

have enabled him to rise above those influences that hung like an incubus about him. If he had then possessed what every young man so much needs in the hour of trial and temptation—the counsel and sympathy of virtuous friendship, how different would have been his fate, but he did not. He sought counsel and sympathy from Hawkins. "Why, Irving," said Hawkins, one evening as they sat in their room talking the matter over, "it isn't possible you'd make such a fool of yourself as to give up to the whim of a school girl! A pretty how-d'ye do indeed, when a man must renounce his manhood, acknowledge his inability to govern himself, and for a woman's caprice—The society will pull our self-respect and virtue, as they term it, when they generously offer to prop us up with written contracts and pledges! Are we to have our social intercourse circumscribed, cut and cornered to meet the views of every stiff-necked relation?"

"What a most exemplary pattern of human meekness you would make, Irving, to place your leading strings into the hands of Emma Carson, surrender all claims to independence and say—Emma, dear, I cheerfully submit to your superior wisdom and experience; whatever you say is right. What in the devil is there about that girl to make such a fuss about! There's plenty as good looking, as smart and not troubled with such satiating notions."

And thus, with ridicule and sneers, was the last hope of reformation destroyed. That night Irving and Hawkins attended an oyster supper at the "Globe Coffee House," where they met some half-dozen boozing companions. Wine and wit flowed freely. Irving drank deep to drown the voice of conscience and the recollection of the girl that stirred his soul, and that night for the first time in his life Irving saw put to bed drunk.

From that hour his career was downward. His visits at Mr. Carson's were soon discontinued. At the last interview Emma urged him by all he held dear and sacred, by his hopes for time and eternity—by every argument and inducement that warm and earnest heart could command—to change his course of life, and for a moment it roused the remains of manhood within him, but there was a chain of influences—a power of indulgence, that even the eloquence of his heart's love could not sever. He left her with a promise of reformation, and shortly after left P— for the south.

About 6 years after the foregoing incidents, two merchants from P— were returning from New Orleans where they had been purchasing groceries. The day before the boat started at Louisville, as they were seated on the guards, engaged in conversation, an unusual commotion was observed among the hands on the main deck.

The two gentlemen alighted, to with several others, went below to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. They were told that one of the freemen had a fit of delirium tremens, and that the hands were trying to confine him, and there, reader, lay HENRY IRVING, tied to a bale of cotton, writhing and foaming in all the agonies of that dreadful malady! When the boat reached Louisville he was placed on a dray and conveyed to the hospital, where the next day he ended his life, calling down the most bitter curses on him whose religion and sneers had silenced the pleadings of virtue and love, and drove him on to ruin.

### Gleanings from Books.

#### History of the Temperance Reformation.

The following is a copy, verbatim, of the Constitution of the First Temperance Organization, with the forty-three names of the subscribers, as it was subsequently abridged and revised by a committee of publication, for the purpose of promulgating the facts relating to the temperance reform, thus far of which committee the author of this work was one, who was especially favored with encouragement and presents for the Temperance Society, by a highly esteemed correspondent of the City of New York, by the name of John Murray, who subsequently was enrolled among the pioneers of the Moreau and Northumberland Temperance Society, as an honorary member, as was also Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. It is believed that not more than one-fifth of the pioneer members are now living to see A. D. 1852.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF MOREAU AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

I own myself a friend to the laying down rules to ourselves of this sort, and rigidly abiding by them. They may be explained against as stiff, but they are often salutary. The stricter the rule is, the more tenacious we grow of it; and many a man will abstain rather than break his rule, who would not easily be brought to exercise the same mortification from higher motives. Not to mention that when our rule is once known, we are provided with an answer to every importunity.—PALMER'S ELEM. MOR. AND POL. PHILOSOPHY, p. 315.

ART. I. This Society shall be known by the name of the TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF MOREAU AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

ART. II. The last Monday in October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., shall forever hereafter be the time of annual meeting, and for the election of all officers, at such place as shall be appointed at the last annual meeting.

ART. III. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Deputy Librarian (who shall act in case of the death, removal, or absence of the Librarian), and not less than three, nor more than seven Trustees, who shall be chosen by ballot.

