

which such a discovery might have been expected to produce. Abraham lived in constant apprehension on account of the beauty of Sarah, fearing lest any man should murder him in order to possess her person; and she was made to pass in consequence as his sister. We have read the story of the wife of Potiphar; We remember the violence suffered by Dinah, the daughter of Jacob, at Sechem, and the treachery and cruelty practised on the people of Sechem by the brothers of Dinah, to avenge her dishonor, notwithstanding the manifest repentance of the individual who had done the wrong. And if the conduct of these brothers toward their younger brother Joseph, and toward their father, the aged Jacob, may be taken as indicating the kind of moral feeling natural to a pastoral and partially civilized state of society, there is certainly little in such a retrospect that could prompt any moral man to desire a return to it. Nor is the picture much improved if we look to the history of the relationship previously subsisting between Jacob and Esau, and between Isaac and Ishmael. In that connexion we can see little to admire in the conduct either of Sarah or Rebekah. And who can have read the account of the deceitful and cruel dealing practised by Laban on his young kinsman Jacob—practised, too, with so much hardened effrontery—and not feel indignant that this man of the herds should have become so much an adept in the science of a cunning and pitiless selfishness, as to have left little to be acquired in that shape by any in the race of knaves that should come after him? If we meet with facts like these in connexion with the line of families to whom the Divine revelation was committed, and to whom the Divine promises especially pertained, what might we not expect elsewhere?

Temperance Lecture:

From the Philosophy of Temperance: An Address before the Temperance Society of the University of Vermont.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

With regard to the common Temperance movements of the day, I shall not stop now to inquire particularly into their value, their correctness or incorrectness, or the probable results from them. We are all fully aware that a great amount of labour has been performed, and great and continued exertions put forth, to convince, to persuade, to alarm, to move by all fearful and by all generous considerations, and to bind all men together under the Temperance Pledge in one brotherhood of strict sobriety. We are all aware, too, that a great deal of seeming good, at least, has been effected, and great changes wrought in matters appertaining to man's social well-being, and in at least the more superficial opinions, prejudices, interests and decencies of life. That these movements have always been wise, or always healthful; that they have always been of sufficient depth and soundness to be relied upon, no one need affirm for the interests of temperance; and that they have been utterly false and injurious, very few are desperate enough to considerately assert. The age has done what was in it to do; it has worked as it could; it has shone forth with the light that was in it; it has struggled with what of truth it had and what of strength and wisdom the principles and men it possessed could impart; it has done what it has done, and the results of its temperance efforts are in a measure before us, be they more or less; albeit they may be in some particulars a failure, and in some a triumph. Multitudes of men, however, are always ready to magnify each temporary benefit or mere seeming of good into the *sumum bonum*. So has it undoubtedly been in this matter; and whilst the temperance movement has uprooted old habits, both in individuals and in society, and swept off many evils that were so gross and visible, some have worshipped like bacchanals before its power and progress; forget that even its pretensions and aims were but a partial and particular moral reformation; and that it was far from being, even in its object, as large as is the interest of true temperance for any one soul of man.

Surely, then, we cannot too well remember that the man who would clothe his soul in reason and power, in freedom and true greatness, cannot be too entirely free from all these baser and belittling things under which, as the way, the sickly and fainting soul may find the occasion to alienate its birth-right. For wonderful as it is, whilst we look upon these very things, these myriad indulgences of men, we are looking upon the very methods, paltry and vile though they be, through which man souls contrive to shuffle off the strength and elevation of nature which is a burden, and pass themselves off downward as mere souls of the flesh—the very methods through which the soul utters and makes palpable its madness. Why! but tread softly, but for one day, up and down upon the earth, and look upon the world and look through it, and what see you there? What are the greater portion of the myriads of mortals actually doing? For what is that body, with a soul in it all merged and lost sight of, grasping that glass of poison so eagerly, and, courage or no courage in the act, resolved to drink it!—for his aches, for his bodily infirmities? Alas, no; he is but helping the soul to its longed-for debasement, to be in reality as debased as it is in spirit; it is the sickly soul within that is so feeble, and that creates the whole of the necessity. For what is that man of scholar-like bearing now stimulating his nervous system with narcotic drugs? Is it a dictate of reason? Is it done in freedom of soul? Or has his soul no better resource than this within its own proper treasures of knowledge? Does he do it for the health of the body, or does another power impel him? Alas, it is the soul's sickness that

