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# The Saturday Evening Visitor ;

## A Cheap Family Paper,

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

VOL. I.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1842.

NO 12.

### THE UNIVERSAL VOICE.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

There's a voice in the desert's solitude  
When the simoon roves in its maniac mood;  
There's a sound on the vast and shipless sea  
When it holds with the winds high revelry.

There's a whisper in heaven when through the sky  
The thunder booms, drowning the mariner's cry,  
And through the clouds sweeps a dissonant wail  
When the levin-flash hisses through sleet and hail.

There's a voice, harsh and dread, in the womb of the earth  
When it quakes at the shock of the fire-spirit's birth;—  
And Nature hath tongues—yea, a thousand!—to tell  
Of the mystic things in her world that dwell !

The birds are her choicest interpreters,  
And they chaunt her praises in coral airs,  
And they anthem her glory, and hymn her name,  
'Till the loud echoes join in the grand acclaim !

The insects, that over the bright grass fleet,  
Have notes that fall on the ear as sweet  
As those perfume-sounds that from roses rise,  
When they take their last look of their sunny skies !

And the flowers—those essences which the earth  
Casts out in her bounteousness of mirth—  
Have each and all their fragrant sighs,  
To hallow fair Nature's mysteries.

O, then let man in the jubilee join !  
Nor claim from the general glee esoin ;  
Let him lift his voice through the depths to Him  
Who gives speech to the mute, and sight to the dim

From the London Atlas.

*Hydropathy: or, the Cold Water Cure, as practised by Vincent Priessnitz, at Gräfenberg, Silesia, Austria. By R. T. Claridge, Esq., Author of "The Guide along the Danube."*

Half way up one of the steep mountains of the Sudetes, in Silesia, on a long well-wooded slope, the traveller may discern through the foliage the little colony of Gräfenberg, consisting of about twenty irregular-looking-houses. The situation is peculiarly picturesque, commanding a variety of magnificent views, and amongst the rest the remote plains of Prussia stretching away into the distance like a blue mist. The colony is reared in the heart of a forest, for the whole side of the mountain is covered with trees, and the houses, or cottages, that occupy the cleared space, are for the most part tenanted by peasants. At the foot of the mountain, and clustered at its base lies the village, or town, of Freiwaldau, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture or the manufacture of linen.

Gräfenberg was originally as a farm, and belonged to an individual of the name of Priessnitz. In his advanced years he was stricken with blindness, and his son, Vincent succeeded to the management of the small place. Vincent was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and his education was consequently limited to the mere details, of the farm. It appears that this district has always been famous for the purity of its water, which gushes out of the naked rock, and which so far back as 1730 was celebrated by Dr. Hahn, of Schweidnitz, who wrote a book descriptive of the curative virtues of cold water. The book, however, fell into oblivion, and its suggestions, whatever they might have been were forgotten; but a tradition still existed nevertheless in the valley and on the hill side, that water possessed peculiar remedial properties in application to the lower animals. The notion, of course, was crude, and, to a certain extent, tinged with superstition; but, as it had never been productive of any mischief, so it never excited discussion or resistance. Early in life a severe accident befell Vincent Priessnitz. He was engaged in haymaking, when he was knocked down by a severe kick from a horse, and a cart passing over him broke two of his ribs. A surgeon from Freiwaldau was called in; but he declared that nothing could be done, and that Vincent would never be fit for work again. Vincent, however, was a fellow of strong resolution and presence of mind; and, recollecting the virtues that had been attributed to cold water, he determined to try the experiment upon himself. His first object was to restore his ribs to his former position, and this he effectually accomplished by the painful operation of leaning his abdomen with all his might against a table, while he held his breath so as to swell out his chest. He next applied wet cloths to the parts affected, lived sparingly, and drank copiously of water. In ten days he was able to go out—in a year he was once more at his work in the fields. This is the first cold-water cure on record. The fame of the affair spread far and near; the peasant who had thus miraculously doctored himself was unreasonably expected to be able to doctor everybody else; the quiet hamlet of Gräfenberg was besieged by visitors; and in a little time this untaught child of nature had already effected such extraordinary cures that he was denounced as an impostor to the authorities at Vienna. It was asserted that the sponges he used in ablutions were secretly steeped in medicines. A commission was accordingly issued, the sponges were decomposed, the fallacy of the suspicion clearly proved, and the accused honourably acquitted. Vincent Priessnitz has since applied his simple remedial measures with such happy results in numerous cases amongst the aristocracy of the empire that he is now honoured with the friendship of some members of the royal family. The persecution he underwent in the first instance had the effect that usually follows all persecutions—it surrounded him with interest and curiosity, and gave a notoriety to his proceedings which they never could

have otherwise procured. Hydropathy is now as well known over the continent of Europe as the miracles of HOHENLOHE, or the magic of MESMER.