ART. IV. No member shall drink rum, gin, whisky, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same, or any of them, except by advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease; also, excepting wine at public dinners, under penalty of twenty-five cents; provided that this article shall not infringe on any religious ordinance.

Sec. 2. No member shall be intoxicated, under penalty of five cents.

Sec. 3. No member shall offer any said liquors to any member, or urge any other person to drink thereof, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense.

ART. V. No tax or dues shall exceed two dollars in any one year.

ART. VI. Any member, on application to the Society, may be discharged, on paying the taxes, dues, and expenses due from such member, and the Secretary shall give him a certificate to that effect.

ART. VII. No member shall be compelled to serve two successive years in the same office.

ART. VIII. The trustees shall execute any resolution of the Society, as to the laying out of their moneys for the purchase of books and other purposes.

ART. IX. The several officers shall deliver to their successors all books, money, papers, or other property possessed by them in virtue of their offices.

ART. X. In case of death, absence, or removal of the President, then the Vice President shall act in his stead; and in case of absence, or removal of the Secretary, the Treasurer shall act as Secretary, and of the death, absence, or removal of the Treasurer, then the Secretary shall act as Treasurer, and each until the next election, or an appointment *pro tem*.

ART. XI. It shall be the duty of each member to accuse any other member of breach of any regulation contained in Article IV., and the mode of accusatory process and trial shall be regulated by a by-law.

Sec. 2. No member shall be expelled, ex-

cept by the concurrence of two thirds of the members present at any meeting.

ART. XII. Three quarterly meetings shall be held on the last Mondays of January, April, and August, at one P. M., in each year, at such place as the Society shall appoint.

ART. XIII. Any member, or in case of his death, his legal representatives, may transfer his share in the stock to any person who will become a member, and the property in such share shall be deemed to be vested in the purchaser, only from the time of such purchaser's subscribing to this Constitution.

ART. XIV. Any member expelled shall forfeit all his rights and privileges in this Society.

ART. XV. The manner of amending this Constitution shall be as follows, and not otherwise: any member wishing an amendment shall submit it, in writing, to the Trustees, who, if they approve thereof, shall deliver it to the Secretary, who shall read it to the Society at the next quarterly meeting. The Society shall, therefore, appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five, to consider and report therefor, at the next annual meeting; and if approved by two-thirds of the members at that meeting, the same shall then become a part of this Constitution. (Adopted last Tuesday of April, 1808.)

MEMBERS.—Sidney Berry, Jesse Billings, Jr., John Dumont, Thomas Thompson, Charles Kellogg, Jr., Billy J. Clark, John Berry, Cyrus Andrews, William Velsey, Henry Martin, James Mott, Esq. Cowen, John Thompson, Asaph Putnam, Oliver Bissel, Jr., Ichabod Hawley, Abraham P. Green, I. J. Griswold, Russell Burrows, Jesse Woodruff, Eli Velsey, Lebbeus Armstrong, Gardon G. Still, Stephen Pava, Isaac B. Pava, Joseph De W. Williams, J. Jacobus, J. DeWitt, J. W. Herring, John Le Barnes, Rodrick Le Barnes, Horace Le Barnes, Ephraim Osborn, Nicholas W. Angle, William Angle, Jr., Simeon Berry, Jr., Gardner Stow, J. J. Seely, Joseph Sill, Alvaro Hawley, Samuel Hinche, James Crocker, Dan Kellogg.

SECOND AND THIRD ENCHES.

During these epochs of the temperance reformation, comprising a period of about a quarter of a century, the temperance cause increased and spread extensively over nations and kingdoms of the earth, by the formation of town, city, ward, county, state, and national temperance societies and associations. And all this increase was brought to pass, solely through the blessing of Almighty God, of the various divinely appointed instrumentalities of moral suasion.

Among the most distinguished events of this period, the following are deemed worthy of special notice: The organization of the American Temperance Union in Boston, A. D. 1825. The organization of the New York State Temperance Society, about the same time, principally through the influence of the distinguished temperance philanthropist, the Honorable Edward Cornelius Delavan, a rich, retired merchant, in the city of Albany, who gave, even to the State of Maine, the noble example of taking from his own cellars, vessels full of the choicest wines, in store for family and social beverages, as occasion required, and rolling them out into the street (amounting in value to several hundred—perhaps to about \$500), and there conscientiously pouring their contents upon the earth.

