

pledge would not be advantageous to the prisoners while in the Tombs, but when they get out. A gentleman present, who had been a prisoner for drunkenness, then made some brief remarks to show what signing the pledge had done for him. He was followed by Mr. O'Neil, a gentleman from Ohio, who made some very apposite remarks. Mr. Lockwood, one of the keepers at Blackwell's Island, next related his experience, and the meeting was brought to a close by some excellent and impressive advice given in a brief address by Major Allen. During this speech we saw a number, both of the male and female prisoners, shedding tears. Between each speech there was a temperance hymn sung.—Thirty-three prisoners signed the pledge.

IOWA.—As might be expected, those places where the ministers of religion have adopted systematic measures for the promotion of the temperance reform, the cause of Christ has been most signally blessed. The labours of our missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, is a remarkable illustration of this fact. The delegate from Rhode Island to the late meeting of the Maine Conference of Churches, who, in his able report on the state of religion in the body he represented, dwelt with emphasis on the systematic labours of his brethren in the cause of temperance, and the blessing which followed other labours for the promotion of the great benevolent objects connected with it. This is another illustration, and should encourage ministers in other states to do likewise. Denmark, in the new State of Iowa, affords another illustration of the blessings of temperance. This town, says a late report on the state of religion there, "presents the novel spectacle of a flourishing settlement of New Englanders with a large house of worship, and not one adult attendant who is not a professor of religion. No ardent spirit is sold in the place. An academy has been established there.—*Maine Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

We understand two *Volcanoes* have broken out in the township of Barnston, in the county of Stanstead, which have already swallowed up some thousands bushels of wheat, corn, barley and buckwheat; that there daily issues from the craters large streams of a liquid poison, which is greedily drunk by some of the inhabitants of the surrounding townships!!! One would naturally suppose that all those who have anything to do with these volcanoes, must be either rogues or fools, were it not for the fact, that the principal managers are countenanced and encouraged by the Government! and respectable men are engaged in extending the flames, and drinking the poison!—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

JUVENILE DRUNKENNESS.—In 1829, when I first went from the place I now live at, to Edinburgh, for the purpose of suggesting the establishment of Temperance Societies, I met with a number of influential lawyers and clergymen there, whom I addressed both in conversation and at a subsequent meeting, upon the subject of temperance, and I then stated to them the inebriation of children; they started up with horror at the idea, but I mentioned to them that I should not leave Edinburgh without ascertaining the point for their satisfaction;

accordingly they directed a clergyman, one of their number, to go with me the next day, and the result was, after a short investigation, assisted by a town missionary, a list of twenty-nine boys, from 11 to 15 years of age, was discovered, not only occasional drinkers, but notoriously given to inebriation. In one court, nine boys had not attained to open profligacy, but it was ascertained they occasionally met in secret to drink a bottle of whiskey.—*Evidence of John Dunlop, Esq.*

INTEMPERANCE.—From statistics furnished by a member of the British Parliament, it appears that in England and Wales one human being every nine minutes dies of intoxication.

SYMPATHY WITH LABOURERS.—The press groans in sympathy with labourers, especially the poor labourers of the old countries, England, France, &c. The poor are ever to be felt for, and relieved. But what is the best kind of relief? Is it that which lightens their labor, increases their wages, and feeds and clothes them from the government purse? or that which reforms their habits, retrenches their expenses, and makes them saving and industrious? The poor in every city and town in Great Britain and France expend enough upon intoxicating drinks to make them not only comfortable, but, in time, with the industry which temperance would ensure, rich. And yet many of the sympathizers will laugh at our enterprise, and believe it altogether uncalled for.

J. H. W. HAWKINS.—Mr. H. has performed a temperance tour in Canada, a hard one, he says, but he hopes he has done some good. He is now lecturing in Bristol county, Mass.

Gen. Riley, after labouring in this vicinity, has gone up the Connecticut River, and over into Vermont.

Mr. J. W. Kellogg, after accomplishing a great work in New Brunswick, is about returning to the States.—There are few better lecturers.

Mr. Bungay, who has been a great favorite in Massachusetts, is about coming to New York.

Daniel Kimball, Esq., of Woburn, Mass., a very able lecturer, holds himself in readiness to lecture where he is invited. He never disappoints.

Mr. Gough has purchased a small farm, and is building him a house at Boylston, Mass., where he can be addressed.

A CHALLENGE.—It is somewhere said that the Rev. John Pierpont, the well known and eloquent advocate of the cause of Temperance, once said, on rising to address an immense concourse of people—"If there be an individual, a single one—man, woman, or child—in this vast assembly, who has not suffered either directly or indirectly from intemperance, Oh let that person stand up, that I may feast my eyes on the first one I have ever seen who has escaped." He paused and looked around him, but no one stirred. An expressive silence confessed that all felt the smart of this universal scourge.—*Utica Advocate.*

CHRISTIANS TOLERATE DRUNKENNESS!—Strange and humiliating it is that drunkenness should be the prevailing vice in a land of Bibles and Sabbaths; that with the holy precepts of that blessed book in general circulation, there should not be merely the absence of an universal loathing at customs and practices that feed pauperism and crime, but a toleration for them such as