

illy and wanton acts were perpetrated. But the scandalous, and, as it is turned out, fatal result of these orgies remains to be told. A poor man, or rather boy, who acted as under servant in the kitchen, was on one occasion, by way of diversion for the "gentlemen" in the parlour, made so beastly drunk, by repeated doses of whiskey being administered to him by the host and his visitors, that the wretched man lay prostrate on the floor of the kitchen for some time, and in endeavouring to rise staggered against the bars of the grate, besides receiving some very severe burns and bruises, both combining to cause almost instant death. The names of the miscreants who were thus accessory to the death of a fellow-creature have been communicated to me, but as ulterior proceedings must now be taken in the matter, I abstain for the present from mentioning them.

HISTORY OF A REFORMED DRUNKARD.—The following is the letter of a reformed drunkard, and was addressed to the Rev. Thomas Porter, of the Southwark Howard House, Philadelphia. It details a terrible story, and in language at once simple and impressive.

Extract of a Letter, dated

"HOWARD HALL, February 8, 1842.

"*Rev. Sir,*—The deep interest that you take in the Howard Temperance Benevolent Society of Southwark for the reformation of Inebriates, induces me to give you a brief sketch of my life, trusting it will have a tendency to promote the good work that you are engaged in. I was born in Philadelphia; my parents died when I was about twelve years of age. My uncle took me and became my guardian. He put me in the country to learn the business of paper making, where I soon became a rum drinker. I well remember the first glass of liquor that entered my mouth. Before I arrived at the age of seventeen, I was a confirmed drunkard. From that period until the age of 21, I was drunk whenever I could obtain any liquor. At the age of 22 I was married to a respectable lady from the State of New Jersey, at which time I remained sober 4 months, and then my poor wife's sorrows began. I commenced drinking again, and with it abusing her—drank until I spent all that I was worth, sold my clothing, likewise took my wife's clothes, sold and pawned them. She was compelled at last to hire out with a respectable family. I would get drunk, go there, and abuse her. She was kind to me; she would give me her earnings, and I would spend them. I would neither do for myself, nor let her do for herself, until at last she was obliged to get a divorce. I then became destitute of a home, had neither money nor clothes—was ragged and bloated with rum—was seen lying in the gutter time after time, a disgrace to myself and family—could be seen going about in the day-time crying oysters, and at night lying on wood-piles and under sheds, or in barns. So I continued until the 13th day of January, when I was met by one of the Howard Society, who persuaded me to go to the Hall, sign the pledge, and relinquish drinking rum. I, through his persuasion, went, and on the 14th day of January signed the pledge, remained at the house, and, through a merciful Providence, and the kind attention of friends belonging to the Howard Society, I was restored to health, and trust soon to be classed among respectable citizens. J. R.

To the Rev. Thomas Porter.

TEMPERANCE IN UTAH PLACES.—Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 5th February, 1842—to Edward C. Delavan, Esq.

"At the great and splendid *læce* given on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, the President of the United States of America, had not a drop of wine or other alcoholic drinks furnished—and on a wedding occasion too! What a noble step—one which will draw to him thousands of hearts, and will tell on the future destinies of the nation."—*Albany Journal*.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW-LONDON WHALE SHIPS.—Our neighbour of New-London are making very efficient efforts in the cause of Temperance. We are informed that they have recently added two thousand names to their list of teetotallers, and that another highly important point has been gained in effecting an agreement among agents supplying whale ships, to purchase ship stores exclusively of those dealers who have abandoned the sale of ardent spirits.

An excellent plan for benefiting the seamen of that port, has been adopted. Return ships are met before entering the harbour, by a delegation from the society, the pledge is offered, for the adoption of the sailors, and efforts are made to enlist their better feelings to resist the temptations that meet them the moment they land. It gives us pleasure to record these things of our sister city.—*Norwich Courier*.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.—It is generally known that on all vessels, including whaling and sealing vessels, sailing on Temperance principles, one fifth part of the whole premium paid for Insurance is returned by the Insurance Companies in this city at the end of the voyage. We are glad to know that some merchants contribute the amount thus received to the cause of seamen, through the American Seaman's Friend Society; thus twice blessing that hardy class of men.—Tea and coffee should be given as a substitute for ardent spirits.—*American paper*.

Judge Story, of the U. S. Supreme Court, recently charged a jury, in Boston, to the effect that it was quite doubtful whether if the crew of a vessel were disabled from exertion by intemperance during a storm, the underwriters were responsible for any disasters. The ship is not to be deemed sea worthy.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE, GREGORY VI. A DISCIPLE OF FATHER MATHEW.—His Holiness having taken the Total Abstinence Pledge, has received from Father Mathew, and wears the Medal of the Cork Total Abstinence Society.

TYPHUS FEVER.—It cannot be too widely known, that nitrous acid possessed the property of destroying the contagion of the typhus fever, and certainly of preventing its spread. By the following simple method the gas may be produced at a trifling expense. Place a little powdered saltpetre in a saucer, and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the materials.—*Baltimore Agricultural Magazine*.