Also, the establishment of the Temperance Recorder, a state paper, published in Albany, which was admirably conducted for the dissemination of light and truth, for the promotion of temperance.

Other state temperance unions were also organized, and temperance papers of various appellations and descriptions were published, and associations formed throughout the nations and islands of Christendom. And what was most peculiarly interesting, men of distinguished talents for piety, erudition, and science, and others, deeply skilled in the knowledge of law and national government, from the highest to the lowest gradation, in connection with others of the various professional offices, both of church and state, all of whom, with apparent parity of feeling, enlisted as volunteers under the banners of temperance reform, and gave the influence of their membership and example for the promotion of the cause they espoused; and thus continued to do, in the exercise of their various powers of moral suasion [the art of persuading], the best weapons then known as Battering Rams, to break down the walls and strongholds of intemperance fortifications.

And what was still more encouraging, the ladies in thousands—yea, tens, hundreds of thousands, even to millions—during these epochs, gave their cheerful influence to the promotion of the temperance reformation, by their attendance on temperance meetings, and liberal donations in support of the national reform. And best of all, was the adoption of the American Pledge of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, at the National Convention of the American Temperance Union, at Saratoga Springs, in August, A. D. 1836. This was the triumphant cup of the climax of the third epoch of the temperance reformation, which gave a new zest to every pulsation of the universal system of temperance reform. Joyfully and most cordially did the parent temperance society at Moreau, at a subsequent period, after a long season of discussion, call a special meeting of surviving members, which was held at the Union House of Worship in Moreau, on the last Monday in October, 1843, for the purpose of taking the important step in advance, by the unanimous voice of the surviving pioneers, and all members in addition, of adopting the American Pledge of Total Abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Register gives notice of a dangerous counterfeit \$10 note of the Bank of the State, now in circulation. It is made payable at the principal bank and is a good imitation of the genuine. The following marks will serve to detect it:

The counterfeits are dated May 1, 1852, and are payable to Dollars. The signatures, which, in the genuine notes, are written with very black ink, in the counterfeits are written with a pale yellowish ink.—The upper border of the genuine notes consists of eighteen blocks each, containing the words "ten dollars"—the counterfeits have but seventeen.—The small vignette at the bottom and centre of the note, in the genuine note, is a female figure seated on an iron chest, the rivet heads of which are distinctly seen, with a plough, scythe, &c., at her feet, and a ship in the distance, under full sail and approaching the female. In the counterfeit the female appears to be seated on a bale or bundle, and the ship in the distance is seen going from the female.

We understand that the notes of this plate will be withdrawn from circulation, and new ones issued in their stead, as soon as the plate can be procured.

DEATH BY CONTRACTING DISEASE FROM A HOUSE.—Dr. Peter A. Stoutenburg, one of the cornermen of Queen's county, N. Y., died on the 23d ult. It appears that the celebrated trotting stallion Osceola (of which the doctor was the owner) was taken with the glanders, and ultimately had to be killed. In his attention to the animal, the doctor in some way became diseased, which progressed so rapidly that in a few days it terminated fatally.

Misers who have been hoarding up Spanish quarters, had better begin to disburse them. After next month they will be called in at 20 cents, and the new American coinage substituted.

### Work yet to do!

Notwithstanding the great advances that have been made in the Temperance reform within the last few years—notwithstanding the partial removal of many barriers that have stood hitherto in the way of its progress, and although a more congenial and healthy tone of public opinion is nominally and sentimentally engendered and expressed, yet, experimentally, practically, radically, there is much yet to be performed before the pillars of the monstrous edifice of error and iniquity will be undermined and expelled from respectable society. Theoretically, all men, from the wine-pimpled debauchee of the luxurious palace down to the wretched visitor of the low dogger, all admit that intemperance is an evil—all unite in condemning the course of the inebriate, and in heartily desiring to see the time when drunkenness will no more be known in the land.—But no sooner have they finished their denunciations and denunciations, than they turn to the vile Rum-god and pay homage at his shrine!

### RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

A Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a red mark, are hereby notified that in four weeks from the receipt of the first number thus marked their subscription years will expire; and unless renewed within that time, the paper will be discontinued. This rule will be inflexibly adhered to.

Change of Appointments.

Rev. P. Dorn, has made the following changes in his appointments:

Monday May 23, New Salem, Randolph co., 11 o'clock, and at Franklinville at night; 24, Ashboro', 25, Carthage, Moore; 27, Lumberton; on the 28th of May to the 2d of June, at such places as the brethren may select in Robeson co., so that the last appointment will be at Whiteville; 3, Whitesboro', Columbus co.; 7, Elizabeth, Bladen co.; 5, peach tree; 7, Rockfish, Cumberland co.; 8 and 9, Fayetteville; from 19 to 15, at such places in Cumberland, as will bring me nearest to Buckhorn Falls on Cape Fear River on the 15th; 16, Buckhorn Falls; 17, some Division near Buckhorn church; 19, Peach at Buckhorn church; 21, Mt. Pleasant, Clatsam co.; 22, Mt. Pugh; 23, Pittsboro' day and night; 24, Cool Spring; 25, Brown's Chapel; 26, Mt. Vernon Church.

\* If Cool-spring is nearest Mt. Vernon church, then let my appointments be reversed there and at Brown's Chapel.

### The Henderson Meeting.

We call the reader's attention to the proceedings of a public meeting in, and the action of the citizens of the Town of Henderson, to be found in another column. The object aimed at, was to try and induce the Merchants, Hotel keepers and shop-men to abandon the sale of ardent spirits in the place. It was a noble move, and it met with a praiseworthy, glorious response, from nearly every one hereofore dealing in the article. Both the Hotels have closed their Bars and four out of the six merchants have agreed to the request of the Ladies and gentlemen of the place, and abandoned the traffic. And our prediction is, if the citizens remain firm and continue to plead the cause of God and humanity, before those who yet hold out, they will relinquish the business very soon.

Glorious little Henderson! the Pioneer in this great work of reformation—a reform the more magnanimous, because it is voluntary and cheerful. Nine cheers for Henderson and those who have abandoned the traffic—and we hope soon to raise nine more over the capitulation of the out-holding two. It can't be long.

The town of Franklinton, too, is, we believe, free of the traffic—the Hotels and Merchants voluntarily abandoning it. Verily, the day dawneth.

### The sin of the Traffic.

I challenge any man who understands the nature of ardent spirits, and for the sake of gain continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder.—Lyman Beecher.

There now, liquor-seller, if so be that one among ye ever reads the Age, what do you think of that? Do you accept the challenge of Lyman Beecher, the same that we endorse heart and soul? If so, stand up and we will hear your argument. Argument! Why you have none; you never dare to support your iniquitous crusade against Heaven and your fellow-man by argument; you rely upon slander, venom, malice and your own distilled blue ruin to support you. What would be thought of a citizen if "for the sake of gain" he engaged in the traffic of any other poison than ardent spirits? Something that would make men murderers, suicides, pests, rob them of property, respectability and moral perceptions, fill jails with criminals, alarm houses with paupers, deluged with idiots, shatter family altars, upturn the hearthstones of countless happy homes with the red ploughshare of ruin, and wither the greenness of the earth with the desolating footsteps of unutterable woe? Why the community would recognize him as worse than a murderer, and the wrath of an incensed populace would not be appeased short of his carcass dangling from the blackened gibbet amid the shout and rabble of a Hightgate mob! But the liquor-seller, dignified gentleman forsooth!—stoops his shoulders to receive the cloak that the Law presents him for a fee, and he stalks forth to depopulate earth and to populate a drunkard's Hell with the shrieking souls of his victims! If such a war of extermination against humanity was attempted in a Pagan land, where no God is recognized save the unenth images hewn from stocks and stone, and where the people are ruled by a law based upon the instinctive, inherent perceptions of right and justice, accorded to every man in obedience to the thunder of the popular will, the trader on the souls of his fellow men would writhe at the stake or flog from some eastern palm. But in a Christian land, a country boasting of intelligence, morality and religion, the trader is not only permitted to expose and publicly sell his poisonous compounds in defiance of God and man, but the conservative power of the Law gives him Letters patent and declares his business an honorable one! And if those who desire reform appeal to their law givers to open the ballot-box and let them speak their will upon this momentous question, they are told in their own houses, to get out from here, ye 15,000 "fanatics!"

