

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				

The Saturday Evening Visitor ;

A Cheap Family Paper,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, MORALITY, &c. &c.
EDUCATION, MORALITY, &c. &c.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1842.

NO. 9.

From Laing's Notes of a Traveller.

HOLLAND.

Holland, the land of cheese and butter, is to my eye no picturesque, uninteresting country. Flat it is; but it is so geometrically only, and in no other sense. Spires, church-towers, bright farm-houses, their windows glistening in the sun, long rows of willow-trees, their blueish foliage rustling up white in the breeze; grassy embankments of a tender vivid green, partly hiding the meadows behind, and crowded with glittering gaudily-painted gigs and stool-waggons, loaded with rosy-cheeked, laughing country-girls, decked out in ribands of many more colours than the rainbow, all as streaming in the wind; these are the objects which strike the eye of the traveller from seaward, and form a gay front view of Holland as he sails or streams along its coast and up its rivers. On shore, the long continuity of horizontal lines of country in the background, each line rising behind the other to a distant, level, unbroken horizon, gives the impressions of vastness and of novelty.

FRANCE.

The traveller in France finds much to observe, but little to describe. The landscape is a wearisome expanse of tillage-land, unvaried by hill and dale, stream and lake, rock and wood-land. The towns and villages are squatting in the plains, like strangers tired of wandering in an unknown land. No suburbs of connected rows of houses and gardens, and of lanes dotted with buildings, trees, and brick-walls, stretch, as in England, like feelers into the country, fastening the towns to it by so many lines that the traveller is in doubt where country ends and town begins. Here, the towns and villages are distinct, round, inhabited patches upon the face of the land, just as they are represented upon a map; and the flat, monotonous surface of the map is no uncharacteristic sketch of the appearance of the country. La belle France, in truth, is a Calmuc beauty; her flat face, destitute of feature, of projection or dimple, and not even furrowed with lines and cross-lines of hedges, walls, and ditches. This wide, unhedged expanse of corn-land on either hand, without divisions or enclosures, or pasture-fields, or old trees, single or in groups, is tiresome. The traveller at once admits that France has a natural claim to the word which all other countries have borrowed from her.

BERLIN.

Has the air of the metropolis of a kingdom of yesterday. No Gothic churches, narrow streets, fantastic gable-ends, no historical stone and lime, no remnants of the picturesque ages, recall the olden time. Voltaire in satin breeches and powdered peruke, Frederick the Great in jack-boots and pigtail, and the French classical age of Louis the Fourteenth, are the men and times Berlin calls up to the imagination of the traveller. A fine city, however, Berlin is—very like the age she represents—very fine and very nasty. Berlin is a city of palaces, that is, of huge barrack-like edifices,

with pillars, statues, and all the regular frippery of the tawdry school of classical French architecture—all in stucco, and frequently out at elbows, discovering the naked brick under the tattered yellow faded covering of plaster. The fixtures which strike the eye in the streets of Berlin are vast fronts of buildings, clumsy ornaments, clumsy statues, clumsy inscriptions, a profusion of gilding, guard-houses, sentry-boxes; the moveables are sentries presenting arms every minute, officers with feathers and orders passing unceasingly, hackney droskies rattling about, and numbers of well-dressed people. The streets are spacious and straight, with broad margins on each side for foot-passengers; and a band of plain flagstones on these margins make them much more walkable than the streets of most Continental towns. But these margins are divided from the spacious carriage-way in the middle by open kennels. These open kennels are boarded over only at the gateways of the palaces, to let the carriages cross them. Use reconciles people to nuisances which might be easily removed. A sluggish but considerable river, the Spree, stagnates through the town; and the money laid out in stucco-work and outside decoration of the houses would go far towards covering over their drains, raising the water by engines, and sending it in a purifying stream through every street and sewer.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GENTLEMEN.

The want of self-respect in the German character, produced by the education and social system, and the undue importance in the German mind of rank, office, and conventional distinction, and undue weight of these in the social economy of Germany, are strongly marked by the profusion of orders, stars, crosses, ribands, and empty titles, with which the people, both of civil and military station, adorn and gratify themselves. Every third man you meet in the streets has a label in his button-hole, telling all the world, "I am a knight look at me." No very young man among the Continental military can have ever heard a bullet whistle in the field; so that even by this class no very profound prospect for the riband at the button-hole can be claimed, and none at all by the ordinary civil classes who trick themselves out with it *en militaire*. The feeling of personal worth—the pride it may be—seems unknown to them, which leads the British nobleman, gentleman of high station, or military officer, who may have been honoured with a British or foreign order, to wear it only on particular parade occasions. He feels that he is something without the external testimonial of it. The English gentleman would think it quite as inconsistent with his personal dignity to walk about on ordinary occasions, in the ordinary circles of society, with his stars, crosses, and ribands plastered on his breast, as with the gazette of the actions in which he had won his distinctions plastered on his back. The German, again, ties his bit of red ribbon even to the button-hole of his dressing-gown, the merchant goes to his counting-house, the apothecary to the barber's shop to be shaved, the professor to his lecture-