claims this strange indulgence; he is but giving the soul its way and occasion to lose its troublesome strength and freedom and elevation of character, and make fleshly weakness its good and comfort; he is but enabling the soul in this way to relax from its nobler estate of reason, and give vent to its hoarded-up disquiet. Look not upon the outward but in upon the diseased and weak soul for the actual reason of these strange anomalies in human existence. Read all these things in their fountain, look upon them in their right light, and look through them; understand them aright in relation to your own being, to your acts, to all your habits and indulgences, to the discipline of your higher being which you are attempting; and out of all know aright your own imperative necessities, your own absolute duties, the true conditions of all your nobler hopes and expectations. Dare to be stronger than any lust or banking; dare to be steadfast and content with the soul's own good; dare to be wiser than the more blind impulses of a sensuous and craving nature.

United States News.

From the Halifax Recorder, April 1.

By the packet brig Acadia, from Boston, we received an ample collection of Boston New York, Philadelphia, and other United States papers.

A frightful murder was committed at New-York, on the 21st ult. Charles G. Corliss, the proprietor of a ten-pin-alley, was shot upon Leonard street, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The ball passed through his hat, entering at the back of the head near the base of the skull, in an upward direction, and lodged in the brain. Immediately after the report, a five barrel pistol was picked up, with one charge exploded, and the other barrels loaded and capped. Although he lived over three hours, Corliss never spoke after he received the wound. According to common rumor, the foul deed was perpetrated by a woman named Colton, with whom Corliss held a criminal intimacy. A few days previously Mrs. Corliss had her husband arrested and held to bail for an assault with an intent to kill, in a fit of jealousy, and just before he was shot, he was observed talking to a female, whose face was veiled, near the spot where he fell. Truly 'the wages of sin is death.'

A brutal affray, in which the parties were killed, took place at New Orleans on the 10th ult. between C. C. Rhodes, pilot of the steamboat President, and W. P. Stephenson, pilot of the Swan. Stephenson went on board the President, and as soon as Rhodes saw him he drew a knife; the former, however, had a pistol loaded, which he discharged, and the ball striking Rhodes, passed nearly through the body. At the moment the pistol was fired, Rhodes clenched Stephenson and with his knife commenced cutting and stabbing, which he continued till both fell. Rhodes, who was uppermost, soon called out, "partus, gentlemen—we are both dead!" He then expired immediately, while his antagonist was conveyed to the hospital so severely cut that his recovery was deemed impossible.

Eleven persons have been committed to the Insane Hospital, at Worcester, Mass., who were made insane by Millvism.

At Louisville, Ky., the lightning lately moved a German's bed and knocked his night cap off, drove a pump into the ground and dried up the water, and set two houses on fire.

THE STORM AGAIN.—This has been the most terrible March we have experienced for years, and the storm of last Thursday the most severe for a least eighteen months. We have given in other parts of the paper since then the damage it committed to life and property; and it is therefore only necessary to mention here, that so far as we have heard, it extended in all directions. It appears, however, that the centre, the severest part of it, was in this city. It all concentrated and burst over this place with the greatest fury. But all is over now; the dozen or more mails which had been thrown into confusion have arrived, and every thing will move "merry as a marriage bell" again. In closing, it might as well be mentioned, that it began at the south west, and travelled 'against the wind,' at the rate of about fifty miles an hour, including stops; that the snow fell from eight inches to two feet in depth; and that there are some drifts on railroads in this State and Massachusetts, twenty feet in height!

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The United States Court for the District of Maryland has decided at the present term that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet sent by mail, any other words than the name of the party to whom the paper is sent.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General of the British Provinces, left town yesterday morning by the Worcester and Western Rail Roads, for Albany, whence he will proceed immediately by way of Utica to the seat of Government at Kingston. His anxiety to relieve Sir C. Bagot as soon as possible, induced him to proceed on his journey with as much expedition as possible.