There is a day of reckoning ahead!

Flat Rock Temperance Hall, in Franklin County, will be dedicated, on Monday May 19th, 1853, at which time a Bible will be presented to the Division by the Ladies. An address will be delivered by either Mr. T. M. Jones or Rev. N. P. Reid. All members of the Order and the public generally are invited to attend.

There is to be a Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance, in Petersburg, on the 17th inst. The Sons of North Carolina are invited—the Railroad fare is to be reduced half price.

### Statistics.

We very much regret that we have no adequate means of knowing exactly the condition of North Carolina in reference to the number of gallons of liquor manufactured and consumed in the State. If any friend is in possession of the knowledge from what source we may derive these data, we would feel under lasting obligations for the information. In the absence, however, of these statistics, we find some concerning the State of Tennessee and Kentucky, which perhaps more nearly correspond with North Carolina in these particulars, than any other States in the Union.

In Tennessee, in 1840, there were 1420 distilleries, manufacturing in that year 1,109,107 gallons of liquor. The number of men employed in that business was 1341; the amount of capital invested in these distilleries was \$218,182. At the same time there were 58,551 white persons over the age of 20 years who could not read or write. Here then Tennessee was prostituting \$218,182 to the vile purpose of making drunkards, widows and orphans, whilst 58,551 of her white population were unable even to read.

Kentucky at the same time had 880 distilleries, making 1,743,685 gallons; 1092 men employed and \$315,393 of capital invested in this accursed business. She had in that year 40,360 white persons over the age of twenty years who could neither read nor write.

The aggregate number of distilleries in the United States that year was 10,306, making 41,492,617 gallons, employing 12,223 men, with a capital invested of \$9,147,368, with a white population over the age of 20 years of 549,905 who could neither read nor write.

In Kentucky the Auditor's books show that from the 11th day of October, 1850, to the 11th day of October, 1851, there was paid out of her treasury for criminal prosecutions \$177,698.

The judges and commonwealth attorneys all agree, and from their estimates it is clear, that two-thirds of our civil prosecutions originate in intemperance.

The same book shows that there were 9755 parents, having 23,545 children between the ages of five and sixteen years, who listed not one cent for taxation, and 11,248 parents, having 60,578 children between the same ages, who listed less than \$100 for taxation; thus showing that there were in Kentucky, in the year 1851, 54,123 children between the ages of five and sixteen years who had no means to procure any education at all.

We fear fully as mortifying and degrading facts would be elicited by an examination into the facts in old North Carolina; and we make no hazard in the assertion, that there is enough money, grain and time employed and worse than wasted in this state, by the manufacture, importation, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, annually, to give every person in it a good common education, build a Railroad from the Blue Ridge to Beaufort, erect a comfortable Church in every Captain's District, and pay all our paper expenses arising outside of the use of strong drink! And yet, strange to say, surpassingly strange, men hug the sucking Vampyre to their hearts as though he were their best friend and protector! Monstrous, unnatural infatuation.

In Virginia, one who has taken the trouble to examine, declares the liquor traffic occasions in that Commonwealth:

1. Fifteen hundred deaths in every year.
2. The direct, annual expenditure of five million dollars.
3. The loss of as much more, by bad harvests, mismanagement, time wasted, and unnumbered nameless forms of ill-thrift.
4. More than two thousand declared paupers.
5. The cost of above \$100,000 in taxes annually, to support these paupers.
6. A countless multitude of impoverished men, women and children, who are not avowed paupers.
7. At least four-fifths of all the murders, thefts, robberies, breaches of the peace, and other crimes and misdemeanors, that engage your courts.
8. A heavy addition to your taxes by the acknowledged legal costs of criminal prosecutions, besides far heavier expenses to parties, witnesses and jurors, attending courts, and of time lost from their proper employments.
9. And twenty thousand habitual or occasional drunkards.