The increasing fame of the cold-water sorcerer, soon changed the aspect of tranquil Graefenberg. The farm and its silent huts rang with the tramp of visitors and invalids, who came in crowds to see, wonder, or to be cured of all manner of complaints. People who had been given up in despair by the physician, and for whom medicine had exhausted all its resources in vain, presented themselves at Graefenberg, as the last resource; and, according to the flattering record of PRIESSNITZ' achievements, few of the multitude were disappointed. The regular organization of an establishment for the purpose of receiving inmates appears to have been commenced in 1829. In that year the professor of *Teau froide* had 45 patients—in the following year 54—then progressively each year 62, 118, 206, 256, 342, 469, 570, 800, 1,400 until in 1840 his numbers amounted to 1,576. Of these a large majority were from Prussia Austria, Hungary, and Poland, and only two from England. In 1841 he reckoned amongst his patients an archduchess 10 princes and princesses, at least 100 counts and barons, military men of all grades, several medical men, and about 500 professors and advocates.

It will naturally be asked, what is the nature of the cure which has drawn so much attention upon an obscure peasant, and which, in this scientific age, and in defiance of the derision of sceptics, and the systematic resistance of medical philosophers, has given so much *eclat* to his name? Now, we take it that, while nothing can be simpler than the elements employed in this curative process, nothing can be more difficult than to answer the plain question, How is the cure effected? VINCENT PRIESSNITZ could not tell you himself. He has no written theory, no established formula, no settled principle, he trusts entirely to his own sagacity in each particular case. No two cases are treated exactly in the same way; but each according to its own diagnosis, to constitution, age, and all other circumstances that specially enter into it. Water, air, and exercise comprise the entire means resorted to; but it is in the use, application, and variation of them that the cure itself, and the merits of its remarkable professor, solely consist.

Of all men in all ages of the world who have exposed themselves to the suspicion of quackery, it is but common justice to this Silesian peasant to admit frankly that he is the least of a quack of them all. He openly declares that he knows nothing of medicine but its name. He is utterly ignorant of anatomy—he does not attempt to build up any theory whatever founded on any mysterious assumptions of any kind—he never tests the state of a patient's health by the pulse or the tongue, for he knows nothing of either—he does not oppose any existing system—he does not preach up any novelty—he merely resorts to the means so prodigally afforded by nature, air, water, and food—he insists upon temperance and exercise—and he employs these remedial resources just as the particular case seems to demand. How he employs them the whole world may see and judge for itself. "It is useless," says Dr. Engel of Vienna, to ask him the theory or the principles of his treatment; however active and energetic may be our ideas, he cannot express them; it is only by closely observing his actions,

that you can form any idea of the manner in which he follows the laws of physic and physiology, the names of which sciences are unknown to him."

It appears that every form of disease has been cured at Graefenberg; even gout, that have hitherto defied the powers of medicines, has yielded to water. Of course, we state these things on the vouches of other; the reader must not suppose that we give them upon our own authority, or that we desire to stand sponsor for their correctness. Upon this as upon similar occasions, we merely assert the necessity of investigation. But there could be no investigation if we were to cover such matters with obloquy and distrust at the start. Harvey was assailed in all quarters when he announced the circulation of the blood. For the honour of science let us never fall into errors of that kind again.

Amongst the numerous invalids at Graefenberg last year was Mr Claridge. The book before us is the result of his complete restoration to health, and is given to the world as a grateful reminiscence of the circumstance.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.—We extract the following from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*:—*Whiskey*.—A most remarkable reduction has taken place in the demand for this article during the past twelve months. The demand was much reduced a year ago; but now it is not half what it was then. The distillers four or five years since, were running their works night and day, and consuming rye and corn in immense quantities; at one time four thousand five hundred bushels daily. Now the consumption is less than two thousand bushels daily, and is rapidly diminishing. There is on hand here a stock, and such is the decreased demand, that there is no diminution of stock, notwithstanding the great diminution of supply. *The distillers appear to be as much pleased with the change, as their fellow-citizens generally.* They are now reducing their work as fast as possible, so that for the next crop of coarse grain we presume the demand in this market from the distillers will not exceed one fourth of what it was the highest point. The falling off cannot be less than a million of bushels for the year. This change cannot but have some effect on the market. Yet on the other hand, the men who for years back have been guzzling whiskey and leaving their families half starved, will now eat bread and meat, and keep their families well fed. In a multitude of families this happy change has already taken place. The nation will not be made poor by the revolution, but rich; business will not be stagnated, but stimulated by it. No man is vicious and wasteful without causing some mischief to society, and no man is industrious and virtuous without adding something to the common aggregate of general wealth and happiness. Society does not truly thrive upon the vices and dissipation of its members, but upon their morality and general good habits. Vice will be made a mother of trade as every thing else is; but those who makes money by it, are likely to contract its pollution, and to sink with those whom they pamper or rob. Virtue makes the man who practises it vigorous and comfortable, and generally gives him some property. As the wealth of a nation is the aggregate of its individual wealth, so the business of a whole people is measured by the aggregate of its industry. The loss of the whiskey business, therefore, will be a gain to the general business and wealth of the country.

## SONG FOR A COLD WATER ARMY.

Tune "Auld Langsyne" Words by J. Pierpont.

