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The Saturday Evening Visitor ;

A Cheap Family Paper,

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

VOL. I.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1842.

NO. 10.

From the London Spectator.

CAPTAIN BEST'S EXCURSIONS IN ALBANIA AND ASCENT OF THE DANUBE.

Quartered at Corfu on the Staff of the Governor of the Ionian Islands, Captain Best and several of his brother-officers were in the habit of frequently making excursions to the mainland of Albania. Thinly, nay scarcely peopled—swampy, covered with bush, and closely set with forest—without preserve or poachers,—the country affords fatiguing sport, and the sportsman is exposed to cold and privation. The sportsmen, it appears, do not go alone, but in large parties, after the fashion of our battues, or in companies of three or four.

But Captain Best had a higher ambition than shooting woodcocks or even a wild boar. He had read of travels, and he longed to be a traveller himself; so, with leave of absence in his pocket, he first made a journey to Janina, the capital of Ali Pasha, and next a larger pilgrimage on horseback, not unlike part of Childe Harold's; crossing the Pindus range, roaming over the plains of Thessaly, and through the vale of Tempe to Salonica, whence he steamed to Constantinople. After seeing the sights of the capital, our tourist ascended the Danube to Pest, in a steamer, returning to Corfu by way of Vienna and Trieste. but the narrative of his adventures closes at Pest.

To high literary merit Captain Best makes no pretensions: his mind is not of a philosophic or reflective cast, and he had not much opportunity, in the half barbarous and half-peopled lands he travelled through, of exercising his professional knowledge, though what little there was he does not let pass. But if not a first-rate traveller, Captain Best is a very pleasant and unaffected one. clear and distinct in his descriptions of scenery and customs, animated in his account of incidents, and not heavy or long drawn out in his narrative; whilst by noting every-day practices and describing them minutely, he conveys a better idea of the still life and habits of the people than many more ambitious travellers. The weakest parts of his book are when he quits the subject in hand to grapple with the destinies of nations. It may be true that the beauty and fertility of the country in Albania and Thessaly, compared with the paucity of inhabitants, reflect strongly upon the oppression of the Government—and the frequent ruins of classical times bear testimony to the number of people it formerly maintained; but if the Turkish Government is to be overthrown for the paucity of people compared with the soil, we do not know that others would be particularly secure.

That the facts on which Captain Best founds his inferences are true enough, may be gathered from many descriptions. Here is one:—

TENURE OF LAND IN THESSALY.

Occasionally we passed a piece of magnificent rye, in full ear at that early season, with straw the longest I ever saw in my life; while the number of wild pigeons that kept constantly rising out of these and other fields of corn, as we

rode past them, was positively marvellous. The plain must be marshy in winter; but the whole of it might be easily kept dry enough for cultivation by a few cross-dikes, the parts which are cultivated being drained effectually in that manner.

On passing one very magnificent piece of wheat, I observed incidentally to the surrigger, that it was in fine condition; and asked if he knew to whom it belonged. "How could he tell?" was his reply; "any one that can afford to watch and guard it may sow wherever he pleases; and when the time of harvest comes he may reap it if it has not been stolen before that; and then some one perhaps sows there the next year, and the man who has had the crop sows some-where else." "Then I am to understand that the land belongs to no one, and that any one may plough or sow where he pleases?" said I, somewhat surprised. "How can the land belong to any one?" asked in reply the equally astonished Albanian. "If I sow corn there, the corn is mine, if you sow, it is yours, if I see good grass there, I feed my horses, or sheep, or oxen, if I have any, and any other person may do the same. but the land is not mine." "But to whom then does the land belong? May I come and turn out your flocks, or sow seeds where you want to sow?" "Of course you may, if you can; but if I sow corn there, or feed my flocks there, I take good care to guard it, and not let you."

The following is a curious picture of an unsafe country.

CONVENTS OF METEORA, THESSALY.

We continued to follow the course of the Peneus through a magnificently-wooded country for about four hours more; when we found ourselves in the midst of these huge conglomerate rocks, which seem quite alive with convents. Some are built on the summits of sugar-loaf-like rocks, others about half-way up the faces; but all most carefully constructed in situations apparently inaccessible, and in which they seem to have been placed by enchantment, for it is difficult to conceive how the materials requisite for their construction could have been carried up the sides of almost perpendicular rocks several hundred feet high, or how a sufficient footing could have been gained at the summits of the almost pointed ones, on which some of the convents stand, to place the machinery for raising up the foundation-stones.

These huge rocks cover a space of about one mile and a half in length and of a variable width. They are a kind of soft conglomerate, with sea-pebbles and shells in great quantities; but they show evident marks of the effects of time and weather on a not very solid kind of stone. Besides the convents, there are houses in all directions in and under these rocks; to all of which the access is, as to the convents, by a rope-ladder, which can be drawn up at pleasure, or by some most impracticable steps cut in the solid rock.

