



[ONE PENNY.



GREAT MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

On Wednesday week a meeting on the Permissive Bill was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Sir Walter Trevelyan. A few minutes after the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings a notice was posted outside the edifice that the hall "was quite full; but notwithstanding this intimation a crowd of persons still remained outside.

The Earl of Harrington, who was prevented from attending, explained the causes of his absence.

Prior to the commencement of the proceedings:

Mr. D. BURNS said that it had reached the ears of the committee that a few individuals had attended the meeting in order to produce confusion by an alarm of fire. This announcement would be sufficient, he hoped, to defeat this evil intent.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings was loudly cheered as he deserved; and after referring to the enormous evils of intemperance, said:—there are few subjects on which the Legislature have bestowed more labour in the vain endeavour to remedy the evils of intemperance, but they have unfortunately made the great mistake of legislating in favor of, instead of against, the dangerous traffic in that poison, which is so far worse than any other poison, most of them being only dangerous in their physical effects and effecting comparatively few in number of the population, whereas this is dangerous in every respect—physical, moral, social, and political—and causes the death of tens of thousands annually, and ruins, in various ways, tens of thousands more. (Cheers.) Yet this direful poison is not included in the Sale of Poisons Bill of the Home Secretary. (Cheers.) Let us hope that it is because he feels how much more important it is than any or all of the thirteen poisons, which he had enumerated, and that he has, therefore, determined to legislate for it in a separate bill. (Loud and continued cheering.) There can be no doubt that could intemperance and its causes be removed, with them would disappear the greater part of the evils I have enumerated, and, at the same time, an enormous capital now wasted or destroyed, would be set free, for the more legitimate and healthful work of developing the resources and energies of the nation, in the employment of that industry, skill, and science which abounds in the land. (Cheers.) I may say that the Minister who would free his own country from this curse would be a more true patriot and benefactor to it and to mankind, than most or all of those who have hitherto, however deservedly, been honoured with these titles. A bill for this object would be a more true Reform Bill than any which have ever yet been brought forward (cheers)—one which would lead to more beneficial results, and would more justly draw on him who should successfully carry it through Parliament the blessings of his own generation, and of generations yet unborn, whom he had freed from a slavery of mind and body more degrading and destructive than any other slavery which can be conceived. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. BURNS moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion, that the only satisfactory mode of dealing with the traffic in strong drink, is to empower the people—who are, both as to its supposed convenience and its real burdens, interested in its existence—to decide for themselves as to its necessity. That this meeting, therefore earnestly recommends the insertion of a clause in the forthcoming Government measure, which will enable the rate-payers of a given district to veto any licensing of public-houses and beer-shops within that district, as suggested by the United Kingdom Alliance. That a copy of this resolution be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to the Right Hon. S. Walpole, M.P., Her Majesty's Home Secretary of State." (Cheers.) He believed there were very few persons who would not admit that the traffic in strong drink must be under some regulation. Very few persons would advocate perfect free trade in intoxicating liquors. At present there were two so-called checks; the regulations of the public-houses by the magistracy of the country, and the beer-shop regulations by the excise. By these regulations the will of the people was regarded as of but small account; and, if a number of foolish persons could be found in any other district to petition for an extra beer shop, it would at once be given. It was therefore plain, that the only thing for the people to do was to suffer the wrong, or endeavour to get the power in connection with this matter into their own hands. Take any dozen persons from that immense gathering, and he maintained they were in as good a position to judge of the liquor traffic as any body of magistrates (cheers); and he could say for the teetotal portion of the audience, they were far better fitted, for in a matter where such clear heads were required, who had clearer heads than they? Who so much entitled to this power as the people? (Cheers.) Were not the victims of strong drink drawn from their midst? Were not they slain, degraded, cursed in body, mind, and reputation? (Cheers.) They were the sufferers! Why not place in their hands the remedy? (Cheers.) There were thousands who would rejoice that this matter should be taken out of the present authorities. There were immense numbers of the drinking classes themselves who knew that until this fearful temptation was taken out of the way, they would drink on, and the only possible hope of their salvation was to take it away. (Cheers.) Was it not the people who saw the evils around them? Did they not see every day the fearful evils of drink? Again, the people paid for all this evil in the shape of county, police, and other rates—(cheers)—to contribute towards the expense of punishing those who fell through strong drink. (Cheers.) For his own part, he considered the reasons in favour of this movement so plain and palpable that he could not conceive any ground for opposing the motion, unless they could prove, as was so frequently alleged, that the parties present did not understand the question—(laughter)—or that the people did not care about the question. Now, he asked them, did they care about the question? (Loud cheers, waving of hats, umbrellas, &c.) He was sure their presence there in such numbers was sufficient proof of the interest they felt in the matter. (Cheers.) London, of all places in the three kingdoms, was the most difficult to move; but once moved, led and guided most other places. Any night they could set Manchester in a blaze, although without any intention of incendiarism; but upon this stupendous movement he looked with great satisfaction, for it would not only give an impetus to the friends of prohibition, but on the public generally produce a great and beneficial effect. (Cheers.)

Professor NEWMAN, of University College, seconded the resolution. There were, he reminded his audience, many who thought themselves leaders of opinion who, in reality, were only its tail followers. (Cheers.) They generally endeavoured to put down or make light of anything so long as there were only a few persons to support it; but little by little as it showed signs of strength they began to discover that there was something in it after all. He could not help thinking that there was much self-delusion in men who

thought themselves not only educated but even leaders of public opinion. They were constantly declaring that the poor would not stand it. (Hear, hear.) Although such parties would be particularly attached to a glass of wine, it always occurred to them that it was others who hindered the movement, and not they themselves. So far as he had read, the scandalous fact was palpable that, in America, the educated portion of society were precisely those who resisted any movement for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, and Canada. It was the poor part of the community which carried the measure against the well-educated. Yet these parties are always imagining that there are the greatest difficulties in the way of real improvement. They did not seem to be aware that in Turkey there was a prohibitory law; but spoke as though there were some positive physical impossibility in the matter. One of the earliest advocates of the restriction was Mr. J. S. Buckingham, who, from his travels in India and Turkey, was well qualified to speak on the matter. (Hear.) There were some who declared that it was an extreme measure and a violent change. Now, it was evident that in the present case it was not reform that was wanted, nor improvement—it was, indeed, a revolution; and it was from this that educated men shrank. He reminded them that the judges and magistrates of the land were in favour of the restriction, as well as all those well known in the ranks of philanthropy. As to the reasons which might be urged against the measure from grounds of political economy, although placing a proper respect on all such, he could not conceive them to be of any great weight since they were urged purely from that source, and without any regard to moral grounds. It appeared to him that if they looked at the result of the liquor traffic as now carried on, they must say that the souls of men were concerned in it. (Hear, hear.) To it was traceable nearly all the poverty and vice of the nation. These were matters on which they had a right to complain. He reminded them that the enemy against which they had to contend was a strong one. The bundle of faggots was not broken until each one was dealt with. So the whole of England must be dealt with, district by district and place by place. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, the Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, next addressed the meeting, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Seymour, after some preface remarks, went into a lengthened statistical detail of the crime in connection with the town of which he was the recorder, showing its causes and effects, which he attributed directly to the unlimited sale of intoxicating drink, and asked was he not entitled to say this was emphatically the working man's question? It was necessary the working men should force the conviction upon the members of the House of Commons that their cause was not a theoretical, but a practical right. (Applause.) It was a strange state of things when the people of this country were obliged to pay for goals and for judges, which were rendered necessary by the enormous crime which was committed, and which had directly its origin in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Was it fair that the burden of all this should fall upon the people? Would it rather not be fair that those who deal in those liquors, and who breed and foment those hot-beds of vice and crime, should bear a greater amount of taxation. They had this startling fact in connection with coroners' inquests—the number of persons returned for last year, as having come to their death from excessive drinking was 2,023. Was it not high time for the Legislature to act in this matter, and that something should be done to put down this monstrous grievance. The necessity for something being done was recognised by a distinguished nobleman, the Earl of Carlisle, a friend of the people, and the patron of all that was excellent in social reform. He had called the attention of the Government in the House of Lords to the necessity which existed for doing something to check the evil. The Home Secretary was about to introduce into Parliament during the present session a bill for the better regulation of beer-houses, and to prevent unlawful assemblies therein. Those were important admissions, but if they looked back upon their past history to the year 1830, when beer for the million was the cry, they would find Acts passed under the reign of William the Fourth, which placed certain restrictions upon those persons who kept houses for the sale of drink. They required the strong arm of the Legislature to interfere to put a check to the indulgence and temptations in this traffic, which was requisite for the social interest and well-being of the nation. (Applause.) Now he came to the Permissive Bill. He thought full power in this matter should be placed in the people, and whatever might be the claims of the magistracy to their respect, they were men connected with the beer-growing people of England, and were not the men in whose hands the power of granting licenses should be left. Mr. Seymour concluded by expressing his conviction that the time was not far distant when the Permissive Bill, which he heartily approved of, would be enrolled in the statute-book of England. (Cheers.)