room, in crosses and ribands, as if they were going to the levee of the sovereign. The upper classes of society in all countries are said to be very much alike, and to show few of the peculiar distinctive differences which mark the national character in the middle and lower classes of each country. This is a mistake. The English gentleman, from the highest rank to the very lowest that assumes the appellation, is distinguished from the Continental gentleman by this peculiar trait of character—his dependence on himself for his social position, his self-esteem—call it pride, or call it a high-minded feeling of his own worth. There he stands, valuing himself upon something within himself, and not upon any outward testimonials of it conferred by others. This feeling goes very deep into society in England. * * * While every third man is lounging about as in Prussia, and generally on the Continent, with his orders of merit of some kind or other—and many whose general merits would apparently be nothing the worse of the addition of a little industry to earn a new coat to stick their honours upon—the people, be their forms of government what they may, are but in a low social and industrial condition—are ages behind us in their social economy, and in their true social education as free agents and members of the community.

NATIONALE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Human character also, in the large, is formed by human employment, and is only removable with it. The busy, active, industrious spirit of a population trained to quick work and energetic exertion of every power, in the competition of a manufacturing country, is an unchangeable moral element in its national prosperity, founded upon productive industry. Look at an Englishman at his work and at one of these Dutchmen, or at any other European man. It is no exaggeration to say, that one million of our working-men do more work in a twelvemonth, act more, think more, get through more, produce more, live more as active beings in this world, than any three millions in Europe, in the same space of time; and in this sense I hold it to be no vulgar exaggeration that the Englishman is equal to three or four of the men of any other country. Transplant these men to England; and under the same impulse to exertion and expeditious working habits, which quickens the English working-class, they also would exceed their countrymen at home in productiveness. It is not in the human animal, but in the circumstances in which he is placed, that this most important element of national prosperity, this general habit of quick, energetic, persevering activity, resides; and these circumstances, formed by nature, are not to be forced into any country, independently of natural agency, by mere dint of capital.

The essay on the Prussian military system is a very remarkable paper; though military observers are not so panegyric as Mr. Laing supposes them, but have noticed that the time of training is too short to form a cavalry or artillery soldier. In the economical and political views of the question, Mr. Laing is penetrating, novel, and profound. The economy of the system he questions, or rather denies: more wealth is lost to the community, by taking the young producers of a country, at the most critical period of their industrial life, and keeping them playing at soldiers for three years besides infecting their habits for ever, than would be paid to maintain a regular army forming a separate class.

On the political and physical views of the question Mr. Laing shall speak for himself.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY DEFICIENT AS A POLITICAL POWER.

A Prussian army could be assembled for annual exercise and manœuvre on the frontier, for purposes of demonstration and even of occupation of adjoining parishes in Luxemburg; but, however brilliant, expert, and well-disciplined such an army might be, and however ready and eager to engage in actual warfare its officers and its men might be, it is obviously so constituted, that it cannot be freely used in the field by its Government as a political machine. The property, the industry, the intelligence, the influence of the country, are in its ranks—all that is valuable in a nation is in its ranks, and not merely a class given up to military service, as scapegoats for the rest of the community, and composed generally of the most isolated members in it, whose loss is simply the loss of soldiers. Here, the loss would be the loss of the owners or heirs of the property of the country—the loss of fathers, husbands, sons—of men on whom the interests and industry of the country hinges—of the most useful and influential classes in it; not of the unconnected only, of whom an ordinary standing army is composed. The loss by a victory would be greater to Prussia, in a political and economical view, than the loss by three defeats of ordinary troops. The affairs of society would be more deranged; more useful life would be destroyed. An army composed of such materials cannot be risked, unless on the rare occasions, as during the last war, when national existence and safety are visibly at stake. The loss even of time and labour to all the productive classes, the destruction of all manufacturing industry and enterprise, by calling out the army of reserve, composed, as it is, for actual service for a campaign or two, would be such a sacrifice of all social interests as only the most imminent danger could justify.

THE GOOD MAN'S CONSOLATION.—The *Portland Tribune* justly and beautifully exclaims:—"How often, has the malicious heart been stripped of its hideousness by a look of love that spoke more than volumes. If there are those among our acquaintance who are seeking our injury, what will sooner turn their alienated hearts, than acts of kindness to them? We know very well that it is hard to love those who are endeavouring to destroy our usefulness and blast our hopes of success; but we must remember the example of Him who on all occasions manifested no other spirit than that of kindness to those who bitterly persecuted him."

FROZEN POTATOES.—A writer in the *New England Farmer* states that potatoes that are frozen ever so hard, if taken in that state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point, provided they have not previously undergone the operation of freezing and thawing, are as good and palatable as if untouched by the frost.

TEMPERANCE.—The cause is advancing more rapidly than we have ever known it. Facts have come to our knowledge within a few days, of a most striking character. —*New York paper.*

It is estimated there will be ten millions of bushels less grain malted, in the United States this year, than in some years that are past.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Washington, February 25.