Shall e'er cold water be forgot  
 When we sit down to dine?  
 Oh no, my friends for is it not  
 Pour'd out by hands divine?  
 Pour'd out by hands divine, my friends,  
 Pour'd out by hands divine;  
 From springs and wells it gushes forth,  
 Pour'd out by hands divine.

To Beauty's cheek, tho' strange it seems,  
 'Tis not more strange than true,  
 Cold, Water though itself so pale,  
 Imparts the rosiest hue,  
 Imparts the rosiest hue, my friends,  
 Imparts the rosiest hue,  
 Yes, beauty, in a water-pail  
 Doth find her rosiest hue.

Cold water too, (tho' wonderful,  
 Is not less true again) —  
 The weakest of all earthly drinks  
 Doth make the strongest men; —  
 Doth make the strongest men, my friends.  
 Doth make the strongest men;  
 Then let us take that weakest drink  
 And grow the strongest men.

I've seen the bells of the tulips turn,  
 To drink the drops that fell  
 From summer clouds; — then why should not  
 The two lips of a belle?  
 The two lips of a belle, my friends,  
 The two lips of a bell.  
 What sweetens more than water pure  
 The two lips of a belle.

The sturdy oak full many a cup  
 Doth hold up to the sky,  
 To catch the rain; then drinks it up,  
 And thus the oak gets high;  
 'Tis thus the oak gets high, my friends,  
 'Tis thus the oak gets high;  
 By having water in its cups,  
 Then why not you and I?

Then let cold water armies give  
 Their banners to the air; —  
 So shall the boys like oaks be strong,  
 The girls like tulips fair;  
 The girls like tulips fair, my friends,  
 The girls like tulips fair,  
 The boys shall grow like sturdy oaks,  
 The girls like tulips fair.

Temperance Song Book.

From a Lecture delivered at London, Canada, on the 31st Jan. 1842  
 By James Corbett.—Continued.

The next testimony we bring forward is that of the pious Judge Hale, who after twenty years experience and observation had declared, "That if all the crimes that were committed in that time, were divided into five parts, four of these parts would be found to be the result of Intemperance."

Dr. Choyne, an eminent physician, occupying a high official situation at Dublin, had stated, "That the observation of twenty years practice had convinced him that were ten young men at the age of 21, to begin to drink one glass of ardent spirits and were they to continue to drink this supposed moderate quantity of liquor daily, the lives of eight out of ten would be abridged by 12 or 15 years."

Dr. Trotter, at one period physician to the British Fleet, who about forty years ago published a work on drunkenness, had declared "That ardent spirits in all their forms are the most productive of the cases of disease with which he was acquainted.

A host of medical writers might be added, who all agreed in testifying in like manner, such as Dr. Paris, Dr. Frank a German physician, and many others. The celebrated John Wesley had declared that "the use of ardent spirits was fatal to the souls and bodies of men."

We shall conclude this array of testimony by giving that of Lord Brougham who declared in the House of Commons many years ago "that the most dreadful evils arise from the consumption of distilled spirits among the lower classes, and that if he had the power, as strongly as he had the disposition, he would most decidedly put down the consumption throughout the kingdom."

We shall now add a few facts illustrative of the fatal effects of use of ardent spirits:

In four years from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, 405 patients were admitted into the Liverpool Lunatic Asylum, and 257 of them were known to have brought on their derangement by drinking.

Of 226 persons in the Lunatic Asylum in Dublin were known to have been deprived of reason by Intemperance, and there is reason to believe this was the case with many others.

Thus you will perceive, we have given a condensed view of the state of public opinion in Great Britain and Ireland, not after, but many years before over the temperance movement commenced.

We shall now shortly enquire into the origin of modern drunkenness in the vast continent which we inhabit. It is a well authenticated fact that distilled spirit was but very little used either in Canada or the United States of America until after the American Revolution in the year 1776, when both Governments served out to the soldiers a quantity of distilled spirit. The natural consequence was, that a diseased appetite was contracted by vast numbers of the soldiers, who, when they returned to their friends and families at the end of the war, carried the pernicious habit of spirit drinking along with them, and by this means was extended in a short period all over the United States. We are told that scarcely more than fifty years of that nation's history had passed away when the thirst for distilled spirits became so great that it required sixty millions of gallons annually for its gratification; and while it cost its consumers more than thirty millions of dollars annually, it caused more than three fourths of all the pauperism, crimes and wretchedness of the community. It also increased disease, and according to the testimony of the most intelligent and judicious physicians occasioned annually the loss of more than 30,000 lives.

Thus we see that immediately before the first Temperance movement, the state of matters was very much alike in Europe and America.

2. We shall now, in the second place, sketch the rise and history of Temperance Societies.

About thirty years ago a gentleman in the United States made a communication regarding the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors at funerals, and he presented reasons why the practice should be abandoned, the chief of these reasons was, that the practice prevented the benefits that might otherwise be derived from religious exercises at funeral occasions. The practice declined, and was soon done entirely away. Encouraged by the success of his first experiment, he in a short time after made another communication on the evils of furnishing intoxicating liquors as an article of entertainment, especially to Ministers of the Gospel, a practice which prevailed very much in the United States, and was thought by

many to be a suitable expression of kindness and respect towards the ministerial office. This second experiment also succeeded, and many persons ceased from that time to use ardent spirits on any occasion whatever. The benefits of abstinence began to appear, many persons actually discovered for the first time in their lives that they could live without the aid of—Poisons! Facts were collected and arrangements made for a more extensive trial of this novel experiment in domestic economy.

