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THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

J. M. CRAMP, D.D., }
EDITOR:

Fidelity,--Union--Perseverance.

{ JAMES BARNES,
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N.S., OCTOBER 15, 1856.

NO. 1.

Essays, &c.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The following constitute the platform of the United Kingdom Alliance. We adopt them:—

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any Traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and results of all past Legislation, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible, satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in its results as the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor.

V.—That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

VII.—That rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of Intemperance.

HOW SHALL WE DO IT?

It is agreed on all hands that we are to labor in the direction of prohibition. This is the goal to be reached. How are we to get there? A consideration of the ways and means is important. We often waste our efforts through inattention to modes and methods of action. Of two men having in view the same object, that one will be more successful, who makes the better selection of means, and applies them, with greater intelligence and skill. The science of success is founded on the adaptations of means and ends.

1. We must agitate. We must keep the subject before the people. We must show up the rum-maker and the rum-seller. We must expose to the public gaze, in figures, the cost of this traffic. We must get right before

the eyes of the people, the statistics of the crime, pauperism, and rowdiness, that have no other origin than the liquor-traffic—and keep them there. We must make them believe that it is the father of curses—the malicious pool which generates the plague that is reducing to rottenness our national body. The people are not dead. We are not called upon to effect a resurrection. They are only asleep and need but to be awaked. The mighty electric power of truth, as wielded by an earnest and able press, and by eloquent and indefatigable lecturers, must be brought to bear upon their minds. Then they will bestir themselves and do honor to their manhood.

We have not lost our confidence in the integrity and right-mindedness of the people. The night is dark, but we confidently believe that the day cometh. If the appropriate means are used, and used with life and spirit and soul, and with faith and patience and perseverance, our triumph is sure,—and a triumph here will be worth ages of fighting. When the doctrine of prohibition shall be universally established, so that every intoxicating liquor shall be sold under the same restrictions, as strychnine, a loftier monument will be reared to the memory of the noble army who have fallen in the struggle with the monsters, Cupidity and appetite, than that which crowns the heights of Bunker. We say then, let every grand division establish and sustain within their limits an able and straight-forward and manly journal and employ a lecturer of commanding talent, the ablest that money can enlist in the service, and then work with him and through him—keeping the ball rolling up and down and around their state until the blessed revolution is consummated.

2. We must never go to the ballot-box without carrying our cause with us.

It may not always be expedient to nominate a special ticket; circumstances will determine that. It is obviously inexpedient except when we are strong. But we should never allow other questions to throw this altogether into the shade. There is and can be no question of state concern of equal magnitude with it, as there is none which so vitally touches the public virtue, peace, and prosperity. The monster intemperance, spreads its blight over a far greater breadth than the former, levies a heavier tax upon property, produces more crime, and disorder and ruin, debases and debauches more human beings, causes wailing and lamentation in more dwellings and sends more souls to an everlasting perdition. No intelligent and sober minded man will question this. Why should we ignore this great public evil at the polls? It can only be reached and removed by law,

and the ballot-box makes law. Legislators are mere puppets moved about on our State-House floors by it. We must not be out-generated by crafty politicians. We must not be deceived by specious argument against carrying moral questions into politics. We must not be frightened by the anathemas of unprincipled men. In most of the townships of our Northern, and in many of our Southern States, the genuine temperance men hold the balance of power. If they cannot carry their own man to the capitol, they can secure the nomination of a prohibitionist by some party, if they have pluck and backbone—in other words, if they stand firmly by their principles, steadfastly refusing to vote for any man as a law-maker who is not in favor of law to suppress a business viler than any other, and more destructive to every human interest than all others.

3. We must keep our local divisions in working order.

As these occupy the ground under which the old district and County Societies lie buried, temperance can find expression only through Societies. The temperance influence of a community will not be felt if it floats about in drops that do not touch each other. It must be gathered up and embodied in some living and working form. A vast amount of labor is devolved upon the Divisions by the exigencies of the times. They should charge themselves with the business of seeing that temperance men, whether in or out of the Divisions, attend the primary meetings for the selection of Candidates. They should see that petitions for a prohibitory law are circulated at the proper time, through all the school districts of the State. They should attend to the raising of funds for the support of the Temperance press and stamp. It is to be feared that we do not understand our mission. We have been remiss, and our cause has suffered in consequence. We meet, go through with our routine and adjourn. We lay no plans for aggressive warfare. We strike not a blow at the foe. Our weapons lie rusting in our armory. The kind of work alluded to above must be performed in order to move the car of prohibition from its present dead stand. Who will not do it if we, through indolence or apathy leave it undone!

The necessities of our own life demand that we should do it. We cannot, as an Order, have a vigorous existence without work. We are dying because we do not work, and our great cause is languishing because we are dying. Let each division set on foot some plan for out-door activity, and we venture to say they will prosper and grow and be in health, and this great beneficial reform will move on majestic as the Sun in his course.—Crusader.

LET US ALONE AND MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

In reply to this exhortation of liquor dealers, Dr. Burns, of England, says :

I cannot let the traffic alone. I have never sold, bought, given, tasted or recommended, or sanctioned it in one form or another. And yet, sir, this traffic won't let me alone. It attacks my pocket. Who pays the increased taxation on drunkenness? The sober and the virtuous. And it is a shame that the whole community should be taxed for one class. I know some persons have said, "why don't you let our traffic alone? We don't interfere with you; you may go on with your teetotal speeches, only don't come out in this prohibitory-law manner." I might say in reply, "If you had let me alone, I might be tempted to let you alone; but unfortunately you won't." And where is the man in the country who has his eyes to see, and ears to hear, and a heart to feel, and bowels to yearn and sympathise with moral wretchedness, that must not be disturbed beyond utterance every day at the calamities produced by the strong drink traffic? It moves me in every power of my mind. It distresses every emotion of my soul. Am I a man, and can I see the manhood of my fellow-creatures annihilated out of them? Am I a Christian, and can I see the mouth of hell gorged with drunken victims? Is not every man in the community my brother? Is not the drunkard my brother? (Loud cheers.) That degraded wife of his is my sister; those orphans have a claim upon my sympathies; and I do not deserve the name of a man—I should be put down as a monster—if I were not shocked, and distressed, and grieved, and pained, and martyred by this traffic. Therefore, though I am a teetotaler, and have no connection with the drinking habits of the country, I suffer in body, pocket, mind, and conscience, and all the powers of my soul, by this evil and destructive thing.

THE RUINED LAWYER.

A reverend gentleman who stands in the foreground of our movement, received a letter from a distant part of the country, from the relatives of an individual living in our city. The object of this communication was a desire on the part of these relatives to ascertain what measure of truth was contained in the letter of the person in question. At the instance of the president of the society, I was instructed to render what assistance I could. After considerable inquiry (having an imperfect direction), I succeeded. Grouping my way up one of the most delapidated stairs in ———, I found myself within the door of a wretched lodging-house, the inmates of which, for the most part, were common beggars; on inquiring if Mr ——— lived there, I was answered in the affirmative; but that such was the wretchedness of his condition, he could not be brought to me. I accordingly followed the keeper of the wretched dwelling to a miserable hole, at the extreme end of the house, and was there introduced to the object of my search; but, alas! what a spectacle; the apartment was a kind of an off-shoot from the rest of the tenement—without fire-place or window; a streak of light struggled for admittance through a small crevice, and by its faint glimmer, I beheld the individual; and even in this dimly dark place, such was his wretched appearance, that had it not been the extremity of the case, decency would almost

have forbade my entrance. He was almost in a state of nudity; and in addition to this external wretchedness, he was in a state of starvation. Not being at liberty to inform him at whose instance I had called, I entered into conversation with him, calculated as little as possible to lead him to suspect that he was an object of inquiry to his relatives, whose many kind offices he had again and again abused.

But who, and what was this individual, thus naked and starving, immured in a hovel without fire, light or bedding? Ah, at one time he was a distinguished lawyer in this same city of ——— for many years at the head of one of its principal law-houses, and through his connexion with this house, and the relative position he occupied, the companion at the dinner table, of the highest aristocracy of the neighbourhood and city. In addition to this he had been an office-bearer in one of the largest congregations in the city, and had taken a leading part in all its affairs. I have talked with parties who knew him in his prosperity. Conceive to yourself an individual some six feet in height, with a well built frame, pleasing and agreeable features, dressed in the most superb habiliments, and you have what was once the external picture of this poor sunken one; and now a pair of tattered moleskin trousers, which in all likelihood were given him by some of the children of poverty among whom he had doomed himself to herd—(and often has he been indebted to these, his fellow lodgers, who eked out existence by begging from door to door, for a crust to save him from starvation)—an old coat, once the property of one of the Charity Work-houses, also tattered to the last degree, and scarcely half the size for an individual of his proportions,—constituted his entire raiment. Literally, he had neither shirt, shoes, stockings, nor hat.—Frequently when the shades of evening had gathered over our highly polished city, and the passers to and fro on our busy thoroughfares had taken themselves to their various abodes, has he gone out, to escape death from starvation, to the fields in the neighbourhood, and appeased, so far, the gnawings of hunger, by pulling up a turnip and there devouring it. Miserable as was his condition in this wretched domicile, he would have been ejected from it, only that now and again he got possession of a few shillings, through a representation of his case being sent by himself to former associates. When necessitated, as was the case frequently, to send these messages by others, he received, I fear, but a small share of the charity—the bearer keeping the greater portion; this I had opportunities afterwards of discovering. I found him, notwithstanding a certain degree of reserve, as may be anticipated, a most intelligent person. At the time of my calling he was suffering keenly the pangs of hunger; and having immediately lent my assistance in this direction, I took my leave.

Having been instructed to acquaint the relatives of matters just as I found them, I at once informed them of his circumstances.—Their patience and commiseration had long been abused; nevertheless, a very short time intervened between my acquainting them with the state of the case, and their putting me in possession of sufficient means to extricate him from his miserable condition.

At an early hour one morning, shortly after my first visit, we might have been seen walking in company to a place, where I had secured facilities for our poor friend undergoing a thorough ablution; and even at that early

hour, though our way lay through the poorest locality of the city, yet the passers by stood still in astonishment at the appearance my companion presented. Attired in a complete new suit of fashionable and gentlemanly clothing,—had the same passers by witnessed us some two hours after, they would not have credited their own eyes, so thoroughly and complete was the transformation. He accompanied me to my dwelling, and whilst in the act of taking breakfast a death-like palor came over his features, which created a momentary fear within me, that his earthly course was about to be wound up; some slight restoratives, however, brought round animation, and gradually he became able to resume the task of further partaking of the repast. Poor man, the transition, both in circumstances and diet, had been too much for him. We spent the remainder of the day together, and as we walked leisurely along the quiet retreats outside the city, he felt as if awoke from a trance. I have not the slightest doubt that that day, he felt deep contrition for the past. We spent the time agreeably in painting the future, and though neither he nor I could entertain the idea that he could gain to the summit, in a worldly point of view, from which he had fallen, still, we both cherished the hope that circumstances and a kind Providence, would so favour our designs, that at least an opening might arise through which a moderate competency might be obtained.

Through the kindness of a feeling hearted gentleman, I was enabled to acquaint him of a situation where by ordinary exertions he might be enabled to gain a subsistence. He had not been long engaged in this till, it was evident that he was incapable of the task. In his prosperous days, he had known little, if anything, of active exertion, and now, his mental and physical capabilities seemed as if paralysed. A short time after, I was successful through the kindness of another friend, in being able to submit the case to a Writer to the *Signal*. This gentleman kindly listened to my narration of the sufferings he had undergone, and I found that he was familiar with his once honorable position; and being in immediate want of assistance, I was instructed to send my diffident and retiring friend, who proceeded thither, and was immediately set to work.

A day or two after this I was wending my way through one of the thoroughfares, when I observed him lounging leisurely along. On inquiry, I found that he had left; he did not very well know why, but supposed they had no particular press of business to retain him. I at once feared he had been indulging in his former vice, there was not the slightest apparent symptom for my cherishing any such fear, still, I had some misgivings, and I made my way to the chambers of the gentleman who had employed him, who assured me that his appearance and behaviour was unexceptionable, but that he had been under the necessity of giving him some money, and further gave him to understand that their push was over. He felt, he said to wound his feelings; he was aware that in his day he held a distinguished place amongst his professional brethren, when he was, comparatively speaking, a boy, but all that ability had fled, and now he was a very wreck; so much so that the work he was engaged at had to be committed to the flames.

For several months after this, we were frequently in each other's society, during which time, it is my conviction, that he rigidly adhered to the abstinence pledge. Various at-

tempts were made to procure some very subordinate sphere, where the pen was in use, but without success. He suddenly disappeared, partly, I dare say, from the thought that he was a heavier burden on my benevolence than he really was. I was still in the receipt of some assistance on his behalf, but was strictly enjoined to keep him ignorant of such; as in former instances they had been impressed with the idea that his knowledge of this had exercised a most injurious effect upon him. This assistance was further eked out through the kindness, now and again, of some of his former acquaintances, whose generosity had been frequently taxed.

One afternoon, when I had got the visiting of the so far over, I went into tea, and found my friend awaiting my coming; his appearance was again sadly distressing. I had room for doubt that he had again begun to take drink, though he at the same time assured me he had to part with his respectable clothing to keep him from starving. Shortly after this, he became an inmate of the Infirmary, being sorely diseased in body through the poverty of his blood. After a sojourn there of some weeks, he was discharged.

