

TEMPERANCE.

The Light of Hope.

BY JOHN MILL.

Oh! could'st thou bring me back again,
With all their love and truth.
The happy thoughts which could sustain
The dawning hope of youth;

Departed days, departed years,
And vows still cherished well,
Though fraught with sorrow, doubt, and fears,
Must in the morn'g dwell.

I cannot bring thee back again,
The dawning hope of youth;
But I can cheer life's closing day
With calmer joy, and truth.

The Cholera.

In China, according to Dr. Reiche, "the disease selected its victims from among such of the people as lived in filth and intemperance."
Dr. Huber, who saw 2100 perish in 25 days, in a town of Russia, says, "It is a most remarkable circumstance, that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen, all are dead—none remain."

Receipts for Newspapers.

A Correspondent has kindly sent us an article intended as a travelling paragraph for our public papers. It is very desirable that this mode of making known some of the most striking facts of a popular character, in connexion with our cause, should be adopted as extensively as possible.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes SPIRITS WAS £8,376,078, WINE 1,891,242, MALT and HOPS 5,370,915.

Total amount of duty only . . . £15,639,235
in one year, on Spirits, Wine, Malt, &c.
The gross annual expenditure of this nation on intoxicating liquors, the chief source of demoralisation, pauperism, and crime, was lately asserted by Mr. Brotherton, in his speech in the House of Commons, to be upwards of £60,000,000.

It is a well-known fact that the labour required for the manufacture of that amount of intoxicating liquor would not be above three-fourths of what would be necessary to supply an equal amount of manufactured goods for clothing, articles of furniture, and other necessaries of life, and that consequently several millions sterling per annum would be earned by British workmen, more than is now the case if the money spent in strong drink was laid out in the necessaries of life.

In a country burthened with poor-rates and over-run with unemployed paupers, this subject is entitled to the especial notice of the public generally.

A Mistake.

At a densely crowded meeting, held in the Court House, Leeds, intended to promote the objects of the "Colonization Society," one of the speakers, with the air of a man who thinks he is about to make a decided "hit," told the audience that "if they could not get real Yorkshire stings in Australia, they might have capital ale."

"We won't have ale," was shouted from every part of the room. It was like the sudden discharge of a park of artillery.

The speaker stared in astonishment. When

the noise had subsided, he exclaimed with great emphasis—"I tell you, you may get capital ale in Australia."

"We won't have ale," shouted the audience, with stentorian lungs.

"Why, then," exclaimed the astounded gentleman, "there are abundant means of getting native wine."

"We won't have wine," thundered out the audience.

He looked at the gentlemen on the platform for some explanation of this strange phenomenon, and was not at all relieved by seeing them all laughing very heartily.

The Mayor, T. Carbutt, Esq., who presided, and who is a staunch teetotaler, whispered in his ear, "the people here are teetotalers."

"O! aye; I see;" and making his bow to the audience, drank off a tumbler of water amid great cheering.

This unmistakable evidence of the progress of our principles, was especially gratifying to those who had to advocate their claims, in the town of Leeds, amid frequent demonstrations of an opposite character.

The fact that more than 250,000 persons leave our shores for distant lands, to form, probably, the nucleus of great communities, suggests the unspeakable importance of temperance principles, not only to England, but the world at large, and a powerful motive to increased and persevering efforts on the part of temperance reformers.

A Pint of Ale and a Newspaper.

How strangely the value of different things is estimated in some minds. A few grains of toasted barley are wetted, and the juice squeezed into a little water, with a taste of the leaves of the pop-plum—the value of both being too small to be calculated; and a very slight tax is laid upon the mixture, which also costs so little labour as hardly to be reckoned in our coinage. A pint of this sells, retail, for fourpence; and if of good flavour, it is reckoned cheap, and well worth the money. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it is gone. On the same table on which this is served lies a newspaper, the mere white sheet of which costs one penny-farthing, and the duty thereupon one penny, with no deductions for damage, crooked, or over-printed copies made ready for sale, and charged too for carriage and stamp-office at a distance; and it is covered with half-a-million of types, at a cost of thirty pounds for itself and other sheets printed at the same office the same day; and this sells for no more than the pint of ale, the juice of a little malt and hops! And yet after one person has enjoyed it, affording him news from all parts of the world and useful thoughts on all that interests him as a man and a citizen, it remains to be enjoyed by scores of others in the same town or elsewhere; and it promotes trade, and finds employment, and markets for goods, and cautions against frauds and accidents, and subjects for conversation; and there are some who think this article dear, though the swifly gone barley water is paid for cheerfully. How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the mind, and are things of the moment prized more than things of moment? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the mind, and the information that is essential to rational beings? If things had their real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of the best ale?—Liverpool Mercury.