In the year 1822, two persons lost their lives by intoxication in the neighbourhood where the experiment was tried. This event caused the delivery of two Discourses on Drunkenness and its cure.

The only means in successfully effecting the cure was prove to be *Abstinence*. This was shown from facts which had recently occurred. The novelty of the scene attracted attention. Some were prevailed on to try the experiment and found themselves much better in health and otherwise much more comfortable. A few friends met and discussed the subject, and the question naturally arose, who knows but if this plan was put into operation it might cure the whole United States of Drunkenness?

In the year 1825, another gentleman wrote a Tract to shew the result of an experiment which was made by a friend of his on a large farming establishment. This tract was printed and circulated. It contained a minute detail of the advantages which had been derived both to master and servant by their abstinence. Numerous facts proved the advantages of the new doctrine, and multitudes were convinced, but as yet there was no system, no plan of operation, there was no bond of union to cement the friends of abstinence together. These individuals perceived that unless something was done to stem the torrent of drunkenness that prevailed—the demoralization of all ranks was going on so rapidly, that soon the sun of their national prosperity would set, and be involved in moral darkness.

In this state of things a meeting of a few benevolent persons was called to discuss the question. "What must be done to banish Intemperance from the United States." The result was a determination to attempt the formation of a Temperance Society, whose grand principle should be Abstinence from distilled spirits, and its object to change the habits of the nation with regard to the use of ardent spirits; a committee was soon after appointed, and the operations of the Society commenced.

So rapidly did the principles of these societies spread in the United States that in about the space of three years after their commencement the number of Associations was upwards of 4,000, containing upwards of 500,000 members, the beneficial tendency and effects of these societies were very great at the time, for we learn that many distilleries were stopt altogether, and persons who a few years before were drunkards and in the most abject poverty were converted into sober respectable men, providing comfortably for their wives and families.

But it was not until the year 1829, that Temperance Societies were introduced into Europe. In the month of July in that year, a meeting was held in Belfast to devise measures whereby they might prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day, and in order to prevent the use and sale of intoxicating liquors on the Christian Sabbath.

We need scarcely state that wherever drunkenness exists, the observance of religious duty will never be complied with. To prevent the profanation, and to enforce the observance of the first day of the week, this meeting were of opinion, that the old way was the best, and resolved to put forth the strong arm of the law, to accomplish their object. Those men like many other legislators of the olden times, thought there was nothing so convincing to the mind of man as coercion. This antiquated notion which had its day, begins now to give place to the more enlightened principles of the religion of Jesus Christ. Dr. Edgar, Professor of Divinity in the College of Belfast, dissented from the general opinion of this meeting, and expressed his desire that a moral reformation should be effected by moral means, and by no other. The arguments of Dr. Edgar seems to have had

the intended effect, for he was appointed to prepare an appeal to the public on the subject.

While engaged in this preparation, he learned for the first time by a friend from America, the nature, means, and success of the Temperance Reformation in the United States. He at once seized eagerly on its grand principle as the best calculated to effect a moral reformation, namely, "Voluntary Abstinence from doing evil, as an essential prerequisite to do well, and voluntary associations, exhibiting this principle in practice, as the grand means of effecting it." He embodied his thoughts and published them in the Belfast Newspapers on the 14th August, 1829.

This was the very first appeal on the subject of Temperance Societies in Europe. The first Temperance Society in the Old Country on the plan of abstinence from ardent spirits was instituted in August, 1829, by George Carr, of New Ross in Ireland. In the month of September, 1829, Dr. Edgar visited Glasgow, and from the pulpit most ably advocated the cause of Temperance Societies.

In October, 1829, a society was formed at Greenock, and on the 12th of November following, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance association was instituted.

These societies soon spread over not only Great Britain and Ireland, but many parts of Europe, as they had previously done on the continent of North America.

But these associations had not been many years in existence, when there was discovered a great and serious defect in their construction. It appears that due attention had not been paid by the architects in laying proper and sure foundations in the erection of these buildings. There was not only a want of skill displayed, arising no doubt from want of experience in laying out such projects but the materials selected for the foundations were of an inferior description; these causes, together with the natural softness of the soil, and a total want of drains, rendered the stability of the buildings insecure. But the great cause of the failure appears to have been permitting certain alcoholic fluids to have access to the buildings, which ought to have been drained off and not allowed to undermine and sap the foundations.

But after a short period it was resolved by some of the original projectors that the edifices should be again rebuilt, paying due attention to obviate the defects of construction which existed in the former buildings.

3. We come now to the third head of Lecture, namely, "To endeavour to show the superiority and efficiency of Total Abstinence from all Intox. eating Liquors, compared with the principles of the former Temperance Associations."