Mr. POPE was received with immense cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He said the present meeting afforded a practical answer to objections which had been thrown out as to the want of interest on the part of the people, in the question which had brought them together. He had never addressed a meeting under circumstances of such encouragement. It was true, as the Earl of Harrington had said, their course had been one continued course of triumph. (Applause.) It was true they had carried large meetings like the present one in every part of the kingdom, and that they now stood within two days of the introduction by the Government of a measure which recognised the principle for which they had all along contended. (Cheers.) The time was now opportune for giving to Mr. Walpole some information of the sentiments entertained by the people upon the question which he had taken in hand. But he believed there did exist in the country a sentiment which would go to sustain something beyond what was proposed by Mr. Walpole's measure to check the evil. They could not expect any great or important results from a measure which dealt only with a very unimportant portion of the evil. He suggested the Government should be asked by the voice of that meeting and by petitions, to go somewhat beyond the measure of Mr. Walpole. Let the Government give all the beer-houses and public-houses into one hand, not in the hands of the magistracy, who did not represent the interests of the people, but who represented the interests of the Crown, for the administration of justice, but let it be given into the hands of the people. (Applause.) He thought the traffic in strong drink was a matter calling for the legislation of the people themselves, for practically the House of Commons had settled this question before. There never was a time that they were not legislating in the matter, and he did not think there was a subject upon which the records of the Legislature were so numerous as upon this traffic in strong drink, but they had failed to strike at the root of the evil. Some amongst the meeting would remember some of the expedients devised in the earliest Saxon times with a view to

the intoxication of the people, and how pegs were stuck in the beer barrels, and how law passed that no man should drink beyond the first peg, but it was found not to answer. Mr. Walpole had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prohibit the sale of poisons, upon the ground that 431 deaths had been caused in the last year by the sale of poisons, and that, therefore, the legislature would be justified in passing this measure with regard to the sale of poisons. Let them look at the analogy presented in the traffic of strong drink, and if Mr. Walpole declined to legislate upon that subject, where were his grounds for legislating with regard to the sale of poisons? Lord Stanley, when addressing the House of Commons the other night, upon the Indian Finance, said there was no argument which could be advanced against the opium traffic in India which could not be used against the traffic of strong drink in England. What a strange dilemma Lord Stanley was driven into in this matter! He saw clearly enough the argument against him, and he was obliged to resort to the common argument of the moderate use of opium being allowed in order to justify the Government in having permitted this sale throughout China. Legislation was required in this matter, but how were they to legislate? The first thing which struck illustrious exiles coming to this country was the sanctity of their political power and the illustrious Kossuth himself—(applause)—standing upon the platform for the first time in England, pointed to our municipal institutions and our right of self-government as the safeguard of the constitutional freedom which he coveted for his own country. That was the principle they were seeking to embody. That principle was positively commented on by Mr. Hardy on the introduction of the New Highways Bill. He told them he was about to establish the principle of dividing the country into districts and placing them under the superintendence of a board, and that measure had received the direct sanction of Sir Robt. Peel. The Legislature, session after session, had been bothered with remonstrances on traffic in strong drink, and what he would suggest, is that the real power which ought to govern this matter was the power of the people rather than the power of the magistracy. He did not think it fair that the people should have to bear the burden of the results which arose from the traffic in strong drink, which was an immense incentive to crime. (Hear.) Mr. Pope, after some further general remarks, concluded by exhorting the meeting to raise their voice in this matter, and to be determined to shake off for ever the direst slavery that ever indicted the world. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried with acclamation, not a hand being held up against it.

Mr. H. T. JEFFREY proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by the Rev. DAWSON BURNS, and carried.—*Temperance Star.*

EXECUTION OF THE LAW IN MAINE.

Letter from the Hon. Neal Dow, extracted from the Journal of the Alliance Temperance Union.

DR. MARSH,—Dear Sir: Some friend in England has sent me a copy of the London *Weekly Record* of November 27th, which contains a letter from Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, one of your Executive Committee, in which I find the following passage: "The new Law in Maine has failed to do anything very effectual at home, and thus far has been powerless in its influence abroad. And no wonder! If it cannot shut up dram-shops in Portland, can it be expected to affect the dram-shops of Boston or New York?"

Although desiring most earnestly ever to keep myself entirely aloof from the "dead letter" controversy which rages with acrimony in Great Britain, and has done incalculable mischief to the Temperance cause in that country, I cannot permit a reiteration of that statement to go from this country without an emphatic denial of its truth over my signature. That original declaration may have been a mere mistake—a misapprehension—but the repetition of it now, is simply a false statement.

Mr. Cuyler volunteers to inform the people of Great Britain of the actual working of the Maine Law in Portland. Of this he knows nothing and can know nothing himself; but he has taken no measures to obtain correct information from reliable sources. His declarations have not the form of an oath, but being a voluntary witness and testifying positively in relation to a matter of great importance to the welfare of mankind, I submit whether, in morals and in the eye of God, he should not have been as careful of his declarations, as if he had called his Maker to witness to their truth.

I will not inquire into his purpose in sending such information across the water; its effect there must be of course to encourage the friends and supporters of the liquor traffic, and to discourage those who are struggling for its suppression. The correction of the false statement will not circulate as widely as the error: mischief must therefore inevitably result from it.

Mr. Cuyler's declaration is that the Maine Law is a failure at home—and that it cannot shut up grog-shops in Portland. The Law by its terms took effect on the 15th of July last—five months ago. At that time there were in this city more than five hundred open grog-shops, many of them wholesale shops, were large stocks of liquors were openly displayed for sale, in violation of the then existing license law. Of these latter shops not one remains, all of them are shut up—so far as that traffic is concerned. More than one-half of the retail grog-shops have entirely ceased the traffic without waiting for a prosecution, and of the remainder, not one sells—except with secrecy and caution. The entire traffic has been driven by the law away from the public view into dark back places. Many prosecutions have been had, and the authorities promptly prosecute every violation of the law, when they can obtain the necessary proof.

Drunkness in the city and arrests for drunkenness, have diminished more than one-half already—and the decrease of pauperism as indicated by the numbers in the almshouse and those applying for out-door relief, has diminished 37 per cent. At night, our streets, particularly the worst of them, contrast strangely and favourably with their condition during the days of license and open grog-shops. Then they were

noisy at late hours, and frequent rows occurred in and around these places, but now the police has comparatively little to do, because such disturbances do not occur; and if any such irregularities happen now, they are in violation of law, and not in accordance with its provisions—which I hope Mr. Cuyler will admit to be a result in itself desirable and important. I hope he will also admit it to be a desirable thing in every community, that grog-shops, if they exist at all in any number—openly or secretly—shall continue in violation of the people's will as embodied in the laws of the land, rather than as the cherished creatures of the statute. I thought, sir, that the statements of Mr. Cuyler, if their falsity were not promptly exposed, would be likely to work great mischief in England, and have therefore lost no time in addressing to you this brief note.

Very truly yours,

NEAL DOW.

City of Portland, Maine,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1853 }

My attention having been called to a paper in a letter in the *Weekly Record*, signed T. L. Cuyler, which is quoted in the above note of Mr. Dow, I have no hesitation in saying that it is untrue in its statements, as it regards this city, and that those in Mr. Dow's note relating to the effect of the Maine Law in this city are correct.

J. JEWETT, Mayor.

I entirely concur in the certificate of the Mayor, and add that Mr. Dow might have said more of the favourable effects of the Law in this city.

OREN RING, Deputy City Marshal.

THE SOUTH LONDON HOSPITALS.