Time wore on, and I saw him less frequently. One day I had a message sent me by a worthy merchant in the city, an old acquaintance of our reduced brother, and one who often ministered to his necessities. He inquired when I had seen Mr. —, he informed me that he had heard he was dead, and begged of me, if possible, to ascertain the truth of the report. In the course of my inquiries, I went to the Charity Work-house, and there I found him not dead certainly—but at death's gates—he had recently been admitted an inmate within its walls, having been found in a state of extreme destitution. I lost no time in informing this gentleman of the circumstance, who immediately proceeded to the place, and did all that could be done in making his passage to the grave, so far as creature comforts were concerned, as tranquil as possible, but his sun was fast setting; there was no mistaking that death was at hand, though it was not till the evening of the second day that his spirit departed. Oh, what a spectacle! who could have thought that the emaciated form there, on the pauper's couch, was the once influential and talented Mr. —. Yet so it was. I spent no small portion of my time during the interval of finding him and his decease, in conversation, prayer, and reading God's Word. On the day he died, when about to take my leave, he requested to be lifted up in a sitting posture, and that he might have pen, ink, and paper brought him. It was with difficulty he was able to speak. I did not know what might be the nature of his wishes, but had the materials placed before him. With a tremulous hand he drew out a scrawl, with much of the minutæ of the lawyer, consigning over to me certain documents belonging to him, which were in keeping of the Superintendent of the Victoria Lodging houses. These I procured, but whether they were of any value, I cannot say; much labor had been bestowed on a considerable portion of the papers, being a manuscript of some bulk, intended for the press, on some law subject, which I thought proper to forward to his friends.

Some three days after, I met, by arrangement, the worthy merchant at the work-house: it was to accompany the remains of Mr. — to their last resting-place. That we might be able to say that he had received the rites of

sepulture, we undid the lid of the coffin in which he lay, and having thus distinguished the deceased from the additional corpses that were also to be taken, we wended our way through the busy crowds who thronged the thoroughfares, whilst the hearse drove on at hand, and this, alas! was the end of Mr. —! once the companion and adviser of men of distinction—he who used to legislate, and guide, in the affairs belonging to God's House. A pauper's grave his tomb! Nay, not a grave—a pit, sufficiently deep to receive one upon another, the five accompanying coffins, with their corpses. In this we saw him laid, and turned our steps back to mingle amid the city's busy throng.

Ah! some ten years before, had this gentleman been told of the awful descent he would make—and that he whose company was courted by the affluent and the godly, would be followed to the grave in such circumstances, mayhap, he might have exclaimed, 'Is thy servant a dog?' Oh, that others would be warned in time, lest a similar fate be theirs, whatever at present may be their worldly standing and prosperity. Oh, Drink, cursed Drink, how potent thy spell!—*Glasgow Christian News.*

THE LATE JAMES STIRLING.

James Stirling was born in the parish of Strathblane on the 6th of March, 1778. When but a boy, he was hired out to act as a herd. The occupation was congenial to his lively imagination and thirst for knowledge. Seldom did he go out to the moors without taking with him a book, such as the Pilgrim's Progress, Scot's Worthies, Flavel's Husbandry Spiritualized, or some other work of general literature. Thus there was fostered that devotional sentiment and love for study which never ceased to exert an influence over him in his subsequent life. When grown up to be a lad, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker in the town of Paisley. He felt keenly the transition from the simplicity and freedom of moorland life to the companionship of a work-shop of dissipated shoemakers. A demand was instantly made upon him for money, which was spent upon whiskey, and he was compelled to drink, the men of the shop declaring that unless he could take his glass with them he was unfit for their society. "By incessant entreaties on the one hand, and jeers on the other," he says, "I was induced to drink again and again; and under this treatment, my natural repugnance to strong drink began to give way to an artificial craving for the once hated liquor;—so that by the time I became a journeyman shoemaker. It might be said with truth, that I had become a journeyman drunkard. Still my life was miserable among such beings compared with what it had been among the cattle and sheep." When a boy, he had often retired behind an old stone dyke to pray to Him whose handwork he surveyed in the scenes around him, and of whose grace he had learned in the Bible, which he loved to read; but now he was familiarized with the mean practices and profane and vulgar language of men who knew of no higher enjoyments than those of singing songs and drinking whisky. In 1793 he married, commenced business, for himself, and settled in Milngavie. The remembrance of his better days returning, and feeling degraded by the kind of life he had lived in Paisley, he resolved to begin anew to walk with God. He went to church, and com-

menced family worship. For a time he lived very happily, but the customs connected with his trade again lured him into dissipated habits. Deeply conscious of the sin and the danger of his conduct, he would resolve to resist the temptation, and often did he pray God to give him grace to stand firm, but he learned by bitter experience that grace and whisky could have no fellowship with each other and that if he drank at all he lost all power over his appetite, and was thus betrayed into frequent instances of excess. Mortified at his failure to preserve a strict moderation, often he spent sleepless nights in pondering what he would do that he might escape from the tyrant who exacted so cruel a servitude. One night when thus ruminating he resolved that he would, at the close of public worship on the following Sabbath, stand up in church and propose the formation of a temperance society. This was some fifteen years before the idea had been broached even in America, but Sabbath after Sabbath passed and he had not the moral courage to carry his idea into effect. Sometimes, however, he would abstain for as long as eight or ten months at once, but drinking customs and drinking companions always drew him into the vortex again. The day of his deliverance at length came. The practice of worshipping God in his family, which had been commenced with his married life, had never been entirely neglected. When he was unable to officiate, or when out upon his drinking rambles, his wife always read a chapter to the children. Returning one night as she was reading the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, where it is said that the Judge on the great day shall set the sheep on his right hand and the goats on the left, his youngest boy, seven years of age, looking up, said to his mother, "And will father be on the left hand? The question was asked with such simplicity and evident concern that the father felt as if an angel's voice had forewarned him of his approaching doom. That night James slept not. Often he had mused upon the past, and shuddered when he thought of the future. But he felt that the crisis in his career was come now. When a man's own children stand up to bewail his impending doom, the time has come for decision. To refuse the voice which now spake might be to silence the last which would break upon his ear. For several days he went about as a man bowed down with some concern of mighty import. Sabbath came, and getting possession of a copy of Dr Beecher's "Six Sermons on Intemperance," he remained at home and earnestly perused them. His course was now clear. He saw that in abstinence alone he could find safety, and he resolved to abstain for ever. At his suggestion his minister obtained a copy of the rules of the temperance society. A meeting was convened in February, 1839. Eighteen persons attended, and James was the first to sign the pledge. Eleven more signed, some to try it for one year, and some for two. On the minister asking, "How long have you pledged yourself for, James?" "For evermore, Sir, I hope," was the reply. Everything now prospered with him. He found a new happiness in his family, great profit in the service of the house of God, an increase of business, and higher esteem in the community. Having given an address at a neighbouring soiree, and evinced remarkable talents for public speaking, application for his services so multiplied, that he abandoned his calling, and entered upon that course of advocacy which made him favoura-

bly known in every parish in Scotland.—
Glasgow Commonwealth.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of a friend of Temperance, who was held in especial affection by the officers of this society. Archibald Campbell Esq., died in the city of Albany on the 14th of July. For more than forty years he had performed with distinguished ability, and with unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, the duties of Secretary of State, of the State of New York.—His zeal and fidelity to the cause of Temperance, reach to remote stages in the history of the reform. He was one of the officers of the New York State Temperance Society at its foundation; and he has served it, in some official capacity or other, ever since—a period of nearly thirty years.

Mr Campbell's example, his voice, his means, his heart, his prayers, were with the cause of Temperance, at every stage of the reform.—His principles and practice kept pace with every advance of the work, and he died in the firm belief of the rightfulness, the expediency, and the necessity of total and absolute Prohibition.

Mr Campbell, at his death, was Auditor of this Society; and every officer knew when he had examined its accounts and its vouchers, that all was right. The enemies of temperance, or the personal enemies of the officers of the State Society, might forge charges against those who superintended its money matters; but to those who knew him, it was only necessary to say, that every item of finance had been audited by Archibald Campbell, to brand any such slander as simply absurd. The name and certificate of so unerring and incorruptible an Auditor, appended to its successive financial reports, was sufficient to put the most embittered accuser to silence and to the blush.

Dearly beloved and justly honored by the officers of this society while living, they, now that he is dead, unite with one voice to bless his memory; and hereby tender every expression of condolence to his sorrowing relatives.

Thus, one by one, those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, in the cause of temperance, sink into the grave. But here, as so often happens, their death is the strongest argument in favor of the principles of their life. Drinking men "do not live out half their days." At forty, at thirty, nay at twenty, how often have we known them to die of *delirium tremens*! Pursued by fiends—foaming at the mouth—tearing their very flesh off in agony! What a contrast is presented in the case of the Temperance Christian, whose demise we now record; and who, in his youth, "never did apply hot and rebellious liquors in his blood." Mr Campbell lived to the advanced age of 77; and "the end of that man was peace." The "death of the righteous," as portrayed by Blair in his poem on the "Grave," here found an actual realization:

"How calm his exit!

Night dews fall not more gently to the ground
Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft.

—*Prohibitionist.*

THE POISONERS.

The intensest excitement has prevailed for months in Great Britain, in connection with the accusations, the trial and developments of William Palmer. To extricate himself from financial difficulties, he poisoned, not on e-

only, but a number of his fellow beings. Temperance papers in England, have commented on the startling developments of the trial.—They have very properly connected them with the machinations of those whom Wesley calls "poisoners-general." The *Weekly Record* of the Temperance movement (London) comments as follows:—"It is a terrible thing to think that a man should die of poison—that life, the gift of God, given for wondrous purposes, should be extinguished by violence and stealth—and that the draughts prepared, apparently by the hand of friendship, should contain bitter agony and sharp and sudden death. We shrink with horror from the prisoner. We think of him working in the dark, following his victim with unrelenting purposes, with a smile on his face and death in his heart, deaf to the claims of humanity, to the teachings of science, to the voice of God, and yet does not society poison on a great scale? We turn to the weekly register of health in this metropolis alone, and we find invariably a certain number of deaths from delirium tremens—a certain number from intemperance. We see the coroner's reports, we read So-and-so died by the visitation of God; but when we come to examine, we discover that the deceased was in liquor—that he had been drinking, and that it was not God that struck that man down but drink. Every day some tragedy is done in our streets, and scarce a public house or gin-palace exists that cannot testify to ruin wrought there with the lives of men. Who has not often seen their men, aye, and women, lovely, and to be loved, borne away in drunken delirium, thence to the poor-house or the police station, never more to open their eyes on this side of the grave? We talk of Palmer's poisoning—we rejoice the jury has brought him in guilty—we think it would have been a fearful thing had he been permitted to escape—let us remember there is poison more deadly, because more common, than strychnine; that for one Palmer we have tens of thousands who knowingly poison by means of intemperance, and that so long as men drink, deaths more terrible than that of Cook will occur every day." The *Shipping Gazette* draws from these events some lessons of vital importance to brewers and beer-drinkers:—"The extraordinary and important trial just terminated, which has occupied so long and engrossing share of public attention, and in which the baneful influences of strychnine on the human system are exemplified, should at least read a wholesome lesson to brewers and others on the extensive use of *cocculus indicus* and *nux vomica*, which enter largely into commerce both in this country and the continent for admixture in malt beverages. The *nux vomica* which contains the bitter and poisonous principal, strychnine, is used especially for ales to finish them, to give that brightness so much desired, as well as to impart the bitter tonic taste which is in such great repute."

"We now know," says the *Spectator*, "that poisons may stray into hands that are untaught, careless, or guilty." "No man should be allowed to sell poisons unless the purchaser brings an official 'permit' from the police-magistrate of the district." All this, *apropos* of strychnine,—a poison whereby not half-a-dozen human beings have been known to die in this country, since strychnine was first extracted from the nut. We can tell the *Spectator*, and the *Morning Advertiser* too, of a drug which kills more than a thousand of our

fellow-countrymen ever week, from one year's end to another. It is true we are told by the unscientific that this drug is no poison; nevertheless, *it kills*,—yes, about 150 human lives per diem are lost through the administration of this drug. This occurs, because the drug referred to is continually straying into hands, that are untaught, careless, or guilty." Will not the *Spectator* desire in this case of strychnine, to forbid the dealer to sell except on presentation of an official permit? If not, why not? Can he, or the *Morning Advertiser*, tell us why?—*U. K. Alliance.*

MORTALITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, which, together with the Fifteenth Report, has just appeared, contains tables showing the mortality of men above the age of 20 engaged in various occupations in 1851. The following table shows first the general per centage at various ages, and secondly the per centage of persons engaged in the liquor traffic:—

Age.	All Classes.	Inn & Hotel Keepers, Licensed Victuallers & beer-shop keepers.
25—	948	1,383
35—	1,236	2,015
45—	1,787	2,834
55—	3,031	3,897
65—	6,396	8,151
75—	14,055	18,084
85—	28,797	40,860
Gen avr'ge 2,000		3,084

In absolute numbers the total of males of 20 years and upwards, in England and Wales, according to the census of 1851, was 4,720,904, and those who died in that year were 94,306. The number of such men who were engaged in the liquor traffic in England and Wales was 55,325, and those dying 1,700.—The per centages of the several ages are given above, and show that at every section of age the mortality of the latter exceeded about one-half that of the whole number of men so classed, including their own class. They are, in fact, highest in the death-scale, the nearest to them being farmers and graziers (2,847), general labourers (2,163), and butchers (2,133), all other occupations are under 2 per cent. The liquor dealers are also not only highest on the whole per centage, but at every period of life, except the last (85 and upwards), at which the general labourers exceed them by about 1 per cent (40,860 compared with 41,795). The most fatal periods of life for miners are from 55 to 75, the averages being 3,450 and 8,051, but the liquor traffickers, at the same periods, supply a per centage of 3,897 and 8,151.