Death of the "Bard of Colour."

INCREDIBLE INTEMPERANCE. — Robert Rose, West Indian, who is the author of several poems, and known as the "Bard of Colour," died suddenly at the Salford Lock-ups, under the influence of a fit of delirium tremens. For some time past he has been very intemperate in his habits, and on the evening of Saturday last he is said to have drunk the incredible quantity of a pint of whiskey, a pint of brandy, two quarts of ale, and three bottles of porter; and on Sunday morning, the servant of the house where he lodged fetched him some more liquor. For seven or eight days previous to this, he is said not to have been in bed at all, and to have taken no food since Friday last. On Monday evening last he had been spending the evening with some friend, at the Manor Inn, Salford, and at 12 o'clock was taken home in a drunken state. On getting home, however, he behaved in a very violent manner, and eventually turned out into the street, where he commenced to undress himself. After being entreated to be quiet in vain, he was subsequently taken to the lock-up. He was brought before the magistrates at the Salford Borough Court on the following morning, when it was so evident from his behaviour that he was labouring under delirium tremens, that he was remanded back to the cell, and notice was given to the relieving officers of the Salford Union, that they might remove him to the workhouse, in order that

he might afterwards be sent to the lunatic asylum. The chief constable, on being informed of the state in which he was, sent for medical assistance, but before this arrived he expired. An inquest was held upon the body, when a verdict—"Found dead" was returned, the jury at the same time expressing their opinion that his death was caused by excessive drinking of ardent spirits.—Standard of Freedom, June 23, 1849.

Touching Incident.

At the Temperance Hall, in Cherry-street, Philadelphia, while one of the lecturers was speaking, a man who had been occupying a seat in a distant part of the room, arose, with a little boy in his arms scarce six years old, and came forward to the speakers' stand; all gave way for him. He placed his child on the stand, and while the tears were running fast down his cheeks with his trembling accents addressed the speakers—"My little boy said to me, Father, don't drink any more! Gentlemen, I have taken my last drink!"—Spanish Publications.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the professional character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square or under, first insertion, 3s. 6d.; and each continuance 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the prices to be fixed according to their size and frequency of change.

As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N.B. Committee of Management.—The Rev. Messrs. KNIGHT, EVANS, TEMPLE, McLEOD and CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire. Chaplain.—The Rev. ALBERT DUNBRIDGE. Treasurer.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

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The amount of the ordinary expenses is required in advance—half at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of each Term.

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It is desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the Term; but they will be taken at any time. The next Term will begin on Thursday, August 2nd. April 5th '49.

Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his usual stock of London Paints, which he warrants Branderams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30, Jacob Street, or (for the convenience of residence in the north end of the city) at his dwelling, opposite the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick street, will receive his best attention.

A man and two boys wanted. April 20, 1849. JOHN F. SMYTH.

A CARD.

Archibald Morton CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER BEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business, at low rates, at his establishment, No. 23, JACON'S ST., where he will be happy to wait on purchasers in the city or from the country.

He also offers his services as FUNERAL UNDERTAKER May 5.

Water! Water! Pure Water! From the Lake running through our City.

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ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of those first rate improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and less wear and tear of articles, than when washed by the hands. The machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being enabled to use boiling water, or water so hot, that it is impossible for hands to work in; it softens, opens the grain, and fulfills the work in a manner which is not possible through the wringing machine. This machine will Mangle all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Towelling, Sheetings, and all other articles as done by the old Mangles; can be used at any time without the trouble of the fire in heating and ironing this hot water. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

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BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. SALTUS & Wainwright's Warehouse, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

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July 14

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

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Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Department.

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School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the school Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID

Hardware. SPRING, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring Supplies, per Acadia, Perthshire, Adelaide Corsair, and Ocean Queen, consisting of:

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