I.—BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

FORMERLY Bedlam was a public exhibition; hundreds of persons used to visit it to gratify a morbid curiosity, while no less than £400 in a single year has been realized by these indiscriminate admissions. Pepys, who lived in the day of Charles II., informs us in his gossiping "Diary," that he "stept into Bedlam, where [he] saw several poor miserable creatures in chains; one of them was mad with making verses." Ned Ward, who visited Bedlam in 1699, has left on record in his "London Spy," some particulars of his visit:—"The first whimsy-headed wretch of this lunatic family whom we observed was a merry fellow in a straw cap, who was talking to himself after this manner: that he had an army of eagles at his command; then, clapping his hands upon his head, swore by his crown of moonshine he would bottle all the stars in the skies, but what he would have some claret. . . . We peeped into another room, where a fellow was as hard at work as if he had been treading mortar. 'What is it, friend,' said I, 'thou art taking all this pains about?' He answered me thus, still continuing in action, 'I am trampling down conscience under my feet, lest he should rise up and fly in my face; have a care he does not fright thee, for he looks like the devil, and is fierce as a lion, but that I keep him muzzled; therefore, get thee gone, or I will set him upon thee.' He then fell a clapping his hands and cry'd 'Halloo, halloo, halloo!' and thus we left him raving."

In 1753, a writer to a contemporary periodical, the "World," No. 23, relates, "that on visiting Bedlam, in the Easter week, he found there a hundred people, at least, who, having paid their twopenny a piece, were suffered unattended to run rioting up and down the wards, making sport and diversion of the miserable inhabitants."

Boswell, as also his patron, Dr. Johnson, at different times visited the "Mansions of Bedlam;" and it is mentioned that the good doctor's attention was arrested by a man who was very furious, and who, while beating his straw, supposed it was William, Duke of Cumberland, whom he was punishing for his cruelties in Scotland in 1746. In the year 1770, Bedlam ceased to be a public exhibition. While it was so, the porter was annually sworn a constable, and attended with other servants to preserve order.

Iron chains, with locks and keys, manacles and stocks, are mentioned as being in use in 1403, and so continued till a period within memory. The last female lunatic released from her fetters, was a most refractory patient, who had been chained to her bed for eight years, her irons rivetted, being so violent, that the matron feared being murdered if she released her. But such a soothing effect had humane treatment upon her, that in 1838 she was the only patient permitted to sleep at night with the door unlocked; the slightest appearance of restraint aroused her anger. Upon her release she became tranquil, and found a pleasure in nursing two dolls, which she fancied to be her children.

When first instituted, the funds of the hospital were scarcely adequate for its maintenance, and the governors, to relieve as many applicants as possible, admitted outdoor patients, who bore upon their arms the license of the hospital.

"Tom o' Bedlams did travel about the country," says Aubrey, "they had been poor distracted men, but had been put into Bedlam, where, recovering some sobriety, they had been licentiated to go a-begging, i. e., they had upon their left arm an armilla of tinn, about four inches long; they could not get it off; they wore about their necks a great horn of an ox, in a string or bawdry, which, when they came to an house for alms, they did wind, and they did put the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did put a stopple."

Shakespeare has graphically described this wretched class of itinerant beggars, in one of his historical dramas, that of King Lear, in which Edgar, intending to feign the character of a Tom o' Bedlam, proposes to "take the basest and most poorest shape that ever penury, in contempt of man, brought

near to beast; my face I'll grime with filth, blanket my loins, elf my hair in knots, and with presented nakedness outface the winds and persecutions of the sky; the country gives me proof and precedent of *Bedlam beggars*, who, with roaring voices, strike in their numbed and mortified bare arms pins, wooden pricks (skewers), nails, sprigs of rosemary, and with this horrible object, from low farms, from pelting villages, sheepcotes, and mills, sometime with lunatic bans (curses), sometimes with prayers, enforce their charity."* In another place, Edgar exclaims, "Poor Tom's horn is dry."

Most of these dirty, crazed beggars were gross impostors, and the governors of Bethlehem discountenanced them and their practices, and by advertisement in the "London Gazette," of June, 1675, the public are warned against persons pretending to be lunatics, "under cure in the Hospital of Bethlehem, commonly called Bedlem, with brass plates about their arms and prescriptions thereon. These are to give notice that there is no such liberty given to any patients kept in the said hospital for their cure, neither is any such plate, or a distinction, or mark put upon any lunatic during their time being there, or when discharged thence. And that the same is a false pretence to colour their wandering and begging."†

In 1555, so poor was the charity that the "yercly issues and profits were only 43l. 8s. 4d., arising chiefly from house property." Upon a valuation of the real estates belonging to the hospital in 1632, it was shown that if then out of lease, they would have produced 470l. per annum. For many years the funds were inadequate, and in 1642, the ministers who were to preach the Easter sermons at the Spital were desired to plead with the public for this charity.

In 1644, when forty-four lunatics were constantly kept in Bethlehem, its income was only enough to meet two-thirds of the expenses. The stability of the institution is no longer jeopardized by reason of the smallness of its income. The endowments now are ample, and the receipts from them amount to upwards of 16,000l., two-thirds of which are derived from rents, and the other third from dividends upon stock. The expenses of the hospital in 1729 amounted to 2,824l. 6s. 4d., in 1837 to 19,764l. 15s. 7d. A charge appears originally to have been made upon the friends of insane persons for their maintenance, as Stow, writing in the time of Elizabeth, observes:—"In this place people that be distraight in their wits are by the suits of their friends received and kept as afore, but not without charge to their bringers-in."

Many remarkable persons have been for a time inmates of Bethlehem. In 1619, one Weeks, who had been secretary to Lord Willoughby, the British ambassador in Denmark, was sent to Bedlam for addressing King James I. as a prophet. Nat Lee, an eminent dramatic poet, was confined here in 1684, for the space of four years at the cost of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.; the immediate cause of his insanity being, as supposed, the slight he received from Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, after bringing him to London, neglected his *protégé*. "I remember poor Nat Lee," writes the poet Dryden, "who was upon the verge of madness, yet made a sober and a witty answer to a bad poet, who told him, 'It was an easie thing to write like a madman.' 'No,' said he, 'it is very difficult to write like a madman, but it is a very easie matter to write like a fool.'"

Hannah Snell, the female soldier, who died in 1792, was once an inmate of Bedlam. She was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, on account of the wounds she received at the siege of Pondicherry, at which she greatly distinguished herself by her endurance and bravery. Peg Nicholson, for attempting to stab George III.; she died here in 1828, after a confinement of forty-two years. Hadfield, for attempting to shoot the same king, in Drury-lane Theatre, was lodged here; and, more recently, another would-be regicide, Oxford, for firing at the Queen, in St. James's Park. Also, McNaughten for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond, at Charing Cross, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, whom he mistook for that late eminent statesman.

II.—Guy's HOSPITAL.

THIS noble institution owes its existence to the munificence and exceeding humanity of one Thomas Guy, once a humble bookseller, but so successful a speculator in the South Sea scheme and other lucrative projects, that he amassed a considerable fortune, for the application of which to charitable purposes the public are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended nuptials he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone which he marked, and then left his house on business. This servant in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark, which they had not repaired, and, pointing to it with that design, they

* King Lear, Act ii. scene 3.

† They were also called Abraham men, and an old writer as supplied us with a verbal portrait of one of these begging impostors:—

"He swears he hath been in Bedlam, and will talk frantically of purpose, you see pinnes stuck in sundry places of his naked flesh, especially in his arms, which paine he gladly puts himselfe to, only to make you believe he is out of his wits. He calles himselfe by the name of Poor Tom, and comming neare anybody cries out Poor Tom is a cold. Of these Abraham men some be exceeding merry, and doe nothing but sing songs fashioned out of their own braines; some will dance, others will doe nothing but either laugh or weep; others are dogged and sullen, both in looke and speech, that spying but a small company in a house, they boldly and bluntly enter, compelling the servants through fear to give them what they demand."—Decker, "The Bellman of London," 1640. 5th edition.

The foregoing narrative serves to show the origin, and to render intelligible a phrase still in frequent use, "To sham Abraham," as applied to persons who affect to be sick, in pain, or in want.

acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done, adding, with the security incidental to the expectation of soon becoming his wife, "Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry." But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any one in a dependant situation to exceed the limits of their authority, for her master on his return was enraged at finding they had gone beyond his orders, "renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity."* He conceived the design of erecting an hospital, and employed Danoe, an eminent architect, to superintend, and although Guy was in his seventy sixth-year, he lived to see his Hospital completed, the building having cost him £18,793 16s. 1d., and the endowment amounted to £219,499 0s. 4d.—The chief entrance to the Hospital is in St. Thomas's-street, by an iron gate, opening into a spacious paved forecourt, in the centre of which is a brass statue of the worthy founder in his livery gown, by Scheemakers. It stands on a square pedestal, on the north face of which is inscribed—"Thomas Guy, sole founder of this Hospital in his lifetime, A.D. MDCXXI. On the other sides are bas-reliefs of Christ healing the sick, the Good Samaritan, and the arms of the founder.