ORGANIZATION OF A CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded this evening with a large audience. The seats of the members were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the galleries were in part filled with those who could not gain admittance upon the floor of the House. Mr. Briggs, M. C., from Mass., called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Tuston, as Chaplain of the Senate, then invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the cause of Temperance and upon the somewhat novel movement of bringing Temperance reform within the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Briggs, as President of the Society, then read to the meeting from the Speaker's chair, a noble, appropriate and strong address, which was listened to with earnest attention by the audience, which continued to increase in numbers to a late hour in the meeting. The address was designed to prove in part the propriety of signing the pledge, and abstaining from wine.

The present Temperance movement was commented upon most appropriately and most happily, and the singular feature connected with it, in the effect it has had upon a number of persons. It had reached the neglected, down-trodden drunkard, and produced more effect and more improvement upon him than upon any other class of persons. Some interesting statistics were stated to give evidence of the progress of the temperance reform among the drunkards of the country.

Mr. Briggs' address having closed, Mr. Williams, of Conn., offered a Resolution, which was a thanks offering to Almighty God for the blessing which has attended the Temperance cause.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, of New York, the agent of the Temperance Society, seconded, and addressed the meeting in support of, at some length. The remarks of Mr. Marsh were earnest and impressive, showing the right frame of mind on the part of the speaker and his ability to argue the question with effect. The blessing of heaven and of men were earnestly invoked upon the effort in behalf of the cause of Temperance.

Mr. Mitchell, of Baltimore, followed in the discussion. He announced himself a reformed drunkard, one who had been dug from the pit and restored by the potent influence of the modern reform. The address of this man was pertinent, earnest, and listened to with profound attention by all present. Mr. M. said that the first time he drank was at an electioneering meeting, at 23 years of age. He was now 50.

Mr. Briggs, M. C. of Mass., then offered a resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Sewell of this city.

A set of diagrams, illustrating the appearance of the stomach in the different stages of inebriation, had been placed near the speaker's chair, highly illuminated, and those Dr. Sewell took occasion to illustrate and explain.

Mr. Fillmore, M. C. of N. Y., followed with two resolutions complimentary to the drawings of Dr. Sewell, and the good effect they were intended to produce in advancing the cause of Temperance.

A delegate, who announced himself as a son of Neptune, a member of the Baltimore Marion Temperance Society,

followed in the course of proceedings. This man was an original and delighted the audience from his unique manner of telling his story. The closing remark of Jack tar was, that he had joined the Temperance Society nearly twelve months since, and the Church last Sunday.

Mr. Gilmer, M. C. of Virginia, then offered a resolution inviting the youth of the country to participate in the Temperance reform now going on in the country. The resolution was accompanied by some appropriate remarks, in the course of which many good reasons were given why public men of all others should become Temperate men.

Mr. Burnell of the Massachusetts delegation spoke next, accompanying his remarks with an appropriate resolution as to the physical effects of intemperance upon the human body. Mr. Burnell made some comments upon the idea of repudiation, when to stop the stills of the States would enable them to pay their debts very speedily,—always the interest, and enough left to create a sinking fund to reduce the principal. Mr. Burnell closed with some impressive quotations in the life of Coleridge, who had become so severe a sufferer from the use of opium.

Mr. Marshall made a thrilling and eloquent speech in defence of his Resolution. He spoke for some thirty or forty minutes, and was listened to with admiration by all. Sometimes exciting merriment, and sometimes the contrast of earnest attention, by calling into action all of the refined and better feelings of the heart. Loud and boisterous applause was followed by the most breathless attention. Wit and sentiment, argument and appeal were mingled together in happy and effective harmony. When Mr. Marshall spoke of himself, and his own connection with the Temperance cause, he was most happy. He expressed his determination to stand by the pledge he had taken and said, with an emphasis and effect which made the welkin ring—"I would not exchange the pledge I have taken for all the wealth and honor this world could bestow." [Immense applause.] The same sentiment, in different language, was expressed several times, and always with the same demonstration of gratification.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, followed with a Resolution, inviting the aid of the ladies in the cause of Temperance.

Other Resolutions followed, and John Hawkins, between ten and eleven o'clock, was introduced to the meeting. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the meeting closed, and the result of it promises to be most favorable to the cause of Temperance.

Extract from the Correspondence of the Inquirer & Gazette.
Washington, February 26, 1842.

The Congressional Temperance Society held a meeting last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was very numerously attended, both by the members and spectators. The galleries were crowded, showing the exceeding great popularity of the cause, as well as the anticipation of high intellectual gratification from the speeches expected to be made. Mr. Marshall, in this fine field for his admitted eloquence, made a powerful display, and gave great satisfaction to a delighted audience. The cause of Temperance has now a fast hold of the country, and is extending its usefulness through all the ramifications of society. The time will come, when to swallow alcohol, disguised in whatever shape it may, will be pronounced a secret and

solitary vice, to be eschewed by any one pretending to a character for morality, or claiming the confidence of the people for any place of trust or honour. I wish success to Temperance, in its widest field of expectancy.