The convent we were about to visit was the Agios Stephanos, which is one of the highest. Leaving our horses at the foot of the hill, we reached, after about a quarter of an hour's hard climbing, a spot where, on looking up, we

saw, about one hundred and eighty feet perpendicularly over our heads, a projecting wooden building, to which a basket, which was on the ground close to us, was attached by a cord, and which basket appeared to be used as a means of conveyance for provisions, &c. from the spot where we stood to the monks residing in the regions above. We had thus arrived at the back of the rock on the summit of which the Agios Stephanos stands: its height above us being one hundred and eighty feet, whilst its height above the plain on its front and two side faces must be three or four hundred feet. On hailing the monks to admit us, they told us to mount by a series of strong but very disagreeable and rickety ladders, in joints, which ran up one sloping side of the rock, and entered a covered kind of gallery about one hundred feet above the ground where we stood, but two hundred feet perpendicularly above the nearest point of the ground immediately below it. We considered this mode of ascent as impracticable to any but a sailor, and so declined attempting it.

They then called to us to wait; and in a few minutes we saw descending from the building above a sort of strong cabbage-net with very large meshes, and capable of holding two persons at a time. The net is spread open upon the ground, and one or two persons sit down upon it cross-legged; the upper meshes of the net are then collected together over his or their heads, and hung on an iron hook attached to the rope. The monks above then turn a capstan, and in two minutes and a half the traveller finds himself in their exalted abode, about one hundred and eighty feet above the level of the ground from which he started.

The usual mode of ascent, however, appeared to be by the ladders; and the monks seemed a good deal surprised at our asking for the net.

ALBANIAN IDEAS OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

On my way through Tempe, I chanced to enter a good deal into conversation with our surrigger; who seemed very much disposed to be communicative. Seeing a small town on my right, which I guessed from its situation must be Ambelakia, I observed incidentally, "That is Ambelakia, is it not?" He looked round at me very slyly, and replied, "I see you know this road; you are no stranger here." "I was never here in my life till this moment," said I. He insinuated that I might not wish it to be known that I had been there before, but that, unless I had, I could not possibly have pointed out Ambelakia as I had done. I assured him I was a perfect stranger. "Then how could you," he replied, looking archly, as much as to say he had found me out, "how could you know that that was Ambelakia?" "I guessed it," said I. I have a paper (map) in my pocket, from which I learn the names and situations of places." I could not, however, succeed in persuading him that I was telling the truth, nor in making him comprehend what a map meant. He would persist in maintaining that I must have been that way before, or I could not have pointed out the situation of Ambelakia; and seemed to hint that, as I appeared not to wish it known that I knew my way, I might depend upon his discretion.

From an American Paper.
MOUNT AUBURN.

I cannot quit the privileged and improved county of Middlesex, without adverting to this beautiful retreat, which owes all its natural and local attractions to its rural

embellishments. I confess I am drawn to it by still stronger ties, for there sleep under its green banks and its waving boughs, those who were as dear to me as anything this side Heaven; and there, too, side by side with them, it is my consolation to think, I shall, myself, repose, when my days' humble work is done, and I fall like the leaf by the autumnal blast.

This cemetery, embracing now more than a hundred acres of land, of most varied surface and aspect, was originally intended, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for an experimental garden as well as burying-place; but it is now exclusively devoted to the last object. It abounds with elegant monuments of taste and touching testimonials of affection; and with singular beauty intermingles the charms of floral culture with the untrained wildness of nature. Its silent walks, its shaded retreats, its calm waters are all sacred to tender and reverential sentiments; its monuments, from the simple rough stone to the marble, chiselled by the touches of exquisite art, are eloquent; and it exhibits everywhere the affectionate offering of the heart to that idol, which Heaven, in its mercy to our weakness, permits us to cherish, the precious memory of the beloved and revered.

It shows, too, most emphatically, that strong passion of rural beauty, which the Creator seems to have made instinctive in the heart; and that spontaneous acknowledgement of the charm of the country, which the deep absorption of business or the dissipations of city life cannot extinguish, nor even so far abate, but that the mind reverts to them as the most favoured elements in man's earthly condition, and vainly thinks that after the turmoil life is over, the sleep of death will be more peaceful in the midst of them. They love to see the sweetest flowers blooming upon the graves of those fairer flowers, which perished without maturing their fruit; or shedding their fragrance over those whose virtues still breathe a divine perfume to the heart. They love that the birds should salute the humble sleepers here with their thrilling morning hymn; that the gentle breezes of a summer's evening as they whistle through the trees, should sing the requiem of the departed in Æolian strains; and that the unsullied snow should spread its mantle over virtues unsullied. They combine all the beautiful embellishments of the country, as though out of nature's own unrivalled materials they would build the palaces of the dead.