The main building consists of a centre and two wings; in the rear is a spacious quadrangle, and a detached building serves as a Lunatic Asylum, an arrangement peculiar to this Hospital. The west wing of the main building contains a chapel, open for divine service every morning at 9 o'clock, in which is another statue in marble of the founder by Bacon. He is represented standing in his livery gown, with one hand raising a miserable, sick object, and with the other pointing to a second object on the pier, carried by two persons into his hospital. This superfluity cost a thousand pounds, says Pennant. Emblematic medallions adorn the sides of the pedestal, and the inscription informs us that "Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Guy, Citizen of London, Member of Parliament, and sole founder of the hospital in his lifetime," &c. The eminent Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, who died in 1841, also lies buried here.

The Hospital contains 24 sick wards, having from 8 to 25 beds in each, making up altogether 550 beds, accommodating 500 inmates. Besides the in-patients nearly 70,000 out-patients are upon an average annually relieved. The gross income of this excellent institution exceeds £30,000 a-year. The rental of the hospital estates in the counties of Essex, Hereford, and Lincoln, and elsewhere producing about £25,000 per annum, and the dividends upon funded property averaging £4,600 a year. £21,000 are directly applicable to the objects of the charity. This enormous revenue does not accrue solely from the original endowment, but is derived in part from the considerable bequest of Mr. Hunt, of Petersham, who, in the year 1829, left the sum of £186,675, besides other property, augmenting it to £196,115 on the condition of enlarging the hospital, and providing one hundred additional beds. This legacy was invested in estates. Other benefactions have exceeded in all £10,000. The management of the hospital is vested in a committee of governors, who are self-elective, and are about 60 in number. The admission, in ordinary cases, is on Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock. The recommendation of a governor is not necessary.

III.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This noble institution is one of great antiquity since it was first founded in the year 1213, by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as an almshouse or house of alms for converts and poor children. After the fire of 1213, which destroyed the Priory of St. Mary Overies, it was enlarged and further endowed by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who established in it a number of canons regular, who relieved the poor and needy; it was dedicated to the then popular St. Thomas a Beckett, but at the Reformation this turbulent saint "very properly gave way to the worthy apostle, St. Thomas," observes Pennant.† At the dissolution of religious houses, by that arch reformer, Henry VIII., there were a master and brethren and three lay sisters, who made beds for 40 poor infirm persons, and supplied them with food and firing. At this time the possessions of the hospital were valued at £266 which reverted to the king. In 1539 the brethren and sisters were turned out of doors, and the house fell into decay. Near the middle of the century it was purchased by the Corporation of London, who obtained a charter from the crown in 1551, and the ruined buildings having been restored and made suitable for the reception of such as were diseased or lame, it was opened in November 1552, and incorporated by Edward VI., in 1553.

Though the Hospital escaped the ravages of the great fire of 1676, which at this spot was checked by the judicious use of a then newly invented fire engine; its revenues were greatly affected by it.

By the year 1699 the building had fallen into such a state of dilapidation as to render its reconstruction expedient. The governors appealed to the benevolence of the public, many of whom liberally responded to the call. The rebuilding of the Hospital began in 1701, and by the year 1706 the structure, which was on a more commodious plan than the former, was

* Highmore's "Pietas Londoniensis."

† The following records an act of royal munificence to this hospital by Henry III. in 1233:

"Writ 17th yr of King Henry, son of King John.
Henry, by the grace of God, &c.

"Pay from our treasury to brother William, keeper of Saint Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, 40s., to buy fire and wood for the use of the poor of the hospital there of our gift.

"Witness, &c., 23 Feb. anno 17. By the king himself."

Devonshire Issues of the Exchequer, p. 514.

‡ The following advertisement of this useful invention occurs in the London Gazette of August 14th, 1676—"Whereas his Majesty hath granted letters patent unto Mr. Wharton and Mr. Stowe, for a certain new invented engine, for quenching of fire, with leather pipes which carries great quantity and a continual stream of water, with an extraordinary force to the top of any house, into any passage or alley, being much more useful than any that hath hitherto been invented, as was attested under the hands of the master of St. Thomas's Hospital and officers of the same parish, as in the late great fire of Southwark, to their great benefit and advantage."

completed; additional buildings were erected in 1732. A new north wing was completed in 1836 at a cost of £18,000, the site for which, with a plot of ground contiguous to the old north wing was purchased of the City for £40,850, being at the rate of £54,865 per acre; a south wing was built in 1842. The building consists of three quadrangles with colonades between each. In one of these is a statue in brass of Edward VI., and in another an effigy, in stone, of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor in 1680. The museum, Anatomical Theatre, Demonstrating Theatre, Lecturing Theatre, Dissecting Room and offices attached are erected, on the site of a wretched *parlous*, the ground being originally covered with slaughter-houses, brothels, and crazy tenements. The cost of these new erections amounted to £8443. There are nineteen wards, three of which on the north side of the outer court were built by the munificent Thomas Guy, founder of the hospital which bears his name. The wards are well ventilated, equally warmed by fires, and in winter by a hot water apparatus. The number of beds is nearly 500, and the number of in and out-door patients to whom relief is administered is between sixty and seventy thousand annually. Financially the hospital is in a flourishing condition, a rental of £14,000 is derived from property in and around London; the country estates yield about £10,000, and the dividends upon stock to £1000 per annum. Thus there is about £25,000 applicable to the humane purpose of the institution. From £693 to 1836 the gifts of money to the hospital amounted to 1184,378.

NOT READY FOR THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

Who says so? Those who wish it, or at least do nothing to make the people ready. But it is not true, and those who say it is, either do know better, or ought to do so. "You must educate the people." Why, are we not doing that upon our platforms, through the Press, and in our social intercourse every day of our lives? Have we not been doing it for a quarter of a century? Is not the Temperance movement a great educational effort? We are sick of such twaddle. The people are ready to do all we ask them to do; they are ready to ask for and exercise their natural rights—the right to manage their own affairs, to dispose of their own hard earnings, and to protect themselves against the drink and its doings. Not ready! hear what a correspondent says in another column in relation to those he induced to attend the glorious Exeter Hall meeting. Hear, also, what the *Christian News* says:—"What is the result of the canvas going on vigorously at this moment throughout the length and breadth of the land? It is far more favorable than even the most sanguine could have anticipated—four to one on the average; in some districts, ten to one; and in better-classed streets, where more opposition was to be anticipated, considerable majorities. Surely these facts must teach the advocates of "education" that the time has gone by for that. Ask that man, who the other day, in our own city, had his wife voluntarily conveyed to a House of Refuge, that she might be removed from the temptations and the appetite that had become far more powerful than self-respect, or the love of her husband or children; and though no teetotaler, his answer will be, "Oh, that we had it!" Ask the wife herself, and how thankfully would she have her *master* muzzled up from her reach, and the too powerful chain which binds her snapped asunder. Go down into the lanes of the city, and ask through the houses there whether they would have a Permissive Bill, and ere you have time to explain to them, that such a bill would empower the people of themselves to remove the drink from their reach, you have the earnest, anxious cry: "Give it to us, for God's sake, for nothing else will do." Not educated! there is an education going on hourly throughout our country far more thoroughly and practical than thousands of lecturers could ever accomplish. Would these who now give this movement the cold shoulder or stand by idly, exclaiming, "The country is not ready for it," only give a practical issue to their pretended friendship, the traffic and its long train of disease and crime would soon be swept away for ever. May God hasten the day!

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF INSANITY.—The Brussels journals record an extraordinary case of insanity:—A journeyman goldbeater on Friday was suddenly seized with such a violent pain in the head while at work that he was obliged to go home. The next day he had another attack of the same kind, and again went home. He then seated himself before the stove, which having been overheated, was red hot, and remained there sitting for some time. All at once he jumped up, and, flinging his arms around the stove, pressed his breast to it as close as he could. His wife tried to drag him away, but so tightly did he in spite of the dreadful sufferings he must have endured, cling to the burning iron that she was unable to succeed. Her cries attracted some persons to the room, and the man was at last forced to let go his hold. He was so frightfully burned in the breast and arms that the flesh fell off in pieces, and he presented a horrible spectacle. Medical assistance was procured, but he died in a few hours, seemingly insensible to pain.

HYDROPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE.

