

THE WATCHMAN.

We copy the following from the *Watchman*, published at Toronto, under the able and spirited management of the Rev. T. T. Howard, formerly editor of the *Christian Messenger*, the organ of the Methodist New Connexion Body. It is not our practice to notice either the birth or demise, so to speak, of the many papers which, even in this (literary) barren soil, meteor-like, are ushered into existence, and then disappear after a short season; but the *Watchman* we would hope is destined to hold its place and perform its part, which it seems well calculated to do under its present management, in improving public morals, and elevating public sentiment. We feel at liberty thus to bid our now contemporary a hearty welcome, from the favor with which he regards the temperance movement; we need the assistance of the press, and regard the interest taken in the temperance movement by such presses as the *Watchman*, as increasing evidence of the growing popularity of our cause, and, may we not add, its rapid consummation.

The Temperance cause is assuming new phases and putting forth fresh vigor. Society is completely compassed by its generous zeal; in every point of view the position of Society is taken into account; and efforts are put forth to meet the circumstances, we had almost said, the prejudices and selfishness, of every class. First, Temperance Societies, (on which the verdict of public opinion was *inadequate*) were introduced: then Total-abstinence Societies, excluding Juveniles; this was not sufficiently comprehensive, and every lack seemed to be supplied when Juvenile Societies were organized. At length a stronger tie than a mere pledge was thought desirable, and the Independent Order of Rechabites, embracing the social and benefit tie, was instituted. The Order styled the Sons of Temperance, have adopted, we believe, nearly the same principle of organization, and like the Rechabites are making rapid strides in Canada. Very recently a Young Man's Total Abstinence Society has been established in Montreal; and we have seen a notice of another order about to be introduced somewhere else, to be known as The Daughters of Temperance. And while all these orders are acting upon Society, the *Montreal Temperance Advocate* is ably performing its task, enlightening and stimulating to effort in this excellent cause. We rejoice in these omens, and hope the day is not distant when a successful agitation will banish from the statutes of our country the ruinous License Law, which has proved fatal for time and eternity to so many of our citizens.

PAUPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual abstract of pauper returns, prepared by the Secretary, of State, is as usual imperfect. Fourteen towns have made no returns. The number of paupers relieved or supported during the year is 24,892. There were 14,033 State paupers, of whom 10,253 were foreigners, mostly from England and Ireland. There are 196 Alms Houses, having an aggregate, of 19,378 acres of land, all estimated at \$1,185,438 27. The number of persons relieved and supported in Alms Houses was 16,102, at an average weekly cost of \$1.06, and out of Alms Houses, 12,961, at an average weekly cost of \$1.00. The insane paupers numbered 661, and the idiotic paupers 352, of whom, 932 became paupers in consequence of insanity or idiocy. The proportion of paupers made so by intemperance in themselves or others was THIRTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY! Of the foreign paupers, 2,043 came into the State during the year. The net expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on Alms House establishment, was \$441,675 40—nearly half a million of dollars!—*Boston Advertiser*.

The above report corroborates what we have so often affirmed, on the best evidence, that intemperance is the chief cause of pauperism. Out of a total of 24,892, 13,250 are to be ascribed to intemperance! But few of these are natives of the State; the greater number consists of immigrants, so that it appears the drinking system of Europe, especially of "England and Ireland," costs the State of Massachusetts about a quarter of a million of dollars annually! What must it cost these countries themselves!

Education.

TEACHING OF EXPERIENCE.

Experience is an excellent teacher. Educational guide-books and papers have been so few, and so limited in their circulation, until within a few years, that individual experience and common sense, have been almost the sole guide of the teacher. He has gained but little from the experience of others. A brighter day is dawning. We trust the time will soon come, when the teacher's profession shall be abundantly supplied with text books fully illustrating the theory, the practice, and the philosophy of teaching. In the mean time, educational papers may do much to relieve a want which we are sure young teachers have felt at the commencement of their career as teachers. The following suggestions, which we have found useful in the daily routine of school teaching, may be of service to the inexperienced.

1. When you begin school the first time, or commence one among strangers, strive to make a happy impression upon the minds of your pupils, by some simple and timely remarks; and by the dispatch with which you bring your school into good order. Every thing depends upon the first impression. Children are shrewd observers, and the first impression is frequently the most enduring.

2. Do not go into school with a long code of rules, which you intend to have copied by the pupils, or placarded upon the walls of the school-room for their benefit. A few general directions respecting study, recitations, and the spirit which should actuate them, will be sufficient. It will be time enough to correct all improprieties when they occur. Act upon the principle that your pupils are well disposed, and intend to do right, until you find them guilty of wrong. Numberless rules frequently tempt pupils to do what they would not think of doing, had it not been suggested by the rule.

3. Classify your school as soon as possible; making as few classes as circumstances will allow. This will enable you to spend your time to the best advantage.

4. Have a particular time for each exercise, and attend to every duty in its allotted time.

5. Teach one thing at a time. Many teachers pretend to govern their school, give assistance in this and that study, at the same time they are attending to a recitation. Do one thing at a time; hear the recitation; then give the needed assistance; but give it in such a way as to lead your pupils step by step, instead of carrying them upon your shoulders.

6. If you wish your school to be quiet, be orderly and quiet yourself. A noisy teacher will generally have a disorderly boisterous school. Set the example in the manner of speaking to your pupils, and moving about the room; and your pupils will in time, catch your spirit and imitate your example.

7. If you wish to govern your school successfully, you must first be able to govern yourself.

8. If you wish to gain the affections of your pupils, treat them kindly. Teachers are very apt to be hasty in correcting their pupils. It often happens that teachers think they see a pupil doing what is wrong, and without stopping to enquire about it, proceed to administer a most cutting rebuke, or, seizing rod or ruler, chastise the offender without mercy. After this the teacher ascertains that the pupil has not committed any crime worthy such severe treatment, which not only outrages the injured one, but creates a prejudice against the teacher throughout the thinking part of the school, not easily outgrown, unless, he frankly confess his error to the offended pupil, and to the whole school. Many teachers think it will lower their dignity to mention to the school, that they are in the wrong; that they have been too hasty. Teachers mistake very much, the nature of children, who are quite as ready to appreciate a noble act,