What an eloquent tribute is this to the strong attractions and the matchless glories of rural scenery and life! How happy would it be for thousands in our cities if they would yield earlier to those impulses, and seek the country early for the living as they now seek it late for the dead. How happy would it be for thousands, whom success has blessed with the means, if after acquiring more than enough, they would quit the slavery and drudgery of business, so often debasing to the mind and sometimes almost the extinction of the man, and find a rich enjoyment in the embellishment of the country for the common and grateful delight of all who see it; and improving the culture of the earth, for the sustenance and comfort of some portion of the vast multitude, who are fed at this common table.—[*Culman's Fourth Report.*]

A WEDDING PRESENT IN TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople, dated June 28, says—"The betrothal of Ahmed

Fethi Pasha with the sister of the Sultan took place on the 20th. On the same day Amhet Fethi Pasha presented the wedding presents at the Imperial Palace. The presents consisted of a superb veil, embroidered with pearls and diamonds, of the value of 300,000 piastres; of slippers enriched with precious stones; diadems, shawls, and stuffs; two large chests of perfumery; 150 baskets filled with sweetmeats, and a superb dressing-glass, splendidly ornamented with a variety of precious stones. The Pasha presented the Sultan with a sabre of great value, and of a saddle, splendidly arched with precious stones, and of most beautiful workmanship. The total amount of these presents has been estimated at six millions of piastres. They were placed in open carriages and brought to the hotel of the Minister of Trade. About forty pages followed, carrying on their heads trays covered with cashmeres and brocades, and under glass covers to be seen jewels and about 500,000 piastres in gold coin. The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of cavalry. In the apartments of the Imperial Palace, the consent of the betrothed was attested by the Grand Vizir, the Kislat Aga, and the Sheik Islam, after which the Imam of the Palace produced the nuptial prayer. The marriage will not, it is understood, take place for about three months."

DAMP BEDS.—The following simple means of preventing beds from becoming damp not in general use ought to be as extensively known as possible. If a common earthen jar, of the capacity of four or five gallons, filled with hot water and closely corked, be rolled up in a feather bed it will in the end of two or three hours be found to have lost but little of its heat. By adopting this ready expedient and occasionally shaking the bed, the object will be effectually attained. Beds may be warmed by the same means by a vessel of smaller capacity, without leaving the unwholesome odour imparted from the common bed warming pans.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The Sailor's Magazine, for February, publishes the number of vessels known to be lost during the 14 months ending with December, 1842.—Many wrecks have been at sea, the fate of whose crews, it is feared, will never be known. Most have been wrecked on the coast of the United States. The total is follows:—ships 68, barks 47, brigs 130, schooners 240, sloops 21, steamboats 5, unknown 40. Of this number 94 were English vessels. In addition to this list, 28 missing vessels have been reported, which it is feared, have gone down with all on board. The number of lives ascertained to have been lost is 650.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLBORNE (L. C.) TOTAL-ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

When we contemplate the great and mighty change that has taken place in the moral atmosphere of this community of late, we may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" When we view the almost unparalleled success which has attended the efforts of the friends of morality and religion in this vicinity, what more animating spectacle can be exhibited to cheer us on in the work of philanthropy, benevolence, and love? What greater blessing of Divine Providence could be calculated to inspire the soul with praises to the Most High God!

A twelvemonth only has elapsed since the formation of this Society, and where are now the drunkards that almost literally thronged our streets? A year only is gone by, and why is the sound of revelry and debauchery hushed? A year, and what has quieted the riotous and disgusting assemblies which sometimes disgraced our little village? One year, and in that time what influence has been successfully exerted to promote the peace and harmony at public meetings, where are transacted all the important affairs of our community, and which were marked by strife, discord, quarrelling, the sure concomitants of the stimulating cup and the inebriating draught? What has brightened many a careworn cheek, given lustre to many an eye, and life and buoyancy and spirit to many a desponding and despairing heart? What has rendered comfortable the desolate fireside of the inebriate, filled his cupboard with the necessaries and even luxuries of life, and clothed his almost naked offsprings? And what has softened the obdurate heart of the sinner, and opened a way for the divine light of the Gospel, and resulted in imparting a joyous hope of immortality and eternal life? Verily some benign, soft, and holy influence, to be traced either directly or indirectly to this Society, and to the principles of Temperance and Tee-totalism, which beget sobriety, and sobriety thoughtfulness.

A year ago, and who would have believed, had it been predicted, that nearly 500 of the inhabitants of this vicinity would have foregone all the habits imbibed by the drinking usages of society? Who would have deemed it possible that, in Ireland alone, the Apostle of Temperance could have enlisted more than 5,000,000 of his countrymen under the bloodless banner of Temperance? Who dreamed of a meeting in the ranks of the enemy in the United States, where 75,000 drunkards have asserted their liberty, joined in the general battle cry of "Onward to conquest and to victory," and gloriously fighting in the holy warfare of Tee-totalism?

During the past year this Society has held 26 local meetings in the neighbourhood, within a radius of probably four miles, at all of which, more or less signatures have been added to the pledge, with but one exception. The great success which has attended our labours under Divine Providence is to be attributed to the great zeal and activity displayed by a few individuals.

Your Committee desire to record their high sense of the very great influence exerted by the Montreal Temperance Society in the dissemination of so much intelligence and information through the excellent publications, (Advocate, Anti-Bacchus, and Tracts,) and believe that they have been mainly instrumental in the extension of the great movement in Canada.