CHAPTER III.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—continued.

But we may refer to our own country for facts and illustrations equally striking. In the "Patriot," of the 12th of October, are notices of the death of four individuals then recently deceased; of whom one was in his ninety-second year, another in his ninety-fifth, a third in his 100th, and the other in his 114th. Also in the said paper of December 4th, 1843, is recorded the death of Jane Milner, in her 102nd year. She was a member of the Moravian Church, at Baildon.

William Dupe died at Oxford, September 23rd, 1843, aged ninety-five years. His eldest surviving child is sixty years of age; the youngest, an infant of two years old. Up to a very recent period, he exhibited no marked appearance of either mental or bodily decay; and at Christmas last (1842), he addressed a large meeting at a temperance festival. The most remarkable facts in connection with the long life and great vigor of this patriarch is, that he was the son and grandson of water drinkers. The united ages of these three persons exceed three centuries; the grandfather attaining 108 years; the father 102. Two facts, exhibiting the strength and consistency of William Dupe's attachment to water are recorded. When a young man he was most rudely threatened with strong drink by compulsion; he at length defended himself by a blow which broke his assailant's jaw-bone. When the lamp of life was flickering, he steadfastly refused to take wine, ordered by his medical attendant, and even made it one of his last requests, that there should be no drinking at his funeral.

John Crossley, Esq., whose food in the latter part of his life was chiefly milk, lived about 100 years.

Helen Grey died in her 105th year. She was of small stature, exceedingly lively, peaceable, and good-tempered; and a few years before her death she acquired new teeth.

Thomas Garrick, of the county of Fife, in the 108th year of his age, was in the possession of great vigor; he died on the 3rd of July, 1847, being then 151 years of age. For twenty years previous he had never been confined to his bed by sickness.

Ann Parker, who was the oldest woman in Kent, died at 109. Another old woman died recently in the western part of England, at the age of 110, leaving 450 descendants, more than 200 of whom attended her funeral. Also a Scotch newspaper, published in 1839, notices an old woman, then living in Glasgow, who was 130 years of age, and who, for the last fifty years, had not taken intoxicating drinks. She had never any occasion to take drugs, nor was a lancet ever applied to her frame. She was perfectly free from affections of the chest, and during the last century had been a perfect stranger to pain. Her pulse did not exceed seventy strokes per minute. Her grandfather died at the age of 129; her father at 120. Her grandfather and father were both very temperate.

In the year 1757, J. Effingham died in Cornwall, in the 144th year of his age. He never drank strong heating liquors, seldom ate flesh, and always lived remarkably temperate. Till his 100th year he scarcely knew what sickness was; and eight days before his death he walked three miles.

The Countess of Desmond lived to the age of 145, and preserved her faculties nearly to the last. Upon the ruin of the house of Desmond, she was obliged, at the age of 140, to travel to London from Bristol, to solicit relief from the court, being reduced to poverty. Lord Bacon says she renewed her teeth twice or thrice.

Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, maintained himself by day labour, which it would be much better for those to be employed in who are injuring the public by selling what they call *Parr's Life Pills*, but which, like most others, are *Death Pills*. When about 120, he married a widow for his second wife. Till his 130th year he performed his usual work, and was accustomed to thrash. Some years before his death his eyes and memory began to fail; but his hearing and senses continued sound to the last. In his 152nd year he was taken to court, where he only lived nine months, in consequence of the change in his mode of living. When his body was opened by Dr. Harvey, his bowels were found to be in the most perfect state. He died merely of a plethora, occasioned by living too high. Parr's great-grandson died at Cork a few years ago, at the age of 103.

Several of the above cases show that a good constitution, so favorable to longevity, may transmit a good *stamen vita*; and this confirms our observations on the first organic law.

On a long freestone slab, in Cairry Church, near Cardiff, is the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of William Edwards, of the Cairry, who departed this life the 24th of February, A.D. 1688. Anno Que statis sue 168."

In the year 1670 died Henry Jenkins, aged 169. His

monument is in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, in Yorkshire. It was proved from the registers in chancery, and other courts, that he had appeared 140 years before as an evidence, and had an oath administered to him. When he was above the age of 100 he could swim across rapid rivers.

The last case we shall cite is that recorded in the "County Chronicle," of December 13th, 1791; in which it is stated that "Thomas Cam, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1583, aged 207 years!" The correspondent of that paper adds, "This is an instance of longevity so far exceeding any other on record, that one is disposed to suspect some mistake, either in the register or in the extract." But on application to the proper authorities he received the following:

1588.	BURIALLES.	Fol: 35
Thomas Cam was buried ye 22 inst of Januarye Aged 207 years.		
Holywell Street.		
Geo. Garrow		
Parish Clerk.		
Copy August 25, 1832.		

"It thus appears," adds our correspondent, "that Cam was born in the year 1381, in the fourth of Richard II., living through the reign of that monarch, and through those of the whole of the following sovereigns, viz.: Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and to the thirteenth of Elizabeth."

It has also been justly observed, that wild animals do not live a life of misery and pain, nor, except by accident, do they die young. And we ask, why should man? unless by artificial means, and a departure from nature's laws, he injures and destroys himself. Of all animals, he is not only the handsomest, but the strongest, according to his weight. No animal, not even the lion, has such firmly-knitted joints, such strong muscles, or such a well-built frame as man. No other animal has calves to his legs; and if the joints of the whole body be taken into consideration, those of man will be found far superior to those of other animals. Few animals can equal man in supporting long trials of strength, and enduring fatigue. The strongest horse, or dog, cannot bear the fatigue of walking so long as man. We have examples of savages passing three days and nights without repose or nourishment, at the same time marching quickly through their native wilds, pursuing or pursued, when even their horses and dogs were wearied and left behind. Thus we see, notwithstanding our frequent violations of organic laws, how much we are capable of doing or suffering. No animal can support changes of climate like man: witness the Norwegian, wending his way through the Arabian deserts, where the traces of none, save the tiger's foot, are seen. We have numerous examples, too, of men subduing wild animals, by the main strength of their muscles and joints. These facts admitted, and they cannot be denied, is it not evident that man, who in his wild state is capable of doing and suffering so much, has in his civilized state greatly infringed the organic laws, and is suffering the consequence, in an emaciated frame, a short life of disease and suffering, and an early and agonizing death. How often do the votaries of intemperate indulgence say, "A short life and a merry one." The former they effectually secure; but their very indulgences deprive them of the latter.

Some suppose climate has everything to do with health and longevity. That it has something, we readily admit; but it has not so much as many are disposed to believe. There can, however, be no doubt that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and England have, in modern times, furnished the greatest number of old men, as will be seen by the list we have presented. Dr. Cheyne says there is no place in the world more likely to lengthen out life than England, especially those parts of it that have a free, open air, and a gravelly and chalky soil, if, to due exercise and abstemiousness, a plain, simple diet were added. Easton, "On Longevity," mentions one Nunas do Cugna, a native of Bengal, who died in 1566, at the astonishing age of 370 years; he also quotes two respectable Portuguese authors, in support of the fact. However favorable a northern climate may be to longevity, too great a degree of cold is, on the other hand, prejudicial to it. The medium, rather inclining to cold, with some degree of civilization, are best suited to the full development of the physical organs, and also to longevity. In Iceland, and the northern parts of Asia, such as Siberia, men attain, at most, to the age only of sixty or seventy. But besides England and Scotland, Ireland is celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants; and we doubt not, henceforth, having taken the advice of Father Mathew, and are now banishing the reptiles, strong drinks, from their beautiful green isle, it will be still more celebrated. St. Patrick is said to have banished all natural reptiles from their shores; but Father Mathew is conferring a still greater

boon on his country, by banishing artificial ones, in the shape of whisky, etc. May he go on and prosper! As a proof of the longevity of Irishmen, we observe that, in Dunsford, a small place in that country, there were living, at one time, eighty persons above the age of fourscore; and Lord Bacon says there was not a village in the whole island, as he believed, in which there was not one man upward of eighty. In France, instances of longevity are not so abundant; though a man died there, in 1757, at the age of 121. The case is the same in Italy; yet, in the northern provinces of Lombardy, there have been some instances of great age. In Spain, also, there have been instances, though seldom, of men who lived to the age of 110. That healthy and beautiful country, Greece, is still as celebrated as it was formerly, in regard to longevity. Tournefort found, at Athens, an old consul, who was 118 years of age. The island of Naxos is particularly celebrated on this account. Even in Egypt and India, there are instances of long life, particularly among the vegetarian Bramins, anchorites, and hermits, who detest the indolence and intemperance of the other inhabitants of those countries. Ethiopia formerly was much celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants; but a very different account is given by Bruce, as to its present condition, showing that climate is not the only prerequisite for longevity, as that cannot have been altered much. Some districts of Hungary are distinguished by the great age of the people who reside in them. Germany contains abundance of old people; but it affords few instances of very long life. Even in Holland, people may become old; though this is not often the case, as few live there to the age of 100 years.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE SEEDS OF CONSUMPTION.

