

For the Prince Edward Island Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,—As your very useful Paper may be truly considered a public good I take the liberty of sending you Dr. Lettsoms "Moral Thermometer," of "the effects of a little drop," if by publishing it in this little Island, it should meet the serious attention of any Person who may incautiously indulge in a little drop, it will at least convey to them a hint how little drops accumulate, and what may be the fatal consequence; and if it should prove a means of alarming or reclaiming an individual, my intention will be fully gratified, I am yours,
A Subscriber.

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER or a Scale of the progress of Temperance, and Intemperance, Liquors with their effects in their usual order.

TEMPERANCE.

70 Water, (pure Spring),	Health and Wealth,
60 Milk and Water,	Serenity of Mind,
50 Small Beer, or Spruce Beer,	Reputation, long life, and
40 Cyder and Perry,	Happiness,
30 Wine,	Strength and Nourishment
20 Porter,	when taken at Meals and
10 Strong Beer,	in moderate quantities.

INTEMPERANCE.

Liquors.	Vices produced.	Diseases in Consequence.	Punishments the Result.
10 Punch,	Idleness,	Sickness and Puking,	Debts.
20 Toddy and Crank,	Peevishness and Quarrelling.	Fumors in the Hands,	Black Eyes
		Blotiness & Inflamed Eyes,	and contempt.
30 Grog and Brandy & Water,	Fighting, Lying, Dreadful Imprecations & Obscurity.	Red Nose and Face,	Rage, Hunger.
		Itches, sore and swelled legs	Hospital or Imprisonment
		Jaundice & pains in the limbs	Poor House.
40 Flip and Shrub,	Swindling, &c. &c.	Burning in the Hands & feet,	Goal.
50 Bitters infused in Spirits,	Revenge, Assaults, Perjury	Dropsy,	Whipping and
Usquebaugh, &c.	& various mal-practices.	Epilepsy, Melancholy.	Imprisonment.
60 Gin, Aniseed, Brandy, Rum	Burglary,	Madness, Palsy,	Freezing to Death.
and Whiskey in the morning,	premeditated thefts & murder	Apoplexy, Torment,	The hulks, Botany Bay,
70 do. during day and night,	Suicide.	Death,	and lastly the Gallows

From the Cornwall Gazette.

SAVINGS BANKS.—No event of social economy has for many years occurred, which so powerfully addresses its claims to public approbation, as these depositories for industrious savings; and it fortunately happens that as the least informed portions of society are those who are chiefly to take the benefit of these institutions, their design and object are too simple to allow the slightest possibility of any misconception on the subject. The high respectability attaching to the names comprised in the list of trustees and functionaries, must disarm the most suspicious of any distrust which might otherwise be entertained against the plan, for one so benevolent in its nature, and so prolific of advantage to the persons interested, has seldom if ever before been submitted to public adoption. Charitable foundations, and all the variety of alms-giving, fall infinitely short in their utility to that of the Savings Banks. By these latter institutions, the national virtue becomes cherished; and that independence of character which glows in our public councils, and nerves our fleets and armies with irresistible energy, is but the reflected expression of the individual sentiment of the whole country. When redeemed from the heavy bondage of poverty, and exempt from the fear of want, every man feels himself chartered with the native rights of his existence, and goes forth into society, enjoying in himself, and delighting to contemplate in others, the invigorating tone infused by the freshening air of perfect freedom.

No one who has experienced this enjoyment, could willingly resign himself to the fetid atmosphere of a parish work-house, and yield up his self-direction to the biddings of a task-master. The Savings Banks (honor and thanks to their generous promoters) have opened to the poor and industrious of all descriptions, the avenues which may lead to the most exhilarating prospects. The young are facilitated in their means of settling eligibly in life, and thus a valuable resource is furnished against the hour of need, whether it arrive in the shape of lingering sickness, or the more melancholy helplessness of an exhausted old age.

TRIAL OF A LIFE BOAT.

Last week Lieut. Edwin Thackston, R. N. exhibited before Mr. Alderman Daniel, and a number of merchants and ship-owners of Bristol, the buoyant properties of the newly invented Life Boat; and they exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all who beheld it. Its other peculiar qualities and advantages are to be tried in a few days in Kingroad. The extreme length of the boat is 21 feet, beam 6 feet 6 inches; and it is rowed with 10 oars, double backed. It is constructed with canvas* in lieu of plank; and has cork bilge-floats, which may be applied as life-buoys, to throw out in cases where men may be washed overboard from a wreck, with a large fender round the boat, which, from its elasticity, is capable of repelling any vi-

* The advantage which canvas possesses over plank is, that there are no butt-ends which can be stove, in case of accident.

olent concussion.—Without having recourse to the precarious assistance of air tubes, Mr. Thackston has succeeded in gaining so much on the water-line, that the boat (by the introduction of eight valves) discharges herself down to the thwarts a space of nine inches. She has a canvas cover, contrived, so as to possess the advantages of a deck, and at the same time keep the men dry, without being an incumbrance to their rowing. The keel is so contrived, by the stem and stern parts working together, also with the elasticity of the timbers, which are sawn out of straight pieces of oak, and moulded into form by steam, that it is conceived to be without the range of probability that the boat can ever be stove. She took on board 30 persons when filled with water up to the valves, and had 28 standing on one gunwale, without the least danger of oversetting. Upon an emergency, sixty persons might be stowed within her. She rows well and light on the oars, when thus filled; and turns in great rapidity in her length.—Boats may be built on a similar construction to any shape or form.

HEAVY TAXES.—To the croakers who are eternally ringing the changes of discontent on this subject, we beg to offer as peculiarly applicable to the present times, a few observations from Dr. Franklin's papers, which, however old, cannot be too often repeated, and may induce them to think more of the burthens they impose upon themselves than of those imposed on them by government. "Friends," says he, "the taxes, indeed, are very heavy; yet, if those laid on by government were the only ones we had to pay, we might easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness; three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us. "God helps those that help themselves," as poor Richard says. Be ashamed to catch yourselves idle, when there is so much to be done for yourselves, your families, your country, and your king!"

A TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a person capable of teaching the following branches:—

Truth; Temperance; Punctuality; Liberality; Public Spirit; Investigation; Reflection; Self-command; and the art of minding one's own business.

N. B. The candidate for this employment must be a practical as well as professed scholar in those branches. He may apply almost any where.

PRIN

VOL. I.

[15s. PER ANNUM.]

CHARLES
Lieutenant Governor
his Majesty's Island
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