They learn with the liveliest satisfaction of the success of the travelling Agents in different parts of the Province. They learn, too, with pleasure, that all efforts put forth are attended with unexpected success in all parts of the world, and rejoice that religion and morality is progressing everywhere. The empire of intemperance totters to the very base, and the great fabric will surely fall.

From the St. John (N. B.) Mirror.

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION IN ST. JOHN, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

According to previous arrangement, the members of the society attended eight o'clock prayers at St. Malichi's church

after which they commenced to form the procession. About ten o'clock the band and the soldiers were marched on the ground. The latter were directed by the President, who was on horse-back, dressed in an elegantly made and chastely decorated green scarf, with the harp of "old Ireland," and the crown on the breast—the whole being the design of a fair countrywoman of his own,—to fall in two deep at certain distances among the people. The banners were then unfurled, and the band having taken up its position in the front of the procession, the word of command to march was given, when Patrick's Day was struck up amidst a burst of cheering that was deafening. Mr. M'Grath, one of the Vice Presidents, dressed in a green scarf, rode in front of the band, and well he did his duty. Immediately in the rear of the latter the artillery-men walked, dressed in scarfs; Major Locke, of the Royal Artillery, having in the most handsome manner given them his permission to join their brother Teetotallers.

The first Banner had upon it a very well executed likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on blue silk, with the following inscription:

"OUR QUEEN—MAY GOD BLESS HER."

The President, and the Senior Vice President on horseback. Father Mathew—in the act of administering the Pledge to a number of postulents, on their knees.

[This Banner was composed of white silk. At the top there was the following inscription:—]

"The Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance," Underneath—"The St. John Catholic Relief Society, founded October, 1841, J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. President."

Next was the figure of St. John in a recumbent posture, with the following printed in gold letters, on a scroll:—"For he shall be great before the Lord, and shall drink no wine, nor strong drink."—St. Luke, i. 15.

The Boys' Banner had the figure of a Guardian Angel holding a little child by the hand, and pointing upwards. The inscription upon this was—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The procession moved exactly in the order laid down in the programme, which had appeared in the city papers several days before. A better disposed, or a more peaceably demeaned body of men could not have been found in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. In fact the vast multitudes which accompanied the procession throughout were equally peaceably and well conducted, and during the whole time that this dense mass of human beings were together, we had not one single occasion to express an angry word. Never were men more respectful and obedient to the wishes of their leader, and if any attempt had been made to cause a breach of the peace we had, we think, the power to induce the teetotallers not to resent the insult. Fortunately there was none made, and sincerely do we rejoice at the fact.

Upon the return of the procession to the starting place it moved round the square, the band playing in slow time the "Days when we went Gipsying."

The head of the procession having reached the Court, it halted, when the President dismounted and ascended a temporary platform to address the people, the number amounting to, at least, five thousand.

He first proposed three cheers for our beloved Queen,

which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. The Band then struck up "God save the Queen."

He next proposed three cheers for the high-minded Representative of the Queen, Sir William Colebrooke, which was most heartily responded to.

Three cheers were given for the Mayor, at the request of the President, who, he said, was deserving of their thanks, for the firm manner in which he had held out for them.

Three tremendous cheers were then given for the Apostle of Temperance, the Very Reverend Theobald Mathew. Three cheers for Colonel Maxwell, three cheers for the Ladies, and three cheers for the President.

The President then addressed the multitude that surrounded him, in terms of congratulation, upon the progress of Temperance, and upon the noble manner in which they had behaved. He requested them to disperse quietly and orderly. Having taken off his scarf, the whole of the procession followed his example, and in ten minutes there was not a single person to be seen on the Square.

Thus terminated this glorious moral triumph; not the slightest breach of the peace was committed; and the City of Saint John was exactly in the same state after as before the Procession.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE HANGOR TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION—ADOPTED MARCH 3, 1842.

This Society was formed in February, 1835. It has entered on the eighth year of its existence. Its pledge is as follows:—"It shall be the duty of each and every member of this Association to abstain entirely from all concern with intoxicating liquors, as an article of drink for themselves or others; and by example, persuasion, and other suitable means, to induce others to adopt a similar course."

After noticing several things which have been done for the promotion of temperance, either directly or indirectly under the patronage of the Society, during the year, the report proceeds to speak with much favor of the formation and benevolence of the Washingtonian and Martha Washington Societies; the Young Men's Temperance Society, and the Temperance Society among the Irish.

1. They have educated the principles on which the Temperance Reformation is based, and poured a flood of light upon the whole subject.

2. These Societies have reformed a vast number of moderate drinkers—their own members and others.

3. Under the influence of the old Societies, a vast many persons have been induced to abandon the sale of intoxicating drinks.

4. Where the trade in spirits have not been abandoned, a public sentiment has been formed and sustained, which has driven this traffic into corners, and concealed it almost entirely from public view.

4. The old Societies have been the means of changing almost entirely the customs of respectable society, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. These points are all illustrated in the Report, and dwelt upon, at considerable length.

Among the important objects remaining to be accomplished by this Society, two only are mentioned.