### A beautiful Letter.

The following chaste letter was intended only for our own private eyes, but the deep spirit of piety, of pure and elevated sentiment, as well as elegant diction which it contains, induce us to lay it before our readers. The calm spirit of resignation and the fervid christian philosophy that pervade the epistle, will afford sweet consolation to others who like our fair and valued Correspondent have drunk deep of the bitter dregs of sorrow and affliction. We trust the sacred use in which we employ the soothing language of the grief-stricken one, will be considered sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken:

MR. GORMAN: It struck me to-day, whilst engaged with my sewing, that perhaps you, or some one of your numerous readers, would have no objection to a line from your old, and I believe you once said, "valued correspondent." The foregoing lines are the result of that sudden thought. Do with them as you please. Since I last wrote, I have passed through all the pleasing scenes connected with my eldest brother's bridal; I have experienced all the agony of watching by my sister's sick bed, of seeing her borne from a happy home, the love of husband and babes, to that narrow chamber—the grave.—Nineteen months alone have elapsed, since as kind a husband as ever breathed, fell a victim to the grim monster death, and yet I believe the language of my heart still is—

"Bless the Lord oh! my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name." The care of my own four small children, and now of my dear last sister's two, leaves but little time for literary efforts of any kind, and to this fact more than any increasing disinclination of my own, you are to attribute my long silence.

Temperance, with its beautiful precepts, is as dear to me as ever, and never before existed a stronger desire to teach its lessons to youth, connected with practical christianity and morality; but the duties of our own immediate sphere, though possessing not, sometimes, the same degree of gratification which another might afford, are none the less binding, nor are we the less accountable for their proper discharge. God speed you in your glorious cause, is the language of my heart ever, until the full tide of intemperance is rolled back from our favored land and total abstinence like a flood of golden light bathes all the world in gladness. I look down on my darling ones when they gather 'round my feet—three precious boys calling me that sweet name, MOTHER, and I judge how deep the prayer swells up, that they may never own the rum-god's sway.

### "Seaman's Friend Society."

We have received a Circular letter from the above Society, it being a strong and eloquent Appeal for funds to aid in the erection of a Sailor's Home and Mariner's Church in the port of Wilmington, N. C., for the improvement of the temporal and spiritual condition of Seamen. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of this benevolent enterprise—all who know any thing of Seamen's habits and generosity, know that they have suffered greatly more from the "land-sharks" that infest our Ports than they have from the monsters of the deep—for after having escaped the perils of the sea, they are almost invariably made the victims of liquor landlords and the base and unprincipled with whom they come in contact on shore. One of the objects of this Society is to provide a Boarding House for the Seamen who may visit the port of Wilmington, "based on such moral and economical principles will greatly conduce to their comfort, so long as they continue its inmates, and make it to them a House of Refuge from the insidious snares and seductive vices to which they are ever exposed while on shore."

In connection with this humane object, it is also designed to erect a Mariners Church, and the Circular clearly demonstrates, from facts and circumstances related, the positive and growing necessity for such an Institution. If it be necessary to build Homes and Hospitals for their bodies, surely it is of much more moment to construct sanctuaries for their souls—souls that are stamped with "an immortality, that o'ersweeps all pains, all tears, all time." Let it not be said, that the doors of our Churches are open to them through which they may enter and hear the tidings of salvation. The sailor is clannish in his habits, gregarious in his associations, and is as seldom found entering the church of the landsman, as in going to the Hotels of our Ports, rather than to the Sailor Boarding House, which is his almost invariable resort. He needs to be sought, and won by something which seems peculiarly designed for himself, and when he sees the Bethel Flag, as it floats from the Mariner's Church, at once he is lured to its solemn services, and often in prayer and penitence his heart is given to his God.

The cause of the Sailor appeals deeply to our sympathies, and on the friends of Temperance this enterprise has strong claims, as it constitutes the Naval branch of our warfare. Let us not forget, in our labors for the land forces, that through intemperance navies have been stranded, and thousands gone down with the waves for their winding sheets, and found drunkard's graves in the coral depths of the sea.