The reason of this extraordinary mortality among those who deal in articles of death, is probably to be sought in their habits as a class. We do not attribute it to any special judgment; but considering how intemperate other classes are, and yet that none is so prolific in mortality as the retailers of alcohol, it would seem to show, either that more intemperate persons enter that traffic, or that more become intemperate after entering it than among any other class. These facts give "the trade" a pre-eminence which it will not be anxious to vaunt before the world.

To acknowledge a fault is never disreputable; to deny or conceal it is never reputable.

TRIUMPHS OF PROHIBITION.

The *Crusader* furnishes the statements which follow. Let them be carefully pondered.

The opposition to Prohibitory legislation has been steady, persistent, and united in every State where it has obtained. Politicians have denounced it as unconstitutional, and, in many cases, the courts have done all in their power to cripple and obstruct the execution of the law. It has nowhere had a fair chance, and yet the imperfect experiments incontestably prove the value of the law, and show to the friends of virtue that they have not overestimated the good which would result from its universal adoption.

The law took effect in Maine on the 2d of June, 1851, and we find the following results during a stated period compared with a corresponding period previous to its enactment.

Cumberland county jail, in nine months, with the law, had 135 inmates; nine months without the law, 279; difference, in favor of the law, 144, or more than one half. Again, Portland Alms-House, for same period, 146 with the law, and 252 without the law; Portland House of Correction, with the law, 13; without, 58; Watch-house, ten months, 180, against 431; House of Correction, seven months, 8 with, and 34 without the law. But we do not look to Maine alone for reliable and gratifying statistics.

The Prohibitory Law, of New York, took effect July 4th, 1835. The following facts of record show what might have been accomplished but for the interference of political, partisan judges. We give the commitments for the three months previous to the Law's taking effect and the three months subsequent:

JAILS.	PREVIOUS.	SUBSEQUENT.
Ontario	90	45
Erie	253	211
Monroe	192	111
Niagara	319	245
Genesee	29	21
Orleans	82	80
Onandaga	151	103
Seneca	81	28
Cayuga	103	59
Auburn P. R.,	132	50
Rochester	928	740
Albany	2026	2577
Syracuse	966	525
Totals	5353	3795

In all these localities, every possible trick and device, fair and unfair, were resorted to, in order to render the act a dead letter:

In Connecticut, the law took effect August 1st, 1854. We have before us some statistics of the months of July and August of that year.

In July there was committed to the Hartford Work-house	20	August, 8
New Haven City Prison in July	50	" 15
New Haven work-house	73	" 15
Jail and Watch-house	123	" 31
New London, C.P., Aug. and Sept. 1853	32	
Do do do 1854	15	
Totals	298	84

What an unanswerable argument in favor of Prohibition!

The Judge of the Police Court at Springfield reported a diminution of drunkenness of more than 75 per cent. In Bangor the commitments for crime sank in three months from

19 to 8. Rev J. H. Champion, of Falls Village, Ct., says: "The diminution of crime here has been more than five hundred per cent, in consequence of the Maine Liquor Law." Rev R. H. Maine says: "In Meriden, Ct., crime has diminished perhaps 75 per cent."

The weight of Judicial authority is decidedly in favor of prohibition. The highest Courts in the eight States, Maine, Vermont, Mass., Conn., Rhode Island, Michigan, Delaware and Ohio, have all unanimously sustained their respective laws, except Michigan, and that with but one dissenting voice. Nor is there a Court from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains that has decided against "prohibition." Even the New York Court of Appeals, which has decided against some of the particular parts of the law, concedes the power of the Legislature to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes. Of the thirty-seven Judges who constitute the eight Supreme Courts, and the Court of Appeals, in the State of New York, nineteen have decided for the law, to ten against it, and eight not committed.

BANDS OF HOPE.

The Juvenile Temperance Societies in England are called "Bands of Hope." It is a very appropriate designation, and the following remarks by one of our contemporaries, are highly deserving attention:—

One of the most satisfactory proofs of the progress of Temperance in the present day is, in our opinion, the desire evinced on the part of Temperance Societies to enter upon the formation of juvenile "Bands of Hope." So highly do we think of this course of action, that we are inclined to call it an "infallible" sign of progress. It is well to look for a more effective organization; it is well to try to raise up female societies in all parts of the country; still, if at the same time we leave out the young in our calculations, we shall be doing nothing more than rising a superstructure without a solid foundation, which will, when a few years have passed over it, totter to its fall, and crumble into dust. The increased determination on all sides to bring the young under the tuition of Temperance laws fully proves that this truth is beginning to be in our midst. Many Temperance societies are evidently anxious to enrol as many of them beneath the banners of the "cold water army" as possible. They collect them out of the streets, and visit them in their homes. They gather them together at particular seasons, and appoint teachers to give them special addresses. Wherever they can find them they try to win them over to the cause, and so do all that they can to save them from the withering curse of drunkenness, and make them, in their older days, become useful, sober, and happy members of the community. This is to us indeed cheering. We hail the prospect with delight, and we can only hope that the seed thus sown may by and by spring up, and bud, and blossom, and bring forth fruit, until the "Temperance tree" shall spread its healing branches over every land. We feel however, that we should be wanting in our duty, in offering to Temperance societies these few "hints" if we did not inculcate upon every society that exists for having a "Band of Hope" allied to it. No Temperance society can have any valid excuse for not possessing

one. Wherever children are to be found there "Bands of Hope" can be incorporated. And where are children not to be found?—Has any city, town, or village too few of them? Has the reader in his travels ever alighted on a populated part of the country where children are rarities? We guess not.

We are being constantly informed that they are rather too numerous. Not the slightest doubt exists then but what we have the "material" to work upon. And to talk about not being able to gather the children in, is to confess an impotence which borders on the ridiculous. Children are far sooner won over than men. A little present, or kind word, a friendly pat on the head, in most cases secure their attendance. Children love those who are kind to them, and can quickly appreciate well meant motives. They are not generally as some suppose, dull, stupid, and heavy. This we regard to be an unfounded calumny, a libel without proof. We have had the pleasure of working much amongst them ourselves, and although we have had placed under our tuition all sorts and all sizes, children supposed to be "uncommonly dull" as well as "uncommonly bright," we have found that by carefully studying their various constitutions and acting accordingly, they may not only be made docile and obedient, but in a great majority of cases be brought to a proper understanding of the truths propounded in their hearing. We fearlessly say, then, to all Temperance societies, if you have not already commenced this good work begin at once. If this world is ever to become a world free from the curse of intoxicating drink, the rising generation must occupy a prominent position in the future conflict. The heads of our old veterans will soon be laid low beneath the sod; the green grass will wave over them, and the long sleep come upon them; but they who are now so young, whose merry laugh echoes through hills, and dales, and valleys, as in sportive play they pass their sunny hours, will then play an active part in the drama of life, and be themselves the propagators of good or evil. This thought should be a stimulus to immediate and energetic labor. Whilst we delay, the drinking demon is ever on the alert; we may sleep, but he never sleeps: night and day he is continually folding the young in his tight embrace, pressing them closely till they are past hope, and then dropping them shrieking and cursing into the bottomless pit. Shall we lose them by our lethargy, or save them by our zeal?

INCIDENTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF A TEMPERANCE MISSIONARY.

RECLAIMED ONES.

It is upwards of seven years since — joined the movement, at which period he was a most intemperate man—indeed, his excesses were of the most aggravated description; but now, he is truly a changed person. In addition to his drunken excesses, he was an avowed infidel: his Sabbaths, if unable to go out drinking, were spent in loitering about the house, and lying in the ben reading the veriest trash of literature. Since connecting himself with the temperance movement, he has joined himself to the church of the Rev Mr —; he is regular in his attendance on the ordinances of the sanctuary, and also at the week-day evening prayer meeting connected with the church; he has devotion in his house evening and morning; and altogether gives most cheering evidence that he has passed from death unto

life. Being an expert tradesman, the external respectability and worldly comforts of the family are such as formerly they were strangers to. His wife through life has been a sober, well-doing person, and some faint idea may be formed of the happiness which now fills her bosom. Abstinence she declares was the instrument in the hand of God of effecting the blessed change.

Mrs — is a widow. She has been a member for a lengthened period, probably fifteen years; previously she was much addicted to drink, but is now living under the influence of the truths of the gospel. The circumstances attending her case are all of a cheering description her intemperate career she lived in the immediate vicinity of a public house, at which she was almost constantly employed. She was a most accomplished and expert laundress; and a great deal of this description of work falling to be done for her, she was to the house in this respect a most important personage; but beyond this, all that she earned went to the coffers of the publican. The chagrin of mine host and hostess was awful, when they discovered that she had taken the pledge; and doubly was this increased, if that were possible, as week succeeded week, and still she seemed resolute in her determination to abide by the principle she has espoused. Their prophecies, and many besides, were, that a very short time would suffice to cure her new-frangled notions. Time rolled on, however, and miserably were they disappointed. Many were the baits and snares which were laid in her way; to several of the persons who frequented the house inducements were held out could they only effect her estrangement from the pledge. On one occasion, to a drinking party who were carousing in the house, the landlord offered a brown bowl of toddy; but their every attempt failed. Weeks, months, and years flew past, and witnessed this formerly misguided woman improving rapidly in her circumstances, abundance of employment was within her reach, her earnings were appropriated to their right use, and wondrous was the change. But not to her own use only were these earnings devoted; some helpless orphan children (grandchildren, I think) were brought to reside with her, and all their wants cared for. But the reformation did not terminate here, she commenced to attend the ministry of the Rev Mr —, and after a time was admitted in communion. The circle is but limited who know the real worth of —. Beneath her humble and unpretending exterior, however, throbs a soil which is alive to the magnitude of the debt it owes to redeeming love. Many years have now fled past since the night that — signed the pledge; but still she rejoices in the step thus taken—designating that step as the initiatory one to all her after bliss, temporal and spiritual; yes she fears

That Jesus' name she ne'er had known,
Had she her drink retained.

And what of the publican and his family? Alas! they are no more. The house they once occupied, and in which they were surrounded with abundance, is now occupied by others; reverse after reverse followed in rapid succession, some of them are in the grave, whilst others of them are reduced to beggary.

It is upwards of seven years since I first saw —. I had been sent at the instance of a friend of his; it was a most touching scene. Being a young man possessed of many natural amiabilities, he was frequently led away

by a circle of intemperate companions. At the time of my calling, he was just recovering from an attack of delirium tremens; still, his recovery was not so far advanced as wholly to relieve the anxious fears of his sorrowing relatives, whom I found seated around his bedside. Gradually, however, he recovered, and deeply penitent, to all appearance, he determined, so soon as restored to move about in the bustle of life, that his ways should be amended, and the intoxicating cup abandoned for ever. His recovery was satisfactory, and all his good resolves put into practice: for a time he adhered strictly to the pledge, to the delight of those same relatives, who at one time entertained but feeble hope of his again resuming his place in this life. But oh! how strong is the power of temptation, and godless associates: they waylaid his every step, and with the coils of their subtle snares, again they entangled him into the meshes of their iniquitous ways. Deeply as this is to be deplored, it mitigated the feelings of anguish, both in the breast of himself and relatives, that he had not proceeded to the lengths he had formerly done. Again he listened to wisdom's counsels, and, with a heart doubly broken and subdued he renewed the step formerly taken. He is now at the head of a respectable, and growing business, but beyond this, he is now a member of the Christian Church; and may he there remain, till life's warfare is accomplished. How numerous are the temptations that surround the path of every reformed inebriate. Would that the day was at hand when these shall be swept completely, and for ever, out of their way to happiness and well-doing.

— is a person over whose early history a veil may well be drawn. He has been a faithful adherent of the cause for a number of years. Before joining he had almost broken the heart of his wife, by his frightful excesses, and the violence by which these were accompanied. Despairing of his reformation, she at length determined to separate from him; and on his preparing to leave home one morning, after a lengthened debauch, she told him, with tearful eyes, and choking voice, that they must now part—she had no hope of his reformation, for even woman's love must die under such conduct and cruelty as his, and she pled for her children as only a mother can, in burning words, wrung out from the agony of her crushed spirit. He left the house, but her words had entered his soul, and he wandered about the country, racked by the tortures of an accusing conscience; his past misdeeds to his family, through intemperance, and his sinfulness in the sight of God, rising in fearful distinctness before him. Late in the evening, he sought his home, and happy was his poor wife to see him, notwithstanding all his faults, for his lengthened absence had alarmed her, lest her threat had driven him to do himself some bodily harm. Next morning, after breakfast, he asked if he could have a sixpence. Poor wife! how many sixpences had he wrung from her to carry on his debauches! It was little wonder then that she retorted, "Are you not ashamed to ask such a thing, after all you have wasted?" But it was not this time to be wasted; the teetotal meeting was in the evening, and he said he had resolved to join. Fearing much, yet grasping with eagerness at any chance of saving him, she gave him the money, and said that would he but take the pledge, and keep it, she would deem it one of the best spent sixpences during their married life. That

night he did so; years have passed since then, and still he is faithful to his promise. He is now a respectable member of society—is a member in a certain congregation—in short, a new man, the pride of the household he so long disgraced, the joy of the heart he had so long crushed, and so nearly broken, and now fulfils the great end of his creation—"glorifying God."