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANNERS OF THE MONTREAL ROMAN CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Recollet Temperance Society was preceded by the "Union Jack," a splendid silk banner, flanked by two supporters on either side. After this followed the admirable band of the 74th regiment, kindly permitted by Colonel Crabbe to be present, playing appropriate and national airs. Then followed the blue banner of the Cross carried by Mr. Robert Davey, and flanked similarly to the Union Jack by supporters. This costly banner exhibited on either side the device of a magnificent gold cross, on a blue ground, with the appropriate motto, "*In hoc Signo Vinces*," assumed by Constantine, inscribed in a golden arch above the whole, which had a strikingly brilliant and imposing effect. The letters I. H. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator,) were emblazoned in the heart of the Cross, the pedestal of which was decorated with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle entwined around and enfolding it. The lower corners of the banner were relieved by two richly worked Harps.

In the wake of this banner followed the members of the Christian Doctrine Society, appropriately habited, and with

Temperance medals suspended on their breasts. Next to them the Green Medal Banner, similarly supported as the two former ones, was borne Mr. L. Franklin. The national aspiration, "*Erin-go-Bragh*," surmounted by a Crown, is inscribed in golden letters in a semicircle on the upper part of this Crown. In an oval beneath are the arms of the Society, with the words "Happiness," and "Security," as mottoes, surrounded by an inscription containing the name adopted by the institution.

Beneath the arms of the society there is represented a barrel of alcohol encased in the folds of two enormous and hideous looking serpents, on the top and overarching which, there is the Scythe of the destroyer, Time,—the whole, we presume, emblematically indicative of the horrors and premature termination inseparable from the career of the inebriate. The bottom of the banner is decorated with wreaths of roses, shamrocks and thistles. A portion of the members of the society, whose full attendance yesterday extended to the number of more than 3,000, followed this banner. Next was borne by Mr. John M'Donnell, the Ladies' crimson Tree Banner, on which was not less costly and tastefully displayed the Tree of Temperance, bearing on its numerous branches the ripe fruits of "Brotherly Love," "Eternal Happiness," "Peace," "Joy," "Industry," "Prosperity," "Domestic Comfort," "Continency," "Chastity," "Health," and "Fortitude." An Ova in the midst of splendid rays surmounted the tree, whose roots were watered by a rippling and crystal stream, and whose base was ornamented by rich clusters of shamrocks and evergreens. Behind the splendid banner walked another portion of the Society, after whom the banner of the very Rev. Father Mathew was carried, immediately in the rear of which the procession was closed by the members of the vigilant Committees; the Secretaries, Treasurers, Vice-Presidents, and President. The banner of the very Rev. Father Mathew was like all the others, of the most costly materials and of the most admirable and skilful workmanship. On one side it represented the great Apostle of Temperance conspicuously elevated, and administering the pledge to a large and attentive concourse of people. The attitude of the principal figure is strikingly effective, and the filling up of the whole figure is in most commendable taste, and both reflect the highest credit on the skill and ability of the artist. The obverse side exhibits a large and brilliant circle, in which are contained the words "to the Greater Glory of God." Within the circle is a radiant Cross, on which is painted the pledge voluntarily taken by those entering the rank of the Society. The Banners are all the work of the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery in this city, and of the orphan children under their charge, and afford additional and lasting testimony to that already supplied in the other banners framed by them for charitable societies in this city, of the varied skill, consummate judgment, and unwearied industry of those most exemplary and respected members of the community.

TEMPERANCE AND INTemperance.—We have devoted a considerable portion of our space to the able report of Mr. Hill chairman of the Committee appointed last session to make inquiry, during the recess, into the causes of intemperance in this Province. The report sets forth that the "*elements of Intemperance, and of all its associated evils are of*

*frightful magnitude.*" It states that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the Province during nine years commencing in 1833, and ending in 1841, amounted to THREE MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED, AND TWELVE GALLONS!! which amounts to ONE MILLION, FIVE THOUSAND, two hundred and twenty-two pounds, or an average yearly sum of ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY ONE POUNDS.

The report further states that the incidental pecuniary loss to the country by *crime, pauperism, disease, loss of labour &c. &c.* consequent on the above consumption, may be taken to be equal to the cost to the consumer, making an average annual cost to the country of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, OR, TWO MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS in nine years, a sum sufficient to build a substantial Rail-road three hundred miles in length and keep it in thorough repair.

These startling facts need no comment, and therefore, all we shall say is, that we must strenuously recommend a perusal of the report itself to the enemies of Temperance.—*St. John Mirror.*

REPORT MADE BY A COMMITTEE IN THE NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hill, from the committee appointed at the last session, to make inquiry during the recess into the causes of Intemperance, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The committee appointed under a resolution of the 18th last, relating to the extent, causes and effects of Intemperance in this Province, beg leave to report—

"That in May last, they drew up a series of questions for the purpose of eliciting the information required for the attainment of the object in view, and procured 200 copies of the queries, together with the resolution and a circular letter to be printed and sent to different persons in various parts of the Province, to carry out the object of the resolution, and that answers might be transmitted to them as early as the first of November last. A very limited number of answers were received, the greater part of which came in, some shortly before, and some after the commencement of the present session. The object of the committee was to obtain as extensive an accumulation of effects based upon the most satisfactory data as possible. Many of the answers were deficient in this respect, as they contained rather opinions than facts—opinions formed doubtless with the strictest regard to accuracy, yet wanting in that assurance of certainty which would place them beyond cavil.