1. To arrest the progress of wine drinking, especially among the higher classes of Society. And

2. To persuade all traders in spirits who can be persuaded

ed—to give up this injurious branch of traffic. These objects are urged upon the special consideration of the Society, at its future meetings.

At the Temperance Tea Party on Sunday evening, Dr. Mathew's secretary, Mr. M'Kenna, stated that in 1833 there were 12,096 persons punished for crime in Ireland, and in 1841 only 722, being a decrease of 11,374, as stated by Lord Norpeth at the dinner given to him in Dublin. There are now 30 reading rooms and 44 bands in Cork. A sawyer in Cork was allowed from the *Mortality Society 10s. per week* for three months of sickness; he died, and three clergymen attended his funeral; 10,000 teetotallers walked in procession, with crape on their hats, and their medals on their breasts.—An elegant coffin was provided, and £10 given to his widow.—*Waterford Mirror.*

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—This cause is evidently gaining ground in the Midland District. At a District Convention of Delegates from the various Societies held at Switzer's Chapel on Thursday last, we are informed that about 800 persons were present—that the sleighs, when formed in procession, numbered about 200, carrying banners, &c. After the principal business of the day had been disposed of, the subject of establishing a Temperance Hotel in Kingston was taken up, and a Committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of the matter. At the close of lecture 24 persons joined the Society.—*Cor. Kingston Chronicle.*

From the *Novascotian.*

"IT IS GOOD TO BE HERE."—*Peter.*

I.

O Saviour! it is good for us
To be assembled here!
For when we meet to worship thus
Thou art divinely near.

II.

We cannot see Thee as of old
Thy favoured people saw;
We cannot in the flesh behold
Thy look of love and awe!

III.

Yet where Thy trusty servants meet
In Thy most holy name,
Thy presence makes devotion sweet,
And purifies its flame.

IV.

Thy smiles such peace and joy impart
That doubt and darkness flee,
And leave the altar of the heart
Not all unmeet for Thee.

J. McP.

March, 1842.

GUYSBORO', March 17th, 1842.

MR. MURDOCH,

Dear Sir—The only apology I can offer for not communicating with you before is, that on arriving at this place and finding the Temperance cause in a disorganized state throughout the County, I found it necessary to make arrangements immediately, for holding a series of meetings in different sections. And that it would be impossible to collect much interesting matter till we could ascertain the result of those meetings. And now having got pretty well through with them I hasten to forward the following infor-

mation, which deserves the appellation of "an account of the Total Abstinence Revival, in the County of Guysboro'."

Thursday, 24th February—I commenced my labours on the north side of the Manchester bay, at Red Head, about twelve miles from Cape Poreupine. Here about twenty persons took the T. A. pledge. Saturday, 26th—met at the Court-house in Guysboro'; a resolution was read by Hiram Blanchard, Esq. and passed by the meeting, That the former Society be dissolved, and that a new one be formed under the designation of "The Guysboro' Total Abstinence and Temperance Society." After several interesting speeches bearing principally on the excellency of Total Abstinence, both pledges were read, and the two columns opened for signatures. One hundred persons came forward and enrolled their names among the friends of humanity in this good cause; and eighty-five of these preferred the more excellent way of Total Abstinence; after which the meeting was then adjourned till Monday evening. Met according to appointment Feb. 28th—after the lecture and an interesting address by the Rev. Peter M'Gregor, another hundred persons came forward and with very few exceptions signed the T. A. pledge. The Tuesday evening following, March 1st, a meeting was held in Manchester, and again on the Monday following at the same place; the result of which was an accession of one hundred, three-fourths of whom joined the T. A. list, and seven subscribers were obtained for *The Visitor*. Thursday, March 3—held a meeting at the house of Carrigans, Sand point, near the Gut of Canso. * * * On Tuesday, 8th, returned from my tour on the North Bay shore, and being in Guysboro' preparatory to my tour down the South side of the Chedabucto Bay, was invited to attend a meeting of the "Ladies Benevolent Society," I complied the more readily with this kind invitation because the members of the society were all supporters and able advocates of the cause I was engaged in advocating. Wednesday, 9th—left Guysboro' in company with Rev. Mr. M'Gregor for L. d. Way Cove, held meeting at the house of Mr. J. Jamson; fourteen persons took the T. A. pledge. Thursday, 10th—met at Crow harbour, upwards of twenty came forward and joined T. A. Friday, 11th—started for Canso in company with a guide, Mr. Nowlan, and after travelling over one of the most deplorably bad roads in the Province, I got safe there, where I was cordially received and my mission acknowledged both by word and deed. Saturday, 12th—meeting was appointed at the Congregationalist Chapel owned by Mr. Abram Whitman, the Father and the Friend of this settlement; but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather the meeting was postponed till Monday evening—when we met, and had one of the most harmonious and interesting meetings I ever attended. The inhabitants with very few exceptions came forward and formed themselves into a Society called the "Canso Total Abstinence Society," one hundred and twenty in number; obtained at the meeting twenty subscribers for the *Visitor*, the greater number of which were taken by the lads, of from ten to fifteen years of age. They concluded at the meeting to provide a large White Flag with a suitable inscription, to be hoisted on a flag staff on the day of each meeting, which will give due notice to the inhabitants and also to the strangers, numbers of whom are constantly in the harbour during the fishing season. I must not neglect to state that although Canso is one of the small-