BANBOR (MARINE) MARTHA WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—It is with a great deal of satisfaction, we learn that the good women of our city formed a Martha Washington Society, yesterday, and obtained eighty signatures to the constitution and pledge, at the meeting for organization. We deem this an important movement in the Temperance cause, and with their efforts new life will be given to the cause, which now so justly claims the attention of our philanthropic citizens. We trust and believe that every encouragement will be given to this society, and that the dreary and awful wastes of drunkenness may, through the blessing of God and human efforts, be made to bud and blossom a delightful Temperance Garden.

A HAPPY EFFECT.—The Rochester Democrat says:—“The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady had just deposited *one hundred and twenty-five dollars* in that institution, saved by her husband from the *ava* of his day labor since he signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of Temperance.”

This reminds us of a case in this city as we heard it related by the man himself. The man had, for years, spent his earnings in the purchase of intoxicating drinks, until about a year since when he signed the teetotal pledge says, that in that time he has saved a hundred and thirty dollars. “And” said he, “that is not all, we have *peace at home now and that is better than the money.*”

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.—In Franklin County, Ohio, the number of persons who have recently attached themselves to the Temperance pledge, is over 1700, and in Highland County the number is estimated at 1512.

The Hocking Valley Gazette contains a letter from a correspondent at Columbus, from which we extract the following paragraph:

Nearly every *toper* in Columbus is reformed; one man who three months ago was a drunken sot, drank up all his earnings, and his wife and children had not been to church in two years for want of decent clothes, came to the Temperance meeting and brought all his family with him comfortably dressed—*bringing his children forward to the light, he called on all his drunken comrades to look: Says he, “You never saw my children before with a shoe on their feet or a duds on their back sufficient to cover their nakedness; now see how comfortably they are clothed; see how comfortable my wife looks; she is not ashamed of me now—God bless her—I am proud of her.”*

TEMPERANCE.—Temperance has now become quite the order of the times. We read of new Temperance Societies being organized almost every day, and persons coming forward in hundreds, to enrol themselves its friends and advocates. In our city the progress has been rapid; and if it continues on in the same ratio, alcohol will in a few years, only be known among us as a medicine; and not, as it has

been, a common beverage, which has killed thousands. A few weeks since about thirty young men clubbed together, and without enrolling themselves upon any Society's list, formed a resolution not to taste a drop of liquor, for a certain period—such as violated the rule were to be subject to certain penalties—and their words of honour were taken in pledge, as security. So far, we learn, the resolution has been strictly kept; and since these young men have found that they can live without *poison*, no doubt they will not think of replenishing their glasses with it again. The members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, over which J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. presides, now number nearly 4,000. On the 17th March, we learn, the members will walk in procession through the streets, in honour of the cause, and to exemplify, by their personal appearance, the good effects the pledge has been to them.—*St. John Morning News.*

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY JUDGE MARSHALL, AT THE SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING, IN THE BRUNSWICK STREET CHAPEL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 22d FEBRUARY.

[CONCLUDED.]

But what shall be said by way of application and warning to those, who not merely continue to use those liquors for their own sensual gratification, but who, by their sale and free circulation, are the agents and instruments of inflicting upon individuals, families, and society, on every hand, the miseries and ruin which the use of those liquors are so constantly and extensively producing. Surely, with reference to Religion, morality, good order and peace, to comfort and rational enjoyment, to individual, family, and social welfare, to all that is valuable and good, with regard to time or eternity, these persons are *deeply and awfully culpable*. Although, doubtless, in some measure blinded by the selfish and corrupting spirit of gain, still they cannot help knowing and feeling, that they are the *primary agents* in producing evils. Must not the man of commerce, who had caused the destroying article to be introduced into the country, when viewing it in his warehouse, or parting with it by sale, or even at times in his bed, or other retirement, be occasionally visited with the thought, that he has provided and is putting into circulation, and inviting the use of the means of those evils which will inevitably follow, and which are so frequently brought to his knowledge. When he hears of the murders and other offences, of the deaths by suicide and in various other modes, of the distresses of the widow and orphan, of the violence and mischiefs in families, and society, of the disease, the poverty and debasement, and the innumerable other aspects and circumstances of misery and destruction which have resulted from the use of those liquors; or when some of these evils, inflicted by this cause are exhibited to his personal view, as must often be the case, must he not, occasionally at least, be visited with this piercing reflection,—doubtless some of these evils were in part, if not wholly, occasioned by that portion of those destructive means which were vended and put in circulation by me. He cannot be so blinded or hardened, but that conscience, that faithful monitor, will at times thus reprove and condemn him. He has, indeed, abundant reason for such reflection

and self-condemnation. If he would, therefore, escape from the conscious guilt and the ultimate misery, in which his instrumentality in bringing to pass such ruinous consequences, will, if he persists, involve him, let him, with hearty repentance, immediately abandon the corrupting and destructive traffic. The same consciousness and alarming reflections will be experienced in, if possible, a still more pointed and forcible degree, by those who in the shop, the tavern, or elsewhere, are immediately engaged in vending and administering the ruinous draught. Surely, are not these every moment under the curse denounced against those, who "put the bottle to their neighbour's mouth;" are they not continually exposed to its agonizing consequences. On these persons, indeed, in very many instances, have circumstances forced the conviction, they would have eluded, and have struggled to avoid, that some of the miseries or ruin to others, which have already been described, were directly occasioned by the means which they had supplied. Some such instances have I witnessed, in which I have even marked in the outward appearance or demeanor, the working of such guilty reflections. We are divinely enjoined, not to put in our brother's way any occasion to offend, or to fall, and to "let all our works be done with charity." Assuredly, then, He "who seeth not as man seeth," but "who searcheth the heart" and will bring all its devices and secrets to light, and in full review, will judge and render just retribution for all such breaches of his holy and benevolent commands.