The terrible mortality caused by bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, which together kill in England and Wales only a hundred thousand people every year (being one-fourth of the entire mortality from more than a hundred other causes in addition to themselves), should make us think a little seriously of many things, and not least seriously of some of the freaks of the fashion which sets climate at defiance. Why do we send children abroad in damp and cold weather with their legs bare, submitted, tender as their bodies are, to risks that even strong adults could not brave with impunity? Custom has made this matter appear familiar and trifling, but is it out of place to say, at the beginning of another winter, that the denial to young children of proper skirts to their clothes, and warm coverings to their legs, have sown the seeds of consumption in thousands and thousands, and is, of many dangerous things done in obedience to the laws of fashion, the one that is most thoughtless and most cruel. It is in the child that consumption can most readily be planted—in the child that when the tendency exists, it can be conquered, if at all. It is to be fought against by protecting the body with sufficient clothing against chill and damp, by securing it plenty of wholesome sleep—not suffocative sleep among feathers or curtains, plenty of free ablation without prejudice on behalf of water icy cold, plenty of cheerful exercise, short fatigue, plenty of meat, bread, and wholesome pudding. These, indeed, are the things wanted by all children. Many a child pines in health upon the diet stinted with the best intentions. But the truth is, that it is not possible to over-feed a child with simple wholesome eatables. It can be stimulated to excess in the demolishing of sickly dainties, and, with a stomach once fairly depraved, may be made incompetent to say when it has had too little or too much. But a child fed only upon wholesome things knows better than any mamma can tell, when it wants more; it can eat a great deal; has not only to maintain life, but to add height and breadth to stature. Fortify it, then, against variations of climate, by meeting freely the demands of the body; give it full animal vigour to resist unwholesome impressions. Especially let the good housewife, who has a young family to feed, learn to be utterly reckless as to the extent of her milk-score. Somebody has declared a pint of milk to contain as much nourishment as half a pound of meat. Be that as it may, it is the right food for little ones to thrive upon, and it may save much subsequent expenditure for cod-liver oil.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

LIFE WITHOUT A CARE.

BY ROYING HARRY.

"Begone, dull care," says one; as though a life of disinterestedness, or even a day with nothing to do or to care for, was something desirable. Not so. In casting a glance on by-gone days, I recall to mind the period which ushered in my manhood—the days in which I laid aside the trivial affairs and follies of youth, and was impelled to look up as one among mankind.

I was precocious! When eighteen summers had rolled over my head, I felt myself a man! I longed for the end of my minority. I wanted to be free. My soul was warmed by a spirit of emulation. My mind glowed with the ardour of ambition. I felt a strong sense of self-reliance and independence—an anxiety to enter upon the responsibilities and realities of life, and to have something to care for. Nor did I rest satisfied until cares and responsibilities accumulated upon my hands sufficiently to command all my time. Then it was that I felt as though I had something to live for. Years have rolled past—years of toil, of effort, of anxiety. When one difficulty was encountered and overcome, when one object was accomplished, another was immediately sought for; and thus the objects and aims of life always kept pace with the force and will for effort. The want of cares I cannot brook with the least degree of composure. I always feel that every hour of life which is not usefully employed, which has not a care, is but a blank—a dreary waste—a dark spot on life's disk.

I commenced the world with a pair of hands, a small amount of native genius, and an indomitable will. Did I set out with the intention of becoming rich? Not a bit of it. If I had, there is little doubt in my mind that I could this day have been worth a snug property. Wealth was not my aim. I could not stoop to it. I aimed to LIVE. Not like the epicure, to create artificial tastes and wants, and amuse myself by gratifying them. Not like the fashionable young man, to make myself a prominent object for the world's idle gaze. But to live in the truest sense of the term. Nor have I utterly failed in the attempt. Cares and anxieties, motives for action, which have called into service the physical and mental faculties that otherwise would have lain dormant, have done more than all else toward placing me in my present position.

Thus do I philosophize; that *care* which impels us to act are the sources of the purest and most intense pleasures. Therefore, shoulder some responsibility—lay yourself under some obligation, and then make an effort to fulfil it; and I venture to affirm that you will never be afflicted with ennui.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

THE Angel of Sleep and the Angel of Death in brotherly embrace walked over the earth. It was eventide. They laid them down on a hill not far from the abodes of men. A melancholy silence prevailed around, and the evening bell in the distant hamlet was still.

Still and quiet, as they are wont, sat the two kindly genii of mankind, in sorrowful embrace; and already night stole on. Then the Angel of Sleep rose up from his mossy couch, and strewed around with gentle hands the invisible grains of slumber. The evening winds wafted them to the quiet homes of the weary husbandmen. Now sweet sleep overpowered the inmates of the rural cots, from the hoary veteran walking on his staff to the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot his pangs; the mourner his grief; the poor his cares; all eyes were closed.

Now when his task was ended, this kindly Angel lay down again by the side of his sterner brother. "When the morning dawn glimmers," said he, in joyous innocence, "the world praises me as its friend and benefactor. Oh, what joy it is, unseen and secretly to do good! How happy are we unseen messengers of the Good Spirit! how blessed our silent vocation!"

Thus spake the friendly Angel of Sleep. In silent sorrow the Angel of Death looked upon him, and a tear, such as immortals shed, stood in his large dark eye. "Alas!" said he, "that I cannot, like thee, enjoy thanks; the world calls me an enemy and pleasure-spoiler."

"Oh! my brother," rejoined the Angel of Sleep, "will not the good, also, on awaking, see in thee his friend, and thankfully bless thee? Are we not brothers, and messengers of the same Father?"

Thus spake he, and the eye of the Angel of Death glistened, and the brotherly genii tenderly embraced each other.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—The accounts of the expense incurred in relieving the poor of England and Wales were published lately. The amount expended in the 645 unions during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1858, was £1,910,608—£1,441,350 being expended in out-door relief, and £469,258 in "in-maintenance." The cost of relief to the irremovable paupers was 30.5 per cent. on the cost of relief to the other paupers during the half-year; but during the half-year ended at Michaelmas, 1857, the ratio was 284 per cent.; so that the proportion has risen 21 per cent. in the interval.

IN ST. WOOLLO'S CHURCH, NEWPORT.—The other Sunday evening, the curate, on opening the Bible to give out his text, made the awkward discovery that the sermon for the evening was not where he expected it to be—snug between the leaves. A hasty search and a quick communication with the vicar followed, but no sermon was to be found, and the congregation were dismissed with a blessing.

THE FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—By the 65th quarterly report of the above order which is just issued, it appears that 30,091 adults, and 2,751 children, entered the palace on the fete day in August last, by means of tickets sold for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, which gives a clear profit of £449 12s. 8d.

A HEAVY CHARGE.

(From *Life Illustrated*.)

There are in our country thousands of eloquent denounciators of poison alcohol, who are themselves very sots in the use of tobacco or opium. And the great majority of those who make up the ranks of the temperance army are just as injuriously addicted to stimulation in some other way, as are those whose liquor-drinking habits they so zealously oppose.

It is not alcohol, nor tobacco, nor tea, nor coffee that is to be specially condemned.

It is the *principle* of stimulation itself. Until the temperance army go forth to battle against the emissaries of King Alcohol, with "no stimulation" inscribed on their banners, their cause will never triumph.

When in health, the Son of Temperance asks his medical friend why he should not drink alcoholic beverages; the physician replies, "because they are poisonous." When the same Son of Temperance becomes sick, the same physician tells him to drink alcoholic beverages, "because they are stimulants and restoratives!"

What is stimulation? It is the struggle of the vital organism against a poison. We are aware that this is contrary to the doctrine of medical books. But it is what nature and science declare to be true. All stimulants are but so many poisons of various degrees of intensity. And the "operative effects," as they are called, of stimulants are the evidences of the vital struggle against an enemy. And just as we waste our vitality in this warfare, will we be liable to disease and a premature death.

