

MODEL PEOPLE.

FANNY FERN, a "model" correspondent of the Boston Fire Branch,—whose contributions from week to week abound now with gravity and anon with most potent wit and sarcasm, and who discourses ably upon subjects "grave and gay, lively and serene"—thus delineates certain models. We suppose the "scene" is laid in the "Athens of America," but the characters may possibly exist in other localities.

THE MODEL MINISTER.—He never exchanges. It is not particular whether he occupies a four story house or a ten-footer for a parsonage. Considers "donation drives" an invention of the adversary; preaches round and round the commandments in such a circular way as not to hit the peculiarities of any of his parishioners. Selects the hymns to suit the singing choir instead of himself, never forgets when excited in the pulpit that pulpit cushions are expensive articles. Visits all his people once a month, and receives their thanks whenever they choose to inflict 'em, always brings with things "new and old" every Sunday, more particularly new. Knows, by intuition, at a funeral, the state of mind of every distant relative of the deceased, and always hits the right nail on the head in his prayer. When he baptises a girl, never afflicts the anxious mother by pronouncing *Louisy*?—Frowns on attempts to get him a new cloak, looks upon "bronchitis, throat complaints, and "journeys to Europe," as modern humbugs; never wears a better coat than that of his parishioners. Submits his private personal expenses to a committee of the greatest dunderheads in his congregation; has the eloquence of Paul—the wisdom of Solomon—the patience of Job—the meekness of Moses—the constitution of an elephant—and—lives on two hundred dollars a year!

THE MODEL GENTLEMAN—Stares under ladies bonnets as if they had stolen the linings from him; takes the inside of the walk, wears his hat in the presence of ladies, never lifts it when he bows to them; takes particular interest in watching them while they navigate the streets in muddy and windy weather; considers himself privileged to utter impertinences to pretty actresses and shop-girls; is deaf, dumb, and blind; pays all upon his gallantry, if the applicant is over 40, or has the misfortune to be ugly; accomplishes the praiseworthy achievement of wearing a glass winked into the corner of his eye. Snubs his sisters and calls his father "the old governor," sneers at all that is lovely in woman, boasts of his conquests, drives tandem, is death on mint juleps, chews, smokes, drinks, and wears.

THE MODEL LADY—Puts her children out to nurse; tends lap dogs; lies in bed till noon, wears papered shoes, and pinches her waist, giving the piano fiddle; forgets to pay her milliner, cuts her poor relations, and goes to church when she has a new bonnet, turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and flirts with his friend; never saw a thimble, don't know a darn; needle from a crow-bar, wonders where puddings grow; eats ham and eggs in private, and dines on pigeon's leg in public; runs mad after the last new fashion coats on Byron, adorns any fool who grins and a moustache, and when asked the age of her youngest child, replies "don't know indeed, ask Betty!"

THE MAY KNICKERBOCKER tells the following good story.—A worthy physician of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends, has a favorite negro coachman, who happened to be a Methodist. Not only is Sam a Methodist, but he is as bright and shining a light in the church as it is possible for such a piece of ebony to be. You know, I presume, how the blacks conduct their devotions. Well, Sam was in the habit of executing his master's kitchen as the scene of the social meetings, which he led, and these religious services were not conducted entirely on the piano which a Quaker would together approve. The doctor, however, is famous for his good nature, and he endured the boisterous piety of his servant and his friends with wonderful equanimity. One night, however, when they had been unusually powerful in prayer, the Doctor thought proper to administer a gentle reproof. So, the meeting over, the famous coachman was summoned before his master. "Sam," said the old gentleman, "why does thee make such noise in prayer?—Doesn't thee know that the Almighty is not far off, but nigh unto thee, neither is

his ear deaf that he cannot hear? He can hear thee as well when thee whispers as when thee roars." "Massa Doctor," replied Sam, full of confidence in his superior theological lore, "you is not read the Scriptures, wid no kind ob 'ignition.'" "How so Sam?" "Why, you dont forget, pears to me, how it says dar, plain as ku be, *Hollered* be dy name!"

A young lady of Albany, recently received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half. The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, foil jeweled not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains was of gold and agate, very beautiful, and the other was of the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length.—Such a letter is worth the postage, at least.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY AND FERTILITY—A Canada paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, District of Montreal, at the advanced age of 106. He was married to three wives, with whom he had sixty children. He leaves to deplore his loss 43 children, 66 grand-children, 13 great-grand children, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, 18 great-grand-nephews, and a large circle of friends, who assisted at his funeral, which took place on the 12th of April with great solemnity.—*Pilot*.

MORTALITY AMONG PERSONS OF INTEMPERATE HABITS.