And thus, for the present, I close these incidents, hoping their perusal may, in some degree, have awakened an interest in the bosoms of some, towards this growing cause; and also, the number of those united to this principle, something may have been said to animate them with renewed vigour in waging war with this huge iniquity. Oh that the Christian community would weigh this matter! Surely it is worthy of their consideration—whether a cause producing such fruit, does not deserve their unqualified approbation instead of coldness and contempt, if not active hostility. Our peace rejoicings are still in the distance, but most assuredly a generation will arise, which will one day enter the sanctuaries of the land, to unite in thanksgivings to the Almighty for the emancipation of our poor country from the thralldom of the grim tyrant. Oh, then, look upward!—move onward!—think on the sacrifices of men clothed with the like infirmities that we have, in seeking the accomplishment of their lofty objects, 'they had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword, destitute, afflicted, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy.' And this self-denying faith may still be witnessed, in some measure, in more modern times. What can the devoted missionary; amid the eternal snows of Greenland, after many years of laborious toil, find to fall back upon in the absence of fruit? Faith—a never-failing faith! Let a like faith animate us, and as sure as to-morrow's sun will gild our sin-polluted land, just as surely will it one day shed its cheering beams upon a ransomed race. What a position then is ours! Co-workers with God in bringing about this blessed advent! May we, one and all, after our warfare is accomplished—fall asleep in Jesus: and who can tell, we may look down from the upper sanctuary upon the consummation of our labours? One thing is certain, we shall rest from these, and our works shall follow us.'

ALCOHOL LEADING TO IDIOCY.

Dr Howe, in his report on idiocy, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, makes the following striking statement.—"The habits of the parents of three hundred of the idiots were learned, and one hundred and forty-five, or nearly one-half, are reported as known to be habitual drunkards. Such parents, it is affirmed, give a weak and lax constitution to their children, who are consequently, deficient in bodily and vital energy, and predisposed by their very organisation to have cravings for alcoholic stimulants. Many of these children are feeble and live irregularly. Having a lower vitality, they feel the want of some stimulation. If they pursue the course of their fathers, and which they have more temptation to follow, and less power to avoid, than the children of the temperate, they add to their hereditary weakness, and increase the tendency to idiocy in their constitution; and this they leave to their children after

them. What a wreck of intel'ect is exhibited in delirium tremens. The miserable victim is pursued by imaginary enemies—serpents, wild beasts and devils. A man who had been a respectable merchant, in one of our eastern cities, was on one occasion seen flying in terror from the pursuit of a shark which he supposed was in his hat, which he kept in close grasp under his arm. A significant instance of the horrible grotesque which characterises this disease."

Poetry.

PASS IT BY.

Oh, Woman beautiful and fair,
With thy softly radiant eye,
Look not upon the wine-cup red,
Pass it untasted by.
Oh seal it not with those pure lips,
Whence words of love should flow,
Give no thy sanction, word, or sign,
To guilt, despair, and wo!

Art thou a mother! look around
Upon thy household pearls;
On the fair brows of noble boys,
And gentle-hearted girls.
Think what their fate, if one perchance,
With winning grace like thine,
Should press to their unsullied lips,
The poison draught of wine.

Art thou a wife! oh, jealous guard,
The high and lofty truth,
Of him thy fondly chosen one,
The husband of thy youth;
Place not the bright temptation near,
If peace thou wouldst retain;
The household hearth by wine defiled,
Hope's torch lights not again.

Art thou a maiden! gentle, young,
With soft, beseeching eye;
Entreat thy heart's elected one
"To pass the wine-cup by."
With firm and steady outstretched hand,
Debar the sparkling bowl,
Keep Reason's impress on his brow,
Its light within his soul.

Oh, Sister, Friend, lift up your voice
To save from future woes;
Set your sweet tones avoidance win,
Of the red wine 'hat flows.—
The dark, red wine, whose brightning stain,
Defaces manhood's worth,
And strews with household shiver'd wrecks
The fairest scenes of earth.

Oh, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Wife,
Oh, woman, list the call!
Unused to Life's stern battle strife,
Here let your influence fall.
In pity for the broken heart,
For reason's shattered shrine,
Lift up your gentle, pleading voice,
"Beware the flowing wine!"

M. A. HILTON.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
In summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of days;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountain far away.

Nothing is lost, the tiniest seed
By wild winds born, or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
'The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after hour.

So with our words; or harsh or kind,
Uttered they are not all forgot;
They leave their influence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds, for good or ill,
They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will,
To make them rise with good.

Doings of the Traffic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our Liquor Lists of the last 57 weeks, we have registered the following authenticated cases:—

180 Serious Accidents or cases of Striking Bodily Peril.
316 Robberies of or by Drunken Persons.
799 Brawls or Violent Assaults.
253 Cases of Cruelty to Wives or Children.
560 Premature Deaths.
187 Actual or Attempted Suicides.
191 Murders or Manslaughters.

In every instance the party or parties were under the influence of alcohol, and all the cases were of recent date, and occurred within the United Kingdom.—*Alliance Weekly News.*

ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—A person named John Hannah, of Fitzroy, under the maddening influence of intoxicating drink, in an argument with another person, threatened to shoot him, and his (Hannah's) wife remonstrating with him, to save the man, was shot at by her husband, and wounded in the neck, but is, we are happy to learn, recovering hopefully. Hannah is reported to have fled out of the country. He always bore the reputation of an honest inoffensive man, and a good husband and father—but when under the influence of liquor, he was unreasonable and uncontrollable.—*Aylmer Times.*

CANADA.

We select the following from recent Canada papers:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Dr Scott, on the body of Peter Robinson, who died suddenly on Sunday, in the Bricklayers' Arms Tavern, Colborne Street, kept by Mr Crowley. Dr Hallowall stated that he was called by Mr Crowley, on Sunday to attend the deceased, whom he found labouring under convulsions. He gave him stimulants, and left him somewhat better. Next morning he was called in and found the deceased was dead. It was his opinion that the deceased died from the too free use of intoxicating liquors. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence went to establish the fact that the deceased died from drinking too freely. During the whole of Sunday night, up to six o'clock in the morning, he labored under delirium tremens, and convulsions, and at the above named hour he expired. The deceased was also suffering from diarrhoea. A certificate from the members of the Board of School Trustees at Bramford, section 7, was found on deceased's per-

son, where he was represented as honest and upright, and well qualified to act as teacher, which post he occupied for five years, at Mount Pleasant. After considering the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from excessive use of intoxicating liquors.—*Toronto Leader.*

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Doctor Scott held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a man named Patrick Greer, who had resided on Elizabeth Street. It appeared that the deceased lead an idle dissipated life for more than a year past, although capable of earning good wages, as he was competent to take charge of the working of a steam engine; in which capacity he had worked at the Grain Elevator on Jarvis Wharf, at the time the expensive store thereon was destroyed by fire more than a year ago. Since then he had been appropriating the earnings of his two sons to procure liquor. He was apprehended some time on Thursday by the police, was brought up yesterday before Mr Gurnett, and fined 17s. 6d., which was paid by one of his sons, who immediately took him home. He partook of some soup prepared for the family, returned to his bedroom and almost immediately was seized with a fit, from which he but partially recovered, when a second occurred in which he died after a few minutes' suffering. The Jury found that he died from the effects of the excessive use of alcoholic drink.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE IN THE VICE-REGAL PALACE.—The *Globe* of last Saturday gives a report of an inquest held at the Government House on Friday, before Coroner Duggan, on the body of Mr John Hathaway, the Governor's House steward, who had committed suicide on Thursday afternoon by taking laudanum. From the report of the evidence given in the case it appears that he had free access to the intoxicating liquors with which the house seems to be largely stocked; and he had indulged in the use of the drinks until partial insanity had been produced, and in that state he committed the fatal act. The verdict of the inquest declares that deceased came to his death by taking a dose of laudanum, whilst in a state of temporary insanity; but the fact is conveniently omitted that the insanity was the result of the use of intoxicating drinks.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

DROWNED.—A man named Stephen Cavanaugh, by trade a joiner, was found drowned in Lock, No 3, to-day. This is another example of the benefits conferred on our country by the license law. Cavanaugh was a good mechanic; but the cursed love of liquor paralyzed all his powers, and ultimately brought him to an untimely end.—*St Catherine's Post.*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—William Cunningham, (at one time previous to his becoming addicted to the too indulgent use of the bottle,) a respectable, thriving man, last night, under the influence of strong drink, set fire to his house, his unfortunate wife perishing in the flames. The wretched man was at the time suffering under the effects of having both his feet badly frozen some time ago, while intoxicated, but it seems every warning was lost upon him. We earnestly call the attention of our anti-Prohibitory Law Legislators to the above fact. We would respectfully assure them, that they must give an account of their every vote, at a higher tribunal than on the hustings.—*Hamilton Journal.*

THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N. S. October 15, 1856.

ANNUAL SESSION OF GRAND DIVISION.—We remind the members of the Order that the Annual Session of the Grand Division will be held in this City on Wednesday the 22nd instant, and succeeding days, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of Representatives is particularly desirable. Important questions will be brought before the Grand Division. Let every man be at his post.

LET us not be misunderstood. Our Paper is called "THE ABSTAINER," and that name sounds softly. But we wish our readers to know at the outset what we mean. This, then, is our meaning. We mean abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. We mean *total abstinence*. We mean *UNIVERSAL ABSTINENCE*.—We mean that it is not only *our* duty, and the duty of all the friends of Temperance to abstain, but that we must not relax our efforts till our fellow-countrymen and our fellow-creatures everywhere see it to be *their* duty also to abstain.—We wish to see a temperance population in all lands. We desire to have the whole world freed from the curse of strong drink. That is what we mean.

We go further. There are certain methods to be employed without which we are fully of opinion that the result cannot be accomplished. It was long before we yielded to that opinion, for we shrank from the very shadow of the invasion of personal rights. But our scruples have vanished. In fact, what are called rights, and proudly boasted of, are sometimes great wrongs. Every man has a right to do what he will with his own—yet not so as to injure his neighbour, who also has rights which must be equally respected. If it come to that,—if the exercise of an assumed or acknowledged right prove destructive of the peace and good order of society, and ruinous to property, society is bound to interfere. Private interests must give way to the public good. There must be restraint, Prohibition.

We take that ground in the present instance. "PROHIBITION" is the watch-

word. We aim at nothing less. We believe that nothing less will do. And our opponents believe it. The distillers—the hotel and saloon proprietors—the occupiers of grogeries—all believe it. They laugh at licenses and the police, well knowing that as long as the liquor is allowed to be sold their gains are sure; and those gains are wrung from the wretched drunkards whom the traffic has made what they are, and for whose ruin, and that of their families, they are accountable. The drunkards themselves believe in the necessity and advantages of Prohibition. "Shut up the grogeries," is their cry, "and we are safe."

Shall not their request be granted?—Shall heart-stricken wives and starving children plead in vain? Shall men be suffered to continue to deal out misery, disease and death to their fellow-men? Shall we tolerate the existence of nurseries for the work-house, the jail, and the lunatic asylum, and tamely endure the taxation and trouble they cost us?

Humanity answers, "No!" The decision is echoed by ten thousand voices. Men of all parties unite in upholding it. Conservatives and Liberals, Protestants and Catholics, monarchists and republicans agree here, range themselves under the same banner, and press forwards shoulder to shoulder in resistance to the common foe. It will be our pleasing duty to cheer them on;—if any lag behind, to admonish, and perchance rebuke;—if any faint, to strengthen them;—and to set before all, from time to time, the various motives and encouragements by which they may be stimulated to more strenuous efforts.

That there are objections to the Prohibition policy, and that those objections are still entertained by some who are anxious to be considered as genuine friends of the Temperance cause, we well know. The subject will be examined and discussed in all its bearings, in subsequent numbers. It will suffice for the present to indicate our position. We shall employ our best energies in maintaining and defending it; and it will be our object to prepare the people of Nova Scotia for such a demonstration of their views and purposes in regard to this matter, as shall be proof against all opposition, and all intrigue.

The negotiations which issued at length in the establishment of this Periodical, occupied more time than had been expected, so that it became necessary to prepare the first number without making all the preliminary provisions which are desirable in such cases. This will account for imperfections and deficiencies in the present issue. Bespeaking the kind indulgence of our friends, we solicit, also, their co-operation. Communications from their pens are earnestly requested. We are particularly desirous of being supplied with authentic information respecting the progress of the cause, accounts of public meetings, and its effects, &c., &c.

Arrangements are in progress for securing correspondents in various parts of the North American Continent, and in Great Britain. We expect to receive very valuable contributions from those quarters.

The extension of Temperance literature is a good sign. We shall report progress in this respect with great satisfaction.

