# Poetry.

### EARTH'S ANGELS.

Why come not spirits from the realm of glory To visit Earth as in the days of old !! The times of ancient writ or sacred story. Is Heaven more distant or his earth grown cold?

OR have I gazed when sunset clouds receding. Waved like rich banners of some host gone by, To catch the gleam of some white pinion spreading Along the confines of the glowing skr.

And off, when midnight stars in distant chillness Were calmly burning, listened late and long, But nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness, Bearing no celie of the scraph's song.

To Bethlebem's air was their last authem given' When other stars before the One grew dim t Was their last presence known in Peter's prison, Or where exulting Martyrs raised, the hymn

Oh Parth las angels, though their forms are moulded But of such clay as tashions all below, Though harps are wanting, and bright pinious folded We know them by the love light on their brow.

I have seen Angels by the sick one's pillow, Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless trend, Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow, They stood between the living and the dead."

And if my sight by earthly d'inness hindered, Behell no hovering Cherubim in air, I doubted not,—for spirits know their kindre I. They smilled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison, In crowded halls at the lone widow's hearth-And where they passed, the fallen have uprisen, The giddy paused, the Mourner's hope had birth

I have seen one whose elequence commanding, Roused the rich echoes of the human breast, The blandishments of weath and easy withstand-

That hope might reach the suffering and oppressed.

And by his side there moved a form of beauty, Strewing sweet flowers along his path of life, And looking up with meek and love-lent duty. I called her angel, but he called her w.fe.

Oh! many a spirit walks the world unheeded, That when its veil of sadness is laid down, Shall soar aloft with pinlons unimpeded, Wearing its glory like a starry crown

## Temperance.

4,4,4,4,4,4

TOTAL ABSTINENCE .- WE are happy to find the Rev. Mr. Short, Editor of the "Echo," C. W. an auxiliary in the good cause of Total Abstinence from latoxicating Drings. In an excellent article of Jan. 5. covering four columns, he arrays a goodly number of clerical Dignitaries, on the same side, and we take pleasure in extracting to day, a portion of his valuable remarks.

"The New Testament having been originally written in the Greek language, in examining the critical meaning of any word in it, we naturally resort to the most celebrated dictionaries of that tongue. Now it is worthy of observation that the words rephalics and nepho rendered in the English version of the New Postament by the terms rephalication and Testament by the terms sober, vigilant and watch, are allowed by all writers to come from the adverb ne not, and the verb pio to drink, and signify not to dink, referring to abstinence from inebriating liquors. Hesychines says that nephalios means not being drenk; and one of the significations given to neplo by Schleusner is "I abstain from the use of all intexicating drinks." It is rather remarkable that the interpretation of the lexicographer given so long ago-long before temperance societies were heard of-should contain the very words of the total abstinence pledge. In Philo these terms are repeatedly used, and there is exarcely an instance in which they do not express total abstinence. The existence of such a word, as expressive of vigil-ance and watchfulness, shows that the ancients associated the use of wine, and mental slumber and idleness together, and, in the very structure of the word, and therefore in the selection of this word by the aposile was enjoined entire abstinence, to those who would be vigilant, watchful, and able both to attend to their duties, and to compete with their enemies. It is exconsider how many have become affecting to an easy prey to Satun and sin, who might have stood, if they had attended to the advice and precept of the Bible, containing the word nephate " he sober, be vigilant, (or rather do not drink) for your adversary the devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." Who are so likely to become a prey to his subtle and malignant devices, as those who are in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. "Wine and new wine takes away the heart," says Hosea; and again, "The Princes have made him (the king) sick with bot-tles of wine, he stretched out his hand with the scor-ners"—Habakkuk adds "Ha transgresseth also by wine; he is a proud man—who enlargeth his desire as hell." Here we are told that wine takes away the heart produces sickness, induces scorn, transgression, and in-

satiable desire; so that the wine drinker becomes heart-Rainois desire; so that the wine drinker occomes heart-less, diseased, a mocker of religion, a transgressor of God's commands and burns with an unquenchable thirst, and the most acrovernable lusts & passions.— What a true picture of the effect of intextenting drinks! Yet all this deprayity of conduct night have been

Yet all this depravity of conduct might have been avoided by total abstinence—for in the text quoted these evils are attributed to drinking. What force such examples give to the command "Be sober," nephate do not drink.