In a recent number we (*Scottish Temperance Review*) directed attention to the excessive mortality among persons of intemperate habits. The picture which we then presented to our readers is a fearful one, and it is fearful chiefly because it is real and unmistakable. It consists of facts carefully collected, the nice analysis of which, conducted with scientific method and accuracy, leads to results startling even to those most observant of the dire effects of intemperance. The reflections which such an exhibition induces are painful; they are neither attractive nor novel. Of destructive agencies, we have amongst us enough and something to spare. To some of these public attention is being directed frequently and urgently. Life is being held more precious, and whatever would shorten it, or make it less life, by hindering usefulness, diminishing enjoyment, or increasing suffering, is a thing to be forthwith discountenanced and 'put down.' But at this rate we might come to live too long, the world be perfectly happy too soon, and the millennium come a little before its time. A wholesome exception is therefore necessary. Hence in our day we have first-class steam-ships, and first, second, and third-class drinking customs—our unfauling securities against the too precipitate improvement to which some rash people would hurry us on. On this ground alone do we account for the various improvements to be met with in all first-class steam-vessels.—Improved pumps that can never be had when wanted, improved pulleys that never will work, improved ropes that never can be used, but have always to be cut, and then the one cut before the other, producing an improved result; improved grooves, out of which the boats can never be lifted, improved pumps that are always found utterly useless, improved life-buoys, belts, vests, and collars that are always left on shore, and improved life-boats, and long-boats, and jolly-boats, and gigs, and dingies—always sufficient to save every soul on board, but for the most part so 'improved' that they cannot be lowered on any account whatever. Here there is a 'safe' compensation for any number of dunghills that may be removed from crowded localities, for any amount of filthy human skin that may be washed, for any number of human habitations that may be better aired, better lighted, or better watered than they once were. As a healthy counteractive, however, to the 'too precipitate' movement, our drinking customs greatly outstrip first-class steam-ships; are more incessant in their operation, and more constant in their results. Equally successful as a means of shortening valuable life, equally prolific as the most successful agency yet discovered in degrading and unbrauting man, in rendering him averse to and incapable of his duty to all dependent upon him, in making his life a burden and a torment to himself, a grief and a disgrace to his friends, and a curse to society. But sink every claim which these customs have on our concern but this,—only grant to them that pre-eminence over all others of our social evils which Mr. Nelson's statistics would claim for them, as the grand producer of disease, (for that is necessarily implied,) of shortened life, hence of widows and of orphans; only

grant this, and say, good, gentle, 'moderate' reader, whether or not there is made out a case for very much of the 'extravagant' and 'extreme' views of abstainers. And wonder—in all reverence—wonder whether pious christian men include *our own country*, when they sometimes pray for the dark places of the earth that are full of the habitations of cruelty. Try to realize the dire import of the following figures, and say if you know of any practice prevailing under the sun more worthy his revolting name, than is the practice of respectable men, who, by perpetuating these barbarous customs, awaken and foster—in others, if not in themselves—those habits which lead to the results here indicated—

TABLE IV.—(Mr. Nelson's.)
Equation of Life, being the Period of Years of which there is an equal chance of living, among the—

Age.	General Population England and Wales.	Persons of Intemperate habits.	Or for every one year that the Intemperate has an equal chance of living, one of the general population has	
			Of the duration of life in the general population.	Of the duration of life in the general population.
20	44,212	15,557, being 35 per cent.	about 34	4-5 1/2 years.
30	36,483	13,800, " 38 "	" 34 "	" 3-3 1/4 "
40	28,750	11,637, " 40 "	" 34 "	" 3-1/2 "
50	21,255	10,850, " 51 "	" 34 "	" 3-1/2 "
60	14,285	8,947, " 63 "	" 34 "	" 3-1/2 "

Here we would also take leave to remind our readers of two very interesting tables published in the Register for the present year, showing the influence of Intemperance on Sickness and Mortality amongst the European Troops under the Madras Presidency, during the year 1849. They are quoted by Lieutenant-Col. Sykes, from the Madras Government Gazette. From them we only extract the following summary of results.—

The Troops under observation are 5,710 strong.
Of these there are—

Abstainers,	450
Temperate,	4,318
Intemperate,	942
	5,710

The cases of sickness and death amongst this number were as follows:

	Sickness.	Death.
Abstainers.....	589	5
Temperate.....	6,114	100
Intemperate.....	2,024	42

Or, for every thousand men, the cases of sickness and death were—

	Sickness.	Death.
Abstainers.....	1,308	11
Temperate.....	1,415	22
Intemperate.....	2,143	44

We give these results here, first, because they are no concoction of sectarian statistics, and will be all the more welcome to some of our friends on that account; and secondly, because this is the only instance we are aware of, in which careful observations have been made on a large body of men, with a view to such a comparison as is here made. The results are gratifying to abstainers, and we trust that to others they may be both interesting and impressive. Mr. Nelson, in his paper, makes an estimate of the probable number of decidedly intemperate persons in England and Wales. This department of his investigation demands lengthened remark, and we meantime defer it.