The Circular concludes with the following appeal to all the citizens of North Carolina:

"No single community like Wilmington, can found and foster such institutions as are herein indicated, though upon her, chiefly, will devolve their support throughout the future. The cry then which we send forth to the generous every where, is the old one of Macedonia, 'Come over and help us.' We appeal to you to give something to the poor sailor, who has given so much to you, and be assured that your gifts, like the almsgiving of Cornelius, will go up as a memorial before God in your behalf. Give him a Home where he may find a refuge from that vortex of vice, which so often engulfs him. Give him a Church, where, though bereft of the possessions of Earth, he may gain an inheritance in Heaven, and take for your recompense and solace, the words of the Great Master: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of one of these, ye have done it unto Me.'"

We do most heartily commend the "Seaman's Friend Society of Wilmington," to the liberality of our readers. Churches, Benevolent Societies and citizens generally will be entitled to a Life Membership upon the payment of Twenty Dollars for each person designated by them. Donations may be forwarded to B. F. Mitchell, Treasurer; or Rev. Wm. I. Langdon, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

THE HARBOR.—Would anybody be harsh and rude, if he knew his own heart? Don't speak so harshly of your neighbor. True he may have been indiscreet and conducted himself improperly in one instance, perhaps more—but have you not gone astray too?—Cast up your account for a year—for one month—for the past week even. Is there not a balance against you? Have you injured no one in thought or deed? Have you not spoken an unkind word of some confiding person? Have you not been the means of darkening with a cloud of gloom some sunny heart? Have you not strewn thorns in some one's pathway of life? Ah! you shrink from the review, and a tear wells up from the fountain to fill your eye with its waters. The retrospection humbles you and seals your lips to the errors of others.

Look at the secrets of your own sinful heart and you'll not speak so rudely of your neighbor. You may not be guilty of the particular fault you condemn in him, but are there not others equally heinous corrupting your own bosom? Look to it and see. The truly good at heart—those of the earth that command the love of their fellows, are those who are the last to condemn others, no matter how carnive their sins, and how aggravated their several offenses.

"THE POPULAR EDUCATOR."—The first No. of a work bearing this title, is on our table. The publishers say "it will be the most comprehensive Educational Periodical ever issued from the Press"—embracing a regular course of instructions in every department of knowledge. The schedule of Departments and Subjects to be embraced, consists of—Language, Natural History, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Industrial Sciences, Fine Arts, Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Civilization, Miscellanea—to be published in monthly numbers. The May No. before us embraces a brief epitome and illustration of the various departments, subjects named above, embellished with excellent engravings, diagrams and drawings. From our examination of it, we think the "Educator" an excellent work and worthy of public patronage. Address, Alex. Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, New York—price only 12¢ each No.—or \$1.50 a year.

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We very much regret that we have no adequate means of knowing exactly the condition of North Carolina in reference to the number of gallons of liquor manufactured and consumed in the State. If any friend is in possession of the knowledge from what source we may derive these data, we would feel under lasting obligations for the information. In the absence, however, of these statistics, we find some concerning the State of Tennessee and Kentucky, which perhaps more nearly correspond with North Carolina in these particulars, than any other States in the Union.

In Tennessee, in 1840, there were 1420 distilleries, manufacturing in that year 1,109,107 gallons of liquor. The number of men employed in that business was 1341; the amount of capital invested in these distilleries was \$218,182. At the same time there were 58,551 white persons over the age of 20 years who could not read or write. Here then Tennessee was prostituting \$218,182 to the vile purpose of making drunkards, widows and orphans, whilst 58,551 of her white population were unable even to read.

Kentucky at the same time had 880 distilleries, making 1,743,685 gallons; 1092 men employed and \$315,393 of capital invested in this accursed business. She had in that year 40,360 white persons over the age of twenty years who could neither read nor write.

The aggregate number of distilleries in the United States that year was 10,306, making 41,492,617 gallons, employing 12,223 men, with a capital invested of \$9,147,368, with a white population over the age of 20 years of 549,905 who could neither read nor write.

