

AN EXAMPLE TO OVERLOOKERS.—W. Barlow, of Sheffield, said, "I was reformed through the kind advice of the overlooker of our works. Instead of my house being a *hell*, it is now a house of prayer; and I would not part with my domestic happiness for *all the drink in the world*."

WICKED WASTE.—Grain to the amount of 25,000,000 bushels is annually converted into intoxicating drink, in the United States. It would be infinitely better if it were cast into the sea. The amount of money thus lost is \$10,000,000.

THE REV. W. JAY ON INTemperance.—What has the accursed evil (intemperance) done? Why, it has produced—all knowledge this, no individual can deny it—it has produced a thousand times more sin and misery than a thousand other causes in the aggregate, while it huddles all efforts to do good of every kind. Yet what has been done to stop, or even to check it, till, at length, a simple expedient has been devised, and successfully employed in countless instances, in America, and in our own land, and especially in Ireland. I never reclaimed a drunkard in my life: perhaps no minister in the Church or among the Dissenters ever reclaimed one, unless by the efficacy of that Gospel which delivers men from the power and love of every sin. But now we have thousands reclaimed from their infamous and wretched course, to habits of labour, and decency, and comfort: without religion, immediately. Ah! this furnishes some of you with an objection. But consider what advantages arise from such a reformation, with regard to wives, and children, and neighbours, and families, and the country. And then observe, as to the individuals themselves, they are now in the way of becoming religious. They were like madmen before; but to use the expression of my friend, Dr. Morgan, who has so nobly laboured in this cause, these now, by this lunatic hospital, (for it professes to be nothing more), are restored to reason; and now that they are restored to reason you can reason with them: they are accessible to motives; and means may be advantageously employed. People may smile; but let them take heed how they oppose, if their sins and appetites will not allow of their aiding in such a cause. I speak after much reflection, as in the presence of God, I am fully persuaded that these institutions will be found one of the grand regenerators of society, and will verify the language of Scripture, with regard to Ireland.—"A nation shall be born in a day."—(From a thanksgiving sermon preached on Sunday Morning, June 21, 1840.)

STORY OF A TEE-TOTALLER.—A few evenings ago, as a reclaimed character was walking through Milton Street, Cripple-gate, in his shirt sleeves, he saw some young men standing at the corner of a court, between whom the following conversation took place as he approached them;—"Here comes a Tee-totaler."—"Who is he?"—"I do not know."—"How do you know he is a Tee-totaler?"—"Because he has got a clean shirt on in the middle of the week."—"Who will now say that Tee-totalism is not, in some measure, associated with the idea of comfort and respectability."—*Lancaster Guardian*.

BARE TOES.—A drunkard sitting in a public-house the other day, with his pot nearly out, looked down upon his feet; his toes were peeping out of his shoes, as if anxious to know when they should be covered, he said to them, "Aye, you may peep, but I'll have another pint!"—*British Temperance Examiner*.

A DRUNKARD'S REASONS FOR SIGNING THE PLEDGE.—At a meeting held recently in Hackney, a person came into the meeting, who was evidently under the influence of strong drink. He said that he had come for the purpose of signing the pledge, and that if at the close of the meeting the Chairman would allow him, he would state his reasons for signing. His reasons, he stated, were as follows:—First, that strong drink had made him a member of the pin and tie club; adding that his clothes were thus fastened upon his body. His second reason was that he was many times without money, when he might have had some, but for his love of strong drink. His third reason was, that his wife had been deprived of necessary and decent raiment by his habits of drinking. His fourth reason was, that his children had many times gone without a dinner, when they ought to have had one; and his fifth and last reason was, that when his money was gone, if he became rather noisy through the use of strong drink, the landlord would be the first man to take him by the throat, and bundle him into the street. These, he thought, were sufficient reasons for signing the pledge;

and if tee-total served him as bad in three years, as twenty-six years drunkenness had done, he would cut that as he had done the drink.—*Ibid*.

A STRANGE CURE.—A man and his wife having seriously disagreed, he said, by way of revenge, that he would go and kill himself, by *mowing without ale*! He persisted in his purpose for some time, but instead of dying he began to feel himself so much better without ale, that he became a tee-totaler.—*Ibid*.

ONE OF THE FRUITS OF TEE-TOTALISM.—We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door: it was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them. "My husband is a wheely-right, and always earned a guinea a-week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound one on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks on my bended knees that night! Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and, glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week, when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I had saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or happier wife than myself, or dancier or better fed children than our own four?" It is not likely that such a family will again sink into poverty and wretchedness. We might add largely to these cases, not only from what we have heard, but what we have seen.—*Hall's Ireland*.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The subject of State aid to Agriculture is occupying considerable attention in the United States, and probably a small sum of public money will in no way yield a greater return, than if expended in the manner indicated by the following extract from the *Cultivator*, to which we take the liberty of drawing the attention of our Legislators, and the public at large.

STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE.—We are gratified to announce that the bill introduced for the aid and improvement of agriculture, into the Legislature of this State, has become a law, and that, if not all that some of our agricultural friends expected, still its influence must be powerful for good. It appropriates \$8000 annually, of which \$700 goes to the New York State Agricultural Society, and the remainder is divided among the several counties in proportion to their population, on conditions and restrictions which must ensure its faithful application to the use intended by the State when granting the aid. It will be seen that no county can receive its share of the money unless a County Society is organized, and a sum equal to that appropriated is raised by the association to be added to and expended with that for premiums. This is a very important provision, and one on which we think the great efficiency and utility of the aid afforded, will depend. Every county in the State, therefore, which has not already an efficient society organized, should make no delay in effecting this object. Men of spirit, talent, enterprise, thorough farmers, or who feel a deep interest in