Dr F. Lees, the well known Temperance lecturer and author, has obtained the first prize offered by the United Kingdom Alliance for the best Essay on Prohibition. The prize was one hundred guineas. His work is entitled, "An Argument on the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." The *Alliance and Weekly News* speaks thus of the last two chapters:—

"Resuming our notices of the forthcoming Essay of Dr Lees, we may state very briefly that the Seventh Chapter is devoted to a summary of the history of the liquor-traffic and the Maine-law in the United States; opening, however, with an appropriate reference to the difference of the character and circumstances of the inhabitants of Great Britain and the States. It describes the attempts made at an early period in America to regulate the machinery of mischief; adverts to the era of vague temperance, and the reasons of the failure of the movements within that era; proceeds then to treat of the era of total abstinence, and the great impediment which the liquor-traffic was discovered to be in the way of the efforts of the total abstinence party, and thence passes on to deal with the political era of the movement, the great success of the no-license agitation, and the grand epoch of prohibitive state law marked by the passing of the Maine-law of 1846 and 1851. Then we have an account of the Portland riot, and a description of the various interests and factions opposed to the law. The progress of prohibition through Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Conne-

trout, Indiana, Delaware, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, and New Hampshire, is historically traced, and its connections are affiliated; and the history of affairs is brought up flush to the present time. The second part of this very important chapter is occupied with facts and figures illustrating the social results of prohibition in the various states and districts; and in the third part, we have historical references to oriental prohibitory laws, and to the demand for prohibition in some of the colonies of Great Britain:—especially New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia.

"The Eighth and concluding Chapter is founded on the, to us, now very familiar declaration, "That all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording the most efficient and in removing the appalling evils of intemperance." Various classes of good citizens are addressed severally—as magistrates, as electors, as tradesmen, as working people, as philanthropists, as a temperance party, as women, or as virtuous and patriotic citizens: all are addressed in language appropriate, earnest, eloquent, and glowing."

We shall endeavour to obtain a copy of this publication before our next issue, in order to give a full account of it to our readers. It will doubtless be reprinted in the United States. Why not here? Why should we be indebted to our neighbors for all our reprints?

A premium is offered on this Continent for an Essay on the same subject. We copy the announcement.

PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For the best Essay on Temperance Legislation, and outline of a Law.—With a view to incite the spirit of duty in the statesman, and to advance the cause of Temperance in a reasonable and practical way, the subscriber hereby offers a premium of one thousand dollars for the best essay on the subject of Legislative enactments designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to be accompanied by an outline of a law for consideration. The great object to be accomplished is a law for general adoption, and it will be expected that competitors for the premium will, in their essays, set forth the principles upon which such a law should be based.

No limits or requisitions are prescribed as to the number of pages, but all will understand the importance of a directness of aim, and a comprehensive brevity. All persons intending to write, are respectfully requested to send their productions, enveloped and sealed, to the subscriber, enclosing their names and places of residence, on or before May 1st, 1857, to be placed in the hands of the judges.

The board of judges are invested with full power to approve, reject, or to advise in respect to the disposal of the essay thus presented, and no premium will be awarded unless it shall be decided by the board that there is an offering of sufficient merit to command it.

The subscriber feels highly gratified and honoured that the following distinguished gentlemen have kindly consented to serve as the board of judges, viz:

Hon. JOHN J. GILCHRIST, late Chief Justice of N. H., and present Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, New Bedford, ex-

Governor of Mass., and present Attorney General of that State.

Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., Boston Mass.

Hon. PETER COOPER, New York city.

NAHUM CAPEN, Esq., Dorchester, Mass.

In making this movement, I am actuated by motives to public good, to render distinguished ability and learning available to the nation and the world, with regard to a subject which has been surrounded by the accumulated difficulties of ignorance, fanaticism and doubt. Editors of the United States, and of other countries, will not, I trust, deem it an improper request on my part, I ask their kind co-operation, by giving to this communication such publicity, and such notice of it in their journals, as will tend to insure final success to the undertaking.

JOHN M. BARNARD, No 13 Temple St. Boston, May 1, 1856.

Will any Nova Scotian enter the lists?

An excellent friend in New Brunswick has promised us an article on the state of affairs, in a Temperance point of view, in that Province. It will be an able paper, we doubt not, nor would any one else doubt it, if we were at liberty to disclose his name.

The defeat recently experienced in the adjoining Province will have a good effect. The ranks may be thinned for a while, but the army will be the stronger. When the halt and the lame, the half-hearted and the cowards, are got rid of, and whole-souled recruits are enlisted, the next assault will be a powerful one.

We met three of their strong men a short time since, at a Soiree in the city of St John. We refer to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Mr Johnson, so favorably known among us as a lecturer, and Mr Smiler of the *Temperance Telegraph*. They are "all armed, all ardent for the foe." Long may they live to carry on the war!

A long homily might be written on the duties of Temperance men, and especially of Sons of Temperance, at the present time. Instead of inflicting an exhortation of our own, we will adopt an article which we find in a New York paper. It is characterized by good sense and appropriate feeling:—

"We hope that our friends in the Empire State will not suffer the furor of politics to utterly dispel their zeal for the good cause in which we labor. There is danger of this, especially at this critical period of the Temperance history. Let the leaders of this noble reform never forget that it is far easier to keep alive the spark than to strike it anew. There is no good reason why the interest in the cause should be suffered to die out altogether; it would be a shame if it were permitted. Keep up your organizations and don't forget your

meetings. If a few can be got together, try hard to keep up the right spirit among the few.

"We are informed that in many of the Divisions in the city of New York, the time previous to the opening of the meeting is spent in the Division Room, in smoking and talking about the political condition of the country, and other things totally irrelevant to the purpose of these organizations. As a consequence, when the meeting is opened, all its services sink into cold and unmeaning ceremonies—a mere *corps* without the semblance of a living soul. And often, when there fails to be present a quorum, the whole evening is spent in this way.

"That this is wrong and wholly contrary to the intention and declared purpose of the institution, every thoughtful person must acknowledge. And it is a question deserving to be seriously pondered, whether not a little of the present defection in interest in the cause may not be traced to this careless and, it strikes us, sinful method of desecrating the Division Room. If the time spent there previous to the opening were occupied in the relation of each other's experience in the great work in which we are engaged, the session would gather a new interest, and the spirit of every son be refreshed. And when there were too few to organize in regular session, a *pro tempore* organization might be had, and the time passed away in the discussion of some topic suitable to the occasion, or the reading aloud of some valuable tractate or good book, to the edification of the whole body, instead of the precious time being wasted in gossip and tobacco-smoke.

"Surely, if there was ever a time when the friends of temperance should be roused, that time is now. Drunkenness stalks shamelessly abroad, and enters boldly into all our most holy places. Our sons and even our daughters are falling on the bloody shrine of this all-devouring Moloch. Crime has fairly invaded the land. We are sick and faint at the disgusting details of the secular press, the awful results of rum-drinking; murder, burglary, rape, arson, theft, forgery and fighting make the dwelling place of "God's last, best work," a pandemonium of blood and groans. How long shall such a state of things be witnessed without arousing us to action! And in the solemn hour of reckoning—as come it must to every one of us ourselves—how shall we answer for our torpor and supineness, when ten thousand voices are calling upon us from ten thousand bleeding hearts to come up to their help against the mighty! *How shall we answer!*"—*Organ and Advocate*.

The winter months are just at hand. It is a season which ought to be improved for the advocacy of Temperance, by public meetings, lectures, soirees, and other suitable appliances. In these things the tact and talent of our young men afford invaluable aid. What worthier employment can be imagined? We shall rejoice to chronicle their doings.

The price of single copies of THE ABSTAINER will be three shillings per annum, both in town and country, and no single copies can be forwarded till paid for.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

THIS institution was founded at Durham, Maine, April 1819, and has extended to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. In its general features it resembles the Order of the Sons of Temperance, except that the expenses are less, and there are no Benefits. The "Temperance Watchman Club" answers to the Subordinate Division of the Sons. We copy the following passages from an "Address to the Public," prefixed to the Constitution.

"The Watchmen's Clubs were formed for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of Temperance men, and enabling them to act in concert and with effect in accomplishing the *complete overthrow*—the *UTTER EXTINCTION* of that great iniquity, the traffic in strong drinks, and in redeeming society thoroughly from the terrible evils of intemperance, which flow necessarily from that traffic. The "Brotherhood of Temperance Watchmen" opposes no other Temperance organization, but acts in harmony with all."

"We advocate a practical and thorough reform in society. The unlicensed and drunkard-making rum-seller should not be patronized in any way, but be compelled to feel his degradation, and to understand that it is for *his interest* to engage in respectable business. The rum sympathizer should be made to realize the influence of his wicked and dishonorable position. Alcoholic preparations, as domestic medicines, should be banished from society, and the 'bitters,' 'extracts,' 'syrups,' and other rum doses, must be labelled *poison*, and shunned as poison. All this must be done before temperance men can be called consistent, or the good cause triumph. The war must be carried into the enemy's camp; and we mean to do it, calmly, but manfully and sternly. Disclaiming all subserviency to political parties, religious sects, moral suasionists, or legal suasionists, we adopt such plans and measures as after mature deliberation seem to the majority to be most judicious. We call *things* by their appropriate names, and treat manners and men as we think they deserve, and the good of society requires."

Excellent. Now let us hear the Brotherhood on the great question of Prohibition:—"The truth is now fully estab-

lished that the rum traffic is incompatible with the public good; that it ought to be suppressed, and can be suppressed by a wholesome law for that purpose; that society has a right to protect itself from this great evil, and that it is its duty to exercise that right." Excellent again: the "Brotherhood" and the "Sons" belong to the same family.

The Annual Convention of Temperance Watchmen was held at Stewiacke on the 8th and 9th of July last. We cite an extract or two from the Report of the "Provincial Committee":—

"Committee, in common with all the friends of our beloved cause, have to express their regret at the loss of the Prohibitory Law in the Legislature at last Session, and the reckless disregard of pledges by certain members of the Assembly. Whilst we deplore these things we must not be discouraged, but gird ourselves anew for the conflict, and be prepared for battle.

"Committee would suggest the propriety of Convention taking some action with a view to secure a prohibitory enactment for this Province, at as early a period as practicable.

"Committee would also remind the Convention that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance are making an effort to establish a Temperance Periodical, and have solicited the co-operation of the Watchmen. Circulars have been forwarded, which will be laid before you for consideration. Such a periodical might be made the *organ* of the 'Watchmen' as well as of the 'Sons'.

"If the 'Sons' and 'Watchmen' add unanimity of sentiment to unity of action, and concentrate their efforts, much good may be effected."

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, it was resolved, 'That this Convention urge upon all the Clubs under their jurisdiction the duty of responding to the invitation of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, respecting their contemplated Temperance Periodical.'

There are twenty-nine Watchmen's Clubs in this Province, chiefly in Colchester and Pictou counties, reporting 451 members.

We shall be happy to insert any communications from the officers of the Brotherhood, and to report their proceedings.

Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Elizabeth Brown was executed lately for the murder of her husband. Read her confession:—

My husband, John Anthony Brown, deceased, came home on Sunday morning, the 6th of July, at two o'clock, in liquor, and was sick. He had no hat on. I asked him what he had done with his hat. He abused me, and said—"What is it to you, — you?" He then asked for some cold tea. I said that I had none, but would make some warm. He replied, "Drink that yourself and be —." I then said, "What makes you so cross?—Have you been at Mary Davis's?" He then kicked out the bottom of the chair upon which I had been sitting. We continued quarrelling until three o'clock, when he struck me a severe blow on the side of my head, which confused me so much that I was obliged to sit down. Supper was on the table, and he said "Eat it yourself, and be —." At the same time he reached down from the mantelpiece a heavy horsewhip with a plaid end, and struck me across the shoulders with it three times. Each time I screamed out. I said, "If you strike me again, I will cry 'Murder.'" He then retorted, "If you do, I will knock your brains out through the window." He also added, "I hope I shall find you dead in the morning." He then kicked me on the left side, which caused me much pain, and he immediately stooped down to untie his boots. I was much enraged, and in an ungovernable passion, on being so abused and struck. I directly seized a hatchet which was lying close to where I sat, and which I have seen using to break coal with to keep up the fire and keep his supper warm, and with it (the hatchet) I struck him several violent blows on his head; I could not say how many. He fell at the first blow on his head with his face towards the fire place. He never spoke or moved afterwards. As soon as I had done it I wished I had not, and would have given the world not to have done it. I had never struck him before after all his ill-treatment; but when he hit me so hard at this time I was almost out of my senses, and hardly knew what I was doing. ELIZABETH M. BROWN.

[A more striking instance than the above, of the brutalizing effects of those liquors, of which the sale is licensed, could hardly be produced.—ED. MONTREAL WITNESS.]

The man was in liquor, and the liquor maddened him. He bought the liquor. The seller was licensed to sell. The magistrates granted the license. They were empowered by the law to do so. Is that law defensible?

BRISTOL.—*Tectotal Ship-launch.*—The first ship-launch on strict Temperance principles in this port, took place on Thursday the 21st ult. On the above date, an iron vessel built in the yard of Messrs. Hyde and Rowe, of this city, for Mr. Wilson, of Whitehaven, and to be commanded by Capt. Nelson, of the latter place, was christened "The Gleaner," by Mrs. Nelson, with a bottle of pure water dashed over her bows. At six o'clock in the evening, a large tea party, in celebration of the event, was held in the mould loft of the shipyard, and was attended by about 150 persons, consisting of the men with some of their wives and families, the heads of the firm, the owner,

the captain of the vessel, and a few friends specially invited. The company seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves over the refreshing repast, after having had the moral courage to break through "a custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

SCOTLAND.

