

I ever contribute my interest for the reprieve of a murderer, because he has by long practise obtained great dexterity in his trade. If their LIQUORS are so DELICIOUS that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us at length, my Lords, secure them from their fatal draught, by *bursting* the vials that contain them; let us *crush* these artists in slaughter, who have *reconciled* their countrymen to sickness and to ruin, and *spread* over the pit-falls of debauchery such *baits* as cannot be resisted."

DEATH AND THE RUM BOTTLE.—In 1834, Lower Canada was visited, for the second time, with *cholera*, that most fearful of all modern diseases. A man, who had for some time been known in Quebec as an intemperate person, was, one day, seized by this invisible fiend in the midst of a debauch, and carried to the Marine Hospital, apparently in a hopeless state. His intemperate habits seemed to render it evident beforehand that medical treatment would be of no avail. Yet, contrary to expectation, he began to recover, and continued to do so, till he was considered out of danger. All at once, however, his disease took an alarming turn, and he rapidly became worse. The attending physicians were quickly called; but the remedies which they prescribed had not the slightest effect, and the patient died in a few hours. The medical men were astonished—they had often heard of the "freaks" of the cholera, and wondered if this were to be considered a 1 example of them. But the mystery was explained when the attendants were dressing the corpse for burial. A *bottle of rum* was found under his *armpit*, firmly grasped, and very artfully concealed! His acquaintances had been permitted to visit him as a convalescent, and one of them had secretly given him a bottle of rum; no doubt, intending it as a mark of kindness. The unhappy man had used a considerable quantity of it; but, *before it was finished*, it had effected what the *cholera* had not done, his *death*.

Reader, if you are ever tempted or solicited to offer intoxicating drink to another as an expression of kindness or hospitality, think of that corpse, *with a bottle of rum hugg'd in the armpit*.

We are happy to learn that Captain Hudson, of the *Hartlepool*, has arrived safely in the *Thames*; and, in particular, that he proposes taking a cargo for this city in the spring. We may yet have the pleasure of welcoming him on our shore.

We are obliged to postpone a number of articles for want of room. In our next may be expected a very interesting account of a teetotal procession in Dumfries, Scotland.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE, A SAVING OF TIME.—A Temperance grocer stated that one of the advantages of his present business was, that he was not troubled with those loungers commonly seen about a liquor store; his customers doing their business with despatch and returning home, saving much of their own and his time.

WHAT TO DO WITH APPLES.—A Senator of Vermont mentioned that he had apples enough to make 400 or 500 barrels of cider, but only manufactured four to obtain syrup for preserving apples, and making vinegar. The rest, boiled and mixed with potatoes, were given to his cattle; and he declared his conviction that it was even much more profitable to do so than make cider of them, putting out of question the injurious effects attending its use.

Progress of the Temperance Reform.

TEMPERANCE IN EUROPE.

A Report of Mr. Baird's second tour through the northern and middle portions of Europe, under date of Sept. 13th, 1837, has just appeared in the columns of the New York Observer. It is too long to be transferred to our columns; but we avail ourselves of the following abridgement of it, in the Boston Recorder:—

HOLLAND.—Eleven hundred copies of the "History of the Temperance Reformation" have been published, and widely circulated through this kingdom; and the public journals have called attention to it. Powerful opposition is not wanting. Immense quantities of gin are distilled, and vended at home and abroad; and those enriched by the traffic, are not willing to relinquish. Nowhere is a reformation more needed. The King has objections; his revenue will be seriously diminished (in his opinion); the kingdom is in an unsettled state, owing to the unadjusted Belgian question; there is at present a strong religious excitement; the formation of temperance societies might furnish another element of distraction to the kingdom. Still, there is reason to hope for good results, from the small beginnings already made.

PRUSSIA.—The Temperance History was translated last winter into German, at Berlin. 6000 copies of the work, or parts of it, have been printed and circulated. The Government purchased a considerable number of copies, and distributed them among the high officers of the kingdom; the King has enjoined on the governors of the provinces, to promote the formation of Temperance Societies; on the Consistories, to direct the Pastors to preach on the subject; on the teachers of schools, to use the Temperance History for a reading book. The government is disposed to do every thing. The result is what might have been anticipated; many Temperance Societies have been formed; the first edition of the Temperance History has been distributed or sold, and a second edition called for; favourable notices of it have appeared in the journals: tracts are beginning to be written and published by the friends of the cause. Of five societies formed in Berlin, two embraced a large number of distinguished men; one of these is formed on the principle of "Total Abstinence," the other, on the principle of "Moderate use;" the Government allows them both to go on, without deciding which of them shall have its public approbation. The Crown Prince will do all in his power to secure for the total abstinence principle, the sanction and co-operation of the Government. The Directors of the Total Abstinence