Under the view of the innumerable evils which the use of intoxicating liquors are constantly producing, surely, to all who love or regard the interests of truth and humanity, the path of duty is plainly exhibited. Assuredly, the Minister of Religion, as well as all its professors, civil rulers, senators, judges, and magistrates, those who profess as patriots to desire and to seek the welfare of their country; and all, in every class and occupation in society, who desire the promotion of religion, morality, and happiness, should unite, and perseveringly employ their zealous and most active exertions, for the entire removal of the cause of those evils. With the full knowledge they every where possess on the subject at large, they will act most unfaithfully, as well as inconsistently with the feelings and desires they profess, if they withhold such exertions.

But, here, it is of the utmost importance to inquire, what are the means which can most effectually be employed for effecting that truly benevolent purpose. That most powerful and influential body, the Legislature of the land, whose duty it is constantly to guard and promote the general welfare and happiness, in every branch and part of the public interests, is undoubtedly loudly called upon, not merely, not to afford any approval or sanction to the prevalence or existence of that fruitful cause of public injury and loss, but by all their enactments and measures, to endeavor as far as possible, to discountenance and remove it; and on the other hand, to encourage and promote the interests of temperance, and thereby of public prosperity. It must be admitted, however, as some experience has shown, that legislative measures can be but partially available for effecting those important and excellent purposes. Nevertheless some valuable assistance may be afforded from that powerful quarter.

During some recent years, experience has proved, in the most extensive and convincing manner, that the establish-

ment and operations of Temperance Societies, are the most effective means which have yet been devised and employed for the prevention of the evils of intemperance. This would seem, chiefly, to be owing to their efforts being immediately directed at the suppression and removal of the primary cause of those evils. From the exclusive success which has already attended the operations of these institutions, the truly enlightened and pious will fully recognize and acknowledge the hand of that wise and benevolent Being "from whom all holy desires, good counsels, and just works do proceed." This consideration, therefore, may well inspire us not only with gratitude but confidence, and should serve, at all times, to stimulate the zeal, and quicken the exertions of the societies, and of every friend to Temperance, for its more rapid advancement and ultimate triumph. It should also serve to arouse to serious reflection, those who professing to be friends to this cause, in general, yet withhold their direct and active support to the design and operations of these Societies; and should induce them to obey the plain requisitions of duty, and at once unite with them, and cordially assist in effecting their exalted and benevolent purposes. It may here be observed, that it is a circumstance highly favorable to the permanence and continued prosperity of these Societies, and should ever afford them strong encouragement, that persons of every religious belief and profession, may conscientiously and fully unite with them, in using all the means and exertions they employ, for effecting their universally philanthropic designs. No diversity of sentiment on that most interesting subject, has yet seemed to disturb the harmony which so fully prevails within and among the Societies, or has obstructed their exertions, or impaired their influence. In truth, not even a plausible reason can be found that any such difference of belief or opinion should ever produce, in the smallest degree, the reverse of such harmony and unity of means and exertion. Doubtless, every Member of a Temperance Society must feel it his duty, to cherish the desire, and carefully endeavour, that neither this, nor any other subject within his control, may ever be permitted to impede the noble but difficult work, to the furtherance of which he is so solemnly pledged. In further adverting to the different classes and descriptions of persons who should zealously assist in the operations of these Societies, it may be remarked, that Ministers of the Gospel, those heralds of the gracious designs of Heaven, are most effectually and imperatively required, to afford their direct and powerful exertions and influence. It is indeed matter of astonishment, that any of these should have failed to discover at once, that such was their duty, and that the instrumentality of these Societies would be powerful and effective in aiding that transcendently glorious cause which they are specially assigned to labour in promoting, by all the benevolent means they can devise or employ. We have reason however to rejoice, that great numbers of these highly influential characters, and especially of late, have joined the Societies; and very many are actively engaged in assisting their operations. It seems, indeed, almost impossible to discover any even specious or plausible reason, why any friend to religion, morality, patriotism, or real philanthropy, should refrain from acting in a similar manner. We can scarcely be said to have gone too far in supposing, that such persons, either cannot in reality be friends to the cause of Temperance, or else must be under a strange perversion of feeling and judge-

ment. As these Societies are employing only moral and persuasive means for the accomplishment of purposes confessedly good, the question may be fairly and forcibly put,—how can these professing the name of Christian; and who refuse to afford their exertions and influence in aid of the Societies, avoid the conscientious conviction, that they are thereby transgressing those divine and gracious commands, which enjoin them,—to “follow after charity,—to do good unto all men as they have opportunity, and to be always ready, and to abound in every good word and work.”

