

[ ORIGINAL ]  
SHE HAS GONE

BY SYLVICOLA.

O she was like the simple flower,  
That blooms within some tranquil glade,  
Congenial to the morning hour,  
Or evening's balmy shade

Her's was the mild, the soft, dark eye,  
The sinless, sweet, and steadfast gaze,  
The lips that parted but to sigh,  
Or smile that she might please.

The pale, pale cheek—the silver tone,  
Soft as the breathing of the lyre,  
Yet in her dark eye's sustenance shone  
The spirit's changing fire.

Some burning thought to life would spring,  
And then her cheek awhile was flush'd,  
Her eye spoke the amazing  
Which from the soil had gush'd.

O she was fair! I thought her brow  
Had all the light that earth could own,  
E'en a memory bears her image now  
Unfaded and alone

O she was fair! An angel form,  
In which an angel soul was shined,  
That e'en a word, a glance, could charm  
The most ungentle mind.

She lov'd' but ah! the mystic flame  
Was all her own—the light her doom;  
And the that now records her fame,  
Has wept upon her tomb.

C. S.

It has been said that it is necessary to use spirits in warm climates. The Asiatic laws, Mahomet, Moses and Lycurgus, thought otherwise; and below we have an unpretending, but a soldier, proving the inutility of the usage.

## EAST INDIES.—THE VOICE OF A SOLDIER ON INTEMPERANCE.

The Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

RESPECTED SIR AND BROTHER,—In these days of temperance reform I believe it is the duty of every man to lend a hand to overthrow the arch-enemy of freedom, and hurl the tyrant alcohol from his throne; and pledge to the fulcrum, sonship the moving force, and it will be done. Every man has some talents bestowed on him for good and wise purposes; and neglect to use them we are told, they shall be taken away. Some have five, others three, and some one. Now, as I am one of those who have talents, there cannot be much expected of me.—I do not "bury it in a rapkin," but send it to you, Editor, to do with it as you like, believing that your practical knowledge of the drinking habit of society is worth a pound of theory. I do not expect to remedy on a large scale the evil that I see my brethren of the Order deplore, but if I can do a little help to our glorious cause, and stir up zeal to individual and practical reform, it will be worth the effort.

We have observed of late that the rumocracy have been ampering with some of our brave and gallant officers at Kingston. Having been in Her Majesty's service for some time, and served in Europe, Asia, Africa, I think I ought to know something about the drinking customs of the army, and should this be the eye of any of my old comrades, I sincerely trust it will cause them to make a hasty retreat from the path they are pursuing by forced marches to the cells and triangle, cause them to halt, and to the right-about, step off in double file, and form a rallying square around the triangle of temperance. There is a difference between the two triangles. The first triangle is the place of punishment and the second is the place of honor; the drunkard is sure to be made acquainted with the first if he persists in his soul-destroying habits; but if he is brought there, his chance of success in the second is doubtful; he is doomed to SEXTRY-GO and a day after. The Temperance Triangle is the highway to happiness, respectability, and peace; and if he is a true Son, and carries out

the principles our Order teaches, by having sweet communion with his fellow man, he is better prepared to hold sweet communion with his God. Mr. Editor, I have resided in the EAST INDIES for the space of fifteen years, on services in CEYLON and MADRAS; was at the conquest of the BURMAN EMPIRE, under Sir Archibald Campbell, and accompanied him to take possession of the ceded provinces of Tenasseive. I have therefore seen and felt the practical working of DRINKING ARDENT SPIRITS. I will take a retrospective view of some of my early years. In 1822 I went to the Isle of CEYLON, landed at COLOMBO, and marched to KANDY; previous to my embarkation I never drank six glasses of ardent spirits in my life; when on board of ship we were served out with a ration of two drams of rum per diem; at first it was disagreeable to us youth, and we were THREATENED WITH PUNISHMENT if we did NOT DRINK our allowance!! Mr. Editor, we were apt scholars—it is astonishing how quickly we learnt our duty in this respect—it was not long before any of us would admit double allowance, if we could get it!!! I have often, with others, been aroused out of my bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and made to drink my morning dram, "AGREEABLE TO GENERAL ORDERS," it being the opinion then, (1822) that it was absolutely necessary to use spirits to counteract the effects of the climate on the European constitution. We thus soon obtained an appetite for ardent spirits, which could not be controlled; and through this baneful practice, I AVER MORE LIVES ARE LOST, and MORE DISEASE IS CONTRACTED by the soldier serving in India than from any other cause. The climate is not always the cause of sickness and death among our troops, I must say it is in a great measure to be attributed to hard drinking; and as far as my experience has taught me, by living a regular life, whatever climate a man is called upon to serve in, his health is in his own keeping in a measure. If we transgress the organic laws of nature, we are sure to pay the penalty sooner or later. I have been blest with a good constitution—never was sick, I have had a share of the vicissitudes of life, and have been a Son two years, and at this moment feel as strong and as well as ever I did, and can fearlessly contradict the assertion that "COLD WATER DRINKERS are a puny effeminate class of men; and if they persist in their practices they will cause our species to degenerate." Mr. Editor, those individuals have a perfect right to have their opinions, but I will not permit them to impose on me such sentiments, being in my own person a contradiction to it, for I am neither puny or effeminate; judge when I tell you that I am 50 years of age, and weigh over 200 lbs., and can show as healthy a front-piece as any man, thanks to God for it!