est places I have been at, yet the collection was one of the largest I have taken up during my route. Took my leave of the Canso friends on Tuesday morning, and with riding, sailing, and walking, I arrived at Cook's Cove, a distance of eight and twenty miles, where I found a large audience assembled at the house of Mr. Joseph Cook; at this meeting we obtained forty-four recruits. March 16th—met at the Court-house at Guysboro', a large assembly came together, Rev. P. M'Gregor in the chair, after the lecture forty-five enrolled themselves as members of the cause. Obtained at this meeting ten subscribers for the *Visitor*.

The numbers of the respective Societies in the County of Guysboro' up to this date stand as follows:—Guysboro' Society, T. A. 315, T. 27; Manchester Society, 120, chiefly T. A.; Canso Society, 120, all T. A.—making in all five hundred and eighty-two.

The Officers of each Society, are as follows:

Guysboro'—W. Taylor, Esq. President; Rev. P. G. M'Gregor, and Francis Cook, Esq. Vice-Presidents; Hiram Blanchard, Esq. Secretary; Mr. Christopher Jost, Treasurer; Committee, Messrs. W. G. Scott, Jairus Hart, James Gosbie, William Moir, John Hunt, and Geo. Scott.

Manchester—Mr. James McKay, President; Abner Atwater, Esq. Secretary; the other officers not yet appointed.

Canso—Mr. Abram Whitman, senr. President; W. Bigelow, Esq. and Mr. Reuben Cahoon, Vice-Presidents; Abram N. Whitman, Esq. Secretary; Henry Gruber, Treasurer and Standard Bearer; Committee, Messrs. David Bars, Benjamin Kerby, Elias Hutchison, James Cook, and Patrick Connell.

Thus end my labours up to this date, March 17. After remaining about a week longer in this County I intend visiting the County of Sydney, and trust an equally encouraging account may be forwarded from that place. I cannot take my leave of the inhabitants of this County without tendering them my thanks in general for the kindness which I, as a stranger, have received among them and from the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor in particular, whose kind attentions and unwearied exertions in the cause call not only for my thanks but the thanks and esteem of all interested in the success of this mission.

With respect, I remain dear sir, yours truly,
GEO. J. McDONALD.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., March 1, 1842.

TO MR. WM. BROWN, Secy. H. T. S.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit to you such little information as I have been able to collect. Scarcely a month has yet transpired since the Right Reverend Bishop Macdonald and his efficient Clergy throughout the Island commenced administering for life, to their respective Congregations, the Pledge of Total Abstinence from the use of all Intoxicating Liquors; and it appears the result of their laudable exertions is gratifying in the extreme; a brief description of which, may not prove uninteresting to many of your friends of Temperance. Within the period above mentioned, upwards of five hundred and fifty of the Acadian Inhabitants of Rustico Parish have taken the Pledge,—as did also several Indian families who were encamped in the neighbourhood. In the Mission assigned to the care of the Rev. Mr. Brady, six hundred and fifty individuals have

also taken the Pledge; and in that committed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, upwards of three hundred have also enrolled themselves under the regenerating banner of the ever to be esteemed friend of all happiness. Results so successful in the dissemination and adoption of the sacred principles of moral worth must be extremely gratifying to all such as value the well being and improvement of society—and we have reason also to believe the progressive adoption of similar principles in the other districts of the Island is equally satisfactory. All who have taken the probationary Pledge of last year, have, no doubt, experienced the most salutary results by its adoption, while the visible improvement which has been effected throughout the Colony, by the introduction of the renovating principle, is such as to guarantee its ultimate triumph.

The falling off in the importation of the articles of Rum, Gin and Brandy, compared with the quantity imported the previous year, amount to 29,514½ gallons; the decrease is as follows, Beer 202 gals., Rum 26,415 gals., Gin 178 gals., Brandy 1,318 gals., and the increase of Wine 1,234 gals.

I have sent you the names of three who have signed the Pledge since I wrote to you, who wish to be enrolled with you, It gives me much pleasure to see by the reports that so many of the Military are coming under your banner. I wish much to be with my friends at Halifax again. I hope you will have the kindness to convey my kindest respects to all my friends.

Sir, I remain, yours respectfully, &c. &c.

WM. M. MOORE, 64th Regt., M. C. H. T. S.

HALIFAX TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Temperance Committee Meeting was held in the Wesleyan School Rooms, on Tuesday Evening.

The Secretary read a Letter which had been received from Mr. A. McGrigor, offering to let the Chapel in Brunswick Street, for twelve Temperance Meetings in a year, for the sum of £12 10.—Whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Committee have a grateful remembrance of Mr. McGrigor's kindness in allowing the building to be used in time past without charge; and are happy to find that the present state of the cause will justify their acceding to the terms proposed, for one year. The Secretary will make known this decision to Mr. McGrigor.