Some observations may now with propriety be made, with regard to the principal and most efficient means which the Societies and their individual Members can employ for promoting and accomplishing their purposes of good. It may, then, in the first place be remarked, that it appears to be desirable, there should be some more close and intimate bond of union among the Societies, to draw and keep them together in such a degree as may be thought practicable. Also, that some means should be established and employed to concentrate and combine their efforts, and thereby render them more powerful and effective; and to establish and preserve among them a more general diffusion of the knowledge of each others operations and progress. This would secure a more general sympathy of feeling, and would serve to encourage and stimulate each and every Society; and enable them in the most enlightened and extensive degree to employ their efforts in the one common cause. We know that at present the Societies, in general, but very seldom receive even any partial information of each others proceedings, as to success or in any other respect; and any thing like combination and union of influence and effort among them, but very rarely occurs. If the suggestions here offered should be deemed worthy of attention, the united wisdom and zeal of this convention, will, doubtless, devise and establish some means to obviate or remove such defects as may appear to exist on the points alluded to.

With reference to the Societies considered apart, it seems of essential importance, that their meetings should be as frequent as circumstances of convenience will at all permit. These, afford the best opportunities for the most general diffusion of full and accurate information respecting the past and existing evils of the use of intoxicating liquors; as well as of the success and encouraging prospects of the cause of Temperance generally, and, more especially, in our own land.

We know that in these meetings, arguments and reasons are the most powerfully and effectually urged against the use of intoxicating liquors, as also to prove the advantages and blessings of avoiding that use. It is indeed perfectly known, that it is on these interesting occasions that very far the greater number of those who enter the Societies, come forward and join them. By thus publicly enrolling themselves with us, they afford a more general example than they could otherwise do, and thereby others are more or less influenced and led to act in a similar manner. With regard to members, individually, they doubtless must feel, it their duty, always to cherish their own zeal in this exalted and benevolent cause, and to endeavour to quicken that of their brethren; as also to be unremittingly active in striving to advance it. Such zeal and activity they can exhibit for the benefit of others, in the most public and effectual manner, by publicly attending, as circumstance may at all allow, the several meetings of the Society to which they belong.

They will, doubtless, also see it to be expedient and right, to take with them on those occasions such members of their families as it may be likely will receive any benefit, and also to endeavour to induce others to attend, as well *foes* as *friends* to the cause. The Societies, as well as their members individually, may also materially contribute towards the advancement of Temperance purposes, by the distribution of tracts on the subject generally, numbers of which may now be readily procured at but small expense.

The public lectures and other exertions of agents, who shall pass in circuit visiting the several societies, will also greatly contribute to stimulate their zeal and exertions; and must ever powerfully serve to gain accessions of members. That such will be the case has been convincingly proved, by the fact of upwards of *one thousand six hundred* persons, in the whole, having been added to the Societies on the occasions when the two gentlemen, who were engaged in such a mission during the past year, were present affording their exertions. Through this instrumentality, information may also with the greatest facility, as well as in the most extensive and accurate degree, be imparted throughout the Societies, respecting the state and prospects of each of them; and thereby all will be instructed, quickened, and encouraged. For these and many other reasons, it is most earnestly to be hoped and desired, that it may be found practicable to continue this most efficient mode of advancing the interests of the cause.

It must be manifest that such Conventions as the one which met on this day, will also afford a powerful and abiding influence in behalf of the Temperance cause, throughout all its operations, by giving it more prominence and interest in public estimation, by more extensively exhibiting its strength and success, and inviting more general attention to its noble designs. They will also serve to excite and preserve the zeal of each society for its own advancement, by more extensively diffusing information on subjects immediately bearing on the interests of the cause; and by effecting various other purposes material to its advancement.

The circulation of a Provincial Temperance Newspaper, must also, it is evident, have considerably beneficial effects, in also imparting the most general as well as local information regarding the advancement of the cause, the state of societies, and on all the most important points relating to the general subject. At this period of the extensive success, and still brightening prospects of the rapid advancement of the Temperance interest throughout our Country, we may be warranted in presuming, that such a paper would be adequately encouraged and supported.

These which have here been specified, seem to be the principal means, and such as may be employed the most extensively as well as efficiently, for promoting the high and benevolent objects of Temperance Societies. As heavenly influence has undoubtedly been exercised in the establishment of these institutions, and as it is evident their designs and operations are still receiving the same benign approval, and all powerful support, it is to be hoped they will ever recognise and look to the same gracious source for direction in all their proceedings. In so doing, they may confidently trust, that they will be enabled to originate and adopt such measures, and so skilfully employ their exertions, as that the interests of that exalted cause in which they are engaged may be more exclusively and permanently advanced.

THE VISITOR.

HALIFAX, N. S.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1842.