The following from a late number of the *Commonwealth*, indicates important and rapid advancement in the work of Temperance in Scotland, and especially in connection with the ministers and members of the Scottish Churches.—

"We cannot lay down the pen without saying a word touching the progress now being made by Temperance principles in the Scottish Churches. In the last report of the Free Church Temperance Society, there occur these words:—'The Society's prospects were never so bright as now. Begun only seven years ago by three or four individuals, and when perhaps not a dozen ministers in the church were known to hold similar views, it has already gained about one-sixth part of the ministry, and one-half of the rising classes of both preachers and teachers.' Of ordained ministers and probationers there are, in all the denominations of Scotland, about five hundred who abstain. Among Free Church divinity students, abstainers are almost two to one, and among those of the United Presbyterian body nearly three to one. In the Established Church the proportion, whether of ministers or students, is not, indeed, so great, but this cannot invalidate the general fact that a most influential portion of the public opinion of Scotland is becoming favorable to Temperance principles. Coupling this circumstance with the compliment recently paid to Scotland on the score of advancing Temperance, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the vast decrease in the consumption of spirits during the last year, we may well rejoice in the success of the cause, and look forward to the day when, by the divine blessing, the great evil of intemperance will no longer obstruct in Scotland the spread of christianity and the diffusion of happiness."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The subjoined letter deserves perusal.—The Sandwich Islands are ahead of us.

ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, Stonehouse, 19th August, 1856. Sir,—I herewith enclose a note which I received from a friend of mine on board Her Majesty's ship "Alarm," Sandwich Islands, South Pacific, giving the description of the natives of that part of the world, showing that they are all Maine-law people. If you wish, I can send you my testimony in favor of Temperance as a soldier.—Yours truly, JOHN SMALE.—"Sandwich Islands, Owyhee, Town of Ilo, April 22nd. Dear Friend,—I am just going to give you a description of the natives of this island. This is indeed a Temperance island, and a larger island than England. There is not a drop of intoxicating liquor of any sort whatever to be got on the island. I have not been ashore myself, but a watering party and a wood-cutting party have been, and my friend H— was ashore in it, and if there was any to be had at all, you may be sure he would have got it,—but could not get a drop. There is a very large volcano or burning mountain, extending twenty miles, and is seventy miles from the harbour of Ilo, which we could see

quite plainly from the deck. There were three of our officers went away three days, on horseback, to inspect the different parts of the mountain, and gave ten dollars each for the horses, four dollars for a guide, and four dollars for some provisions. I myself witnessed, in my master's cabin, the man receiving the money; and they wanted the man to take a glass of wine, and he said, No, he would rather give up the whole of the dollars. He said that he should be smelted ashore by the policeman, and they would put him in the calabash (prison); and they tell me that all the islands are the same. Whahoo Town, Honolulu, is the capital land. There are plenty of grog-shops here, but none of the natives dare taste a drop, and if they are caught they will get fined fifty dollars, and the man who sells it put in prison. The natives are of a darkish cast, but a finer race of men I never saw. Both men and women came swimming alongside the ship at Owyhee. We have not been at Pitcairn's Island yet, but when we do I will give you all particulars. This, you may rely on it, is true."

UNITED STATES.

For the information contained in the following articles we are indebted to the *Prohibitionist*.

MICHIGAN.—We learn direct from F. W. Kellogg, the veteran lecturer, now a resident merchant in Michigan, that the Prohibitory Liquor Law, lately sustained by the highest court, is doing very great good. In some parts of the State, it is only partially enforced, and, of course, with only partial results; in other parts, it is thoroughly enforced, and with the most benign fruits. Mr Kellogg's observations and experience under the law, gives him increased and implicit confidence in the wisdom and efficacy of Prohibition.

CALIFORNIA.—Our readers will remember their disappointment last fall, on learning that our zealous co-workers for Prohibition had failed of carrying the State. The astounding revelations with regard to ballot-box stuffing in San Francisco, explain the secret. The rest of California gave majorities for Prohibition; and it was defeated only by these monstrous and startling frauds in San Francisco. We have the authority of one of the best informed friends of Prohibition in California for this explanation; who assures us too, that they shall now "enter anew upon the great work of Prohibition."

OREGON.—The fourth of July was celebrated on Temperance principles in Oregon city. The Cold Water Army consists of some two hundred. The Oregon *Argus* says it was the best celebration it has seen for thirty-five years. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance were to meet on the 23rd of July; the call says:—

"The Temperance cause is advancing, and if we are allowed to judge the future by the past, the cause will soon have won the 'cold water triumph.'"

KANSAS.—It is the concurrent voice of all of our exchanges, who have touched the subject at all, that most of the violence and ruffianism which has scourged this unhappy country, grows directly out of intoxicating liquor. These drinks are the grand stimulating agent of this spirit of Evil; the traffic should therefore be instantly and totally abolished.

A home missionary writes from Kansas as follows:—

"In this new Territory, one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of the Gospel, is the alarming prevalence of *intemperance*. Yet Temperance has its friends and advocates here. Several Temperance meetings have been held, and, what is quite encouraging, the stockholders of the 'Manhattan Town Association,' voted, at its last meeting, to instruct the trustees to sell no lot without a provision in the deed, that if intoxicating drinks should be manufactured or sold on the premises, the lot or lots should revert to the original proprietor."

CONNECTICUT.—Every attempt by the opposition to repeal or amend the Prohibitory Law, at the recent session of the Legislature, was promptly voted down. Says the *People's Advocate*, of New Haven.—

"But what are the facts? Resolution after resolution, some for the repeal of this section, and others for the modification of that, and one or more for the repeal of the entire law, were brought before the Legislature without success. The Senate did not even come to a count in a single instance, but each petition as presented was voted down with hardly a dissenting voice. The Connecticut Prohibitory Law has handsomely stood the test of two Legislatures since its passage, and comes out of each unscathed, standing to-day upon the statute book on its own intrinsic merits, the settled policy of the State, and in decided favor with a large majority of the legal voters."

KENTUCKY.—The Baptists of Kentucky have adopted the following resolution.—
"Resolved, That any member of this church distilling malt liquors, or keeping a dram shop, those breathing holes through which are wafted the deadly miasma of moral poison from the infernal pit, shall forfeit his membership with the church."

OHIO.—A State Temperance Alliance was organized on the 10th of July, with a view of an out-and-out Prohibitory Law, instead of the partial measure now on the statute book. It was well attended, and a large number of counties were represented.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the *Raleigh Spirit of the Age*, writes from Farmington: "Our Division is in a prosperous condition, and the cause of Temperance is brightening every day in our community." Another from Chatham: "The Temperance cause is on the advance in this section. We had a celebration at Asbury, on the Fourth. Bro. A. D. McDonald, of Carthage, made an address, after which fifteen ladies joined the Division, and several gentlemen. They had speaking and a torch-light procession at Hank's Chapel, on the 5th—it was a grand affair." Another from Rushville: "Amidst opposition and predictions of our opponents, we are going ahead, in despite of all King Alcohol and his detested subjects can do or say. We regretted you could not be with us on the 4th. We however had a noble time."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have seen that Temperance and Prohibition have lately been agitated with considerable vigor in South Carolina. The visit and speeches of General Cary, have wrought very sensibly and powerfully upon the public mind. Of this late revival, the following is among the gratifying fruits. Let it be imitated by candidates and

canvassers in all election districts, North, South, East and West.—

"We, the undersigned, candidates for Senator of York district, in the State of South Carolina, each for himself, hereby pledge our honor to each other, and the people whom we seek to represent, not to employ, hereafter, directly or indirectly, any alcoholic or intoxicating drink for the purpose of influencing or procuring votes, during the present canvass; nor directly or indirectly to sanction such use by any friend, nor to pay for the same hereafter, if any such use be made, and all deposits and orders or funds contravening this agreement, are to be recalled and discontinued.

I. D. WITHERSPOON,
R. G. McCaw."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The *Boston Telegraph* is reliably informed, there are now 60 per cent more criminals in the House of Correction and jails of Worcester county than there were last year, when the anti-liquor law was enforced. Last year the law was well enforced. The increase of criminals arises mainly from the city of Worcester, where the law is now disregarded. The veteran, John Hawkins, has been lecturing in many of the towns with more than his usual success. A great and enthusiastic Temperance meeting, consisting of delegates from Pl mouth, Norfolk and Suffolk counties, was lately held at Abington. Neal Dow, Judge Marshall and others spoke. Gov. Gardiner, who signed the present Prohibitory Law, has been re-nominated by the American party.

The Supreme Court at its recent session at Springfield, overruled every point raised against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law, and fully sustained it in every particular. In no State, not excepting New York, has Prohibition been more determinedly and vigorously contested, than in Massachusetts. Lawyers of the first standing and legal talent in the State, have been brought up by the liquor interest to combat it, and it had to run the gauntlet of the legal profession, from the petty justice up to Choate & Co. But the full bench of the Supreme Court have at last placed it upon a solid basis, and its friends in the old Bay State can now go to work understandingly with the common enemy, without fear of failure. The cases appealed up, were sent back with orders to sentence the offenders. The *Boston Telegraph*, gives an account of the formation of new societies and the holding of several meetings in the State, as also of seizures of liquors and successful trials in Northampton, Concord, Lowell, and other places.

The Temperance woman at Rockport, Cape Cod, in a company of about seventy-five, headed by an American flag, carried by a stout sailor, recently paraded through the streets, and proceeding from place to place, destroyed all the liquor they could lay their hands on. Demijohns and decanters were smashed, and barrels of rum, gin and brandy were rolled into the streets and their heads knocked in.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gov. Metcalf, of New Hampshire, lately re-elected Governor of that State, testifies in the following emphatic and inspiring terms, to the efficacy of the Law, for good, and the promising aspects of Prohibition in the Granite State. We quote from his Annual Message to the Legislature of the State:—

The Law is Enforced.

"The act for the suppression of intemperance is having a salutary effect. It is more fully regarded and practically sustained than any license law we ever had in the State.— In many towns the sale of intoxicating liquors is wholly abandoned, and in others it is sold only, as other penal offences are committed, in secret. I am not aware that there is a city or town in the State where spirituous liquors are openly sold. That there are places where the law is secretly violated, is not doubted, and the same may be said of every law, whether statute or common, from the highest to the lowest grades of offence. But this is a feeble reason why a law may not be salutary and effective, or why it should be repealed. Our national revenue laws are often violated with impunity if not with boldness, but I have never yet heard that urged as a reason why all laws against smuggling should be repealed. The sale of lottery tickets is strictly prohibited in this State, yet the law is constantly violated; but no one for that reason suggests that the prohibition should be taken off and the sale left open and free, or "a well-regulated license system" established in its stead. The sale of lottery tickets is all but harmless when compared with the ruin and desolation of mind, body, and estate, caused by the sale of intoxicating drinks. The sale in either of the above cases has ever been a matter of municipal regulation, and if the prohibition of the former has met with less opposition and a less reluctant acquiescence than that of the latter, it is because the sale is more limited, less profitable, and pampers less to the appetites and passions of men. Yet after years of experience, but few would be willing to invite into the State this species of gambling by a repeal of the prohibition, though men are found who will sell and who will buy lottery tickets, whether the sale be prohibited or not. So many will be found who will have, if possible to be obtained, spirituous liquors, and others will be found sufficiently sordid and reckless to furnish it; yet when the good effects of a prohibitory law shall have been affirmed by time and experience, and when no selfish purposes are to be attained by misrepresenting its provisions, its objects or its friends, there is reason to believe the law will be as efficacious in suppressing intemperance, and will meet with as much favor from a virtuous community, as its most ardent friends could hope for, or anticipate."

And with Good Effect.

"That the sale of spirituous liquors has greatly diminished since the act took effect, is plainly visible, and this fact is freely conceded by most candid men, whether they approve of its objects and provisions or not.— Those engaged in the illegal trade dare not expose it openly, but sell it in the darkness of midnight. It is very evident to all, and it is next to an impossibility to be otherwise, that sales must be extremely limited in number and quantity where the traffic must be carried on in dark holes and loathsome dens, where men tremblingly feel their way and where the light of day is not admitted to witness the transaction or countenance the offence."

Must End in Entire Prohibition.

"If there is to be any restraining law, any law to prevent an unlimited sale, the present law is as mild and liberal as an efficient law can be. The license system has ever proved and everywhere proves only a special privilege to a favored few—an unlimited sale by a

licensed class, a legalized method of encouraging intemperance with all its train of acknowledged evils. The result of the controversy will and must end in an entire prohibition, or a free, unlimited sale. I cannot believe any respectable portion of the community are yet prepared to adopt the latter alternative. The law of the former has not been in operation a sufficient time to test its effect and expediency in all its minute provisions. I trust it may be permitted to stand until it shall have had a fair trial, and then, if it be found not to answer the objects designed, and meet the expectations of the people, it will be in season to amend or repeal it."

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—The wholesale and retail dealers in, and manufacturers of, whisky, wine, lager beer, etc., in Cincinnati, take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they continue the trade of making drunkards, bankrupts, beggars, thieves, and murderers, at short notice and very low prices. They return their thanks to their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they now receive; and they hope that the many proofs that are to be found of their success in the above line of business, will secure to them the increased support of all. They bring themselves under obligation to send more children to the House of Refuge, more vagrants and criminals to the Police Court, more victims to the gallows and graveyards, than all other citizens combined. For their fidelity and success in business, reference is hereby given to his Honor, the Mayor of the city, Judge Pruden of the Police Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Prosecuting Attorney Joseph Cox, Esq., the members of the Grand Jury, the keepers of the Jail, Lunatic Asylum, city and county Infirmary, the Rev Horace Busnell, City Missionary, and the police of the city generally. They are constantly receiving new supplies of whisky, brandy, gin, catawba, lager beer, etc., which they sell by the glass, bottle, keg, barrel, or hoghead, to suit their customers.— Many of us are supplied with biliards, cards, dice, etc., and encourage horse-racing, gaming, fighting, swearing, and other similar entertainments. For the special accommodation of young men who are piously inclined, we have Sunday lunches, turtle soup, etc., during the hours of divine service. There are generally located in our neighborhoods houses of infamy for the convenience of our customers, in reference to which information can be had at the bar. All who wish to take the road to hell, leading down to the chambers of eternal death, are requested to call, as we can supply them with experienced guides.