Resolved unanimously, That the Reverend James Knowlan be respectfully requested to accept an engagement as a Missionary in the cause of Temperance, for the term of six months—to commence the 1st of April.

Resolved also, That the Reverend James Knowlan be solicited to deliver a Lecture at the next Temperance Meeting, on the Evening of the 1st April, in the Garrison Chapel.

For the information of the friends of the Temperance cause in the Country—many of whom are very desirous of seeing that Gentleman employed for its advancement—I would state, that Mr. Knowlan most willingly accepts the offered engagement; and notice will probably be given of his intended route, that Officers of Societies may have time to make arrangements for meetings of the people, to hear his very animated and convincing Lectures.

WM. M. BROWN, Secy. H. T. S.

For the Visitor.

JEHOVAH—JIREH.

Lift up thy head, dejected one,
 Hope, to thy faint heart, say,
 Thy cares, like clouds that shade the Sun,
 Shall quickly pass away !
 Trust thou in His, who, all thy life,
 Hath been thy guard and guide,—
 Though want may frown upon thy path,
 God will, for thee, provide.

The flow'ret of the shady dell,
 Is nourished by this care ;
 He feeds the birds, whose voices swell,
 Upon the summer air :
 And if the beast, his hands hath made,
 Have thus their wants supplied,—
 Thou, surely, need'st not doubt or fear,
 God will, for thee, provide.

HE will provide, who causeth showers
 Upon the earth to fall ;
 Who with impartial goodness pours,
 His glorious light on all ;
 Who formed the flocks that dot the hills,
 The cedars in their pride,
 And who for all His creature's cares,—
 God, will for thee provide.

Then, though Adversity's chill blast,
 Be howling round thy cot ;
 Though Poverty a shadow cast,
 Upon thy humble lot,—
 Thou, calmly, with thine eye upraised,
 Still in this hope abide,—
 Through all the chequered scenes of life,
 God will, for thee, provide.

SARAH.

Halifax, March 22, 1842.

THE VISITOR.

HALIFAX, N. S.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1842.

MISSION.—We feel much pleasure in having to announce, that the Rev. Mr. Knowlan has been engaged for another six months tour. Much good has been experienced in this manner, and much more may be expected. The Society has prospects of being able to meet all demands, by ordinary receipts ; if they should be disappointed, a little extra exertion in collecting contributions will, no doubt, make up deficiencies. The mission is in the cause of Temperance and general morality ; how insignificant, comparatively, is a little trouble and expense, if such a cause may be forwarded. We are all erring creatures ; each has, more or less, sins of omission and commission to acknowledge and lament ; but by co-operation such as this Mission gives opportunity for, each may have the honour of being an instrument of much good. The mite should be given with a good will and a pure motive, and it will be doubly efficacious ; it will bless in the giving and the expending. Mr. Knowlan has been very acceptable as a Missionary, where he has already visited. His experience, zeal, good temper, conciliatory

manner, and general information, give him unusual qualifications as the representative of a most charitable cause. We hope that the other missionary—Rev. Mr. McDonald, from whom a letter appears in our present number—is similarly acceptable in the sphere of his operations ; but we have not the same means of judging as of the gentleman before mentioned, who is to resume his exertions early next month. May the labours of both be eminently rewarded.

One defect appears to mark the Halifax Temperance Society. It seems not adequately organized. The names of members are enrolled, members take out medals, but no continuous sign of association is provided. Most Societies expect some small periodic contribution from members, as an acknowledgment of membership, and as the legitimate means of accumulating a fund for purposes of the general body. St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society has a "Benefit" Treasury formed by monthly contributions of 7½d. a quarter, beside incidental collections for current expenses. A trifling contribution of 3d. or 4d. a month, from the members of the Halifax Temperance Society would form a very efficient fund. Thus, embarrassment would often be prevented, as regards hire of places of meeting, payment of Lecturers, and other desirable expenditures.

The Temperance Pledge is a mode of economy, as well as of other virtues. It would seem uncharitable to suppose that any who have felt what they and the world at large owe to the cause, and the good which yet remains for its advocates to perform, would grudge the small steady contribution to which we have alluded. Instead of this, it would be more reasonable to suppose, that a pleasure would be taken in the regular avowal of Temperance principles, which the contribution would include,—and in the exercise of the privilege, the luxury, of doing much good, by a most light individual exertion ;—as the tender rain of heaven, drop by drop, refreshes and invigorates the soil, and causes the most substantial of earthly riches.

Great care, of course, should be observed, in the expenditure of any such fund. The management should be of the most cautious and open character,—direct, and simple, and self-explainable at a glance.

The Halifax Temperance Society have frequently been under obligations to the owner of the Garrison Chapel, for the use of that Building. A more central place of meeting, particularly in unfavourable weather, would be very desirable. A Temperance Hall, perhaps, may be yet among our public buildings.

The Proprietor of the Visitor has issued several numbers of the Paper. It is far from being all that could be desired, or all that a little time may make it ; but for improvement, and for mere existence, increased patronage is essential. The price is very low, and requires a large circulation to save from loss. If nurtured now, it will, doubtless, become a more valuable means of information, and a bond of union between the Societies.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Garrison Chapel, on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.—A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Knowlan.