EDUCATION.—A Proposition was before the House of Assembly since our last, which was of a very pleasing and important nature, and which elicited views and feelings very creditable to the Representative body, although the proposer was left in a minority. The proposition was, that the Rev. J. Knowlan should be employed during the ensuing year, at a salary of £200, as a Lecturer on Education, and Visitor of Schools throughout the Province. The importance and desirableness of the work, the efficiency of lectures on matters connected with the moral improvement of the people, the beneficial effects which might be expected to follow from the plan proposed, and the many good and able qualities of the Rev. Gentleman named in the proposition, were urged by various speakers in an excellent spirit. The objections seemed to be, that the available funds had been exhausted, and that, for the present, enough had been expended under the act establishing a Central Board of Education. The opinion of some gentlemen seemed to be, that the Missionary, if appointed, would consider Common Schools his chief object, while others thought it of consequence that he should examine and report on the Classical Establishments also. The latter would not be the best mode, we believe. Common School Education is of vast importance; but few, comparatively, are acquainted with its peculiarities, the science of English knowledge; and of teaching the subject requires an *enthusiast* in the cause; the time and abilities of such a person would be well occupied in the sphere of English Schools,—and, if the classical department were made a portion of his work, the nature of that part of the task would be, to distract attention from the more important, to excuse a superficial examination of it, and to make that secondary which should be made the first object to some strong supervising mind.

During the discussion of the object above mentioned, one gentleman—whose reasoning on a proposition respecting a Temperance Lecturer, we objected to in our last—bore ample testimony to the importance of this great reform, and also to the mode of extending it by paid lecturers. As an argument in favour of the employment of Mr. Knowlan, he spoke of the good performed by that gentleman during a late mission, of the wonderful effects of public opinion in turning men from ruinous courses, of the fearful mortality from Intemperance which formerly was experienced in the Army,—and the glorious change to habits eminently conducive to health, good order, and general virtue, which has been effected by the benign influence of Temperance advocates and associations. We have abundant cause to be thankful for what has been accomplished, and to be hopefully alive in the onward course which lies before us. Much has been done for the happiness of man, much remains to be done, in our own country, and the world, and the humblest may be made—if he yield to virtuous impulses, and persevere in well doing—the honored instrument of being benefactor to his race.

St. Patrick's day was distinguished in Halifax, by Religious Services, a Procession, and Public Dinner. A sum of £80 was collected at St. Mary's Chapel, for the Poor. The influence of Temperance was everywhere visible.

The contrasts which an observer frequently feels forced on his attention, connected with the Temperance Cause, are of the most delightful and surprising character. Men, who, a few months ago, were deeply degraded, grovelling

in misery, rags and vice,—a terror or a disgust to their neighbourhood,—now look and act like gentlemen, have comfortable hearts and homes, and are acting as men and christians should, for both time and eternity. Where is the bosom which does not swell with delight at these things? Who would grudge expenditure of time or labour, that he might be the means of such moral resurrections from the dead?

The Halifax Temperance Society held a Meeting on Wednesday Evening, and 42 new names were added to the list of Members. Of these, seventeen were young ladies, who came publicly forward, gave in their names, and consented to the terms of admission to the Teetotal Army. This is a most encouraging circumstance; there were never so many ladies joined at one meeting before; and it will not be without its effect on the rougher sex, with some of whom either Fathers, Brothers, Lovers or acquaintance, they doubtless possess some influence. The eloquent and earnest appeals to the ladies at late meetings have not been lost upon them.

Fifteen lads, from 10 to 17 years of age, belonging to the city also joined, and 10 men of the 64th Regt. These last mentioned, as they stood encircling the boys and young ladies who were near the President to receive the Pledge, seemed as a protection from any assault, which the opposing or disaffected body, from which they were then separating themselves, might be disposed to offer; while Hope and Joy shone in their countenances as they contemplated their future comparatively safe course, and promised "by the Divine assistance" fidelity to the rules of the Institution "in a spirit of unity with its members, and of charity towards all men."

The President occupied the chair, and several friends addressed the assemblage. The Treasurer made known the receipt of some considerable sums from Country Societies for the Mission fund; and a Member gave an account of the formation of a Society among the Youths of the Baptist Sabbath School, 43 of whom are united on the principle of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.—*Com.*

On Thursday afternoon a meeting was held in the Garrison Chapel, and 17 members were added to the Society. The Rev. Doctor Twining, Rev. Mr. Dewolfe, Mr. J. McDonald, the President, and the Secretary, addressed the assembly. By the kind permission of Col. Clarke, the Band of the 76th Regt. attended, and performed some sweet airs with much taste; and thus was St. Patrick's Day (which formerly, by some who were then present, was spent in revelry and in unprofitable pursuits,) made an occasion of intellectual enjoyment; and moral improvement; and some were transferred from the Bacchanalian and neutral forces to the extended ranks of the now triumphant and increasing Temperance Army.—*Id.*

A New Brunswick paper says, that the whole tribe of the Micmac Indians has become converted to total abstinence principles:

NATURAL HISTORY.

A WOLF STORY.

