

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Court House, Cayuga, before Robert Young, Esq., and a highly respectable jury, on the body of William Griffin, prisoner in the gaol, who was lately committed, on a charge of feloniously assaulting a female, near Dunnville.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Lennon, the gaoler, that the deceased was brought to the gaol on Friday the 8th inst., that from that time until his death he seemed to be suffering under delirium tremens; that he was often outrageous, and appeared to be laboring under imaginary illusions, such as fancying himself to be driving horses and oxen. That he continued in this state until Wednesday night, when he fell asleep and never woke more.

Dr. Robert Wilson deposed that he was called in to see deceased on Wednesday night, found him in a dangerous condition and recommended that some one should sit up with him during the night.

Dr. McCargo deposed that he attended deceased, considered him to be laboring under delirium tremens, that he prescribed spirituous liquors, but deceased refused to take them; that he considered him to be much worse on Wednesday the day previous to his death. The jury returned a verdict, that deceased died from the effects of delirium tremens, brought on by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

Another victim is thus added to the millions who sacrifice their lives and their characters by indulging in the use of the intoxicating and fatal poison; for had the unhappy man been a person of sober habits he would probably never have committed the crime for which he stood charged and which appears to have been perpetrated whilst he was under the influence of the disease which caused his death, nor would he have met with the untimely end to which the intemperate use of ardent spirits has brought him.—*Independent.*

Boston, Tuesday, July 22.

A man named Stephen Linscott, of Cornish, Maine, attempted to murder his wife on Monday of last week, by cutting her throat with a razor. A deep wound was inflicted, exposing the windpipe, but it did not cause immediate death. After this murderous attempt he cut his own throat with a broad axe, completely dividing the windpipe.

It is supposed he intended to murder his whole family, consisting of wife, wife's mother, and five children, as he gathered them together in the house and closed the doors and windows before assaulting his wife. The latter, however, wrested the razor from him, threw it out of the window, and then screamed for help. She is not expected to live.

Linscott was laboring under the effects of delirium tremens. He had in his possession six quarts of rum at the time the deed was committed.

Another murder was committed a few weeks ago, as most of our readers are aware, in a house of questionable character in this city. Four men got involved in a quarrel, some of whom, at least, were under the influence of liquor. In the course of the quarrel, one man stabbed another through the heart, with a chisel! Two young men have been apprehended on suspicion; the name of the murdered man was John Williams.

Accounts of murderous and bloody outrages reach us from all parts of the country; it looks as if the bonds of society were broken loose, and every man's hand were raised against his brother. No doubt, much of this mischief is to be ascribed to the lax administration of the law, but the greater part of it arises from the general use of intoxicating liquors. It is comparatively rare that human passions burn and rage so fiercely, that nothing but blood can quench them, if they are not set on by "the fire of hell"—alcohol. Low grogeries, and places for the illicit sale of liquors, are multiplying on every hand, and instead of being suppressed, they are indirectly encouraged by the authorities; for when any friend to the peace of society attempts to bring the vengeance of the law upon them, the Court readily finds some pretext for screening the guilty. Another proof of this, in

addition to those we have already presented in the pages of the *Advocate*, will be found in the communication of a correspondent in the Townships, to which we refer. Nothing, in our opinion, can prove more clearly that we do not need new laws on the Temperance question so much as new Courts to administer them,—Courts, so constituted, that the power of public sentiment will be better felt in them. We never feel more disposed to regard the Maine Liquor Law with envy, nor more irresistibly driven to the conclusion, that it is the only kind of legislation on this subject that will prove effectual, than when we have accounts of such murders and outrages before us, and, at the same time, evidence of the systematic attempts of the magistracy to screen the 'Rumholes' from public vengeance, which are the real sources of these tremendous evils. We ask in sadness of heart, how long is this murder-producing, God defying, man-destroying system to continue! We appeal to the Church, to the various Temperance Organizations throughout the land, and to our countrymen in general, and call upon them to rise up as one man to denounce it. Let magistrates be assured that every groggery which they protect, is a focus, out of which murders and incendiaryisms may soon issue; and let the public be assured that while they allow the liquor system to continue, they are permitting a match to burn on, which, after proceeding but a little further, may cause a fatal explosion. Men of Canada, set your foot on it in time.

Notices respecting Contemporaries.

The Scottish Temperance Review for September is on hand. It is, as usual, full of interesting matter. The general articles are written with distinguished ability, and the temperance news neatly condensed. There are two or three good articles in the present number to which we shall call attention in a future issue.

The American Temperance Magazine for August is before us. It contains a fine portrait of Dr. Nathaniel Hewitt, a worthy warrior in the temperance field. A sketch of his life accompanies the portrait, which, although well written, is perhaps too long, unless the Magazine is to be chiefly biographical. The other matter is good, but scarcely equal to the previous number in point of ability. The two choice pieces are Mrs. Elliot's "Reformed Inebriate" and Dr. Murray's "Fearful Funeral." This Magazine is tastefully got up, and must be sustained.

The New York Organ,—A family companion—is a very valuable and useful temperance periodical. It is well edited and well printed. "The Sons" may well be proud of it, and ought to support it.

The Journal of the American Temperance Union is an old friend, a worthy standard bearer. It is the organ of that great society whose honored name it bears. We hope it is extensively circulated and read, for certainly it is one of the most consistent and straightforward periodicals in existence. Published Monthly at New York.

Journal of Education published at Toronto, once a month, under the Editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. It always contains a great amount of very useful information relating to schools, and their management—the duties of Trustees and others. We believe it is pretty widely circulated in Upper Canada, and we should be happy to know of its being more generally taken in Lower Canada. It is only one dollar a year, and will be sent to any address on the remittance being forwarded to the Education Office. We profess to keep the subject of Education before our readers. Of late and now, the temperance cause