In Kentucky the Auditor's books show that from the 11th day of October, 1850, to the 11th day of October, 1851, there was paid out of her treasury for criminal prosecutions \$177,698.

The judges and commonwealth attorneys all agree, and from their estimates it is clear, that two-thirds of our civil prosecutions originate in intemperance.

The same book shows that there were 9755 parents, having 23,545 children between the ages of five and sixteen years, who listed not one cent for taxation, and 11,248 parents, having 60,578 children between the same ages, who listed less than \$100 for taxation; thus showing that there were in Kentucky, in the year 1851, 54,123 children between the ages of five and sixteen years who had no means to procure any education at all.

We fear fully as mortifying and degrading facts would be elicited by an examination into the facts in old North Carolina; and we make no hazard in the assertion, that there is enough money, grain and time employed and worse than wasted in this state, by the manufacture, importation, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, annually, to give every person in it a good common education, build a Railroad from the Blue Ridge to Beaufort, erect a comfortable Church in every Captain's District, and pay all our paper expenses arising outside of the use of strong drink! And yet, strange to say, surpassingly strange, men hug the sucking Vampyre to their hearts as though he were their best friend and protector! Monstrous, unnatural infatuation.

In Virginia, one who has taken the trouble to examine, declares the liquor traffic occasions in that Commonwealth:

1. Fifteen hundred deaths in every year.
2. The direct, annual expenditure of five million dollars.
3. The loss of as much more, by bad harvests, mismanagement, time wasted, and unnumbered nameless forms of ill-thrift.
4. More than two thousand declared paupers.
5. The cost of above \$100,000 in taxes annually, to support these paupers.
6. A countless multitude of impoverished men, women and children, who are not avowed paupers.
7. At least four-fifths of all the murders, thefts, robberies, breaches of the peace, and other crimes and misdemeanors, that engage your courts.
8. A heavy addition to your taxes by the acknowledged legal costs of criminal prosecutions, besides far heavier expenses to parties, witnesses and jurors, attending courts, and of time lost from their proper employments.
9. And twenty thousand habitual or occasional drunkards.

### A beautiful Letter.

The following chaste letter was intended only for our own private eyes, but the deep spirit of piety, of pure and elevated sentiment, as well as elegant diction which it contains, induce us to lay it before our readers. The calm spirit of resignation and the fervid christian philosophy that pervade the epistle, will afford sweet consolation to others who like our fair and valued Correspondent have drunk deep of the bitter dregs of sorrow and affliction. We trust the sacred use in which we employ the soothing language of the grief-stricken one, will be considered sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken:

MR. GORMAN: It struck me to-day, whilst engaged with my sewing, that perhaps you, or some one of your numerous readers, would have no objection to a line from your old, and I believe you once said, "valued correspondent." The foregoing lines are the result of that sudden thought. Do with them as you please. Since I last wrote, I have passed through all the pleasing scenes connected with my eldest brother's bridal; I have experienced all the agony of watching by my sister's sick bed, of seeing her borne from a happy home, the love of husband and babes, to that narrow chamber—the grave.—Nineteen months alone have elapsed, since as kind a husband as ever breathed, fell a victim to the grim monster death, and yet I believe the language of my heart still is—

"Bless the Lord oh! my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name." The care of my own four small children, and now of my dear last sister's two, leaves but little time for literary efforts of any kind, and to this fact more than any increasing disinclination of my own, you are to attribute my long silence.

Temperance, with its beautiful precepts, is as dear to me as ever, and never before existed a stronger desire to teach its lessons to youth, connected with practical christianity and morality; but the duties of our own immediate sphere, though possessing not, sometimes, the same degree of gratification which another might afford, are none the less binding, nor are we the less accountable for their proper discharge. God speed you in your glorious cause, is the language of my heart ever, until the full tide of intemperance is rolled back from our favored land and total abstinence like a flood of golden light bathes all the world in gladness. I look down on my darling ones when they gather 'round my feet—three precious boys calling me that sweet name, MOTHER, and I judge how deep the prayer swells up, that they may never own the rum-god's sway.