When in the service, I often thought it hard that government taught us to drink, and served the liquor out to us as a part of our ration, thus, not only creating the appetite, but pandering to it, by opening canteens in our barracks, where liquor could be got at all hours, day or night, either "under thumb or over the thumb"—entries and general orders to the contrary notwithstanding. So you see the poor soldier has the power of making himself a drunkard, and he braves the chances of his being WELL FLOGGED, according to court-martial-law. Should not this go hand in hand with the licence system of Canada? I must relate to you. Mr. Editor, an instance of drinking, and its effects, of which I was an eye witness. When I was at Madras, laying in FORT ARNEE, we received the route for Hyderabad; the night previous to our marching was spent in excessive drinking; when the bugle sounded at 2 o'clock, a.m., to advance, I believe I can with safety say, out of 600 men, there were not 100 but had a touch more or less of the demon, and what were the consequences? The men marched 16 miles that day, suffering from the carouge and thirst, DRINKING ANYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF A LIQUID, without reference to its fitness. The men were in a bad state to commence an arduous march of upwards of 700 MILES. However, before we could get clear of

the chain of mountains of which the Doctor's Nova forms a part, the cholera made its appearance, and swept off over 200 men, women, and children, in less than fifteen days, at Madras, was remarked at the time, that those ADDICTED TO HARD DRINKING were sure to fall under the attack. I will do the officers justice in this case, for they used every exertion in their power to prevent the men from drinking, but that was no use. I never was so situated whilst in the service but what I could get liquor if I had money. DYSENTERIES in their worst forms follow the practice of excessive drinking in the East! In 1833 the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT held a consultation on this subject; they had proved by experience, that they could cure five mad men easier than one case of dysentery. What was the consequence of this decision? Why there was a greater quantity of OPIUM put into the liquor drunk by the soldiers. What effect did this have upon those who used this VILE COMPOUND to excess? It caused them to be bereft of their reason, shooting their officers, non-commissioned officers, and each other! During my time in the service, I knew of twelve bright, clever, gallant young men who forfeited their lives to the offended laws of their country, and in every one of those cases the sole cause was the too free use of alcoholic drinks; and how many have I seen expire with the DELIRIUM TREMENS, cursing the God that made them! Oh, my fellow man, will not a day of retribution come if the maddening bowl is not driven from our land! Is it not our duty to erect in every locality an ARK OF REFUGE as a dwelling for the Angel of Mercy, who is willing to deliver her message of love to the members of the human family? The illustrious Order of the Sons of Temperance is THE ANGEL—BE INITIATED IS THE MESSAGE.

THOMAS LUFFE.

Smithville Division, Lincoln.

(To be continued.)

OUR COUNTRY.—In 1792 the corner stone of the present Capital at Washington was laid. At that time Gen. Washington, in whose honor the new seat of government was named, officiated. Fifty eight years afterwards, viz., on the 4th day of July, 1851, the corner stone of an extension of the buildings was laid, and the Secretary of State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods.

Then we had fifteen States, now we have thirty one. Then our whole population was three millions, now it is twenty three. Then Boston had 18,000 people, now it has over 137,000. Philadelphia had 43,000, now it has 400,000. New York had 33,000, now it has 515,000. Then our imports were \$21,000,000, now they are \$178,000,000. Then our exports were \$26,000,000, now they are \$151,000,000. The area of our territory was then 800,000 square miles it is now 3,300,000. Then we had no railroad, now we have 8,500 miles of railroads. Then we had 200 post offices, now we have 21,500. Our revenue from postage then was \$100,000, now it is 5,000,000. These are only a few facts to show the rapid growth of the country; and what we and our children have to do to secure the continuance of its prosperity, is to love, fear and obey the God of our fathers; to avoid intemperance, pride, contention, and greediness of gain, and cherish in all our hearts a true patriotism, and a just sense of our obligation to those that shall come after us.

A noble sentiment—American Paper.

OUR WONDERFUL SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA.—The singular spectacle is now presented in Australia, says a late writer, in one locality, of 50,000 persons by universal consent, abstaining from labor on Sunday, besides rigorously excluding ardent spirits as an article of traffic within the mining grounds. We do not believe the world ever before produced so gratifying a state of society from such material, so instantaneously done. This wonder is not second to the gold discovery. It stands forth to-day the greatest miracle of the age.

EGGS—EXTRAORDINARY.—Over thirty tons of eggs were brought into Sandusky, last week, on the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark railroad. The Register learns that they are all from one point, viz., Mansfield.