The perfection of all our organs and structures, and their fullest power to endure, depend on their being nourished without being stimulated. Nature demands pure nutrition and nothing else. And pure nutrition is obtainable only from pure food. Food is the material capable of conversion into the substance of our bodies. Pure food is entirely destitute of all stimulating properties. And permanent health, and the longest life our living machinery is capable of attaining, are only compatible with entire abstinence from anything that will stimulate, whether found in combinations with alimentary substances, in the various forms of intoxicating drinks, in narcotic fumes, or in pungent condiments.

Until this principle is thoroughly understood and fully recognized by those who assume to lead the public mind in the matter of temperance reform, we can only regard temperance organizations and Maine Laws as useful means for agitating and educating the public mind. When it is understood and recognized, temperance societies and prohibitory statutes will be unnecessary.

VERBENA—CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.

The following is an extract from a private letter from her Majesty's vice-consul at Cape Bolivar to her Majesty's acting consul-general at Caracas:—

"An old woman, named Mariquita Orfila, has discovered a perfect remedy for the black vomit and yellow fever, by means of which several persons have been completely cured, after a consultation of doctors had declared that the cases were quite hopeless, and that the patients must die in a few hours. The remedy is the juice of the pounded leaves of the 'verbena,' given in small doses three times a day, and injections of the same every two hours, until the bowels are emptied. The verbena is a wild shrub, to be found growing almost everywhere. All our doctors have adopted its use, and now few or none die of those late fearful diseases."

What a truly wonderful discovery! and what a most astonishing old woman! to be capable of confounding the practice of the doctors by the juice of a simple herb.

We can well understand the surprise of her Majesty's vice-consul at Cape Bolivar, when he heard for the first time that old Mariquita Orfila cured yellow fever and black vomit with the verbena (vervain), and know that that surprise would be equally shared by the doctors; ay! and that the same feeling, with few exceptions, would be experienced throughout the whole of the ranks of those who are content to follow mere medical routine.

What, however, if we tell them that the plant which exercised so great an influence over the yellow fever and black vomit, and which so surprised her Majesty's vice-consul and astonished the doctors, is as well known to thousands of the poorer classes of Europe and America, as it was to old Mariquita Orfila, and that it is even now used by them in all forms of fever with like success. No condition of society, in fact, that has ever existed, and from which any written documents have descended, has been known, where a knowledge of this simple plant has not been found. Among the savage tribes of America it was well known long anterior to the discovery of their country by Columbus, and equally well known to the pilgrim fathers who first settled there.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, which in the previous week were 1156, rose to 1226 in the week that ended Saturday week. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1223; but as the deaths in the present return occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase, a correction which will make it 1345. The public health is therefore, at present, so far in a satisfactory state, that the deaths were less by 119 than the number which the average rate of mortality for the end of February would have produced.

The same week the births of 991 boys and 949 girls, in all 1940 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-58 the average number was 1693.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—MILLION OF POSTAGE STAMPS FUND.—The principal has received the handsome donation of 25*l.* from Miss Burdett Coutts, and 50*l.* from Mrs. Brown, in aid of the arduous task of collecting one million of penny stamps to enlarge and improve the charity.

THE ROYAL MINT.—An unexampled amount of activity, we are told, exists at the Mint, in consequence of the great demand for silver coin. Seven presses are constantly engaged in stamping, and they throw off nearly a million of pieces per week.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.—According to the reports of the Inspectors of Factories, just issued, there were in six months, ending last October, 1,802 accidents in factories arising from machinery, and 84 not arising from machinery. The number of persons killed by machinery was 31, and 10 other deaths took place not from machinery.

LONDON HAS SPOKEN OUT.

THE late Exeter-hall meeting was a decided demonstration. Every part of the hall was crammed, from the extremes of the galleries to those of the platform, and yet within a few minutes of the Chair being taken, bills had to be posted announcing that the doors were closed, the hall being full. Thus hundreds, and some say thousands, were unable to gain admission. A portion of these held an outdoor meeting in Exeter-street, with good effect. But of the multitude who thronged the immense hall we only observed two members of the so-called National Temperance League, and those not leading men. Perhaps their organ will condescend to say why their chief men were absent, as they all *profess* to be *favourable* to the object for which the meeting was convened; but, *perhaps*, it was not convenient to do so. Well, never mind, the public will form its opinion from *facts*, and not from professions; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the echoes of that meeting will come back upon the Temperance men of London for many days to come, warning them not to rely on professional aid, but on God's blessing on their own exertions. That meeting was a proof of what an imperfect organization of earnest men can accomplish. Never did the working men of London prove themselves more worthy of confidence than in that meeting. It was mainly the result of their vigorous efforts. They had made up their minds that it *must* be a demonstration; they worked for it, and they got it. And they will do greater things than these, if they are fairly dealt with. Let them not be treated with distrust, like children, but with confidence, like men. Let those who have experience, talent, and more money, lead them on, and they will find them ready to follow, and do their work like *men*. There is an immense power of this kind in London; but it is scattered, and, hence, broken. The late conferences have done something to *unite* these scattered elements, and if the LONDON ALLIANCE UNION be carefully nurtured for awhile, it will prove itself a formidable enemy to the traffic and all its emissaries.

WHAT ABOUT POLITICAL PARTIES?

A LIFE and death struggle is commenced. "To be or not to be, that's the question." Not what political party shall I vote for at the next election? The traffic must be put down at any cost. Better that every other question should be shelved for years to come, if needs be, than that one hour should be lost in solving the great problem of the drink traffic. We cannot afford to waive this great social question. Our all, even our existence as a free, happy, people, is at stake. While we hesitate, the work of death and destruction goes on. This *should not*, *MUST NOT*, and every true man will say, as far as I am concerned, *SHALL NOT* be. The entire traffic is treason against the state. It sets at defiance all law and order as far as possible. The time has come to bring the matter to an issue; and, thank God! there are found men on the side of right, and who will not shrink from the responsibility. The community must be protected from the deluge of intemperance, disease, crime, and death, which threaten to overwhelm us. Reader! say not what can I do? I am but one, and my voice only that of a faint whisper. So might every ray of light say as it emanates from the bright orb of day, and refuse to fulfil its benevolent mission, "I am only one little ray;" but it helps to make a day. So might every little drop of water say, as it descends from the clouds; but its coming with others equally small watereth the earth, and maketh it fruitful.

But you say, "I am no politician." Perhaps not, in the common acceptance of the term, but you have a *vote*! Well, then, you have a moral responsibility, and seeing the frightful havoc which the traffic is making everywhere you are bound to use your vote in such a manner as your judgment and conscience approve, to suppress it. Even those who have no vote, have still a power they can wield. They can petition the Houses of Parliament. Up, then, every man; up, and let us pour in our petitions. Let us petition, and petition, and demand protection from this vile traffic, until the voice of the people shall burst upon the Legislature with a thunder-peel which cannot be disregarded.

THE ENGLISH EMIGRANTS;

OR,

Troubles on both Sides of the Atlantic.

BY PAUL BETNEYS.

CHAPTER XLII.

ENGLISH RAW MATERIAL—THE TWO REFORMERS.

"Talk we of Pagans? Let us look at home."

What is a Pagan? Is he not the slave

Of sense, of passion, and of dark distrust?"

J. LAWRENCE.

THIS world is often said to be, and wrote of as, a world of sorrow, by those, too, who have experienced fewest of its multiform afflictions. To speak or to write of degrees of sorrow or wretchedness with accuracy and consistency, we must have acquaintance with the varied phases of life, practically and experimentally. Apart from personal acquaintance, arguments ought to be ranked among "the multitude of words." By some persons, such arguments are pronounced pernicious; by others, superfluous; and by those furthest removed from the sorrows and griefs incident to poverty, they are regarded as fabulous; and by those who write of experimental connection with life's sorrows, simplicity in detail should be respected, as multiplied arguments, in certain cases, can more easily disguise truth than demonstrate it.

The morning came, and Tiny arose with a glow of hope and a buoyancy of spirits increased by a sound night's sleep. Lizzy left her children in the care of a neighbour, and accompanied him, anxious to be present at his interview with the REFORMER. They threaded their way through the filthy thoroughfares, and amid the din of waggons and drays, and had their ears saluted with oaths, curses, and blasphemous remarks, and the confusion and strange jargon of men and women, of almost every clime, to be met with at almost any hour, in the vicinity of the London Docks, within whose walls, and towering high above them, could be seen flags and streamers floating in the river breeze, attached to a forest of masts of ships of many nations. Here they encountered lewdness in every form, colour of every shade, rollicking, unabashed, half-clad women; careless, drink-besotted men; flashy youth, of both sexes, fantastically dressed, and precocious juveniles. Here a band of music, there a fight. Here, pouring in or out of some notorious "Long room," were trains of lost and ruined creatures. There were policemen, armed with cutlasses, employed to keep the peace, but who have to exercise their calling in a perpetual round of clamour and dissipation of body and soul.