N.B.—Temperance fanatics, ministers of the Gospel, and decent people generally, are respectfully requested to keep at a proper distance, as we are opposed to all infringements on private rights and the Constitution.

From the St. John N. B. Temp. Telegraph.

"THREE CHEERS FOR MAINE!"

A very unfair attempt has been made to suppress the glorious fact that the recent election in Maine, resulted in a splendid Prohibitory Law triumph.

The last *Prohibitionist* contains the following letter from the Hon. NEAL Dow, which we copy together with the

introductory words of our valuable contemporary.

The *Prohibitionist* writes:

"Was not that thunder?"—Iox.

There is great news in the Temperance world this month. The people of some of the States have been out attending the September elections. In every case they have spoken with great emphasis against the liquor traffic. This was so (read the report elsewhere) in the Southern State of Missouri. The people of Iowa speak with greater vehemence. The Prohibitory men of Vermont utter a "certain sound," which is but little calculated to cheer the hearts of the liquor dealers. While "the noble men of Maine," have spoken in a manner which is worthy of the heroism and their fame. In sober truth, these declarations against the liquor traffic are overwhelming grand, and exceed our most sanguine expectations.

The returns from Maine in 1856, showed a vote of 36,674 for Wells, and 7,918 for Reed, the two liquor license candidates; to 44,592 for Morrill, the Temperance candidate—or a majority of 4,279. Let those who exulted so over those returns in 1855, behold now the figures (so far as heard from) for 1856.

LICENSE CANDIDATES:

Wells,	32,978
Patten,	3,693
	————— 37,671

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE:

Hamlin,	53,218
	————— 15,647

A clear majority of over FIFTEEN THOUSAND votes for downright Prohibition! For further details of this great announcement, read below the words of Hon Neal Dow:

PORTLAND, Sept 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR;—Your letter of the 12th has just come to hand. I lose no time in answering your enquiry as to the position of the Rum party in Maine, as the result of our recent election. I am constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country, asking for information upon that point; and I find that the Temperance men everywhere have been looking anxiously for word which Maine would speak for the cause on the 8th.

Maine has spoken the word, which has sent joy to the hearts of our friends, and spread dismay through the ranks of our enemies.—The Rum party is annihilated in Maine; "defeated" does not express the fact; "annihilated" is the only word.

The present administration of the State came into power upon the pledge of favoring "a suitable Prohibitory Law." It declares that the MAINE LAW was unnecessarily harsh and severe in its penalties, and that its objections could be accomplished as well or better by a law with less stringent provisions.

By a very small majority, the people consented to try the experiment. The party was no sooner successful, than it proceeded to repeal the Maine Law, and re-enact the License Law, which had been repealed since 1846.—These were the leading measures of the Legislature, the State administration, and the party. That was its only platform on State issues—License for Grog-shops and no Prohibition."

This administration presented itself before the people, and entreated them to support it and its policy. The answer is an emphatic No. The majority against it is so tremendous,

that the party can have no hope to rise again.

The Maine Law had entirely extinguished the open sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the State. Intemperance has nearly disappeared from amongst us; and the people saw but little and felt but little of the terrible results of that vice. But the new system, or rather the old system revived, has already, in less than six months, filled our cities, towns and villages, with open rum-shops of every grade, and our streets, watch-houses, jails, and alms-houses with drunkards. The people are disgusted with the party in power, are mortified and pained at the disastrous results of the "experiment"—and they have hurled the authors of this great mischief from their high places, by a majority greater than any party ever had before in the State.

Our Legislature elect are almost unanimously Maine Law men; and the course to be pursued by us, is simply a question of expediency.

Truly yours,

NEAL DOW.

Bravo! Bravissimo!! Well done Maine!!!

Corroborative of this representation of the state of things we have not only the testimony of the friends of the cause, but the dismal death-rattle in the parched throats of the "Satanic" press is confirmation.

Among other similar articles we find the subjoined in the *Portland Journal and Enquirer*:

"We are constantly receiving letters from different parts of the country, making inquiries as to the operation of the recent election in this State upon the Maine Law movement among us. In order to save the time and trouble necessary to write answers in all these cases, as well as for the purpose of a general diffusion of information upon the subject, we give our answer through the columns of the *Journal*.

At the time of the enactment of the Maine Law in 1851, the democratic party was in this State of about 10,000 votes. It had about three fourths of all the House of Representatives, and all the members of the Senate but three. But the leaders of that party took open ground against the Maine Law, and the result was, that the democratic party was defeated.

The same cause operated upon that party in the same way, in Michigan, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Hampshire, and indeed in every State where the Maine Law has been warmly agitated as a distinct political measure. The effect of the Maine Law in this State was, to suppress entirely the open sale of intoxicating drinks, so that in all Maine, there was not one open grog-shop, such as existed in the days of "License." Intemperance was rapidly disappearing from among us, and Prohibition, as a principle, was regarded as firmly established.

In 1855, the democratic party recognized that principal, and declared itself by formal resolution, to be in favor of it, and at its annual State Convention pledged itself to sustain "suitable prohibitory laws" in relation to the rum traffic. The result was, that it came once more into power in the State, but immediately repealed the Maine Law, repudiated the principle of prohibition, and re-enacted the old licence principle which was repealed in Maine in 1846.

As a consequence of this measure, open grog-shops spring up among us almost in a day, all over our State; and intemperance is once more resuming its former place of disgusting and loathsome prominence. Almost at every corner is to be seen a bold and shameless parade of pipes, barrels, jugs and bottles of intoxicating liquors. These rum shops seek the most conspicuous places, and troops of young men and boys, as in the "old rum times," are seen lounging among these places, and going rapidly in the road of inevitable ruin.

Under these circumstances, the election of 1856 took place. The democratic orators and presses throughout the State, kept up a continual cry that the Maine Law was the only issue, and earnestly and pathetically appealed to the people to sustain the Wells administration and its policy of licensing grog-shops. Gov. Wells himself took the stump and harrangued the people upon the beauties and advantages of free rum;—to use his own words, "rum as free as air and water."

The present administration placed itself upon the rum-question, as the only issue; indeed the repeal of the Maine Law and the enactment of License were its leading measures. It appealed to the people to approve those measures, and the result has been, a condemnation of it and them by a majority so overwhelming, that the party of rum license is annihilated. The route of the Wells administration demonstrates the truth of our often repeated declaration, that in Maine the people are opposed to "License" and in favor of Prohibition by a majority so great, that no party here, can possibly succeed on a rum platform.

We have to inform our friends in other states, in the British Provinces and in England, that although under all the circumstances of the late election, nothing may be done for the re-enactment of the Maine Law at the next session of our Legislature, yet the members elect, so far as we are informed, are more than four to one Maine Law men. And we assure our friends that our glorious State is as much opposed to the bondage of the bottle as of the chain, and will assuredly use her full constitutional power, wisely but firmly, against them both.

Morals and Health.

AVOID DELAYS.

Avoid Delays.—There is a natural propensity in many minds to forget the familiar adage, "Never put off till to-morrow, what can be done to-day." With such persons the urgency of present obligations is entirely overlooked, and the dim and uncertain future is the world in which they live. To-day is forgotten in the prospect of to-morrow. To-morrow is always the fatal period to which the activities of their life reiers. With them there is no present duty—the unborn future has carried it away. Their good intentions never assume a tangible shape; for the coming day to which they trust is always coming, but never comes. Thus they live regardless of the present, which alone is theirs, and pleasing themselves with the shadow, while they lose the reality. In the common affairs of this world such a habit is always pernicious, but in the grave concerns of the immortal soul it is positively fatal. The words are strong, but nevertheless quite true, "Procrastination is the kidnapper of souls, and the recruiting officer of hell."

"Procrastination is the thief of time,
Year after year it steals, till all are fled,
And to the mercies of a moment leaves
The vast concerns of an eternal scene."

"Without delays," was the motto of Alexander the Great. Short and emphatic, would that it were also the motto of the teeming multitude who are now gliding so unconsciously down the stream of neglected time! Again we say, execute the work of every day with promptitude and vigour. Let not your life be ended before your work is finished. "Opportunity is the blossom of time." Avoid delays.

HEALTH FOR CHILDREN.

1. Children should sleep in separate beds, on mattresses of straw or shucks of corn.

2. Require them to go to bed at a regular early hour, and let them have the fullest amount of sleep they can take, allowing them in no case to be waked up.

3. Except a rug beside the bed, there should be no carpet on the floor of their chamber, no bed or window curtains, no clothing of any description hanging about, no furniture beyond a dressing-table and a few chairs, no standing fluids, except a glass of water, and nothing at all in the way of food, or plants, or flowers. In short a chamber should be the cleanest, driest, coolest, lightest and most barren room in the house, in order to secure the utmost purity of air possible.

4. Make it your study to keep your children out of doors every hour possible, from breakfast until sundown, for every five minutes so spent in joyous play increases the probabilities of a healthful old age.

5. Let them eat at regular hours, and nothing between meals; eating thus, never stint them; let them partake of plain substantial food, until fully satisfied. Multitudes of children are starved into dyspepsia. The last meal of the day should be at least two hours before retiring.

6. Dress children warmly, woollen flannel next their persons during the whole year. By every consideration, protect the extremities well. It is an ignorant barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs and feet, even in summer.—The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well.—*Plenty of warmth, plenty of substantial food and ripe fruits, plenty of sleep, and plenty of joyous outdoor exercise, would save millions of children annually.*—*Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.*

THE BENEFITS OF LAUGHTER.

A good resource for family amusement is the various games that are played by children, and in which the joining of older members of the family is always a great advantage to both parties. All medical men unite in declaring that nothing is more beneficial to health than hearty laughter; and sure our benevolent Creator would not have provided, and made it a source of health and enjoyment to use them, and then have made it a sin to do so. The prevailing temper of the mind should be cheerful, but serious; but there are times when relaxation and laughter are proper for all. There is nothing better for this end, than that parents and older persons should join in the sport of childhood. Mature minds can always make such sports entertaining to children, and can exert a healthful moral influence over

their minds, and at the same time, can gain exercise and amusement for themselves. How lamentable that so many fathers, who could be thus useful and happy with their children, throw away such opportunities, and wear out soul and body in the pursuit of gain or fame!

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

"That which other folks can do,
Why, with patience may not you?"

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow School. He was put into a class beyond his years, where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his then efforts could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till in a few weeks he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's Cathedral; for the lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there rather than had travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? *By dint of diligence; by downright painstaking.*—*"Life in Earnest."*

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

In about two and a half minutes, all the blood in the human frame, sometimes more than two gallons, traverses the respiratory surface. Every one, then, who breathes an impure atmosphere only two minutes and a half, has every particle of his blood somewhat affected. Every particle has become less pure, less capable of resisting disease, and repairing injury. Even so, "*Evil communications corrupt good manners,*" and the soul can not remain long in the foul atmosphere of wickedness, but it becomes tainted and corrupted. Avoid bad company, abhor every thing that is evil, as you would contagion!

Tolerate them an hour or a moment, and they are sure to infect and vitiate the nature.

LITTLE THINGS.

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship, a bridle-bit is a little thing but see its use and power, nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the large parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a frown—all are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things. Pay that little debt—it's a promise, redeem it, if it's a shilling, hand it over—you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word sacredly—keep it to the children—they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life.—*Mind the little things.*—*Student and Schoolmate.*

HEALTH.

Sir Astley Cooper said, that the methods he employed for preserving his own health were—temperance, early rising and sponging the body with cold water every morning as soon as he rose. These habits, he stated, he had adopted for thirty years, and though exposed to all weathers at all hours, he scarcely ever had a cold.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

Rise early and walk a mile or two before breakfast, then drink a cupful of cold spring water—half a pint will not be too much if the stomach is strong enough—and walk another mile. Continue this treatment regularly for a month or six weeks.

—Plain-dressed food is easier of digestion than that which is pickled, salted, baked, smoked, or in any high seasoned.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.—But few men die of old age.—Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it, for even, though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men of ten die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or like the candle, to run; the weak burns out. The inferior animals, which lead in general, regular and temperate lives, have usually their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six to seven years.—These numbers still bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified the bone ceases to grow. This takes place in man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea-pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average some animals greatly exceed it. But man, of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period; whilst the dog reaches six times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious. Man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.—*Blackwoods Magazine.*

INDUSTRY.—An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil humour, and retrieve your affairs than a month's moaning.

