of thanks," after which he deliberately walked up to the secretary of the meeting, asked him to make out a copy of the resolution and have it signed by the officers of the meeting, as he wished to pay his livery man for horse hire with it when he got home.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

FORMATION OF YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

In an article in the last number of this paper, we called the attention of those engaged in Sabbath Schools, to the advantages attendant upon the formation of Temperance Societies in the Sabbath Schools, and endeavoured to impress upon the Teachers