Having arrived at the house where the Reformer resided, our friends were astonished at finding themselves in the midst of a group of men and women, boys and girls, with bloated countenances, dogged and silent in their manners, hatless, bonnetless, drowsy, hungry-looking outcasts; all of whom had been invited to "breakfast!" Directly opposite the house rose a high wall, against which, with shoeless feet and stockingless legs, was ranged a greater display of human misery than that which crowded the Reformer's doorway, in number about forty persons, varying in age from ten to forty years. Here stood one with an apathetic expression of countenance, with swollen limbs and body half consumed with disease, in rags insufficient to cover his emaciated frame. Near to him was a youth, with cunning leer, waggering with a "pal" that he could pick a man's pocket while looking in his face. There was the whining cadger, and the tramp, and the crackman, the juvenile counter sneak, the grey-headed female decoy, worn out in the service of vice and profligacy, and young girls of delicate mien, but loathsome habit, all candidates for breakfast, for reformation, and for emigration; each expressing a willingness to labour in another country, but who, in their own, had ever *courageously* persevered against work, virtue, honesty, and every overture to do right.

Tiny and Lizzy talked to each other with wondrous expressions of astonishment. They had realized strange companionship. Lizzy clung close to Tiny's arm, and whispered her desire to beat a retreat. Tiny felt a disposition to accede to a request so reasonable, when the street door was opened, and a buxom damsel beckoned to a shirtless worthy to come and release her of an immense tray, on which was arranged a number of tin pots full of steaming, piping hot coffee. This being disposed of, another, and yet a third, and a fourth, were produced, succeeded by hunks of bread, one for each of the breakfast party, who, having ranged themselves, in soldier-like style, against the wall we have mentioned, commenced their repast, subjected to the taunts and jeers of passers-by.

The doorway being cleared, and the family party being intent upon voraciously stowing away their meal, Tiny knocked at the door, which being opened by the buxom damsel just referred to, he enquired, "Is Mr. Cramp at home?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Do you wish to see him?"

"I was invited to breakfast this morning," said Tiny, "and to talk with Mr. Cramp upon some important business."

"Oh, indeed," said the young lady. "Emigration, I suppose? Ah, well, you must come into the passage and wait awhile."

Tiny and Lizzy walked into the passage, and the door was shut, when the young lady walked into a kitchen at the end

of the passage, and exclaimed, "Two more coffees and breads."

A shrill female voice, a little virago-like, shouted, "Who for?"

"Two emigration people," said the young lady.

A stout, red-faced matron now made her appearance, and, having eyed our young friends both curiously and offensively, said, "Well, I wish you would come at the proper time; you'll be lucky if there's any coffee left;" and away bustled Dame Cramp.

Tiny and Lizzy whispered their astonishment and indignation at such strange conduct, and the former had begun to fumble for the latch of the door, when Mrs. Cramp made her appearance with "coffee and bread" for two.

"Here," said she, "ketch hold on this. Mind, it's hot; and come sooner another time, or you won't get any, I can tell you; our time's our time, and if people ain't here, that's their fault, not ours."

Seeing that Tiny was in no hurry to comply, she shouted, rather than spoke, "Ain't you going to take it; it's burning my fingers?"

"We don't want it, Ma'am," said Tiny. "We didn't come for *that*. We were invited to breakfast with Mr. Cramp."

"Well, then," said Mrs. Cramp, in a fume, "if that don't suit you, you'll get no other, here, I'll promise you, and your stuck-up independence won't suit Mr. Cramp, neither, come from where you will, young fellow. Well, a pretty pass! beggars to come here when they like, and turn up their noses at what thousands would be glad of," and having thus delivered herself, away flew Mrs. Cramp, shouting her indignation at the "airs put on by respectable beggars."

Tiny felt truly wrath, and Lizzy looked pale as marble. "These are your Christians, eh?" said Tiny, looking angrily at Lizzy. "The sooner they are all hanged the better;" at the time making ineffectual attempts to open the street door.

"What's the matter, here, what's the matter?" said Mr. Cramp, who was descending some stairs opposite to where our friends had been standing, but which, on account of the darkness of the passage, they had not before noticed. "What's the matter, here, Mrs. Cramp? I will not have such disturbances in my house; I am a man of peace, and peace I will have."

"Well, then," exclaimed Mrs. Cramp, "when you invite high-flown folks to breakfast, you'd better attend to them yourself; we've quite enough to do with the tag-rag and bob-tail lot; you see to your beautiful 'stocracy'."

"Dear me, dear me," said Mr. Cramp, with a patronizing and dignified air, "I am sorry, very sorry, to have subjected you to annoyance. How do you do, Mr. Baxter; is this your good wife? I'm really very sorry, but, you see, I had forgotten to tell Mrs. Cramp that you were coming, and it had slipped my memory, too. Its extremely vexing, but a little explanation will put all straight, I know. You must excuse Mrs. Cramp; she means no harm. We have such number and variety of visitors every morning, that she's nearly drove crazy sometimes; but do walk into the parlour, my friends, and we will talk over your case. When we get better acquainted, all disagreeableness will vanish; walk in here, Mr. Baxter, and sit down by the fire. Come along, Mrs. Baxter, come, and we'll have breakfast together."

Tiny was much ruffled at the strange conduct of Mrs. Cramp, nor did the bland and candid, not to say insinuating, manner of Mr. Cramp suffice to dissipate the look of insulted pride that sat on his brow; but, without more ado, he followed the reformer, who ushered him and Lizzy into a small but clean parlour, in the centre of which stood a round table set out with breakfast for one.

The three were soon seated and engaged in friendly chat; material for two more to breakfast was called for, and past offences, if not forgotten, were forgiven.

(To be continued in our next.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Two blue books just issued contain the twenty-fourth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1857. Why these reports appear so out of date remains to be explained. It is shown, however, that at the end of 1857 there were 5,337 schools in operation, an average daily attendance of 268,397 children, and an average number of children on the rolls amounting to 514,445. The increase, as on 1856, is equivalent to 14,386 children actually attending, and from 26,000 to 28,000 is the average number on the rolls. There were thirteen "district model schools" at work in 1857, and 166 "national agricultural" schools. The amount expended from the parliamentary grant in these latter schools was £6,721, the total receipts of the Commissioners for the year amount to £302,224, and the expenditure to £289,425, leaving a balance of £12,799 at the close of the year.

THE ENORMOUS GUN FROM CHINA.—The large gun brought home in the Nankin, 50, Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart, from China, which was taken at the capture of the Bogue Forts, is landed at the Anchor Wharf. It is a very plain gun, but very large. It is 8 feet round the breach, and measures 13 feet in length. It is made of the same metal as the Chinese make their gongs of. It is a mixture of gold, silver, and copper, and is valued at 1000%. It is stated that it will be removed to the Crystal Palace.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver, that large and important viscus which secretes bile, and transmits it to the duodenum and gall bladder, is exposed to serious and sometimes fatal derangements. It is necessary, therefore, to watch carefully the first symptoms. A pain on the right side of the belly, and on the top of the right shoulder, much uneasiness in lying on the left side, a dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, are among the diagnostics or signs that the liver is more or less affected. For all disorders of this vital organ, Holloway's Pills are a specific, by checking the over supply of bile, regulating its due secretion, and giving tone to the stomach, they effect a speedy and permanent cure.

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"He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."—Solomon.

"Dare I say
No spirit ever brake the hand
That stays him from the native land,
When first he walk'd when clasp'd in clay?
No visual shade of some one lost,
But he, the spirit himself, may come
Where all the nerve of sense is numb;
Spirit to spirit, ghost to ghost."—TENNYSON.

"Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up; it stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof: an image was before mine eyes, there was silence, and I heard a voice."—Job.

"Many can apprehend these arguments from sense, who cannot yet reach, and will not be convinced by other demonstrations."—REV. RICHARD BAXTER.

"To me the doctrine of ministering spirits, next to the revelation of God's fatherly character, is one of the most comforting which the Bible contains; and to restore and confirm the church's belief in it, is to render her most valuable service."—Rev. W. LANDELS.

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(Signed) "ARTHUR HASSELL, M.D., &c. &c."

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