"Your committee at the same time desire to acknowledge their obligation to the several gentlemen who have favored them with answers, and trust that the valuable information and suggestions conveyed in those answers will be made available for the advancement of the cause, and solicit a continuance of their labor.

"Your committee have come to the conclusion that the most effectual means of collecting the statistics of Intemperance throughout the Province, would be the employment of a competent paid agent, whose business it should be to visit the principal places in the Province, and collect facts bearing on the subject from Sheriffs, Coroners, the Overseers and Managers of the different Eleemosynary and other

Public Institutions, the Records of criminal justice, and other sources, whence information may be gathered.

"Your committee however, are prepared to shew that the elements of Intemperance, and of all its associated evils, are of frightful magnitude. Although the general results may well be inferred from the cause, yet an accurate account of the evils, in all their details, which proceed from it, so far as human investigation and inquiry can trace them, would contribute essentially to arouse the public mind, and give a new impulse to the progress of the Temperance reform.

"Your committee subjoin a statement of the quantity of ardent and vinous Liquors (including a small quantity of cordials) consumed in the Province in each of the last nine years, taken from the reports of the select committees on the Treasurer's accounts:—

The quantity in 1833	was	338,753	Gallons.
"	1834	" 345,382	"
"	1835	" 486,074	"
"	1836	" 354,953	"
"	1837	" 311,407	"
"	1838	" 425,556	"
"	1839	" 399,308	"
"	1840	" 281,303	"
"	1841	" 273,974	"

Total in 9 years, 3,216,712 Gallons.

Which, at 6s. 3d.  $\text{P}$  gallon to the consumer, amounts to £1,005,222, or an average yearly sum of £111,691. If to this we add an average yearly expenditure for the same period of £18,309 for liquors brought into the Province by illicit introduction, and for other alcoholic drinks, not included in the above statement, the average annual cost to the country for the last nine years, is £125,000 for an article not required by the physical wants of the people.

"The incidental pecuniary loss to the country by crime, pauperism, disease, loss of labor, destruction of property by design and by fire, and other casualties consequent on the above consumption may be fairly taken to be equal to the cost to the consumer, making an average annual cost to the country of £250,000, or £2,250,000 in nine years—a sum sufficient to build a substantial rail road three hundred miles in length, and keep it in perfect repair.

"The £125,000, would at £160 per mile, or ten shillings a rod have constructed 781 miles of good Turnpike road every year through our wilderness lands, and annually laid open for settlement 9996 farms of 100 acres each, with a front of 50 rods to each farm, or 4998 farms, allowing one half the lands to be unfit for settlement. It would, in nine years, have macadamised 2250 miles of road at £500 a mile. It was more than equal to the whole ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the Province. If divided equally among the 12 counties of the Province, it would have given annually to each, over £12,000. It amounts to about eight times the sum yearly granted for the purposes of education. It would have supported all the educational institutions and common schools—all the ministers of religion—all the pauperism, all the expence of crime and criminal justice in the Province. It would have relieved every man from debt—filled every mouth with bread, and every head with knowledge.

"By including the annual incidental loss, each of the above estimates would be doubled.

"A lighter public taxation and increased revenue would, from the increased power of consumption, be the certain result of a disuse of Alcoholic drinks.

"The great resources of the Province may be inferred from its power to sustain such an immense weight, pressing on the elements of its prosperity, without being crushed by it.

"Your committee are aware that whilst the evil depends mainly for a remedy on social reform, the Legislature may and ought to act as a powerful auxiliary, as well in hastening in progress, as in its final consummation.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. HILL, Chairman.

Committee Room, 15th March, 1842."

From the Picetou Observer.

#### TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance enterprise has become a subject for history. Whether it shall succeed or fail the effort made can never pass into oblivion. Posterity will talk of it and write of it—in one case as evidence of the virtue and firmness and wisdom of this generation—in the other of their weakness and folly.

The work of God and reason furnish Temperance Societies with much higher ground than they claim. The sum total of the plan of Temperance Societies is included in one short sentence, which constitutes the fundamental principle, without vow or oath, or payment of money, or any burden whatever,—“We whose names are subscribed, resolve to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, and to discountenance the practice of Intemperance.” Such is the astonishing influence of this simple principle, that it is acknowledged even by enemies that great good has already been done, not only in shutting up the school of drunkenness among the temperate, but in effecting the reformation of drunkards.

The Members of Temperance Societies abstain from the use of Spirits, &c. because the moderate use of them, leads to the habitual use, and the habitual use is the high road to confirmed drunkenness; and the apology which the moderate use of so dangerous an article furnishes the chief agent in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness, and, in a word, because the whole system of manufacturing and selling and drinking intoxicating liquors derives its respectability and support from the temperate; and must eventually fall to the ground, with all the unnumbered ills which it entails, if the temperate give up the practice.