St. John Herald, March 29.

A CONSUMMATE VILLAIN.—A man named Charles Sterling, who some years since under the title of Mark Anthony Sterling, married five wives within a short period of each other, and who was tried and sent to Sing Sing for bigamy was arrested at Saturday in New York, charged by Mrs. Mary Ann Duly, a fine buxom English woman, with an intent to outrage her person in his own apartment. Mrs. Duly occupied apartments in the same house with Sterling, and while her husband and the wife of Sterling were absent, he requested her to step into his room for an instant. When she entered, he closed the door, seized her threw her upon the

floor and choked her severely. She escaped, and he is now in prison.

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

From the St. John Courier.

MELANCHOLY.—We are informed that the schooner Mary Jane, of and for Grand Manan, from Halifax, was driven ashore during the night of Friday, the 17th inst., in the snow storm, at Long Island, Grand Manan, a short distance from the residence of the master, Captain Daniel Gatcomb, and melancholy to relate, all on board were drowned. It is supposed the crew consisted of three persons, one of whom was Mr. Sidney Bancroft, of Grand Manan, and as some female wearing apparel was found on the shore, it is conjectured there was a woman passenger on board. The wreck of the schooner was discovered the next morning, broken in two, near Capt. Gatcomb's dwelling, and sundry articles belonging to the deceased were picked up. Capt. G's body was found on Monday. He was well known as an industrious honest man, and his loss will be severely felt by a large family, who have been suddenly called upon to lament their bereavement.—Mr. Bancroft, we understand, was also a deserving man, and has left a family.

Newfoundland.

Halifax Recorder, April 1.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—Yesterday the schr. Jane Spratt arrived from St. Johns, bringing papers from that city to the 17th ult. As usual at this season of inactivity and dullness in the rest of the colonial ports, St. Johns has been enlivened by preparations for the seal fishery; 104 vessels, consisting in the aggregate of 9,051 tons, have set out, and two have already returned, from a successful trial. Instead of retrograding, the seal fishery of St. Johns is advancing; this season it employs 3066 men; in number the vessels are 300, and the tons 1,048 more than the outfits last year.

Northumberland Agricultural Society.

In consequence of the state of travelling, the Annual Meeting of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, is Postponed from FRIDAY the 7th, to WEDNESDAY the 12th April current; then to be held at Mr. Wetherell's Hotel, Newcastle, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES SOUTER, SECRETARY.
Miramichi, 7th April, 1843.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1843

The Mails.—Monday's mail did not arrive until Thursday afternoon, and the mail due on Thursday had not reached the Post Office when we went to press at 3 o'clock.

Legislative Proceedings.—As there has been no mail from Head Quarters since our last publication, we have no Legislative intelligence to offer our readers to-day. Extracts from the Journals up to the 27th of last month, will be found in another page.

Legislature of Nova-Scotia.—The Legislature of the sister Province was prorogued on the 29th ult. His Excellency, Lord Falkland, it appears, gave his assent to 83 bills which passed both branches of the Legislature, during the session. We take the following extract from the Governor's speech on the occasion.

"The business of the session having been brought by your joint labours, to a satisfactory conclusion, I am enabled to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

Although the measures matured in the course of your recent sittings are few in number, some of them are of great importance, and I have much gratification in observing amongst them, one having for its object the regulation of the mode in which the Waste Lands of the Crown shall in future be disposed of; and another, of yet greater consequence, affecting the qualification of members of the elective Branch of the Legislature, both bills emanating from the Executive, and calculated, I sincerely believe, to work beneficially for the country.

I regret that it has been found impossible during your deliberations, to devise such a Law for the enforcement of the relative obligations of debtor and creditor, as would be considered adapted to the present condition of Nova-Scotia; and, feeling, as I do, that some enactment of this nature is highly essential to the maintenance of the commercial credit of the colony, I cannot but hope that when next I meet you, some law may be framed by which the desired object may be attained. In the meantime I am

well content, that the settlement and discussion of a question of so much moment, and involving such various interests, has been approached and conducted with all due caution."

