

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor. Her character, her manner, and the well-timed appeal which she had made, induced the crew to declare their assent to anything she might ask. Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult, could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation the seamen consented, and leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage; and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved countrywomen never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines, and on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and disaffected men were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess, that after the Captain's death, and in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stimulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Captain Thomas at Aden, and every possible attention was shown to this noble minded lady by the whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Captain Haines applied to her for circumstantial statements of what occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death. The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well written, that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched.—*Hombay Telegraph and Courier*.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

We cut from the *New Bedford Echo* the following excellent account of where the responsibility is.

"In the afternoon Mr. Richardson addressed the 'Sons of Temperance.' His subject was 'Our responsibility and duties in relation to the temperance reform.' He gave us a happy illustration in the story of a king who wished to exterminate all vice in his kingdom. To do this, he called to his assistance an aged man, distinguished for his wisdom. All who had been arrested for crimes, were, in their turn, brought before the king and his counsellor, that upon the one who had been guilty of the greatest offence, the severest punishment might be inflicted, as an example to all other offenders. The murderer, the robber, he who had set on fire noble buildings, the hangman, the duelist, the thief, were successively brought forward for trial. 'Villain! Rascal! Wretch!' ejaculated the horror-struck king, as each gave in his confession, 'you are deserving of the severest punishment.' 'Hold,' replied the wise man, 'there are worse men here.' Finally but one remained to be judged. His countenance was not bloated, but fair to look upon; his hands were not stained with blood; though there was a look of cunning in his eye. 'And what hast thou done?' inquired the king. He answered, 'I have committed none of the crimes of which these men are guilty.' 'There is some mistake,' said the king, 'for this is an innocent man.' 'Not so,' replied his friend, 'ask him and he will tell thee that he is guilty.' 'Why art thou here? what hast thou done?' repeated the king. Then he confessed, 'Though I have committed none of these crimes, yet there is not a man

here who has not been ruined through my influence.' Then the king pronounced sentence upon him, 'nor,' said Mr. R., 'was the king's decision an unrighteous one. Men are responsible for their influence, the influence of their principles, characters, habits and actions. If we punish the criminal, is not the man also deserving of punishment through whose influence he has been tempted to commit the crime? But not only are men responsible for the evil deed, but for their indifference. God inquires 'where is thy brother?' and he will hold men accountable not only for what they do, but for what they do not do."

REMARKABLE TEMPERANCE FACT.

It appears that the principles of temperance have lately been the subject of much discussion in Germany; so much so, indeed, that some of the states of the German Confederation determined no longer to permit strong drinks to be dispensed to the soldiers. Instead of this, they ordered that the money formerly spent in drink should in future be expended in an extra allowance of substantial food. It was very desirable to know what was the result, and it was ordered that the most exact statistical calculations should be made to prove what, since the change, had been the sanitary condition of the soldiers. It is necessary to say, that the greater part of those who had been deprived of strong drinks, were the inhabitants of towns, of a constitution less strong and inured to fatigue. The soldiers to whom they continued to distribute large quantities of strong drink, were for the most part strong laborers or wood-cutters from the country, and yet it was proved that the sanitary state was as follows: Corps to whom strong drinks were distributed—Holstein, out of 3600 men, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 44. Mecklenburg, out of 3580, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 44. Oldenburg, out of 718 men, there were 24 sick, 1 out of 29. Hannover, out of 13,054 men, there were 284 sick, 1 out of 46. Corps to whom strong drinks were not distributed—Brunswick, out of 2096 men, there were 18 sick, 1 out of 116. Oldenburg, out of 2819 men, there were 47 sick, 1 out of 60. Hanse Towns, out of 2190 men, there were 14 sick, 1 out of 156. "The writer who collected these facts, ends with these words—'After examples so decisive, and the testimony of superior officers who have made analogous observations there remains nothing to add.'"—*Family Economist*.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Where are who? Why, the tee-total "Big Guns." They will be wanted in the field during the coming fall and winter campaign against the legions of the rascocracy. Well, here are some of them numbered in alphabetical order, viz:—

GEN. BONNER has gone by the way of Cape Horn to California, and is probably there by this time, presenting the bill of his pick-axe to the gold placer for the "dust" in payment of his long and unrequited services in the cause of cold water.

GEORGE W. BRIDGEMAN is now in this region, and with a vigorous arm, will lay the lash of truth upon the back of old Alchy, where the friends of temperance solicit his services.

JOHN B. GORRIS is now at home, but will return to his late field of labor in the Empire State, about the 1st of Sept., where he is engaged for nearly the whole of the Autumn and Winter.

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS has been for some months at the West, and is now "stumping it" to large audiences in Michigan and Wisconsin.

DOCTOR JEWETT having finished up the "haying and harvesting" of his little farm in Millbury, is again in the field, subject to the requisitions of his friends, and ready to continue in other parts of the State the cannonade, that he commenced at Clintonville on Saturday and Sunday evenings of last week.