Press on, ye temperate, press on!  
Tho' foremost in the battle field,  
Press on; the victory is not won—  
The foe's last doom is not yet sealed.

Well, you may exclaim, “We are advocates of Temperance. Our hands, our voices, our hearts are unanimously pledged in the presence of God, in the face of our fellow mortals, and before friends and foes. This we have done, and will do again and again. We appeal to what has been done as earnest of the future. Fathers who have sons, and without a temperate example they may bring your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Mothers if you wish to avert the drunkard's doom from your offspring, shield, O shield them from the hanc of the bottle. The difference of Sex has been suggested as a barrier to the female sex uniting with man in suppressing intemperance. As well might

it afford an exclusion from worshipping under the same roof. Let mothers, wives and daughters give the weight of their influence in our favor, and, with the divine assistance, we promise them rational husbands, fathers and sons. You may and will be the instruments of saving many from the drunkard's unholy and premature grave. Procrastination is the thief of time; Life is uncertain; Death waits at the door; Eternity is at hand! Visit the death-bed of the intemperate, and what a tale it will unfold! Oh that the young and rising generation would take warning. Timely precaution is the surest safeguard.

GAEL

Pictou, April 1, 1842.

For the Visitor.

## CALL TO EXERTION.

Behold! the Temperance banner's spread,  
And let the trumpet's voice  
Declare to all the hills around  
Your blessings and your joys.

Let parents and their children join,  
The chorus to increase;  
And tell the world—where Temperance reigns,  
That family has peace.

Ye ministers of Christ the Lord  
Be foremost in the throng;  
Your aid and influence afford  
To make the feeble strong.

And ye who wander'd far astray  
In dark and hopeless ways,  
But now are found, come—join the song  
Of gratitude and praise.

G. S. HILL,  
64th Regt.

Halifax, April 6.

## THE VISITOR.

HALIFAX, N. S.  
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1842.

The alteration in the mode and time of publishing the Visitor, as explained in our last, will take place after the present number. The Visitor will appear on the first Saturday in May, as a monthly periodical.

**OPPOSITION.**—Perhaps it is not well, except under very peculiar circumstances, to talk of the *enemies* of Temperance, because although opposition may be variously exhibited, charity would incline to the hope that no persons of sane minds, and subject to the common feelings of civilization and religion, could directly and knowingly oppose a reform, which, beyond all dispute, is essential for the safety of millions, for the strength and well-being of communities all over the world; which aims at the suppression of a fruitful source of much misery and crime. But many indirect modes of opposition appear. One, because he thinks his pecuniary interests at the side of intoxicating liquors,—shuts his ears to arguments, and persists in doing as others do, within the pale of the laws, forgetful of the many great requirements of morals and virtue and religion, which the

laws of the land leave to a more secret and sacred court than any human institution.—Another, because he has not given up the dangerous drinking usages of society, indulges jealous feelings against those who have separated themselves in the cause of abstinence, and gives countenance to inuendos and sneers directed against a great and good work.—Another, again, has a tact for wit and ridicule, and for grotesque thoughts and images, and, instead of seeking legitimate objects for his shafts, directs them at that which occupies much of the public attention, careless whether or not evil may be the result; like the maniac mentioned in scripture, who "scatters firebrands arrows and death, and says he is in sport."

The length which this latter spirit may be carried is melancholy. A man of correct habits, and who would express lamentations over the vices and miseries of his fellow-creatures, may, under the influence of a love of notoriety and a wish to indulge strange ideas, sit down, and sport with what is holy and good, and strengthen the habits of the mocker, the idler, the miserable, and the every way vicious. He would shrink from doing this directly, or as a stated work, but he laughs and sneers and ridicules, he "scatters firebrands and arrows," and excuses himself because he does not aim them with the intent of mischief. Most wretched and paltry conduct is this: unworthy of a rational being, and to be deeply deprecated by those who feel the accountability of man, for his talents, and the many noble paths for their exercise, which lie around.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE.**—The Very Rev J. Loughnan, V. G., administered the Pledge, on Sunday last, to 104 persons, 31 of whom were military men, making the total number of St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, 4,271.—*Reg.*

The Saint John Total Abstinence Society, of our Sister Province, complains—by means of a series of resolutions, passed at a late meeting—of misrepresentations, and other modes of opposition, as experienced in St. John. This is much to be regretted, whether it proceeds from a spirit of counter-action to the cause, or from feelings excited by any injudicious conduct in the Society. Temperance Societies should be particularly guarded against blending any matters with their cause which may involve opposition. They should, as societies, assiduously avoid political bias, or anything which might stamp their proceedings with narrow and party bitterness. They have a great charitable work to perform,—in which all men, as men, are interested, and which the minor divisions, that break the human family into sections, should be forgotten. The President of the St. John Temperance Society, has, by the freedom of his remarks as Editor of a Newspaper, excited some feeling. This may attach to him in his office of President, although that could be hardly considered fair. If he lays aside his Editorial character, while acting for the Society, and does not allow the feelings of the one to appear in the business of the other, the public should not force a combination of the offices, and surely should not direct opposition caused by the one, against the other.—There are many in every community censorious and unreasonable; they sometimes exact too much from those who appear prominently in any good work, and visit on the cause, the failings of the man. Leaders in religion and morals are placed on an eminence which exposes them to many watchful eyes: the posts are of honour; but require much wisdom and caution.