"President Dwight, a justly celebrated divine, well known by his works to all Biblical students, in his system of Theology, on the 6th commandment, when discoursing upon the soveral methods by which life is destroyed, observes "Drunkenness is nearly alled to smeade. It is equally certain as a means of shortening life. What is appropriately called suicide is a sudden life. What is appropriately called suicide is a sudden or immediate termination of life; drunkenness brings it gradually to the end. The detinction in both cases is it gradually to the end. The distinction in both cases is equally certain, and not materially different in the degree of turpitude." Among the causes of drunkenness, he is laces the example of others"—" customary and regular moderate drinking at fixed periods." By which, he says "an habitual attachment to strong drink is immediate large, attachment and configured." He insensibly begun, strengthened and confirmed." He enumerates cloven evils arising from drinking. "It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odious ress and degradation;—exposes him to many, and those often extreme dangers; to many temptations and many sins; it wastes property; destroys health; wastes reputation; destroys reason; destroys usefulness; ruins the family by the example that it sets them, by the waste of property and neglect of education, and sometimes by breaking their hearts, it destroys life and rums the by breaking their hearts, it destroys the and runs the soul." Finally, the President prescribes total abstinence to all persons who have a peculiar wish for intoxicating drinks, and to those who have begun the habit of intoxication." He says the relish for these liquors increases invariably with every instance and degree of indulgence; to cherish it therefore is to make themselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drafting. For overflow at gradual seferby repeated drinking. Every effort at gradual reformation will only cheat him who makes it; hard as the case may be, he must break off at once or be rained. Archdeacon Pal-y is another authority highly regarded. His works are text backs in our Universities and Theological schools. In his moral and political philosophy he enumerates the mischief of drunkenness, in betraying most constitutions either to extravagance of anger, or sins of lewedness, disqualifying men for the duties of their statious; both by the temporary disorder of their faculties, and at length by a constant incapacity and stupefaction, causing expenses which can often ill be spared; shortening life, and ruining others by bad example.

"Persons addicted to drinking suffer in the intervals of sobriety, and near the return of their accustomed indulgence, a faintness, and oppression about the precordia; which exceeds the ordinary patience of human nature to endure. As the liquir loses its stimulus, the dose must be increased to reach the same pitch of elevation." What a lesson this teaches us of preventing the formation of ne craving and overpowering appetite for drink, which all lament who are subject to it. In this case most assuredly "Prevation is better than cure." Prevention is easy. No one cares about alcoholic stimulus until he acquires the habit of taking it. Whon first tasted, unless disguised in some manner, its taste is revolting and disagreeable in the extreme. Never taste it, and you can never acquire the appetite for it, and consequently can never be reduced to that most awful state which sad experience of so many has revealed to us. Never taste it, and you are free from that fearful appetite for drink, which even in the case of the reformed drunkard only sleeps, and is ever ready to be roused with appalling, and in many instances, fatal and destructive power, by the slightest portion of that poison which has formed it.

## Advertigements.

# DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TO DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held (D. V.) at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the Tenth day of February next, at half past Ten o'clock, A. M.

The Local Committees are requested to appoint Delegates to represent them at the Meeting, and to send in their Accounts previously thereto.

Sermons whi be preached in aid of the Funds of the Society, on Sunday the 6th of February next, in the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. George's.

The Executive Committee will meet at the Committee hoom in the National School, on Tuesday the 8th of February next the 8th of February next the 8th of February in the 8th of February in

known in the National School, on Tuesday the 8th of Fedruary next, to receive the Reports of the different Sub Committees appointed at their Meeting this day.

The PUBLIC ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Evening of Thursday the 10th of February next, at the TEMPERANCE HALL. The Chair will be ta-

Halifax, Jan.21, 1853.

HENRY PRYOR. Assist. Sec'y.

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The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term, at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto, and to be accompanied by a sciled paper, bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.

October, 1852.

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July 24, 1852.

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