NATURAL HISTORY.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY AND PERSEVERANCE IN THE CANINE RACE—A letter in the Vermont Sentinel, dated at Troy in that State, gives the following curious incident in a hunter's life:—

During the past year Mr. M. Hayward of Troy, with his two hounds, went in pursuit of game. A fox was soon started, and the dogs, which were well accustomed to the chase, having run together for a long time, pursued with unusual vigour, sending forth at every bound, as they passed the surrounding hills, their well-known cry. He kept within hearing of them the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon they separated and he entirely lost them. He then went home, thinking they would return at night as usual, but they did not arrive.—The next day with a friend, he set out and spent a long time in searching for them, but all proved unsuccessful. Eight days from this two of his neighbours happening to be passing a piece of woods scarcely a mile from his own house, when they chanced to hear a faint howl. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, here they found one of the dogs standing at the mouth of the hole in which the fox had burrowed.

The sagacious animal, instead of avoiding them as he always did when strangers approached him, ran to meet them; though so weak and exhausted by hunger, as to be unable to move without the greatest difficulty, waggled his tail, leaped and bounded like the most devoted spaniel when meeting his master after a long separation, as if he knew not how to contain or express his joy at their arrival. He then ran back to the hole and set up a mournful howl of distress, and then again ran back to meet them, and urged them forward by every means in his power, like the most rational being, as if he knew the life of his companion was in the utmost peril.

Tools were immediately procured for digging, and they set themselves to work. As soon as this was done the poor starving animal seemed to be contented, willing to leave his companion with them and come home for the first time during the whole eight days. Here he did not stay longer than was necessary to satisfy his hunger, but immediately went back to see the result. The men after digging to the depth of twelve feet, came in contact with the dog, completely moulded in the solid earth but still alive.

They soon liberated him but not without much difficulty, and the two dogs met apparently with much joy; it was like the meeting of old and cherished absent friends. The hole was then cleared out, upon which the other dog rushed in and brought out the fox; it had long been dead.

It appears that the dogs had burrowed the fox in the afternoon before named, when one of them followed it to the distance of twenty-five feet, he then worked his way back to within twelve feet of the entrance, where a root five or six inches in diameter crossed the hole, this he gnawed off, but in the mean time a large stone had rolled, which blocked up the passage so closely as to leave only a small opening just sufficient to supply him with fresh air; here he remained eight days without a morsel of food, at the same time digging out the hole in order to escape, but which only served to confine him more closely, until at last he could not move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without, calling for assistance, not leaving him once in the whole time—

presenting an example of the most devoted attachment.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—A fortnight ago, says the Inverness Courier, we announced the melancholy and fatal death by drowning, to a passenger on board the Helen Macgregor steam-boat, while lying at Oban, on her passage from Glasgow. No one on board knew him, nor did any of the villagers; but his funeral rites were performed by a Christian people, and the cause of misfortune aroused their sympathies. They spread the mort cloth over the bier; but the tassels hung loosely—uncleaned—and told he was far from his kinsmen. No fond relative was there, to mourn the loss of a friend; no aged parent, to regret his untimely fate; no orphan boy to weep for the loss of a father; but he went not to the grave unmourned: in addition to the general sympathy, he was followed by an unfeigned mourner, the companion of his toils, his faithful shepherd dog, who, though unaccountably absent at the fatal moment, has given evident signs of extreme attachment to his master. He howled piteously as they bore him away; and, on lowering him into the grave, he could scarcely be restrained from being buried along with him. As the funeral party moved slowly away, the faithful animal remained alone—the mournful image of fidelity and attachment. Nor have the cold blasts of gloomy December forced him from his post; there he still remains; and his fidelity has enlisted the commiseration of the villagers, who give him the necessary food: and, though the common green mound alone marks the grave of the deceased, this faithful animal has supplied him with mourners, and a monumental effigy, more interesting than the most grave or pompous elogium.

REMARKABLE SAGACITY OF A DOG.—On Monday morning, as the Usk (Newport) steamer, Captain Parfit, was proceeding through the lock at Cumberland basin, on her voyage to Newport, a man, named Hobbs, attempted to get on board; the Captain informed him that if he would go to the corner of the pier he would take him in, but if he attempted to jump on the pabble box he would certainly be drowned. The man, however, persisted in endeavouring to jump on the box, and was precipitated into the lock. The paddles were instantly stopped, and almost before the plunge of the man in the water was heard, Captain Parfit's dog (a fine animal of the Labrador breed) sprang overboard, and diving in search of the drowning man, brought him up by the shoulder, and conveyed him to one of the lock-gates, where he could hold on in security. As soon as he saw he could leave the man with safety, the dog swam after and soon returned with his hat in his mouth; and placing his fore-paws on one of the cross timbers of the gate, patiently waited alongside the man until a boat was brought, which conveyed the rash adventurer and his canine deliverer to the shore.

Dr. Franklin observed, "the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I would neither want fine houses nor fine furniture."

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