Some fortv years since. a gentleman purchased a

large tract of land in Delaware County, State of New York, near the source of the Delaware river. He had employed a number of hands to make a clearing, on a slightly rising piece, contiguous to the stream. Sometime after it was completed, he was induced to stroll that way, and when about returning, his attention was attracted by a noise on the opposite side, as of animals running, or in chase, and apparently making towards where he was. As wild animals were then more abundant, and having no weapon to defend himself if attacked, he was induced to seek safety in one of the adjoining trees (doubtless thinking "discretion the better part of valor"). He had barely seated himself on one of the limbs, when he heard a sudden rush and plunge, as of a heavy body into the water, nearly opposite where he was, which was immediately succeeded by another, and almost as soon as thought, a fine buck made his appearance in the clearing, and close to his heels a fierce looking wolf. It was evident from the jaded appearance of both, that the run had been arduous and well contested; but he of the antlers had not proceeded out of sight, before his ruthless foe was upon him, and his struggles were soon ended in death. The gentleman had no idea of contending for the prize with his savage and half famished looking neighbor; he therefore made up his mind to let the wolf finish his repast ere he descended. But to his surprise his wolf-ship was not so inclined, for having satisfied himself his prey was lifeless, and casting his eye around, apparently with the intention of ascertaining his whereabouts, he retraced his steps, and after passing the river, was soon out of hearing.

The gentleman thinking it strange he had left the buck with his hunger unappased, descended from the tree, and being a strong, athletic man, and moreover not being too strongly impressed with the prevailing notion to the "victor belongs the spoil," shouldered the carcass, and carrying it some distance, hid it in a close set thicket, and as he was much puzzled to account for the action of the wolf in leaving it untasted, and thinking there was something in it more than met the eye, he concluded to return to his former station in the tree, and wait the denouement, particularly as the sun was at some three or four hours height.

Sometime had elapsed before the monotony was broken, when sundry yelps were heard in the distance as of animals rapidly approaching; soon a plunge into the water, followed almost simultaneously by a general one, and the leader appeared in the clearing, in the victorious wolf, much elated, with glistening eyes, head, ears, and tail erect; accompanied by his fellows, he dashed to the spot; not seeing the prey, he appeared to be struck with consternation, his head and tail drooped, a sudden and violent tremor seized him, and it was evident that he was suffering under a most acute paroxysm of fear; his companions seemed also much surprised—for a moment looking at the apparent culprit with rueful glances, and emitting occasional growls of disapprobation; they continued to scent and re-scent the ground around for some moments, as though at fault; when failing to find either the prey or trail, they turned with fury in their eyes upon the deceiver, and each one fastened his dead-

ly fangs into him, the meeting his death without resistance; then with one of his peculiar howls, they betook themselves to the woods.

T.F.B.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 3, 1842.

FUNERAL OF A CELEBRATED WATERLOO CHARGER.—This well known old campaigner, who had carried the gallant Major General Sir William Gomm through the three memorable days of Waterloo, died of old age on the 30th of December last, at Stoke Park, the seat of Granville Penn, Esq. where for many years past he has been enjoying his "otium cum dignitate." On Saturday last he was buried in a romantic spot in the "classic grounds of Stoke," with military honors. After being lowered into his grave, in the presence of many spectators, three volleys were fired over him, under the command of an old Waterloo man, the firing party consisting of the keepers and others on the estate. Old Charger, as he was called, was a universal favorite. He was allowed the full range of the park during the summer months, and in the winter season he was placed in a comfortable stable, where he was fed with corn, and had every care and attention paid to him up to the day of his death. He was an aged horse at the time he was ridden in the "battle-field," and is considered to have nearly arrived at the extraordinary age of forty. He was a remarkably fine chestnut horse, and stood about 16 hands high. On the 17th of June he received a gunshot wound in the hind quarters, and the bullet was not extracted until after his death. It is now in the possession of Mr. Penn. A suitable monument is to be erected over the grave of Old Charger.

LAWSUIT WITH A DOG.—My uncle had a Newfoundland dog, which was celebrated for catching salmon. He knew the Monday mornings as well as the fisherman themselves, and used to go to the cauld or mill-dam at Fireburn Mill on those mornings. He there took his station at the cauld slap, or opening in the dam, to allow the salmon to pass; and had been known to kill from twelve to twenty salmon in the morning. The fish he took to the side. The then Lord Tankerville instituted a process against the dog. I had a copy of the proceedings; but, I regret to say, it was lost when the old library was altered. The case was brought before the court of session; and the process was entitled "The Earl of Tankerville versus a dog, the property of the Earl of Home." Judgment was given in favour of the dog.—Letter of Lord Home, in "Yarrel's History of British Fishes."

Kindness comes with a double grace and tenderness in the old; it seems in them the hoarded and long purged benevolence of years, as if it had survived and conquered the baseness and selfishness of the ordeal which it had passed as if the winds which had broken the form, had swept vain across the heart, and the frosts which had chilled the blood and withered the locks had possessed no power over the affections. The tenderness of old age is three blest in its trophies over the obduracy of encrusting age; blest in its power, blest because it is tinged with the sanctity of the grave; blest because it, tells us that the heart blossoms upon the precincts of the tomb.—Amos.

THE SATURDAY EVENING VISITOR
Is printed and published by RICHARD NICHOLS, at his Office, West Front of the Province Building, Halifax.
Terms—3s. 9d. per annum, in advance, or 1d. per copy.