Prince Edward's Island.—There appears to be considerable excitement in this Island, in consequence of the "grievances under which the great body of the tenantry labour, from the heavy rents to which they are liable." Various petitions have been laid before the Legislature, praying the interference of that body in their behalf. The subject was discussed in the Assembly on the 19th ult. when the following Resolution, moved by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, as an amendment to one previously proposed by Mr. Cooper, was passed 15 to 8.

"Resolved, That the greater portion of the settled lands of this Colony are held under lease at rents payable in cash only, to absentee Proprietors: and that the annual amount thereof, drawn from the Island, must, of necessity, operate as a serious drawback on its prosperity: That the general embarrassments and commercial distress which have existed in Great Britain for the last two years, have occasioned the almost total destruction of our Trade with the mother country, which consisted chiefly in the export of shipping and lumber; and from which source a portion of our supplies of specie has been derived. These circumstances, together with the failure of our accustomed markets for agricultural produce in the neighboring Provinces, arising from similar causes existing there, have so far affected the Agriculturists of this Colony, as to render the payment of their rents in cash a measure of extreme difficulty, and almost impossibility: That owing to the foregoing circumstances, and from other causes which have unhappily existed in this Colony, but to which it is unnecessary further to advert, the Tenantry have become embarrassed by a large accumulation of arrears of rent, materially increased by the expenses of Bonds and Judgments confessed to secure the same—the existence of which must necessarily operate as a serious check to future improvement, and is alike injurious to Landlord and Tenant. That from the positive declarations of the Imperial Government, hitherto expressed in Despatches laid before the Legislature of this Colony, and particularly in the late Despatch received from the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, dated 14th July, 1842, relating to the tenure of land in this Colony, and in answer to the Address of the late House of Assembly to Her Majesty's Government has declined any further interference between Landlord and Tenant (see Despatch).—Therefore, That the House of Assembly can no longer extend to the Tenantry of the Colony any hope of relieving them, by enactment, from the obligations of their Leases; but nevertheless this Committee is deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity that now devolves on the Proprietors, in the present embarrassed state of the Tenantry, of remitting such portion of the arrears of rent as the situation and conduct of individuals may warrant, and of accepting for the future, their rents in the marketable productions of the soil: Resolved, Therefore, That the existence of evils so generally felt fully warrants this House in earnestly appealing to, and soliciting the powerful interference of Her Majesty's Government, as mediators between the Proprietors and their Tenantry in this Island, with the view of inducing the former to remit such portion of the arrears of rent now due as will encourage the Tenants in their efforts to discharge the legal demands of the Landlord, and to urge on them the necessity of adopting such arrangements as will enable the Tenantry to pay their rents for the future, in the marketable productions of the soil—an arrangement that, we fully believe, would be equally advantageous and beneficial to both parties, and which would lay the foundation of a better state of feeling than now exists; and without which this Colony cannot be expected to prosper, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in such address; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be also solicited to unite his influence in furtherance of a recommendation of such vital importance to the future peace and welfare of this Colony."

The Colonial Herald of the 21st ult. contains the following paragraph:

"Some disturbances have taken place in King's County, in the vicinity of Souris, of such a serious nature as to call for the prompt interference of the Government for their suppression. A threatening notice had been served upon the Sheriff of the County, if he presumed to interfere; and a surveyor engaged in laying off the land in that quarter had been compelled to desist, and was glad to get clear off. The insurgents, or whatever they may be called, number about four hundred, and are chiefly Squatters; who have been long settled on the land without the permission of the proprietors."

Mr. Pierce,
Sir,—As a member of the Highland Society of New Brunswick, and warmly attached to its principles, I would gladly know in whose hands are the Funds of the Society; are they bearing Interest, and if so, at what per cent. per annum? Perhaps the President of the Society, or either of the Secretaries would furnish the desired information.

No. 121.

5th April, 1843.