Varieties.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

The recent astonishing discoveries of Ehrenberg, a Prussian naturalist, have given a new aspect to this department of animated nature, even in a geological point of view. He has described seven hundred and twenty-two living species, which swarm almost everywhere, even in the fluids of living and healthy animals, in countless numbers. Formerly they were thought to be the most simple of all animals in their organization; to be, in fact, little more than mere particles of matter endowed with vitality; but he has discovered in them mouths, teeth, stomachs, muscles, nerves, glands, eyes, and organs of reproduction. Some of the smallest animalcula are not more than the twenty-four thousandth of an inch in diameter, and the thickness of the skin of their stomachs not more than the fifty-millionth part of an inch. In their mode of reproduction they are viviparous, oviparous, and gemmiparous. An individual of the *Hydatina senta* increased in ten days to one million; on the eleventh day to four millions, and on the twelfth day to sixteen millions. In another case Ehrenberg says that one individual is capable of becoming in four days one hundred and seventy billions! Leuwenhoek calculated that one billion animalcula, such as occur in common water, would not altogether make a mass so large as a grain of sand. Ehrenberg estimates that five hundred millions of them do actually sometimes exist in a single drop of water. In the Alps there is sometimes found a snow of red color; and it has been recently ascertained by M. Shuttleworth that the coloring matter is composed chiefly of infusoria, with some plants of the tribe of Algae. And what is most singular is, that when the snow has been melted for a short time, so as to become a little warmer than the freezing points, the animals die, because they cannot bear so much heat! A specimen of meteoric paper which fell from the sky in Courland, 1686, has been examined by Ehrenberg, and found to consist, like the red snow, of conferva and infusoria. On the latter he found twenty-nine species. Surprising as these facts are, it will perhaps seem still more incredible that the skeletons of these animals should be found in a fossil state, and actually constitute nearly the whole mass of soils and rocks, several feet in thickness, and extending over areas of many acres. Yet this too has been ascertained by the same acute Prussian naturalist.

A WORD SPOKEN—UPON WHEELS.

We remember being much struck with a little story, that "a word fitly spoken," or to use the expressive Hebrew reading, "a word spoken upon wheels," even by the weakest and youngest, is precious as gold and silver.

One day a boy was tormenting a kitten, when his little sister said to him, with tearful eyes, "Oh, Philip, don't do that, it is God's kitten." The word of the little one was not lost; it was set upon wheels. Philip left off tormenting the kitten, but many serious thoughts were awakened regarding the creature that he had before considered his own property. "God's kitten—God's creature, for he made it," it was a new idea. The next day, on his way to school, he met one of his companions, who was beating unmercifully a

poor starved-looking dog. Philip ran up to him, and almost unconsciously using his sister's words, he said, "Don't, don't, it is God's creature." The boy looked abashed, and explained that the dog had stoln his breakfast. "Never mind," said Philip, "I will give you mine, which I have in my basket," and sitting down together, the little boy's anger was soon forgotten. Again had a word been unconsciously set upon wheels. Two passers-by heard Philip's words, one a young man in prosperous business in the neighbouring town,—the other a dirty ragged being, who, in consequence of his intemperate habits, had that morning been dismissed by his employer, and was now going home sullen and despairing. "God's creature!" said the poor forlorn one,—and it was a new idea to him also;—"if I too belong to God, He will take care of me, though no one else will." Just then he came to a public house where he had been in the habit of drowning his miseries, and then staggering home to inflict new ones on his wife and children. He stopped, the temptation was strong; but the new idea was stronger. "I am God's creature,"—and he passed on. His wife was astonished to see him sober, and still more when he burst into tears, declaring that he was a ruined man, but that he was determined to give up drinking, and to trust in God. At that moment a knock was heard at the door, and the gentlemen came in to whom we have before alluded. He too has been rebuked by the boy's words, for the scorn and loathing which he had felt to the miserable object before him. "God's creature! therefore entitled to help and pity." We need not detail the words of hope and comfort, the promise and the performance of active assistance, which in a short time lifted up the poor man's head, and made him one of God's thankful and joyful "creatures." It would be well for us all, old and young, to remember that our words and actions, aye, and thoughts also are set upon never stopping wheels rolling on and on into the pathway of eternity.—*Miss Brewster—in Eng. S. S. Tea. Mag.*

WHAT WASTE!—During the year ending January, 1854, there were distilled in the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, 5,254,968 quarters of malt, being an increase over the preceding year of 12,907 quarters. The average wheat crop of the United Kingdom is 13,500,000 quarters, showing that the quantity of barley made into malt, and thereby withdrawn from the legitimate food market, is equal to one-third of the whole wheat produce. The land occupied in the growth of barley and hops for the brewer's of Great Britain and Ireland is about 1,200,000 acres, which would produce more than twice as much wheat as is annually imported.

CARD PLAYING.—"To dribble away life," says Sir Walker Scott, "in exchanging bits of painted pasteboard round a green table, for the paltry concern of a few shillings, can only be excused in folly or superannuation. It is like riding a rocking-horse, where your utmost exertion never carries you a foot forward; it is a kind of mental treadmill, where you are perpetually climbing, but never can rise an inch."

"I WAS MISTAKEN."—A lively writer has said, "I was mistaken" are the three hardest words to pronounce in the English language." Yet it seems but acknowledging that we are wiser than we were before to see our

error, and humbler than we were before to own it. But so it is and Goldsmith observes, that Frederick the Great did himself more honour by his letter to his senate, stating that he had just lost a great battle by his own fault, than by all the victories he had won. Perhaps our greatest perfection here is, not to escape imperfections, but to see and acknowledge, and lament and correct them.

A GOOD HIT.—We find the following in an Ohio paper.—

"Yesterday the Senate passed a bill imposing penalties of from five to fifty dollars upon distillers who should permit their hogpens to become so unclean as to be offensive in their vicinity. When the bill was upon its passage, Mr Brown remarked that he must be permitted to express his surprise that the Legislature should attempt to remove the lesser nuisance, the hog-pens, while they permitted the distiller to remain!"—*Boston Telegraph.*

DIFFERENCES AND DISTINCTIONS.—A mule laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, went over a brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass; who, thinking to speed as well, wetted his pack at the next water, but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it. Pause therefore, before you follow example; that which helps one man may hinder another.

FAULT-FINDING.—There is a disposition observable in some to view unfavourably everything that falls under their notice. They seek to gain confidence by always differing from others in judgment, and to depreciate what they allow to be worthy in itself, by hinting to some mistake or imperfection in the performance. You are too lofty or too low in your manners, you are too frugal or too profuse in your expenditure; you are too taciturn or too free in your speech, and so of the rest. Now, guard against this tendency. Nothing will more conduce to your comfortableness than living in the neighbourhood of ill-nature, and being familiar with discontent. The disposition grows with indulgence, and is low and base in itself; and if any should be ready to pride themselves on skill and facility in the science, let them remember that the acquisition is cheap and easy: a child can deface and destroy; dullness and stupidity, which seldom lack indisposition or means, can cavil and find fault; and everything can furnish ignorance, prejudice, and envy with a handle of reproach.—*William Jay.*

MEN'S DUTIES.—Men's proper business in the world falls mainly into three divisions:—First, To know themselves and the existing state of the things they have to do with. Secondly, To be happy in themselves and the existing state of things. Thirdly, To mend themselves and the existing state of things, as far as either are marred or mendable. These, I say, are the three plain divisions of proper human business on this earth. For these three, the following are usually substituted and adopted by human creatures. First, To be totally ignorant of themselves and the existing state of things. Secondly, To be miserable in themselves and in the existing state of things. Thirdly, To let themselves and the existing state of things alone (at least in the way of correction).—*John Ruskin.*

BROTHERHOOD.—The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow-mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir W. Scott.*

God never allowed any man to do nothing. How miserable is the condition of those men who spend their time as if it were given them, and not lent; and as if hours were waste creatures, and such as should never be accounted for; as if God would take this for a good bill of reckoning; *Item*, spent upon my pleasure forty years! These men shall once find that no blood can privilege idleness; and that nothing is more precious to God than that which they desire to cast away,—*time.*—*Fish-op Hall.*

TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go visit the poor; enquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this, and found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*Howard.*

HOW TO READ.—Mr Henry Tyrell gives the following practical advice:—"Stand as far from your audience as the size of the room will permit, and speak to those farthest from you. Do not be in a hurry. Pause before you begin speaking or reading, and also whenever you have uttered anything on which you wish the minds of your auditors to dwell. To make a longer pause than usual after the utterance is like speaking it in italics; the more especially so if you have spoken the words with emphasis. To pause after a word in the middle of a sentence has the same effect as laying considerable emphasis upon it. Speak loudly and clearly. Remember that you are speaking to an audience, and not to yourself. Do not keep your eyes fixed upon your book or manuscript. Take in a sentence at a time with your glance, and then by rising your eyes, and looking in the face of your auditors while speaking it, you will give it in something of the nature of extemporaneous delivery. This may be difficult at first, but practice will soon make it easy. Stand still while reading, and be careful not to adopt any nervous, and consequently unmeaning actions. Finally, endeavour to introduce some variety into the tone of your voice. The hear a person speak for an hour, or half an hour, in the same tone of voice is very painful to the listeners. It also destroys attention, for the mind shrinks from what is disagreeable to it, and wanders to other subjects. In excitement use a high tone of voice, in solemnity a low one, while all ordinary circumstances should be made in the monotone which is the medium of familiar conversation."

THE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks, that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, he has one friend on earth, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affections know no

ebbing tide. They flow on from a pure fountain, and speak happiness through his vale of tears, and cease only at the ocean of eternity.

NOTICE.

The Deputies are requested to forward the Returns and per capita tax due from Divisions for March and June quarter, without delay. They will also please report to the undersigned the names of such Divisions as are not in working order.

The Recording Scribes will please forward the Credentials of Representatives to the Grand Division, immediately.

P. MONAGHAN,

Oct. 1856. *Grand Scribe.*

The Grand Scribe acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts on account of the *Abstainer* :—

Railway Division, 16 copies, 40s.; Father Matthew Div., 10, 25s.; Daniel Thompson, Gore, Douglas, 12, 30s.; John McLearn, South Rawdon, 10, 6 months, 12s. 6d., Mr Blackburn, Shubenacadie, 16s. 9d. Single subscriptions, 20s.—In all, £7 4s. 3d.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE GRAND DIVISION, SONS OF T., of the Province of Nova Scotia, will meet in Annual Session in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd of October, at 10 o'clock, A.M., of which Officers and Representatives will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The D.G.W.P.'s are earnestly requested to have the returns and per capita tax of the Divisions under their charge forwarded to the G. S. before the 15th of October. By order,

PATRICK MONAGHAN,
GRAND SCRIBE.

Oct 15.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ABSTAINER :

A Temperance Periodical, to be published under the auspices of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia.

At the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, held at Shubenacadie in May last, the following Resolution was adopted :—

"That in the opinion of this Grand Division the publication of a monthly periodical at a cheap rate, wholly devoted to the cause of Temperance, would materially promote the interests of that cause in this province; that the brethren heretofore acting as the Athenaeum Committee be now appointed a Publication Committee, for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration; that if they should succeed in making satisfactory arrangements with any person for the publication of a monthly periodical, they be authorised to declare the same the Organ of the Grand Division, and to take such steps as they may judge advisable in order to procure for the said periodical the patronage and support of the Subordinate Divisions, and of the friends of Temperance throughout the province."

The object has been secured. It is now proposed to publish a monthly paper, to be entitled "The Abstainer." It will be about the size of the late *Athenaeum*, but folded in sixteen pages instead of eight. The subscription will be half a dollar per annum, payable in advance.

The proposed paper will be wholly devoted to Temperance. The argument will be presented in the form of Essays, Tales, Letters, etc., as need may require. The history of Temperance move-

ments will be a prominent feature of the work, and intelligence will be procured from all parts of the world illustrating the progress of the great reform. Special attention will, of course, be given to Nova Scotia, and measures will be adopted to furnish accurate accounts of all Temperance Organizations in the province. *Prohibition will be the Watch-word.*—The prohibition spirit will characterise every department of the paper.

The low rate at which "THE ABSTAINER" will be published will necessitate economy in all the arrangements. The paper will be sent in bundles, containing not less than ten copies each. If one friend in every place or neighbourhood, will kindly undertake to canvass for subscribers, and to distribute the numbers when forwarded, the business may be easily despatched. Subordinate Divisions, or Temperance Watchmen's Clubs, may, in like manner, agree to take a certain number of copies each, which may be sent to the proper officer.

It is earnestly hoped, that the friends of Temperance generally will exert themselves on behalf of the "ABSTAINER." Success can only be achieved by securing an extensive circulation. Motives to effort need scarcely be enumerated. Will it not suffice to advert to the *present* defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law—to the increase of intemperance in most parts of the province—and to the necessity for a constant endeavour to enlist public opinion in favour of the Temperance cause, by means of the press? How can information be communicated—how can existing evils be exposed—how can the lukewarm be aroused, and zealous advocates sustained—how can the union of Temperance organizations in support of the great prohibitory movement be constituted and carried into effect—if we have no Temperance periodical? The force of these considerations will doubtless be admitted.

Correspondence is respectfully solicited, with particular reference to the progress of Temperance organizations and the effects of the Liquor Traffic.—Communications may be forwarded by post to the editor—Rev. Dr CRAMP, Wolfville.

The first number of the "ABSTAINER" will be published on the 15th of October.

All orders and remittances will be thankfully received by Mr P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe, 148 Albemarle Street, Halifax.

JAMES BARNES, Publisher.

Halifax, Sept mber 20, 1856.

[Papers friendly to the undertaking will oblige by inserting the above.]

Form of Application for a Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of North America.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, \$5, Books, &c. Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. S.

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