## NATURAL HISTORY.

*Horses: the Equidae or Genus Equus of Authors.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith.

## NON-APPRECIATION OF GOOD BREEDS BY THE ROMANS.

In a host of some thirty writers, poets, philosophers, and amateurs, among whom some few seem to have understood what points a good horse should possess, none felt the importance of improving the breeds they had upon fixed and sound principles; none saw in them more than objects of parade, luxury, war, or draught, that might be bought, like a murrhine vase, for money; more anxious for the reputation of rhetoricians than for the acquirement of facts, they were busied in the manner more than the matter of what Greek authority had stated, never once correcting an error, supplying a new observation, or discovering a misstatement; they believed in all the absurdities foreign horse-dealers thought proper to invent, or their own idlers gossipped into omens: such was the case with Cæsar's horse, which they gravely relate had human fore feet, and was an infallible sign of his coming fortunes; and what was at best a malformation, it appears, was rendered important by a statue of the animal set up in public. They believed that bay horses were the best to hunt lions, slaty ash colour to attack a bear, and black to pursue a fox and other wild animals. Vegetius asserts that they were constantly the dupes of dealers, who passed off indifferent horses for steeds of high foreign breed. There exist, indeed, a few fragments of the writings of veterinarians, which the policy of the government attached to the army, and these contain some of the most valuable information relating to horses the ancients have left; but the Roman Italian cavalry was despicable, though individually brave; for seated on pads or inefficient saddles, loaded with heavy armour and weapons, in all real actions they were obliged to dismount, and could only oppose equally inefficient enemies, pursue or escape, without vigour or celerity; they never were able to cope with the Parthians, or face the Sarmatae, excepting by means of their foreign auxiliaries, Numidians, Germans, or Asiatics; in general they acted only under cover of the legions, and Cæsar himself was so indifferent a cavalry general, that the celebrated Prussian hussar officer, Warney, has ridiculed his dispositions, where cavalry are concerned, with justice."

## CARELESSNESS RESPECTING BREEDS IN THE EAST.

"Attention and selection in breeding is only casual when immense herds of horses occupy pastures of interminable surface; where, from the absence of human interposition they retain the instincts of independence: under such circumstances, the resident proprietors, little valuing individual animals, and do nearly all their domestic work in the saddle; they cross rivers by holding their horse's tails or fastening them to rafts or boats, convey themselves and families to the opposite shores, sometimes several miles distant. They marry on horseback their council meet on horseback, and declarations of war, treaties of peace or alliance, are dated from the stirrup of the Sovereign."

## VALUE OF HORSES IN ANCIENT ENGLAND.

In a document of the year 1009, we find the relative value of horses in this kingdom, directing,—if a horse was destroyed or negligently lost, the compensation to be demanded was thirty shillings; a mare or colt, twenty shil-

lings; a mule or young ass, twelve shillings; an ox, thirty pence; a cow, twenty four pence; a pig, eightpence.

"In the laws of Hyweldda, Sovereign of Wales, dated a few years before this period, a foal not fourteen days old is valued fourpence; at one year and a day, forty-eight pence; and at three years, sixty-pence: this refers evidently to the native horses, for there it is ordered to tame them with the bridle and rear them as pulfreys or serving-horses, but the war horse is not mentioned. When completely broken in the value rose one hundred and twenty pence, but if left wild or an unbroken mare, was worth only sixty pence."

## A HORSE'S CONFIDENCE IN HIS RIDER.

The confidence of a horse in a firm rider and his own courage is great, as was conspicuously evinced in the case of an Arab possessed by the late General Sir Robert R. Gillespie, who, being present on the race course of Calcutta, during one of the great Hindu festivals, when several hundred thousand people may be assembled to witness all kinds of shows, was suddenly alarmed by the shrieks of the crowd and informed that a tiger had escaped from his keepers; the Colonel immediately called for his horse, and grasping a boar spear which was in the hands of one among the crowd, rode to attack this formidable enemy: the tiger, probably, was amazed at finding himself in the middle of such a number of shrieking beings, flying from him in all directions, but the moment he perceived Sir Robert, he crouched with the attitude of preparing to spring at him, and that instant the gallant soldier passed his horse in a leap over the tiger's back, and struck the spear through. The horse was a small gray, afterwards sent home by him a present to the Prince Regent. When Sir Robert fell at the storming of Kalungar, his favourite black, charger bred at the Cape of Good Hope, and carried by him to India, was at the sale of his effects competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down to the privates of the 8th dragoons, who contributed their prize-money to the amount of £500 sterling, to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was usually indulged with taking his ancient post at the colour stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on reviews. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relative of ours, who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched, and the sound of trumpet had departed, he refused to eat, and at the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down and died.

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